

Community Directorate

DRAFT

Waste Management Strategy – (2016-2026)

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1 Introduction

This strategy has been developed to provide a framework for sustainable waste management in Harrow. The strategy sets out how municipal waste will be managed between 2016 and 2026. This length gives the council the flexibility to review the strategy frequently in light of the constant changes that occur in the waste and recycling sector. It replaces all current strategies in this area. It has been produced with reference to guidance issued by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) on developing Municipal Waste Management Strategies as well as taking into account regional work in this area.

There are a number of key considerations influencing this strategy. The overriding one is the need to manage Harrow's municipal waste more effectively and efficiently. The rising cost of landfill, growing concerns around energy security and climate change (as sending waste to landfill generates greenhouse gas emissions), the emergence of new commercially available waste management technologies, and changing consumer behaviour have all made a "business as usual" approach no longer viable.

The council is committed to reducing waste growth, delivering sustainable waste management, diverting waste from landfill, meeting recycling targets, delivering best value, being flexible in responding to external and internal changes and engaging effectively with key stakeholders. However it cannot meet these challenges alone. The council will work with residents, community groups, partners and businesses to deliver the vision set out in this strategy.

The strategy provides a set of aims, objectives and targets which will support achieving sustainable waste management for the areas within its remit. It does not cover the specifics of street cleansing arrangements nor the operational detail concerning waste collection arrangements. It does not cover commercial or industrial waste collected by other organisations within Harrow.

The Corporate Plan 2016-2019, entitled "Harrow Ambition Plan 2020" sets out the council's vision of "Working together to make a difference for the vulnerable, communities, families and businesses". The council's strategy (priorities) to deliver its vision, between now and 2020 is to:

- Build a Better Harrow
- Be more Business-Like and Business Friendly
- Protect the Most Vulnerable and Support Families

The council's vision and the corporate priorities have been taken into account when developing the waste management strategy. In particular, "Build a Better Harrow" that includes a safe and clean environment. The waste management strategy is crucial to achieving this priority.

2 Background

There are three major types of waste produced in London as noted in the Defra Local Authority Waste Management Statistics:

- Household waste collected by or on behalf of local authorities, amounting to approximately 3m tonnes (20 per cent of waste).
- Commercial and industrial waste (C&I) is waste generated by businesses and industry in London, collected by the private sector and local authorities, amounting to approximately 4.7m tonnes (32 per cent of all waste).

- Construction, excavation and demolition waste (CE&D) is the waste generated by development activity in London (for example old buildings being demolished, new ones being constructed), primarily dealt with by the private sector and amounting to approximately 7.2m tonnes (48 per cent of all waste)

Harrow Council is responsible for collecting the waste that its residents produce. The responsibility for waste treatment and disposal is held by the West London Waste Authority (WLWA), of which Harrow is a member, along with 5 other west London boroughs. These are Brent, Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond upon Thames.

The six west London boroughs have prepared a Joint Waste Local Plan for their combined area. The plan sets out a strategy and policies for the sustainable management of all waste produced by the boroughs for the period up to 2026. As well as policies, the plan allocates existing waste and other sites for the development of additional waste management capacity to meet the London Plan 2011 waste apportionment targets. The plan can be found at www.wlwa.gov.uk. The council has taken this plan into consideration when formulating its own strategic direction. In addition, from 2011, the West London Waste Authority has taken the lead on waste prevention and re-use. The WLWA forecasts a growth in levies of 1.5% in the medium- term.

The council must also comply with the Mayor of London's London Plan (March 2015 – the Spatial Development Strategy for London consolidated with alterations since 2011) as well as the Government's National Waste Strategy (Waste Management Plan 2013). Each of these wider strategies contains recommendations and requirements relating to waste prevention and these have been taken into consideration in this strategy.

3 The Vision

The council has developed a vision to demonstrate its commitment to effective waste management. It also highlights that Harrow's approach to waste management is one of shared responsibility with residents and partners. The vision is:

“To increase reuse and recycling and reduce waste arising from householders, businesses and visitors”

The vision drives the council's approach to meeting its key waste prevention objectives and targets.

It is underpinned by the following objectives:

- Reduce the overall amount of waste from households.
- Increase participation in waste prevention activities.
- Increase recycling year on year.
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness by progressing commercial initiatives.
- Engage with local communities to deliver improvement in localities.
- Continue to develop partnerships with organisations (particularly local community groups and others in the third sector) to stimulate higher reduction, reuse and recycling rates.
- Continue to take appropriate enforcement action against those businesses, visitors and residents who seek to dispose of their waste irresponsibly.

- Prioritise high performing, low emission, modern, sustainable technologies and operations that achieve value for money.
- As a community leader, the council to exemplify the activities that it is promoting to its residents.

4 Context

London is unique among urban areas and a number of factors put pressure on collection and recycling services. Half of London's residents live in flats, and many others in shared houses, which makes services such as refuse collection and recycling more challenging.

In Harrow, the size of the borough, the demography and housing provision all have an impact on how the waste management service is delivered. Greater London Authority population projections note that the population in Harrow is projected to rise from 251,400 in 2016 to 266,700 in 2026. In addition, the London Plan (2015) has set a minimum ten year target of 5,927 homes (2015-2025) and an annual monitoring target of 593 each year. The Council has over £1.75bn of public and private investment lined up to deliver affordable homes, new schools and an improved entertainment, cultural and leisure offer. These changes will have an impact on how future waste management services will be delivered.

Harrow is an outer London Borough in North West London, approximately 10 miles from central London. Covering 50 square kilometres (20 square miles) it is the 12th largest borough in Greater London in terms of size and 20th in terms of population. There are nine district centres, plus Harrow Town Centre which is one of London's twelve metropolitan centres. The least densely populated wards are Canons, Harrow Weald, and Stanmore Park. These wards are all in the north of the borough and have large swathes of green belt land. The most densely populated ward is Wealdstone.

Harrow is one of the most ethnically and religiously diverse boroughs in the country with people of all different backgrounds and life experiences living side by side. Despite its rich heritage, the council faces challenges. The population of young and elderly is increasing, however budgets are decreasing. The borough has great wealth and beautiful architecture, but it also has more low-paid jobs than nearly anywhere else in London and housing presents a particular challenge. The majority of housing in the borough is terraced and semi-detached at 57%. 31% of housing is flats. The council offers a waste management service to all housing in the borough and has tailored its offer to meet the specific needs of residents.

Harrow residents have demonstrated their commitment to a cleaner, greener Harrow and levels of recycling have increased markedly over the past years. Residents have helped recycle nearly half of what is thrown away. However, recycling is only part of the picture. In order to make Harrow a cleaner, greener borough, the council and its partners must work together to prevent waste from arising in the first place.

With increasing landfill charges and restrictions on waste disposal, Harrow is constantly looking to the future and is one of the West London boroughs who have invested in an energy from waste facility which disposes of waste in a more environmentally-friendly way. Benefits include high landfill diversion and minimal change for borough delivery patterns to the rail transfer stations. The council has also increased its engagement with residents to promote waste minimisation and prevent unnecessary food waste through dedicated recycling officers and using resources available from the West London Waste Authority.

The financial benefits of effective waste management are significant. These include:

- Avoided disposal costs

- Avoided collection costs
- Avoided costs of Landfill
- Income from charges levied

5 The Waste Hierarchy

The waste hierarchy is at the heart of the council's approach to managing waste and is referred to in a variety of waste regulations. It sets out the order in which it is most sustainable to deal with waste. In looking at how to manage any waste, this approach firstly focuses on the scope for waste prevention, and then examines each subsequent option before disposal is considered. This is a prudent approach to waste management that is designed to minimise climate change impacts. The waste hierarchy demonstrates that if the council can reduce the amount of waste it produces through measures at the top of the hierarchy, there will be less to manage through expensive processes such as recycling, energy recovery and disposal lower down the hierarchy. There will be exceptions to this, as the Waste Strategy for England 2007 (WS2007) explains:

“Recent studies have confirmed that the waste hierarchy remains a good general guide to the relative environmental benefits of different waste management options but that there will be exceptions to this for particular materials and in particular circumstances”.



Waste prevention is the most favoured option with disposal the least favoured option. Integral to this are the following actions:

- Reducing the waste that is produced, e.g. buying goods that do not have excessive packaging.
- Reusing waste that is produced without altering it, e.g. reusing plastic bottles.

- Recycle/compost the waste to make the same or another material, e.g. glass bottles can be made into glass bottles again and can also be used in aggregate for road building.
- Treating the waste in order to recover value through energy release, e.g. biogas from composting food waste can be used to generate electricity.
- Disposal of the waste without recovering any value from it, or disposing of waste after treatment when no further value can be extracted e.g. sending waste to landfill.

Except for disposal all levels of the waste hierarchy, can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. By reducing, reusing and recycling waste the need for new raw materials is lessened. Recovery of energy through waste treatment technologies not only reduces carbon emissions from landfill, but can directly produce electricity and heat from our waste to avoid the use of fossil fuels. In Harrow, the focus will be on education and prevention as well as ensuring that effective enforcement is in place. This will be undertaken across all waste streams.

6 Understanding where we are - Current Waste Services in Harrow

The services provided by the council are outlined in the paragraphs that follow:

Residual Waste	A fortnightly collection of residual waste from 90,000 residential properties using a 240 litre green or grey wheeled bin.
Kerbside Recycling	A fortnightly 240 litre blue bin kerbside collection service to 72,000 households for the collection of foil, batteries, engine oil, glass, paper, shoes, textiles, tins and cans, and yellow pages.
Estates recycling	Separate recycling system for flats and other high rise residences.
Assisted Collections	The assisted waste collection service is provided for people who are unable to take their bin to the kerbside because of disability or ill health. The council will make arrangements with its refuse collectors to wheel a bin for a property registered as requiring assistance out for collection and return it after it has been emptied.
Bring sites	One bring site with provision to recycle a range of materials including aerosols, books, cans, carrier bags, glass, junk mail, paper, plastic, shoes, textiles and tin foil.
Harrow Waste and Recycling Centre (HWRC)	The responsibility to provide a civic amenity site resides with WLWA. Harrow provides the site at Forward Drive on behalf of WLWA. The site has a dual function with the general public using the upper tipping area.

	<p>Traders and Council vehicles use the lower tipping area. All vans have to pay the commercial charges or go to another civic amenity site in the WLWA area, where they would have to comply with the rules on that site.</p> <p>Facilities are provided for the recycling of cardboard, garden waste, rubble, soil, scrap metal, wood, electrical equipment, mobile phones, printer cartridges, fridges, fluorescent tubes, engine oil, furniture and car and household batteries.</p>
Composting	<p>A weekly collection of food waste (including meat, fish and bones) from 72,000 residential properties using a small 23 litre black bin.</p> <p>72,000 residential properties have also been supplied with a 240 litre capacity brown bin for a fortnightly garden waste collection. From April 2016 there is a charge for this service.</p>
Commercial waste	<p>Since 2008, Harrow has offered a business waste recycling scheme for its trade customers. The collection charge is kept at a minimum to encourage recycling. Containers collect mixed recyclables (as per the blue bin scheme for households) and range in size from 240 to 1280 litre wheeled bins. Trade bins are collected as per the terms of individual contracts.</p>
Bulky Household waste	<p>The council can collect large or heavy items from Harrow residents who are unable to bring them to the Refuse and Recycling Centre. There is a charge for this service with the latest fees and charges for this available at www.harrow.gov.uk/recycling. Concessions are available for residents in receipt of pension credit, income support or income related Employment Support Allowance. This service accepts three securely tied black refuse sacks with a maximum weight of 10 kg per bag as one item.</p>
Clinical waste	<p>Collection provided to all households that require the service. In April 2015, Harrow Council procured the services of Essentia in order to manage the collection of healthcare</p>

	waste produced by patients treating themselves at home within the borough. Essentia now manage the waste collection for clinical waste and report back tonnages to the borough.
Hazardous household waste	There is a segregated hazardous and non-hazardous clinical waste collection service in place.
Confidential waste	Currently delivered via a combination of external contract and in house delivery. During 2016/17 there will be more of an emphasis on the in-house delivery, including providing the service to others.

Currently the following waste transfer, treatment and disposal options are used for the processing of waste materials collected in Harrow.

- Transfer stations – a place where waste is aggregated for onward transit in bigger vehicles. These are Harefield for garden waste, Brentford for food waste, Ruislip for residual waste, the CA site for dry recyclables. Twyford is sometimes used if redirected by WLWA but this is not very often.
- Materials Recycling Facilities (MRFs) – a sorting plant where recyclables are separated into their different material streams.
- Energy from waste plants – a plant that burns waste generating electricity and, at certain plants, heat.
- Landfill – the disposal of waste materials by burial.

Waste Performance in Harrow

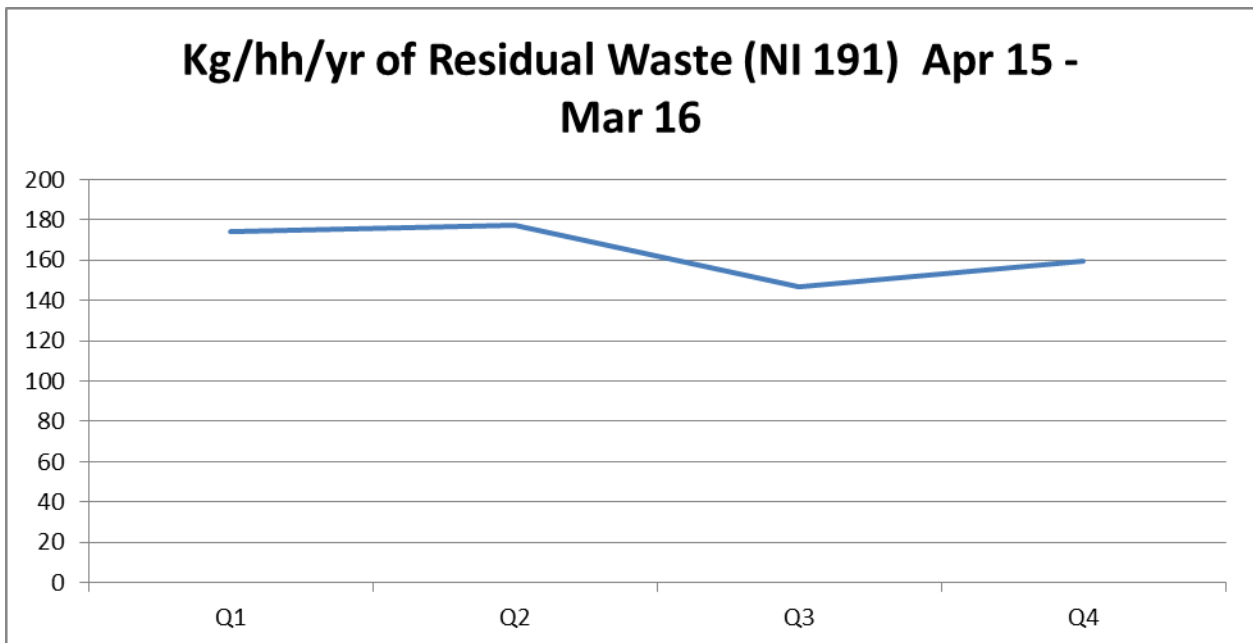
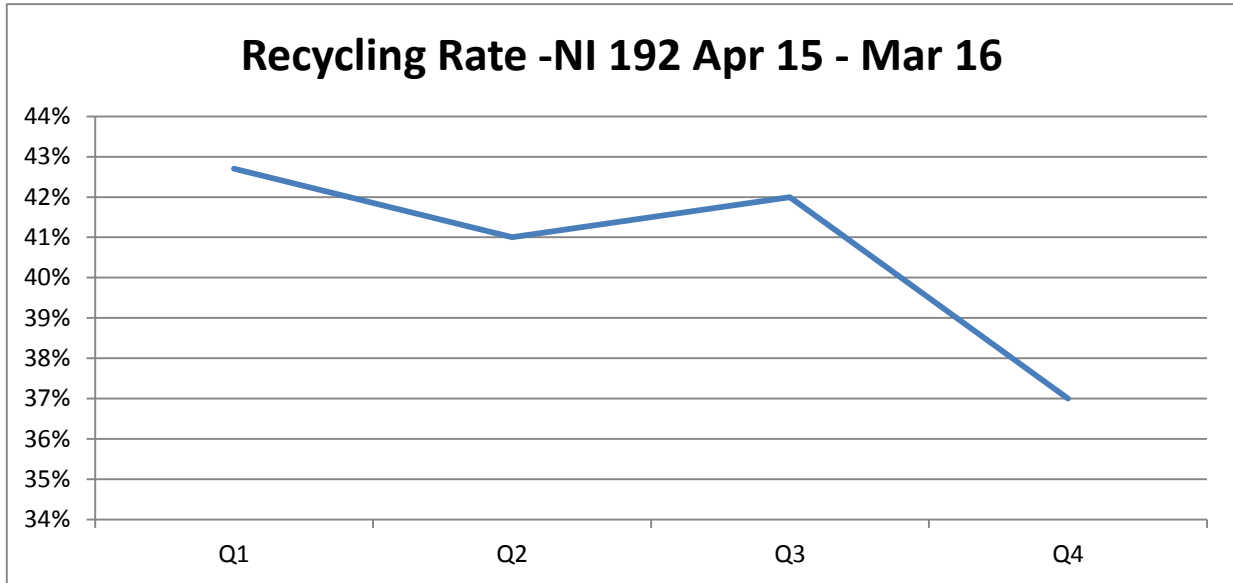
Harrow's performance based on national indicators is outlined below:

Indicator	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Q1 2015/16	Q2 2015/16	Q3 2015/16	Q4 2015/16
Recycling Rate (NI 192)	49.2%	45.1%	40.9%	42.7%	41%	42%	37%
Kg/hh/yr of residual waste (NI 191)	489.16	542.07	653.99	173.99kg	177.05kg	146.5kg	159.33kg

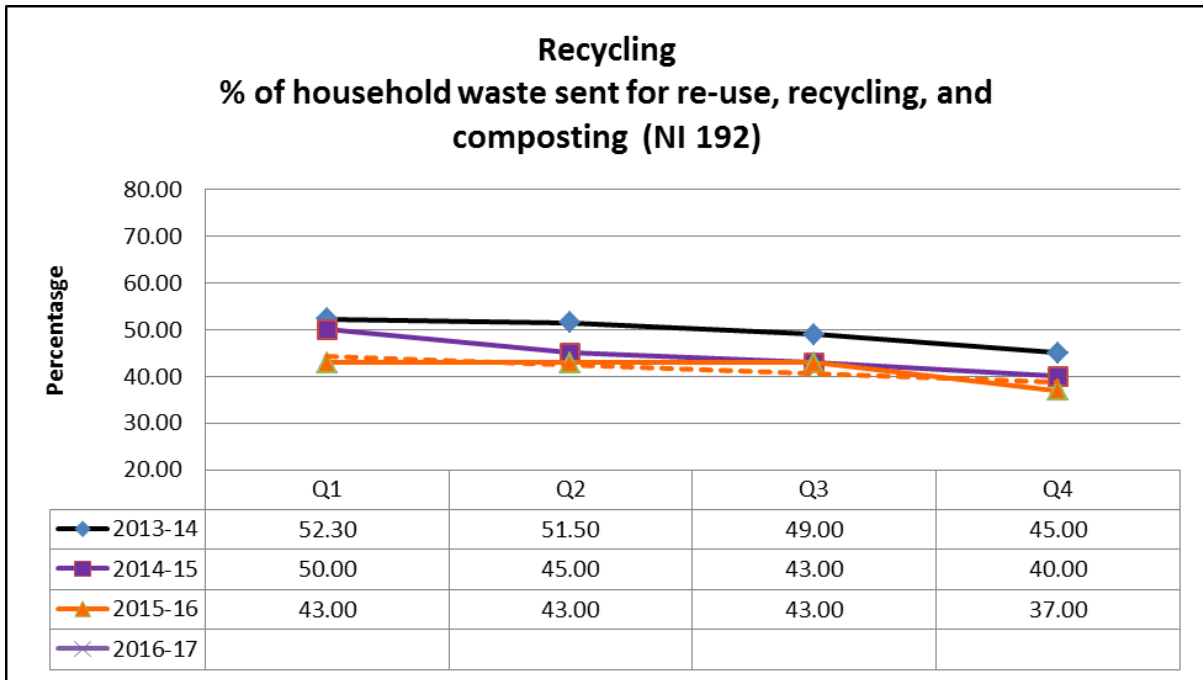
The reduction in the recycling percentage is as a result of a change in measurement with wood and carpets no longer included in this figure.

There is also a national picture of declining recycling rates. This is due to a range of factors including less packaging on goods, glass bottles being replaced by plastic bottles resulting in a weight reduction and more newspapers/magazines being read online.

Locally, since the closure of the Ruislip CA Site the council is receiving more residual waste than previous years and this is compounded further due to other sites within the WLWA area charging for builders and DIY waste whilst the council makes no charge for cars at the Harrow CA site.



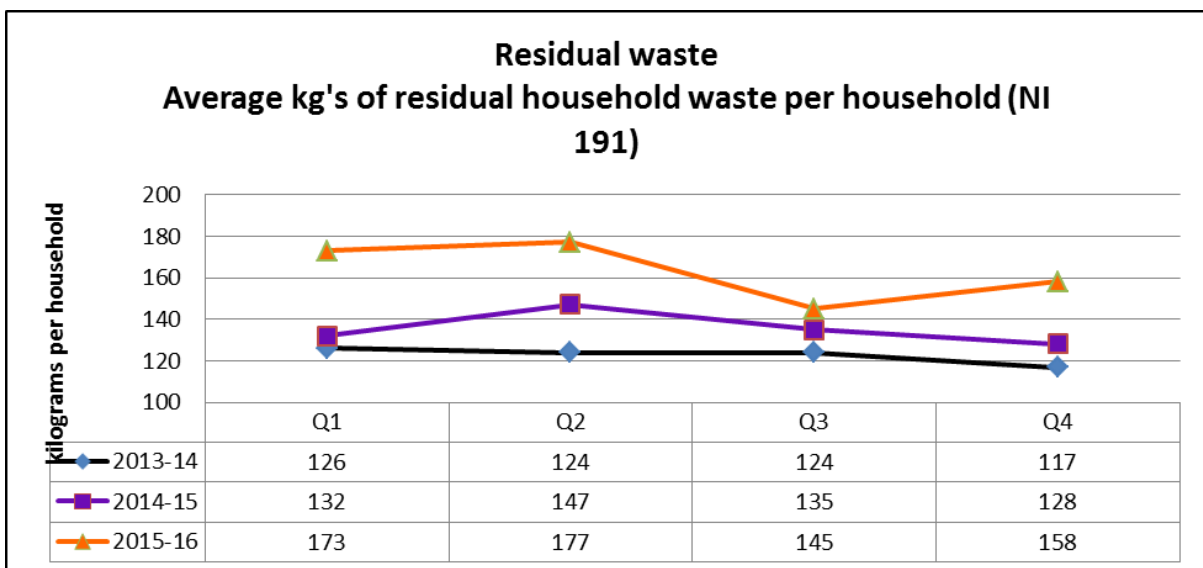
Recycling performance over time (NI 192)



Annual Recycling Rate

Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Recycling Rate	49.2%	45.1%	40.9%

Residual household waste over time



Waste projections help manage the service going forward but need to be seen within the wider waste management context. The following projections submitted by the council to the WLWA show a projected decrease in residual waste and mixed organic waste with projected increases in food and green waste.

Waste Type	2015-16	2016-17
Residual Waste	45,155	44,975
Food Waste	0	7,443
Green Waste	1,700	10,885
Mixed Organic Waste	19,774	0
Wood	70	70
Carpets	31	31
HRRC Waste		
Residual	9,900	9,900
Green	750	4,844
Wood	3,120	3,120
Gypsum	54	54
Carpets	370	370
Mattresses	9,600	9,600

The following tables outline the waste arising and waste apportionment figures (London Plan 2015) for Harrow. All figures are in a 1000 tonnes. HH = Household Waste, C & I = Commercial and Industrial Waste. These show a projected increase in household waste over the next 20 years and projected fluctuations in commercial and industrial waste.

Waste Projections (thousand tonnes per annum)

2016			2021			2026			2031			2036		
HH	C&I	Total	HH	C&I	Total	HH	C&I	Total	HH	C&I	Total	HH	C&I	Total
97	75	172	101	74	175	105	75	180	108	75	183	111	76	187

Waste apportionment figures (thousand tonnes per annum)

The apportionment for Harrow (% share of waste to be managed in London) is 2.2%.

2016			2021			2026			2031			2036		
HH	C&I	Total	HH	C&I	Total	HH	C&I	Total	HH	C&I	Total	HH	C&I	Total
50	76	126	60	86	146	74	101	175	76	102	178	78	103	181

This projects an increase in both household and commercial and industrial waste.

7 What has been achieved so far

Waste reduction sits at the top of the Waste Hierarchy and can be defined as the range of measures taken to prevent a material or product from becoming waste in the first place. Reduction encompasses actions taken at different stages in product life cycles, product design, production, consumption and end of life and is the most efficient, effective and sustainable means of managing waste. The council can influence the behaviour of local residents and businesses through effective waste management practices but has little sway over how industry and commerce manage waste during product life cycles and within supply chains. These activities are better affected through effective legislative, economic and market drivers.

Harrow Council has been focused on reducing waste over the past years and has made significant strides in this area. Practical waste reduction and reuse activities have focused on providing local residents and businesses with the knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to make informed choices and actions to reduce the quantity of waste produced. Reducing food waste and junk mail, encouraging home composting, the use of reusable nappies (The Real Nappy Campaign) and the reuse of clothes and books have been the main areas of reduction activity in recent years.

Education and engagement campaigns that deliver behavioural change are fundamental to increasing reduction, reuse and recycling performance. The council has undertaken a continuous and extensive waste awareness campaign since 2014 to promote reduction, reuse and recycling. For example, the Love Food Hate Waste campaigns in conjunction with West London Waste Authority.

The council achieved a recycling rate of 45.1% in 2015 making it the top performing borough in West London and ranked 4th across London for percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting for the year 2014-15. In addition, there have been many changes in how Harrow collects waste through the years, moving from source separated kerbside green boxes to the introduction of a separate food waste collection in 2015.

8 How the council will achieve its vision

Regional projections indicate that the amount of household waste Harrow produces will increase over the next 20 years. This is in line with a national increase and is in part due to a predicted increase in households in the borough, as well as an ongoing increase in the amount that existing households are throwing away. This predicted increase would lead to an unsustainable amount of waste for the borough to manage and means that the council needs to continue to work hard to cut down the amount of waste produced. The council needs to focus on reducing residual waste. The council will continue to work closely with its partners in implementing this strategy. This will include working with businesses to develop innovative

approaches to waste prevention, working with developers and planners to ensure that waste prevention is fully integrated into Harrow's regeneration schemes as the borough grows and working to develop a community composting scheme. In addition it will continue to work with the West London Waste Authority in the progression of the Energy Recovery Facility. The proposed benefits include high landfill diversion.

The key to this will be the development of a delivery plan that will focus resources and priorities where the maximum return on investment can be delivered. A Waste Review is scheduled to start in September 2016 under the Directorate's commercialisation programme Project phoenix. This will utilise information provided by Resource London who have looked at various scenarios for the borough using recent participation and composition data. This will in turn provide the data to help identify the geographical, tenure and waste streams areas where action needs to be taken. The review will explore any changes to collection regime over the next 3 years.

Complementing the above, a review of the structure within the Environment and Culture Division will look to provide the capability and capacity to support the implementation of the strategy, the delivery plan and the actions arising from the Waste Review.

The following paragraphs outline some of the key activities that will help the council deliver this strategy and our targets.

Awareness

The council will use tried and tested engagement methodologies to raise awareness of the importance of effective waste management including the need to recycle. This will include using the Harrow website, twitter and other social media channels effectively to ensure that residents are aware of the services provided as well as advice and guidance on how to increase recycling. Targeted educational campaigns will be introduced to improve resident participation and improved recycling at source.

The council will revitalise its Recycling team and increase door knocking properties, on a targeted basis, to raise awareness. The team will lead on the development of reward schemes in supporting achievement of higher recycling rates. The council will develop partnerships with other local organisations, neighbouring boroughs and regional bodies to maximise the impact of activities. In conjunction with the WLWA the council will coordinate and deliver resident and business awareness campaigns promoting;

- Practical methods of limiting food waste
- Increasing waste food composting
- Reusing textiles
- Reusing Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
- Local reuse and recycling centres
- Use of washable nappies

Awareness and understanding of the value of unwanted reusable items is important in affecting behaviour change. The education and engagement strategy will include encouraging resource reuse and recycling, highlighting the value of resources, and discouraging residual disposal where inappropriate. In addition, the Waste Review I will explore the use of technology, for example, the use of "Smart Bins" on streets and in parks and recycling on the go.

Household Reuse

The council is reviewing its bulky waste service and exploring opportunities for reuse. It will develop strategic partnerships with reuse organisations (including London Re-use Network) to maximise the reuse of bulky waste including white goods and furniture from residents and

businesses. The council is seeking to expand bring sites for textile and WEEE and introduce doorstep collection services where cost effective to do so. It will provide, promote and expand reuse services including but not limited to toys, books and bikes. Given limited council budgets it is preferable that residents and businesses reuse their waste independent of the council. The council plans to support development of reuse networks and services.

Commercial Waste Reduction

Producers of commercial waste are already incentivised to reduce their waste by the savings they can make on waste collection and disposal. The council will continue to promote the Mayor's Green Procurement code and signpost SMEs to resource efficiency and waste reduction best practice guidance.

Commercial Reuse

Opportunities exist to increase the reuse of commercial bulky waste (Furniture and equipment). Partnerships with reuse organisations (including London Re-use Network) will be explored and implemented.

Recycling

Increasing recycling at a national level continues to be a challenge. This can in part be attributed to increased efforts from brands and businesses to incorporate more eco-friendly, re-usable packaging. Reduced paper consumption is also a factor – the number of UK residents that receive a daily newspaper is falling rapidly as people use tablets, smartphones and e-readers for their news consumption. Defra figures show that paper and card recycling rates have fallen by 4.25% (2015/16). It is against this national backdrop that the council needs to continue to work with partners and residents to further improve recycling locally. This will include an awareness campaign, effective enforcement and direct engagement with residents and businesses. Alongside this the council will explore possible reward schemes. The focus will be on reducing food waste, increasing the reuse of textiles and electrical equipment, reuse of furniture and promotion of reusable nappies.

We will look to maximise recycling in blocks, estates and flats above shops and to make sure that all new development has effective waste management systems in place to minimise waste and to maximise recycling within what is produced.

The council will continue to deliver mixed (commingled) collections of dry recyclables, as it remains the most technically, environmentally and economically practicable solution. The council will also encourage residents to only put out the materials requested as contaminated recycling increases service costs and can damage sorting equipment. Temporary and fixed drop off recycling sites will be expanded where cost effective to do so.

In addition as part of the West London Waste Authority the council will work towards the long term target of 65 per cent recycling by 2030 that will require west London boroughs to continue to work together in partnership.

Food Waste

The council will continue to deliver a separate food waste collection with the aim of reducing the amount of food in the residual waste stream. All food waste collected is taken to an Anaerobic Digestion facility, where it is converted into:

- Biogas a methane rich gas which is used to turn turbines that then produce electricity that is fed back into the national grid; and
- Biofertiliser a nutrient rich compost like material which is used by farmers

Within 3 months of the service operating, Harrow residents had sent over 1500 tonnes of food waste for anaerobic digestion, the most organic food waste sent from a separate collection in West London. The collections are complimented by a number of existing initiatives aimed at driving down food being wasted, including Love Food Hate Waste campaigns in Harrow funded by the West London Waste Authority (WLWA) and WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Plan). The council will explore the expansion of the service to include blocks of flats. The introduction of flats food waste collection is a significant target in the drive to reduce disposal costs over the next two financial years.

A separate commercial food waste collection has been launched under the Project Phoenix trade waste service and this will be extended over the next year.

Garden Waste

The council has implemented its garden waste scheme and will encourage the use of other, more appropriate and sustainable options such as home composting.

Trade Waste

The council will continue to market its trade waste service businesses. The council will also encourage greater recycling from trade customers through enhanced service provision and during 2016 will introduce the confidential waste collection and a separate trade “paper only” waste collection.

Harrow Waste and Recycling Centre (HWRC)

The council will review the role of the HWRC going forward and will make changes accordingly including reviewing recycling options. It will also continue to explore controls (using technology) on the use of the HWRC for example the number of trips/visits per year per household and will review the impact on recycling rates. This is important as other boroughs close their facilities resulting in increased demand at the Harrow site and potential adverse impact on recycling rates and costs. The Waste Review will explore charging at the CA site to move in line with neighbouring boroughs that operate a selective charging regime.

9 Leading by Example

It is vital that, as a community leader, the council shares responsibility for waste prevention and leads by example. Alongside the initiatives set out above, the council will establish how much waste the council produces and examine its composition. The council will then work to identify ways in which the council can cut down on the amount of waste it produces and promote these methods internally. The council will also work to establish sustainable procurement policies that work to minimise waste and ensure that those wishing to do business with the council work to prevent waste too. The council will also ensure that waste from regeneration construction is minimised.

10 Targets

The Mayor’s Targets

In delivering this strategy, the council will work with the Mayor in delivering the targets set out in the London Plan (2015). The Mayor has committed to work with London boroughs and waste authorities, the London Waste and Recycling Board (LWaRB), the Environment Agency, the private sector, voluntary and community sector groups, and neighbouring regions and authorities to:

- Manage as much of London’s waste within London as practicable, working towards managing the equivalent of 100% of London’s waste within London by 2026.

- Create positive environmental and economic impacts from waste processing.
- Work towards zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026.

This will be achieved by:

- Minimising waste.
- Encouraging the reuse of and reduction in the use of materials.
- Exceeding recycling/composting levels in local authority collected waste (LACW) of 45 per cent by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and aspiring to achieve 60 per cent by 2031.
- Exceeding recycling/composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70 per cent by 2020.
- Exceeding recycling and reuse levels in construction, excavation and demolition (CE&D) waste of 95 per cent by 2020.
- Improving London's net self-sufficiency through reducing the proportion of waste exported from the capital over time.
- Working with neighbouring regional and district authorities to co-ordinate strategic waste management across the greater south east of England.

Harrow's Targets

Having taken into account the waste projections and the national and regional targets, the council has set itself the following targets.

- To achieve zero growth in the amount of waste produced by each household per year by 2026.
- To increase recycling year on year.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 65% by 2030 in conjunction with the West London Waste Authority.
- To increase recycling from commercial organisations.
- To minimise the environmental impact of managing Harrow's municipal waste including meeting the Mayor's CO₂ emissions performance standard (EPS) and carbon intensity floor (CIF).
- To meet the national waste management targets.
- To maximise the treatment of waste within Greater London where practical to do so.
- To increase participation in waste prevention activities.

11 Legislation

The following is the key legislation that governs waste management.

The revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD): - This is the umbrella EU directive for waste. Key elements include the introduction of the waste hierarchy and the requirement to collect high quality recyclables. The WFD sets the national recycling target of 50 per cent of household waste by 2020.

The Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011, as amended: England and Wales - The Regulations, which were amended in 2012, implement the WFD and set out broad obligations with regards the waste hierarchy and requirements. The aim is to improve the quantity and quality of recycling across the UK.

The EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) - The EU Landfill Directive sets targets for the reduction of biodegradable waste sent to landfill as 75% of the 1995 level by 2010, 50% of the 1995 level by 2013 and 35% of the 1995 level by 2020. This means that by 2020 the UK only needs to divert 40 per cent of household waste from landfill to meet the legal requirements of the Landfill Directive, as long as all of this is biodegradable waste. However, it will also need to divert other waste from landfill to meet targets within the Packaging Directive and also a new Directive on electronic waste. In practice this means around 55 per cent of waste will need to be diverted from landfill by 2020.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2012/19/EC) - The WEEE Directive, which modifies an earlier directive from 2003, came into force on 4 July 2012. It sets out the measures for the:

- Prevention of WEEE.
- Reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery including the establishment of free take-back services for household WEEE.
- Minimum targets for the recovery and recycling of household WEEE - At least 4kgs of WEEE must be collected per person each year, which equates to 236,000 tonnes. The majority of this is in the form of large household appliances (fridges, washing machines etc) and the recycling and reuse of other types of waste electronics lags significantly behind.
- Minimising the environmental impacts associated with the treatment and disposal of WEEE, e.g. reducing the use of dangerous substances.

The Waste Minimisation Act (1998) - This Act became law in November 1998 and it gives discretionary powers to Local Authorities to introduce measures to promote waste minimisation. London Borough of Harrow has and will be increasing the use of these powers to implement measures to decrease the amount of waste produced in Harrow.

The Controlled Waste Regulations (2012) - The Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2012 set out the powers that Local Authorities have to charge for the collection and disposal of certain wastes. Paragraph 4 of Schedule 1 of these regulations sets out that a council may charge for the collection (but not the disposal) of household garden waste.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 - The Environmental Protection Act 1990 sets out in Section 45 paragraph 3 that councils “may recover a reasonable charge” for collection of household waste where regulations such as the Controlled Waste (England & Wales) Regulations exist.

The revised Circular Economy package was formally published by the European Commission on 2 December 2015. The amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste was also published on that date. Proposed changes include increase of the preparing for re-use and recycling target for municipal waste to 65% by 2030 and the gradual limitation of the landfilling of municipal waste to 10% by 2030.

12 Enforcement

The council is committed to enforcing the provisions contained within the relevant legislation and to work in partnership with all enforcement agencies, to provide consistent enforcement on waste management issues. The decision to use enforcement action will be taken on a case by case basis, and, to ensure consistency of approach, in accordance with this and any more specific policies which may be applicable. The action taken, which may be immediate, will be proportionate to the seriousness and nature of the non-compliance. The council will implement Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) for tackling fly-tipping. The effectiveness of this approach will be evaluated within the first year of implementation.

13 Partnership working

This strategy relies on strong partnership working. The council aims to work with the following partners in delivering the strategy:

- The West London Waste Authority (WLWA)
- The Police
- Harrow Town Centre Business Improvement District (BID)
- Community Champions
- Park User Groups
- Resident Groups
- Traders Associations
- Local business and community groups
- Schools

14 Monitoring and Review

This strategy will be reviewed in light of developing practice, guidance and changing legislation as necessary and in any event every three years. At the time of review consultation will take place with appropriate parties.

Delivery of this strategy will also be monitored through National Indicators (NI's). These include waste specific indicators as follows:

- NI 191: Residual household waste per head – Waste collected, minus material sent for recycling, composting or reuse.
- NI 192: Household waste recycled and composted – Material sent for reuse, reprocessing or controlled biological decomposition.
- NI 193: Municipal waste land-filled – Collected municipal waste sent to landfill, including recycling rejects will be reported by WLWA.

Harrow's Annual Monitoring Report will also report on the following:

- Total municipal waste collected
- Commercial waste collected
- Commercial waste delivered to the Civic Amenity site by traders
- Non-household waste delivered to the Civic Amenity site
- Municipal waste recycled and composted
- Waste to landfill
- Tonnage of waste disposed by segment

15 Amendments to this Strategy

As may be necessary, for instance with the issuing of new guidance by Government, amendments will be made to this waste management strategy. Should such amendments be minor, for example to reflect updated guidance, such amendments may be attached through an amendment document rather than the re-issuing of the strategy as a whole, until the next full review takes place.

16 Definitions

Within the terms of this strategy the following definitions apply:

- 1 **Anaerobic digestion** A process where biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. Material is placed into an enclosed vessel and in controlled conditions the waste breaks down into digestate and biogas.
- 2 **Bring (drop-off) recycling** Recycling schemes where the public bring material for recycling to collection points.
- 3 **Composting** An aerobic, biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
- 4 **Energy from waste (EfW)** Includes a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible; this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation.
- 5 **Household waste** This includes waste and recyclables from household collection rounds, waste from services such as street sweepings, bulky waste collection, litter collection, hazardous household waste collection and from Reuse and Recycling sites.
- 6 **Household waste and Recycling Centre (HWRC)** Purpose built recycling centre designed to collect bulky, hazardous or large quantities of household waste.
- 7 **Incineration** Is the controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume, or its toxicity. Energy recovery from incineration can be made by utilising the calorific value of paper, plastic etc to produce heat or power. Fly ash residues are disposed of to landfill.
- 8 **Kerbside collection** Any regular collection of waste/recyclables from premises, including collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households. Excludes collection services delivered on demand.
- 9 **Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)** Is a facility where mixed recyclables are received and mechanically or manually separated into different material streams ready for recycling.
- 10 **Mechanical/Biological** Is an overarching term referring to a number of

	Treatment (MBT)	processes that treat residual waste before disposal.
11	Micro Recycling Centre (MRC)	Bring (drop-off) recycling sites in Harrow.
12	Municipal solid waste (MSW)	For the purposes of this strategy MSW constitutes those wastes collected by Harrow Council. This includes household waste, street cleansing wastes and commercial waste (waste from shops, offices, hotels and restaurants amongst others).
13	Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	Is a fuel produced by shredding and dehydrating MSW. Some extraction of recyclables may occur before shredding and after processing.
14	Waste arisings	The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

Appendix A – Action Plan

No.	Ref	Action	Lead	Expected Outcome	Budget	Start Date	End Date
1		Develop an operational plan that supports the delivery of this strategy and is linked to the Project Phoenix Waste Review	Head of Operations supported by the Project Phoenix Working Group Environmental Service Delivery	Effective delivery of the waste management strategy and the Waste Review objectives	Within existing budget	Immediate	
2		Work with partners, residents and businesses to increase recycling year on year.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Year on year increases in recycling	Within existing budget	Immediate	
3		Explore reward schemes for recycling.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Increased recycling.	Within existing budget	Sept 2016	

4		Implement the Garden Waste Scheme.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Effective and efficient garden waste scheme in place.	Within existing budget	Immediate	
5		Develop an engagement and education approach that will include encouraging resource reuse and recycling.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Increased awareness of resource reuse and recycling	Within existing budget	Immediate	
6		Develop a waste prevention publicity campaign with a particular focus on recycling and businesses.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Increased awareness of waste prevention initiatives and businesses role in sharing responsibility.	Within existing budget	Immediate	
7		Expand the school awareness programme.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Increased awareness of waste prevention initiatives.	Within existing budget	Sept 2016	
8		Review how much waste the council produces and identify ways in which it can be reduced. Work to establish sustainable procurement policies	Head of Operations Environmental	Reduction in the amount of waste the council produces.	Within existing budget	October 2016	

		across the council.	Service Delivery	Sustainable procurement policies established and working well.			
9		Promote Home Composting and develop a community composting scheme.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Increased home composting across the borough leading to a reduction in waste.	Within existing budget	Sept 2016	
10		Promote trade waste agreements and carry out enforcement on commercial waste in household waste streams.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Increase in trade waste agreements and effective enforcement.	Within existing budget	Immediate	
11		Work with developers and planners to ensure that waste prevention is fully integrated into Harrow's regeneration schemes.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Waste prevention forms a key part of regeneration schemes	Within existing budget	Immediate	
12		Work with Trading Standards to reduce packaging.	Head of Operations Environmental Service Delivery	Less packaging on products. Council visibility in national discussions in this area.	Within existing budget	November 2016	

