

# **HACKNEY WASTE AND RECYCLING STRATEGY AND THREE YEAR ACTION PLAN**

**Cabinet – 22nd November 2004  
Regulatory Committee – 23rd November 2004  
Council – 24th November 2004**

## **Foreword**

### **Cllr Crowe/Mayor's Statement**

I am pleased to introduce this Strategy and three year Action Plan, which sets out how the Council will build on the considerable improvements achieved over the past two years to take our Waste, Street Cleaning and Recycling Services forward into the future. There remain some important decisions to take in the coming year, particularly around the future development of the Millfields Depot site and meeting the challenge of further increasing our recycling rate to meet national targets. However, given the Service's track record of making major changes to its operation over the past few years since bringing it back in-house, I am confident that we will meet these challenges.

The most important task for me over the coming three years is to engage the public more effectively in meeting their responsibilities to our environment - both the local environment in terms of keeping it clean, and the wider global environment in terms of adopting a more sustainable approach towards the waste we generate as a society. I commend this strategy and also the adoption of the North London Waste Authority Strategy, which sets the strategic regional framework in which we must operate, to Council.

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### 1. **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1. The Hackney Waste and Recycling Strategy covers a three-year period 2004-2007 in which the waste services will build on the improvements put in place following the Government's Direction on Waste Services and the CPA report of October 2002. The Strategy takes on board strategic policy issues contained within:
  - 1.1.1. Community Strategy - particularly the key areas of a cleaner, safer and greener borough and a sustainable borough, and
  - 1.1.2. Key Deliverables
    - 21: By August 2005 to have a cost effective and efficient waste service.
    - 22: By March 2006 meet the Government target of 18% recycling for household waste.
- 1.2. The Strategy provides an extension to the previous recycling plan 2002-2004 and accommodates current baseline data, future projections and new developments in waste management legislation in order to plan updates and improvements to all of the Council's waste management services including refuse collection, street cleansing, commercial waste collection and recycling and waste minimisation.
- 1.3. The strategy also complements the North London Joint Waste Strategy which has been developed by the NLWA and the seven partner authorities and sets the strategic objectives for collection, recycling and disposal of wastes. and aims to deliver more sustainable waste management for North London through to 2020 in line with the EC Waste (Framework) Directive, the Government's Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales and the Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Strategy.
- 1.4. Recommendations from the Waste Services Comprehensive Performance Assessment in October 2004 have been incorporated.
- 1.5. The Strategy's key recommendations in relation to waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and composting over the period covered by this plan will be tested by the Waste Implementation Programme (WIP) funded examination of our strategy.

### 2. **SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### 2.1. **COSTS**

- 2.1.1. The current benchmarked measure for waste services is BV86; cost of waste collection per household. Hackney's costs when compared in this way are among the highest in the Country. Recent work in comparing operational costs and looking at how other Boroughs compile BV86 has indicated that we need to fundamentally review what we include and how support costs are allocated to the service.
- 2.1.2. Further efficiency savings will be made from reviewing refuse collection rounds when new RCVs are in operation and increased recycling impacts on residual waste tonnages.
- 2.1.3. The impact of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme and the potential move to a tonnage based apportionment of the NLWA levy will need to be budgeted for.
- 2.1.4. **Action:**  
*Target for efficiency savings in 05/06 and reaching average unit cost by 06/07*

#### 2.2. **DEPOT REVIEW**

- 2.2.1. We are looking at the National Grid site in the context of this review and the PATH project. There will be a need to relocate from the existing Millfields Site so

the first priority will be to prepare a proposal for this including a planning application and a new waste management licence to accommodate the existing bulking and transfer operations and other potential options.

**2.2.2. Action:**

*Develop a new waste services depot facility with an improved bulking and transfer operation on new site, with some limited public access to promote recycling, not ruling out potential for further more high tech operation in future years, also providing fleet accommodation capacity including corporate eg social services fleet.*

**2.3. REFUSE COLLECTION**

2.3.1. Round changes have already been implemented and further changes are scheduled for January 2005 to improve the efficiency of the service. This will also enable existing collection schedules to be reviewed to deal with complaints of inadequate and unbalanced collection days and frequencies. The service also needs to work closely with Housing and RSLs and particularly estates cleansing contractors to co-ordinate collections and cleansing regimes. The bulky waste service, although much improved, needs to be clearly understood and designed so that there is no duplication between the various service providers working on estates. This section of the Strategy also deals with the Hazardous Waste Service, Clinical Waste collection and the Civic Amenity Skip service.

**2.3.2. Actions**

- a. *Review schedule and frequency of all household waste refuse collection rounds.*
- b. *Develop joint service standards with Housing and roll out to RSLs and other services eg Parks, Learning Trust.*
- c. *To put forward options for improving the availability of bulky waste collection service.*
- d. *Review the current wheeled bin rounds and provide suitably sized wheeled bins to households where necessary to improve the efficiency of waste collection and thereafter and on the first occasion only provide free replacement bins for those that have been lost or stolen. Subsequent replacements to be provided at cost.*

**2.4. Vehicles**

2.4.1. There are serious concerns with the refuse fleet due to its age and condition. Vehicles that had an anticipated, single shift life expectancy of five to seven years were subject to ten year leases and were often working multiple shifts. All of these leases have now been bought out, at a total cost of £1.3m. This has not only compensated for the unrealistically low lease payments that resulted from the excessive length of the leases, it has also obviated the necessity to pay the high costs that would have been incurred at the natural end of the leases under the onerous clauses relating to the condition in which the vehicles must be returned to the owners.

2.4.2. This situation has delayed further re-organisation of the refuse collection rounds, however a nine-month procurement of vehicles was approved by Procurement Board on 13 July to bridge the gap while a longer-term procurement is put in place. Meanwhile, any old vehicles posing a health and safety risk will be retired from service and replaced with spot hire vehicles. Whilst this will be expensive, the cost is likely to be less than the high maintenance costs that are currently being incurred in keeping these vehicles in service.

2.4.3. The specification of new vehicles will enable them to handle all types of bins currently in use. A report is expected shortly on the Waste by Water trial, but this will not be a factor in our vehicle needs for the foreseeable future. Work undertaken in the next 12 months with the SIB (NLJWS) looking at kerbside sort and co-mingled recycling collections will need to be taken into account when looking at longer-term vehicle needs. The number of RCVs eventually required will also be influenced by waste minimisation initiatives and trials with compactors on estates. The type of lifting mechanisms on RCVs will also be influenced by the rate of replacement of the paladin stock on estates.

2.4.4. **Action:**

*A long-term procurement has now commenced and it is anticipated that a contract will be awarded in June 2005.*

2.5. **STREET CLEANSING**

2.5.1. Team-sweeps have been implemented together with revised sweeping arrangements for main thoroughfares. Sweeping arrangements now coincide with refuse collection. The recent ENCAMS report for the period April-July 2004 as part of the Capital Standards programme has shown a significant improvement from joint 21<sup>st</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> place amongst the 26 participating authorities. The report however highlights the need for a further improvement in the cleansing arrangements for Industrial areas. The focus of the strategy will be to ensure that the quality of sweeping improves through training and performance initiatives together with closer working with third parties eg. Housing and TFL to co-ordinate work to address boundary issues. This area of the Strategy also deals with pavement washing, chewing gum removal, leaf clearance, weed-spraying, gritting of footways in winter.

2.5.2. **Actions:**

a. *In partnership with ENCAMS, review current cleansing arrangements in industrial areas to rectify lower levels of cleansing standards.*

b. *To implement a Programme of pavement washing and deep cleaning*

2.6. **GRAFFITI AND FLY-POSTING REMOVAL**

2.6.1. To date this area of work has not been sufficiently resourced to deal with the scale of the problem. New legislation will enable stronger enforcement against graffiti and fly-posting, but the service needs to be able to offer an effective removal service and to recover costs where appropriate. Additional funding such as NRF can be used to provide a free service to residents and small businesses.

2.7. **Actions:**

a. *Establish clear links within the Enforcement strategy for the reporting and removal of graffiti and the recovery of costs.*

b. *Develop the graffiti removal service within available resources.*

2.8. **COMMERCIAL WASTE**

2.8.1. The service has seen significant growth in recent months however, more promotion of the service is required combined with an effective regime through the development of the enforcement strategy in line with KD20. The service also needs to offer reliable and 'timed' collection arrangements, especially for sack customers to reduce the impact of sacks left on pavements prior to collection. This will also assist enforcement measures. Commercial waste recycling initiatives are also being developed. The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) which commences in 2005/06 may have a significant impact on the competitiveness of in-house commercial waste operations in

future years. External operators are not subject to the scheme. There are no proposals to extend the red bag scheme on a general Borough-wide basis, but it will be used as a method to support ongoing enforcement measures in targeted areas.

#### 2.8.2. **Actions:**

- a. *To aim for time-banded commercial refuse collections and initiate a pilot round for evaluation.*
- b. *To use the red bag scheme as a tool to aid ongoing enforcement measures in targeted areas.*
- c. *Review the competitiveness and flexibility of the commercial waste service to respond to customer needs and LATS.*

#### 2.9. **RECYCLING**

- 2.9.1. Current recycling performance is not growing at the rate required to achieve the target of 12.3% for 2004/05. Additional measures are therefore required to bridge the shortfall. This means bringing forward proposals for food waste collection and looking at making permanent the estates door-to door scheme currently operating in Shoreditch on a three-month rolling programme which will extend to all areas over two years. An option for food waste is to follow the example of the successful West London Owl Project and build on experience there. This would involve adding kitchen waste to the current dry recyclables collection using one existing round as a pilot. Residents would be given a 7 litre kitchen caddy and a 25 litre container into which the kitchen caddy can be emptied daily. The 25 Litre container is kept outside and put by the dry recyclables box to be emptied on the normal weekly collection day. The crew empty the kitchen waste into a specially designed stillage on the vehicle. The stillage is then removed back to the depot and from there transported to the composting facility on a separate vehicle. The make-up of the kitchen waste that would be initially allowed under the scheme is still to be determined. On estates we will investigate the further expansion of the ELCRP estates composting initiative 'the rocket'.
- 2.9.2. Decisions on the future methods of recycling collections will depend on piloting new initiatives eg. food waste on kerbside. We will also look at co-mingled collections and learning from other Boroughs' experiences and the work of the SIB (NLJWS) with our partner authorities within the NLWA but the timescales for this approach may not meet our immediate needs.
- 2.9.3. The contract with ECT Recycling Ltd commenced in January 2003 and expires in December 2005. This contract has been used as the tool to develop new initiatives quickly following successful bids to the London Recycling Fund. It will also be used to pilot new schemes eg. collection of food waste. A new contract procurement process has started. The process will focus on achieving a similar contractual arrangement to that currently in place building on the existing infrastructure and new initiatives.
- 2.9.4. Details of the existing services and their impact are contained in the strategy. We will continue to look at ways of achieving improved recycling performance from these services. Cardboard was recently added to the kerbside scheme and cans to the school recycling sites.
- 2.9.5. **Actions:**
  - a. *To bring forward proposals within the Waste and Recycling action plan to deliver the statutory recycling target of 18% in 2005/06.*

- b. *To Review future recycling options during 05/06 to inform our view required for NLWA by Sept and the new recycling contract.*
- c. *To develop working partnerships with other areas of the Council as identified in the Waste and Recycling action plan*

## 2.10. **CO-ORDINATION OF SERVICES WITH THIRD PARTIES**

- 2.10.1. There is a need to co-ordinate cleansing services across service boundaries eg. Housing estates, Parks and Streets. The boundary areas show a poorer standard of cleansing which can be addressed through better communication and co-ordination of cleansing operations. This also applies to RSLs and neighbouring boroughs.
- 2.10.2. Guidance on waste storage and recycling has been compiled for use in conjunction with the planning application process. This will be developed with Planning as further work is undertaken on Area Action Plans in the LDF.
- 2.10.3. **Actions:**
  - a. *To develop joint service standards and co-ordinated working with Housing and Parks to improve cleanliness on boundary areas.*
  - b. *to work in partnership with Housing in developing sustainable waste management plans for estates as regeneration and environmental improvements are programmed.*
  - c. *To work in partnership with Planning to develop recently agreed waste storage planning guidance into Supplementary Planning Guidance and in future design guides. Waste Services will contribute to the formulation of Area Action Plans being developed as part of the Local Development Framework.*

## 3. **CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

### 3.1. **WASTE MINIMISATION**

Now contained within a separate appendix.

#### 3.1.1. **KERBSIDE RECYCLING**

- 3.1.2. The majority of the Borough's recycling services are provided by ECT under an 18 month contract with an 18 month extension option which will run through to December 2006.
- 3.1.3. The Borough's kerbside recycling service now covers 100% of the low rise housing in the Borough which represents 51,000 households and has incorporated all of the recommendations outlined in the Recycling Plan 2002-2004.
- 3.1.4. The service is weekly and the range of materials collected expanded to include mixed cans, three types of glass, paper, aluminium foil, household batteries, yellow pages, textiles, shoes and engine oil. In March 2004, the service expanded to include cardboard as an acceptable material.
- 3.1.5. Residents are provided with a 55 litre box and the materials are kerbside sorted. Residents in all low rise housing within the Borough are offered the service. Following a request, Boxes are delivered within 5 working days to the resident. The Council also offers an assisted collection to elderly or disabled residents.

### 3.2. **RECYCLING BRING SITES**

- 3.2.1. The Borough currently operates bring sites for paper, three types of glass and mixed cans using steel bodied 1100 litre bins. There are 16 sites out of a current total of 79 in the Borough that have textile banks. The sites are located at local

shops, public highways, car parks and community centres and are serviced by ECT apart from the textile banks which are serviced by TRAIID and Oxfam.

3.2.2. Based on 79 sites, there is one site per 2,660 residents.

### 3.3. **ESTATES RECYCLING**

3.3.1. The NEC micro recycling centre system was introduced in January 2003 collecting three types of glass, paper and mixed cans. Every site comprises of 5 x 240 litre wheelie bins contained within a frame system which are service by ECT Recycling Ltd.

3.3.2. The Borough has committed to the NEC style of collection and will continue with this method for the five year expected lifespan of the infrastructure. However, it is recognised that in order to achieve high participation levels, expansion of materials collected and/or door to door collections on estates may be a preferred collection method. As a result, the Borough has successfully secured additional funding to test this theory

### 3.4. **SCHOOLS/CHARITIES RECYCLING SERVICE**

3.4.1. The Borough operates a free collection to schools and Charities in the Borough for paper and mixed cans which is operated by ECT. Collection is carried out via 240litre bins and there are currently 44 schools signed up to the scheme.

### 3.5. **CENTRALISED COMPOSTING**

3.5.1. The Borough's kerbside brown bin service to 5,500 properties started in June 2003 following a successful funding application to the London Recycling Fund. Each household is provided with a 180 litre brown bin for a fortnightly green garden waste collection. In March 2004, following further funding from the London Recycling Fund, the scheme expanded to an additional 5,500 properties. The service is operated by ECT Recycling Ltd.

### 3.6. **MILLFIELDS TRANSFER STATION/BULKY HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING SERVICE**

3.6.1. The Borough does not currently have a re-use and recycling centre service. Residents are directed to the nearest facility in the other Boroughs that form part of the North London Waste Authority area. It should be noted that 56% of Hackney households do not have a car.

3.6.2. Millfields Road Transfer Station is currently used to extract and separate recyclable items from the bulky household waste service. The bulky collection service is free of charge for up to five items which can be used by residents of Hackney up to four times a year. This service compares favourably with bulky collection service provision in neighbouring boroughs who charge for the service.

3.6.3. Metal, wood, garden waste and cardboard is extracted for recycling and the service is operated by the Council's Direct Service Organisation.

### 3.7. **ANDREWS ROAD DEPOT**

3.7.1. The depot on Andrews Road currently fulfils two functions:

- a. It is the main base for the Street Cleansing service, being well placed to minimise the distances street sweepers and crews need to travel to reach their designated beats. It is anticipated that this use will continue, unchanged.
- b. It is a well-equipped vehicle workshop where maintenance of vehicles is currently carried out using an external contractor. The demand for this facility

will diminish as old vehicles are replaced by new ones. It is anticipated that the majority of the fleet will be acquired on a contract hire basis, including maintenance. This means that the requirement will, in the main, be for minor repairs relating to misuse and abuse to be carried out.

- 3.7.2. Whilst it may be possible to identify more suitable premises for either or both of these functions, these premises are considered adequate and enjoy the benefit of being held on a long lease at a peppercorn rent.

### 3.8. **THE COLLECTION OF HOUSEHOLD AND COMMERCIAL WASTE**

- 3.8.1. The service provides a weekly collection service for those Street Dwellings, which require a sack collection service and or wheeled bin collection service. For all other domestic premises the collections are aimed to be at sufficient frequencies to prevent pollution or defacement of the local environment by Household Waste, or at other such frequencies which are required within this Specification. The Household Waste Collections are being co-ordinated with Highway cleaning and litterbin emptying.
- 3.8.2. The residual waste collection service is provided by the Direct Service Organisation who took over the refuse service delivery in August 2002.
- 3.8.3. Currently 43% of residents have a black sack collection, 35% have a paladin collection, 14% have a wheeled bin collection and 8% use other methods of collection, for example skips.
- 3.8.4. The Council currently approves a variety of points for waste collection, including storage areas, kerbsides and rear garden walls. Collection Points are not necessarily consistent throughout a street.
- 3.8.5. There are currently 20 household waste rounds divided into 9 manual rounds and 11 paladin rounds.
- 3.8.6. The Direct Service Organisation also provides the following services:
- a. **Commercial Waste Collection Service**
- The provision on request for the collection of commercial and waste to those establishments who have trade waste agreements with the Council, and delivery to and discharge of collected waste at the disposal site.
- b. **Special Collection Service**
- The provision of a free bulky household waste special collection service for the collection of bulky waste, garden waste and other special categories of waste including fridges and freezers (for CFC extraction). The service operates with five dedicated vehicles capable of undertaking approximately 150 collections a day (Mon-Fri). The increased capacity of the service has reduced the average waiting time to between 24 and 48 hours. Bulked waste collected through this service is taken to Millfields and sorted for recycling.
  - Residents can request up to five items per collection via the Waste-line. Each household is currently limited to four collections per year.
- c. **Clinical Waste Collection Service**
- The Council provides a clinical waste collection service which is operated by the Council's Hygiene Services Department. Clinical waste is collected free of charge for households by a dedicated vehicle and delivered to the Edmonton incinerator for disposal. Hygiene Services is registered to ISO9002 and has procedures in place for handling service requests, as well as undertaking

satisfaction surveys of customers to inform service improvements. Needles (sharps) are also collected by street cleansing, estates cleansing contractors and hygiene services. There is an action in the strategy to ensure a co-ordinated approach across the Council on this matter and to liaise with the Drug Action Team.

d. **Highway Cleaning Service**

- Hackney has a duty to keep public highways clean and clear of litter and refuse. This applies to highways maintained at the public expense within the borough, whether or not the Council is highway authority.
- The Council also has powers to cleanse other streets. The latter power enables the Council to deal with cleansing problems off the public highway, on forecourts and alleyways, which affect the amenity of the area and are perceived by the public as being under the Council. Clearance of fly-tips and the provision, and emptying of litter bins are an essential ancillary function within the street cleansing service.
- There is a proactive method of sweeping in Hackney – adopting a scheduled sweeping arrangement to adhere to EPA – frequencies which are believed to be sufficient to keep the Borough clear of litter and refuse. Additional cleansing is undertaken where necessary due to the density of population; level of retail shopping activity and its type; entertainment facilities; presence of transport facilities; schools and educational institutions.

e. **Gully Cleansing**

- Gully cleansing is not carried out as part of the street cleansing service. It is carried out as part of the Council's Highway maintenance contract. However this operation may only be carried out once a year. If gully grills become blocked by detritus or leaves, surface water may pond and this can impede the street cleansing service. In addition, if a sweeper sweeps detritus into a gully pot, rather than removing it, this hastens the frequency at which the gully needs to be emptied. There is a requirement therefore for the street cleansing service to ensure that leaves and detritus are removed as part of the weekly sweeping process.

f. **Flushing/Washing**

- The current arrangements require the washing under rail bridges on a frequency basis mainly to remove pigeon fouling and soiling. When chewing gum is deposited on the highway it sticks firmly to the surface and hardens. On the footway the gum hardens into a dirty spot 20-30mm across which is not removed by normal sweeping. On the carriageway deposits are mainly at traffic lights or areas where traffic is held up.
- Gum cannot be removed by sweeping or by flushing with cold water and the use of scraping implements is not very successful.

g. **Graffiti Removal**

- Currently only one vehicle and crew are available to undertake graffiti removal, but this resource is also tasked with street washing and fly-posting removal. The service is limited to removing graffiti from Council-owned sites fronting the public highway.

h. **Weeding programme**

- The current cleansing regime of the thorough weekly sweep and litter-pick will help to reduce weed growth.
- i. **Leaf Clearance**
  - Annual leaf clearance is carried out by the Street Cleansing Service.
- j. **Litter Bin Emptying Service**
  - To minimise littering of highways and controlled land by maintaining litter bins in a clean and usable condition.
- k. **Emergency Highway and Controlled Land Cleaning Service**
  - To provide an emergency highway and controlled land service that will restore areas to a safe and clean condition for the passage of pedestrians and vehicular traffic.
- l. **Abandoned Items and Unofficial Dumps/Fly tips**
  - To deal immediately with any accumulations of waste classified as an unofficial dump (up to 5m<sup>3</sup>) of waste, or to respond to waste classified as an unofficial fly tip (in excess of 5m<sup>3</sup>) of waste.
- m. **Market Cleaning Service**
  - The service cleans and collects waste from Ridley Road, Well Street, Broadways and Kingsland Waste markets.
- n. **Civic Amenity Skip Service**
  - This service is operated throughout the year on a four week basis each month and covers designated points within the Borough. It allows residents to dispose of bulky items, but it is subject to abuse by traders and fly-tippers. The service will not be extended pending a review of alternative options for the service.
- o. **Hazardous Waste**
  - The Council currently subscribes to the Corporation of the City of London Hazardous Waste Contract, whereby residents and schools can contact the service directly. The free service handles the safe disposal of chemicals and asbestos.

#### 4. **NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY**

- 4.1. The disposal costs incurred by the NLWA are recharged to the seven constituent Authorities through a levy system. Currently, the levy is apportioned on a default basis of tax base, that is, the number of Council Tax Band D equivalent properties.
- 4.2. For every tonne of waste that Hackney collects for recycling, NLWA are required under Section 52(1) of the EPA to pay a sum of money (a recycling credit) to Hackney. The value of this credit reflects the disposal costs for a tonne of waste. This provides a financial incentive to Waste Collection Authorities to carry out recycling activities.
- 4.3. Central Government has indicated that the recycling credits and levy system will be reviewed. This may result in the NLWA levy being based upon the tonnage generated by the Collection Authorities. Although this would mean the abolition of the recycling credit, the levy would be adjusted accordingly. This would result in a continued financial incentive for the Waste collection authority to recycle, compost and reduce waste arisings.

- 4.4. The NLWA is now co-ordinating the development of a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) with the constituent Boroughs to provide a framework and the appropriate management systems and resources to achieve the national and European targets and obligations.

5. **COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS**

- 5.1. The Recycling Plan 2002-2004 identified that Hackney is keen to involve community groups and would be actively seeking assistance from Community groups in recycling initiatives. During the period covered by that plan, significant progress has been made in engaging with and partnering the community sector in sustainable waste management projects.
- 5.2. Most notable and innovative of these projects is a pilot door-to-door collection of food waste for circa 1000 estates households by ELCRP. Participating households are provided with air-tight caddies for the storage of food waste and a microbial culture that can be used to control odour and partially degrade it. The food waste and, in some cases, dry recyclables from the same households are collected on a weekly basis. The food waste is composted within the estate using a type of small scale in vessel unit called a 'Rocket' and it is intended that the resultant compost will be used on site.
- 5.3. The Rocket is now fully licensed under the ABPR regime. Uncertainties surrounding the implementation of the legislation have created significant delays in the project to date but early data indicates a high level of participation and a reduction in local environmental problems such as odour and vermin on participating estates.
- 5.4. LB Hackney has also funded EcoActive, an environmental education organisation to provide waste education and awareness in the Borough's schools. Funding has been secured for this organisation to continue its work for the 2004/05 financial year.

5.5. **OTHER PARTNERSHIPS/Frameworks**

The Borough works closely with a number of other organisations

5.5.1. ***Waste by Water Partnership***

Hackney is working with Intermodal Solutions Ltd on a innovative waste by water project. The aim of the project is to combine the effectiveness of traditional refuse collection with water-borne transfer of waste to a point of disposal without the need for additional tipping and handling of the waste. The report on the trial compiled by independent consultants will be received shortly.

5.5.2. ***Finsbury Park Partnership***

Finsbury Park Partnership funded through SRB is responsible for managing a seven-year regeneration programme, which runs through to March 2006. Hackney Waste Services has worked with the FPP and the London Boroughs of Islington and Haringey on a co-ordinated streetscene project to improve street cleansing and levels of enforcement in the area. All three boroughs also contribute to the funding of the project.

5.5.3. ***London Remade***

- London Remade is a strategic partnership between the business sector, London Boroughs, regional government, waste management companies and the not-for profit sector. <http://www.londonremade.com/>

#### 5.5.4. **London Waste Action**

- London Waste Action aims to increase co-ordination between the producers of goods, retailers, manufacturers, the public and the statutory local authorities. The partnership is responsible for operating the London Recycling Fund.  
<http://www.londonwasteaction.org/>

#### 5.5.5. **LCRN**

- The London Community Recycling Network (LCRN) is a not for profit, second tier, organisation that supports and represents London's existing and emerging Community Recyclers. <http://www.lcrn.org.uk/>

### 6. **REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

#### 6.1. **GREATER LONDON**

- 6.1.1. Previous government guidance on the links between planning and waste has recently been replaced by the Mayors Spatial Development Strategy ("The London Plan") which looks at the spatial implications of the Mayors Municipal Waste Strategy. The Mayor promotes the coordination of the borough's waste policies and will produce Supplementary Planning Guidance on planning and waste and press for the powers to prepare a London wide Waste Local Plan
- 6.1.2. The Government is currently reviewing Planning Policy guidance (PPG Note 10.1999) which sets out the land use requirements for waste of all types including municipal waste. The guidance must also be adhered to whilst developing the unitary development plan.

#### 6.2. **THE MAYORS DRAFT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

- 6.2.1. In 1999, the Greater London Authority Act established the Greater London Authority and required the Mayor of London to prepare a Municipal Waste Management Strategy for London based on the Waste Strategy 2000.
- 6.2.2. The strategy sets further proposed targets for London Boroughs above their current national and local BVPI targets which are as follows:
- 6.2.3. To recycle or compost at least 50% of municipal waste by 2010
- 6.2.4. To recycle or compost at least 60% of municipal waste by 2015

#### 6.3. **COMMUNITY STRATEGY FOR HACKNEY**

- 6.3.1. Hackney has recently agreed a ten year Community Strategy from 2004 – 2014. The Community Strategy for Hackney has been prepared by Hackney Council and its partners in the Hackney Strategic Partnership to identify what needs to be done in the borough over the next five to ten years . It was written following a major consultation in 2003-04 to find out what kind of borough people wished to live, work, do business and enjoy themselves in. The strategy has six main themes which contribute to addressing the overall aim to reduce inequality and social exclusion within communities and between Hackney and the rest of the country:
- 6.3.2. Two of the Community Strategy themes are directly relevant to the Waste Service and this Strategy needs to ensure that the Service is focused on helping the borough deliver on these themes:
- 6.3.3. A safer, cleaner borough
- 6.3.4. A sustainable borough

### 7. **JOINED UP WORKING**

## 7.1. HOUSING

- 7.1.1. Households on Council estates make a significant contribute to household waste arisings in Hackney. Housing are also responsible for collecting a proportion of household wastethrough their direct and out-sourced cleansing services. As a result, it is vital that a joined up approach to waste management between housing and other departments within the Council is adopted in order to ensure that sustainable waste management is achieved.
- 7.1.2. Waste Services in partnership with Housing will develop sustainable waste management plans for estates The adopted model will be replicated in any stock transfer to Housing Associations and shall include all proposals below.
- 7.1.3. Waste Services in partnership with Housing shall seek to coordinate all waste collected in order to ensure that waste is diverted or disposed of through set channels to ensure consistency, for example bulky household waste services.
- 7.1.4. Waste Services shall work in partnership with Housing to ensure that recycling, reuse and waste prevention including the recycling champions' scheme is promoted through other Departmental links. E.g. housing news, tenants participation officers, tents handbook
- 7.1.5. Housing and Waste Services will work together to ensure that all communal areas on estates are cleared of litter and fly tipping within the Council's service level agreement.

## 7.2. PLANNING

- 7.2.1. LB Hackney has produced a guide for Hackney in relation to planning guidance for refuse and recycling. The guide applies only to the London Borough of Hackney and provides basic information for architects and others concerned with providing refuse storage facilities for premises within the London Borough of Hackney. It describes the methods of storage available and the general requirements of the Hackney's Environment Directorate. It should not be considered an alternative to consultation. However, it is recognised that further steps must be taken
- 7.2.2. The following proposals for planning are outlined below:
- 7.2.3. Planning shall ensure that the Area Action Areas identified will have adequate levels of waste storage facilities including recycling as outlined in the above guidance.
- 7.2.4. Planning shall seek to formalise the guidance into council policy to ensure that adequate waste provision is statutory and not a recommendation
- 7.2.5. Planning shall ensure that the forthcoming design guides include adequate waste provision as outlined in the guidance.

## 7.3. FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

- 7.3.1. The new cleaning contract for the Council shall incorporate recycling and waste prevention requirements as provided by Waste Services

## 7.4. PATH

- 7.4.1. The PATH project shall ensure that sustainable waste management provision is implemented as governed by Waste Services.

## 7.5. EDUCATION – THE LEARNING TRUST

- 7.5.1. The Learning Trust shall ensure that the Council's waste education programme for schools is promoted through all available channels

## 7.6. **COUNCIL TAX**

- 7.6.1. Council Tax will work with Waste Services to identify how new tenants can be targeted through council tax literature with information on the waste services.

## 7.7. **SOCIAL SERVICES**

- 7.7.1. Social Services shall ensure that their referral system for residents requiring housing feeds in to the Council's furniture reuse project (outlined in the waste prevention strategy)

## 7.8. **HACKNEY TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY**

- 7.8.1. The service shall ensure that any waste from building repairs shall be diverted or disposed of through channels governed by Waste Services.

## 7.9. **ENFORCEMENT**

- 7.9.1. Enforcement will assist in encouraging businesses to adopt sustainable waste management through guidance and recommendations as provided by waste services

## 8. **FUNDING**

### 8.1. **COSTED PLANS**

- 8.1.1. The work to be carried out in 2004/05 will be funded from within our existing budget plus the additional £497k available within the Directorate, which will be released upon approval of The Strategy.
- 8.1.2. Growth bids may be appropriate for future years but will be dependent upon a number of factors, including:
  - 8.1.3. the outcome of our feasibility studies this year;
  - 8.1.4. decisions on which initiatives to adopt;
  - 8.1.5. Impact of recycling on refuse collection and street cleansing costs.
- 8.1.6. If any growth bids are required, they will be submitted at the appropriate time in the annual budgeting process.
- 8.1.7. The Hackney 2020 partnership, which is the borough's overarching partnership, has established a 20 year vision. It seeks to transform the borough into area where people would want to choose to come to live, work and enjoy. The partnership has been very successful in attracting national and European funding to improve the lives of local people by providing employment, housing, training, crime prevention and environmental projects. Altogether the partnership has secured regeneration funds to the tune of over 1 billion pounds in the last 15 years.

### 8.2. **ROTATE**

- 8.2.1. ROTATE is a two-year programme currently available to March 2006 to all local authorities in England operated by WRAP and funded by DEFRA. It provides support and advice on the separate collection of dry recyclables and organic wastes. The type and level of support and advice offered is determined by WRAP from the information provided by the Local Authority which can be:
  - 8.2.2. Up to 15 days dedicated support delivered within the Local Authority by a member of the ROTATE Team or an external expert retained by WRAP; or
  - 8.2.3. Advice given over the phone supported by provision of good practice information with a limited number of visits to the Local Authority; or

8.2.4. Invitations to attend seminars and workshops on relevant topics

8.2.5. Officers from the Council will be submitting a bid for this support

### 8.3. **LONDON RECYCLING FUND**

8.3.1. The London Recycling Fund was established in early 2002 and began operation in May 2002. An initial £24.9 million was given to the fund to allocate to a range of recycling and waste minimisation projects. The strategy of the Fund has always been to encourage additional investment by applicants and their partners. This has resulted in significant additional investment by waste authorities and their private sector partners – resulting in the core Government funding of £24.9 million supporting projects worth a total of over £45 million.

8.3.2. The Government has awarded the fund a further £135 million that enables the National Waste Minimisation and Recycling Fund for England to continue for the financial years 2004/5 and 2005/6. Ministers allocated £20.55 million of the £135 million, to the London Recycling Fund (LRF) over the same period.

8.3.3. Neighbourhood Renewal Fund

8.3.4. The Government's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (NRS) has targeted resources nationally toward areas falling into the top 10% on national indices of deprivation. The resources are intended to narrow the gap between deprived areas and other area. Every ward in Hackney has qualified for this funding.

8.3.5. Hackney Strategic Partnership is responsible for the delivery of Neighbourhood Renewal Fund projects and has agreed a NRS to prioritise and guide its programmes. National floor targets for health, environment, education, crime, housing, employment and road injury provide the focus for project development. The NRF funded projects can be seen in the funding appendix

### 8.4. **COMMUNITY RECYCLING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CRED)**

8.4.1. The CRED Programme is funded by the Big Lottery Fund through its Transforming Waste initiative. The Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts manages the £36.5 million Programme and will award grants to disadvantaged communities throughout England before the end of September 2007. Grants of between £50,000 and £300,000 are available to community based recycling, reuse and composting initiatives.

8.4.2. Although the Council cannot directly apply for funding itself, Local Authorities can benefit through partnerships with local community groups.