



A Joint Strategy for East London's Resources and Waste 2027 – 2057

Annual Report 2022

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Joint Strategy

The Joint Strategy for East London's Resources and Waste 2027-57 ('the Joint Strategy') was produced by the East London Waste Authority (ELWA) and the London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge, collectively known as the Partner Authorities. There were a number of reasons why the Partner Authorities agreed to begin development of a Joint Strategy, including:

- A new national Resources and Waste Strategy had been consulted upon by the Government, and was published in late 2018. This proposed some significant changes in how the waste and resources industry would function, including the introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regimes, Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), and requirements for local authorities to adopt a consistent approach to delivering household and business recycling collection services (known as Consistency).
- The Mayor's London Environment Strategy had been published in mid-2018, and set out targets and aspirations for London's reuse and recycling performance, as well as the collection services that local authorities would provide.
- ELWA has the long-term IWMS contract in place until 2027, which covers all of the waste and recycling services for which it is responsible, including the provision of four Reuse and Recycling Centres (RRCs) for the public to use. The end of this contract presents an opportunity to make changes to how waste and recycling is managed in East London through the procurement of a new range of services by ELWA. The lead-in times for procuring and implementing new treatment services can be long, so work is already underway.
- There are growing pressures to improve the sustainability of manufacturing, transporting, using and disposing of products. The Partner Authorities have a role to play in helping local people to reduce waste, encouraging greater levels of reuse, increasing recycling, and finding ways to manage waste that does arise to reduce carbon emissions, improve air quality and deliver social value.

These factors presented a number of opportunities to improve local services, reduce waste generation, increase reuse and recycling performance, deliver reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and achieve more cost-effective services for local residents and businesses. In order to realise these opportunities, a joined-up approach to making decisions on future services is needed so that the right mix of collection and treatment infrastructure is delivered.

In order to begin the process of planning for the future, a new strategic direction needed to be agreed upon by the five Partner Authorities, taking into account the requirements of the new national and regional strategies, as well as local priorities and circumstances specific to East London. However, ELWA's existing strategy dated back to 1996 and was not considered suitable to simply review and update, and it was therefore agreed by the five Partner Authorities to proceed with the development of a new Joint Strategy.

The draft Joint Strategy and its supporting appendices were put out for public consultation for

eight weeks from July 2021. Following the incorporation of amendments that arose from the feedback received during the consultation, the final Joint Strategy was formally adopted by all five of the Partner Authorities in early 2022.

The Joint Strategy and its supporting documents are available for download at:

<https://eastlondonwaste.gov.uk/jointstrategy/>

1.2 Annual Report 2022

This Annual Report provides an update on progress against the priorities, actions and performance indicators that were set out in the Joint Strategy.

This is the first Annual Report to be produced, and as such it will look at the three-year period since the end of the 2018-19 financial year. Data from that year provided the baseline for the forecasting and modelling work that supported the Joint Strategy's development, and this Annual Report will therefore examine how services and performance have changed through to the end of March 2022. Future Annual Reports will generally look at the developments during the previous financial year only.

1.3 Policy and Legislation Developments

During 2019 and 2021, the Government undertook two major rounds of consultation on some of the key policy proposals from the Resources and Waste Strategy that would most affect local authority waste and recycling services, namely EPR for packaging waste, DRS for drinks containers, and Consistency. The final consultation closed in early July 2021.

The Joint Strategy was developed with these proposals incorporated, using benchmarking from similar arrangements in other parts of Europe as a means of estimating how local performance and services could be affected. A number of the priorities and actions set out in the Joint Strategy reflected the anticipated direction of travel for national policy, which had also been incorporated into the regional London Environment Strategy.

The Government released a response to the EPR consultation in March 2022, which provided a little more detail on proposed revised dates as well as some refinement of the proposals for the DRS for drinks containers. However, at the time of writing this report there have been no further releases of consultation responses from the Government, and as such local authorities and the wider waste and resources industry do not have any clarity on how and when these proposals will be taken forward. It is not clear when this situation may change.

In the interim, the Partner Authorities have been engaging with the Government and other organisations on some specific aspects of the proposals, so as to ensure that local views and issues continue to be raised.

2 Progress Report

Chapter 4 of the Joint Strategy includes a number of priorities and actions, covering waste prevention, reuse and repair, recycling, and supporting improvements with infrastructure. These apply during the period of the Joint Strategy (2027-57), but progress is already being made against some of them. This Annual Report provides information about how the Partner Authorities are working towards delivering against these priorities and actions.

The last sub-section of this part of the Annual Report looks at the governance and joint working arrangements that are in place to deliver the Joint Strategy, which relates to Chapter 5 of the final document.

2.1 Waste Prevention

The following priorities were set in the Joint Strategy for waste prevention:

- Continue to work with residents and businesses to reduce waste growth and contribute to the London wide aspiration of becoming a 'zero waste city'
- Support the London wide target of reducing food waste by 50% by 2030 and will work with the Greater London Authority, ReLondon and other authorities to do this
- Work to raise awareness of the individual, community and environmental benefits of reducing waste

A corresponding series of specific actions were then set out, and these are provided below with commentary on progress since 2019:

- **Develop waste prevention plans, Reduction and Recycling Plans, or other appropriate tools that outline the actions that will be taken to provide communications, engagement and access to services that help residents reduce waste and save money**

ELWA has established a Waste Prevention Programme, which is running on a two year trial until March 2023. Annual action plans ^{1 / 2} have been developed for this programme, with regular reporting to ELWA Authority Meetings on progress. The programme is delivered by ELWA in partnership with the Constituent Councils and the IWMS Operator, via its communications partner Keep Britain Tidy. This two-year trial is now being reviewed in order to make a recommendation to ELWA Members on its possible continuation from the 2023-24 financial year.

The Waste Prevention Programme is introducing new projects to East London, as well as building on existing projects that were underway in one or more of the Constituent Councils. The latter includes schemes to promote reusable nappies, and arrangements for discounted sale of home composting bins.

¹ Year one (2021-22) action plan: [08.02.2021-ELWA-Authority-Agenda-Pack-Public.pdf \(eastlondonwaste.gov.uk\)](#)

² Year two (2022-23) action plan: [04-02-2022-Authority-Agenda-Pack-Public-Part-1.pdf \(eastlondonwaste.gov.uk\)](#)

The Constituent Councils have produced and then regularly reviewed Reduction and Recycling Plans (RRPs), which were first submitted to the Greater London Authority (GLA) in 2020 as required by the London Environment Strategy. The RRP's covered a number of different issues, including actions on waste prevention. A new set of RRP's is in the process of being drafted and reviewed, in advance of final submission in early 2023.

Waste prevention activities across the Partner Authorities are coordinated via the quarterly Partnership Communications Group, which is convened by ELWA and attended by officers from all five of the Partner Authorities as well as the IWMS Operator and its partner Keep Britain Tidy.

- **Support national and regional campaigns on waste prevention, and develop local campaigns to support projects and services**

The Partner Authorities have been involved in supporting a number of national and regional campaigns, including the Love Food Hate Waste campaign that focuses on actions and behaviours around food waste.

- **ELWA is representing East London on the development of a new London-wide campaign on food waste, through which fresh insights are being gathered on the attitudes and behaviours towards food of target groups in the community. This campaign is expected to go public for the first time during the fourth quarter of the 2022-23 financial year. Develop partnership arrangements with community organisations, housing associations local authorities, and other key stakeholders to enhance work on waste prevention**

Work is ongoing to develop and establish partnership arrangements with relevant organisations. Initial work has focused on reuse and repair, and is therefore covered in the next section. However, outreach has begun to seek opportunities for joint working with relevant organisations on wider waste prevention, particularly in relation to food waste as links can be made to healthy living, immediate financial savings and other benefits.

- **Work with the Government, other local authorities and key stakeholders to promote higher standards of product design and manufacture, to prolong product lifecycles and reduce avoidable waste**

It is anticipated that opportunities for the Partner Authorities to become more active in this area will increase once the Government has finalised a new Waste Prevention Programme for England. A proposed programme was consulted on during the spring of 2021, but a final version has not been published at the time of writing this report, which appears to relate to the wider delays in publishing further policy linked to the national Resources and Waste Strategy.

2.2 Reuse and Repair

The following priorities were set in the Joint Strategy for reuse and repair:

- Work to increase the amount of products that are kept in local circulation through reuse and repair services
- Seek to normalise reuse within our communities as a means of disposing of unwanted items
- Seek to promote the purchase of reused, refurbished and repaired products as a beneficial alternative to buying new
- Seek to advance local green economy job and training opportunities through supporting the development of reuse and repair services

A corresponding series of specific actions were then set out, and these are provided below with commentary on progress since 2019:

- **Explore options for providing or supporting existing and new reuse collection services from homes and businesses**

ELWA has worked with the Constituent Councils to identify the possible opportunities for increasing reuse of household waste through the establishment of new collection services. The Partner Authorities are now liaising with third sector providers on service models and funding opportunities to determine if such services can be delivered cost-effectively, whether during the current IWMS contract or after 2027 once new arrangements are in place.

- **Investigate opportunities for increasing reuse provision at the Reuse and Recycling Centres, including on-site retail outlets where viable**

ELWA officers and the IWMS Operator are engaging with local organisations to continue identifying additional opportunities to separate items for reuse at the Reuse and Recycling Centres. Collection arrangements for bric-a-brac and books were re-established in 2021 as part of this work.

Work with reuse organisations to develop / expand existing valued partnerships, strengthen local offerings, and support increases in scope and capacity to enhance the services available to residents

ELWA and the Constituent Councils have developed a number of new working relationships with organisations serving East London through projects covered by the two-year trial Waste Prevention Programme, particularly the Repair Cafés and the School Uniform Banks.

- **Raise awareness of repair options available within the Partner Authorities' area**

ELWA maintains a list of local organisations offering repair services on its website, and has used projects such as the Repair Cafés to raise awareness of some of these in more detail. Support is also being provided to a local organisation that runs its own Repair Café events, in order to enhance the services on offer. The Constituent Councils are able to signpost repair opportunities through their own engagement work.

- **Participate in national, regional and sub-regional campaigns promoting reuse, refill and repair, and undertake local promotion of the benefits and range of available services**

The Partner Authorities have promoted a number of campaigns, including themed weeks such as Recycle Week and London Repair Week, that have focused or included messages on reuse and repair. The Repair Café events have provided additional, complementary opportunities for communicating about the wider benefits of repairing and reusing items as well as actually fixing over 300 items for residents at the time of writing this report.

- **Work with the Government, other local authorities and key stakeholders to promote higher standards of product design and manufacture, to enhance opportunities for cost-effective reuse**

It is anticipated that opportunities for the Partner Authorities to become more active in this area will increase once the Government has finalised a new Waste Prevention Programme for England. A proposed programme was consulted on during the spring of 2021, but a final version has not been published at the time of writing this report.

2.3 Recycling

The following priorities were set in the Joint Strategy for recycling:

- We aspire to reach 50% household recycling, and will work with local communities in this regard
- We aim to achieve a minimum joint reuse, recycling and composting performance of 35 % of LACW by 2030
- We will work together to offer the Mayor's minimum level of household recycling service provision, providing residents with straightforward and easy-to-use recycling collection services
- We will improve the quality of recycling collected and reduce contamination
- We will improve recycling performance in houses and blocks of flats
- We will work alongside new policy commitments including DRS and the EPR regime for household packaging to maximise opportunities for increasing recycling

A corresponding series of specific actions were then set out, and these are provided below with commentary on progress since 2019:

- **Introduce separate food waste collections for street level properties and blocks of flats, in line with anticipated regulations and Government guidance**

At the time of writing this report, the Government has not yet released any more information on the implementation of the requirement for separate weekly food waste collections from all households that is set out in the Environment Act 2021. This means that the Partner Authorities do not have any details of the funding that will be available for such services, which is limiting the opportunities to begin effective planning for the introduction of the separate collections. Nationally, this is affecting all local authorities that do not currently offer separate food waste collections; this includes all four Constituent Councils.

However, ELWA has started working with the IWMS Operator to identify the possible impacts and costs associated with introducing separate food waste collections before the end of the existing long-term waste treatment contract, particularly as food waste plays an important role in the mechanical-biological treatment process used for residual (black bag) waste.

- **Expand household collection services to allow residents to recycle a wider range of packaging and containers where relevant markets exist**

The range of items accepted by ELWA in the dry recycling collections undertaken by the Constituent Councils has been expanded since the baseline year of 2018-19 to include glass, aerosols and plastics pots, tubs and trays. Three of the four councils have in turn expanded their collection services accordingly. It is anticipated that services in Havering will expand to include these materials by the autumn of 2023 once a new collection contract is in place, or sooner should capacity allow. This is currently being reviewed following a series of trials in different parts of the borough.

There remains work to do on the possible expansion of services to cover other packaging materials and container types. This is being looked at both in terms of opportunities during the life of the existing IWMS contract, as well as through services put in place for when this contract ends in late 2027.

- **Continue to investigate opportunities to recycle even more materials, through collection services, public recycling facilities and the Reuse and Recycling Centres**

There have been no viable recent opportunities to expand the range of materials collected for recycling. However, the IWMS Operator is working to improve recycling performance at the Reuse and Recycling Centres, and is therefore working with ELWA officers to identify the ways that this can be achieved, including the scope to separate additional items.

- **Work with in-house commercial waste services and private waste companies to ensure that businesses in East London are able to access cost-effective recycling services**

Requirements for businesses to separate certain materials for recycling were proposed as part of the Consistency consultations, along with separate proposals in the EPR consultations relating to how the costs for packaging waste arising from commercial premises would be covered by producers. As noted earlier in this report, there is no further information available yet on the implementation of the Consistency proposals, whilst the Government's response to the second EPR consultation has indicated that there will be a delay to the commercial waste aspects of those proposals owing to the greater complexity of the business waste market (compared to the provision of household waste services by local authorities). These ongoing uncertainties are limiting opportunities for any meaningful work on expanding local commercial waste recycling services.

- **Engage with our residents and businesses to increase awareness of, and participation in, recycling**

The Constituent Councils regularly engage with local residents through online and in-person events, and distribution of information and motivational messages through door-knocking, publications, leaflets, and websites/social media.

- **Provide feedback to residents and businesses on contamination, and highlight the need for material quality**

Contamination, which is the name given to non-recyclable material being put into recycling containers, continues to be a major focus of messaging by the Constituent Councils. Having typical levels of contamination will be important for attracting bidders for post-IWMS recycling services, so this will remain an area of focus for all of the Partner Authorities.

- **Identify opportunities to use the ReLondon ‘Making Recycling Work for People in Flats’ toolkit or other suitable approaches to improve recycling performance in blocks of flats**

The Constituent Councils are continuing to work to improve recycling performance in blocks of flats through door-knocking and local events. However, this is an area where there will need to be further work, and once it is clear what funding is available to support local authorities through the Government’s Resources and Waste Strategy proposals, opportunities to invest in further improvements will be explored.

- **Work with the Government, other local authorities, producers and key stakeholders to develop better approaches to the planning and design of new developments to ensure residents are able to recycle easily**

The Constituent Councils all focus on this issue as part of the planning application process for new developments. However, the Government has not yet engaged with local authorities in any more detail on the outline proposals from the Resources and Waste Strategy to look at how the planning process could be changed to enhance opportunities to recycle.

- **Work together to identify opportunities to extract more recyclable material from bulky waste, street cleansing waste and fly tipped materials**

ELWA officers are working with the IWMS Operator and the Constituent Councils to establish new ways of working that enable more materials to be recovered from recycling. This has included establishing better separation of bagged waste from street cleansing operations so that it can be processed through the mechanical-biological treatment facilities (which recover glass, metal, stones and dried organic waste), as well as being able to pull out items for which there are recycling and recovery opportunities, such as large electrical appliances, wood, scrap metal, mattresses and furniture.

- **Explore opportunities to increase recycling through recovery of materials from other waste streams**

Following a major fire in 2014, parts of the mechanical-biological treatment facility at Frog Island were rebuilt and put back into service. Advancements in the technology available that had been made since the facility was first built in the early 2000s meant that the recovery rates of recyclable materials from the residual (black bag) waste were higher than before the fire. The IWMS Operator has therefore recently been undertaking work at the similar Jenkins Lane facility to update some of the equipment and processes so that this facility can also benefit from improved recovery of materials from the residual waste.

The IWMS Operator has also established a relationship with a third-party organisation to undertake recovery operations on material collected by mechanical sweeping vehicles. This is enabling some recyclable materials to be extracted, and the organic content to be sent for composting.

- **Support London Recycles messaging and campaigning to ensure that a consistent reduce, reuse, recycle message is delivered across London**

London Recycles campaigns coordinated by ReLondon have been promoted locally by the Partner Authorities through social media and events. The Partner Authorities have also engaged regularly with ReLondon on the development of its campaign proposals.

- **Work with the Government, other local authorities, producers and key stakeholders to promote standards of product design that enhance opportunities for cost-effective recycling**

The delays to the announcement of further policy on the implementation of the Government's proposals from the Resources and Waste Strategy has limited the scope to which the different sectors involved in the production, use and disposal of products can work effectively together. However, the Partner Authorities have continued to engage through peer networks to participate in events and forums where there is an opportunity to engage with producers, waste companies and other groups.

2.4 Supporting Improvements with Infrastructure

The following priorities were set in the Joint Strategy for supporting improvements with infrastructure:

- We will contribute to national and regional targets on reducing waste sent to landfill
- We will secure access to waste treatment capacity in ways that support the Partner Authorities' priorities around reuse, repair and recycling
- We will establish resilient, responsive and flexible arrangements for future waste treatment, so that the Partner Authorities can continue to improve local services while remaining responsive to changes in global material markets and international policy
- We will seek to procure waste treatment services that provide local economic, environmental and social benefits
- We aim to support the Mayor's target of managing the equivalent of 100% of London's waste within the capital

A corresponding series of specific actions were then set out, and these are provided below with commentary on progress since 2019:

- **Maximise the use of, and value from, ELWA's existing waste treatment contract**

ELWA officers are continuing to work closely with the IWMS Operator to ensure that opportunities to enhance the performance of existing services are explored.

A Contract Expiry Action Plan was developed by ELWA, to help inform how work is undertaken with the IWMS Contractor and Operator to prepare for the end of the long-term contract. This plan, which has now been incorporated into the wider Procurement and Contract Expiry programme, looks at a wide range of issues, including the identification and delivery of any maintenance and upgrade works that will be necessary to enable the infrastructure to be handed over to ELWA in the required condition in late 2027.

- **Develop a procurement plan for future waste treatment capacity, to support the aims and objectives of this Joint Strategy. A Strategic Environmental Assessment screening will form part of the procurement plan process**
- **Ensure effective and responsible future commissioning, considering issues such as flexibility, resilience, value for money, service quality, social value, and environmental impacts including greenhouse gas emissions**
- **Ensure that any future contracts commissioned will not impede the Partner Authorities' ability to improve recycling in line with aspirations to reach 50%**
- **Work with the Greater London Authority to deliver future infrastructure and waste treatment capacity solutions that align with the policies set out in the London Environment Strategy, and ensure compliance with the Mayor of London's Carbon Intensity Floor requirements for any technology solutions considered that may include energy recovery**

ELWA has established the Procurement and Contract Expiry (PACE) programme, which will incorporate all the work required to both deliver the Contract Expiry Action Plan as well as procure new arrangements to replace the IWMS contract in late 2027. This programme is at an early stage, with a programme board having been established along with new roles within ELWA's staffing structure. Three sets of advisers (Technical, Legal and Financial) have been procured, and work is underway to establish an Outline Business Case for the future procurement along with a timetable for delivery of the wider programme.

The PACE programme will deliver against the actions sets out above.

- **Investigate options for supporting the development of appropriate new local infrastructure for reuse, repair and remanufacture, which provide opportunities for local regeneration**

There will be a role for the PACE programme in the considering of options for the future delivery of infrastructure to support reuse, repair and remanufacture, particularly relating to any possible inclusion of such activities on sites owned by ELWA.

However, work is also underway as part of engagement with local reuse organisations to better understand the opportunities that already exist locally to further enhance reuse and repair.

- **Work with the Government, other local authorities and key stakeholders to encourage the development of local materials reprocessing capacity**

It is anticipated that work will increase across the waste and resources sector on the availability of reprocessing capacity once the Government has released more information on the implementation of its Resources and Waste Strategy policies. The Partner Authorities will engage through peer networks on any such work that does commence, and will also be engaging with the waste and resources industry directly through the PACE programme.

2.5 Working Together

Chapter 5 of the Joint Strategy outlined the need for continued partnership working across the five Partner Authorities in order to deliver against the priorities and actions. This included a need to consider appropriate governance for this partnership working, as well as an eventual review of the Joint Strategy by 2028.

Overall governance and key decision-making is the responsibility of elected Members, including the eight who are nominated by the Constituent Councils (two per borough) to serve as ELWA Members. Following some changes to the membership of all five of the Partner Authorities that took place after the local elections in May 2022, officers are now working to ensure that Members are fully briefed on the Joint Strategy, ELWA's Procurement and Contract Expiry (PACE) programme, and the opportunities and challenges presented by the proposals set out in national and regional strategies on resources and waste.

A new senior officer group was established in early 2022, in the form of the PACE programme board. This provides dedicated oversight for this major area of work, and comprises senior officers from ELWA and operational directors from the Constituent Councils. It is intended that this group will also take the lead in developing an approach to joint working and information sharing that will enable the Partner Authorities to find the best 'whole system' solutions for providing future waste and recycling services, while also taking into account local needs and priorities.

The PACE programme board reports to the ELWA Management Board, chaired by ELWA's Managing Director and whose membership includes strategic directors from the four Constituent Councils.

Officers from ELWA and the Constituent Councils work closely together on operational issues, contract monitoring and service improvements through the Operational Management Team and Contract Monitoring Group meetings, which are convened by ELWA.

Joint working arrangements have also existed for many years for waste prevention and wider communications and engagement, through the Partnership Communications Group that is also convened by ELWA. This group continues to operate effectively, meeting regularly and enabling work to be taken forward on a number of joint projects. The group also provides a forum for information sharing about activities being undertaken by each authority individually, and learning opportunities to enable successful initiatives to be extended across the sub-region.

Work will continue on identifying if there are additional governance requirements required to ensure effective delivery of the Joint Strategy.

3 Performance

3.1 Introduction

This section of the Annual Report looks at how performance against a number of indicators has developed since the baseline year of 2018-19. The indicators are those that were set out in Chapter 6 of the Joint Strategy, 'Measuring Success'.

However, before setting out recent performance against indicators, this Annual Report will look at the composition of the waste and recycling being collected in East London.

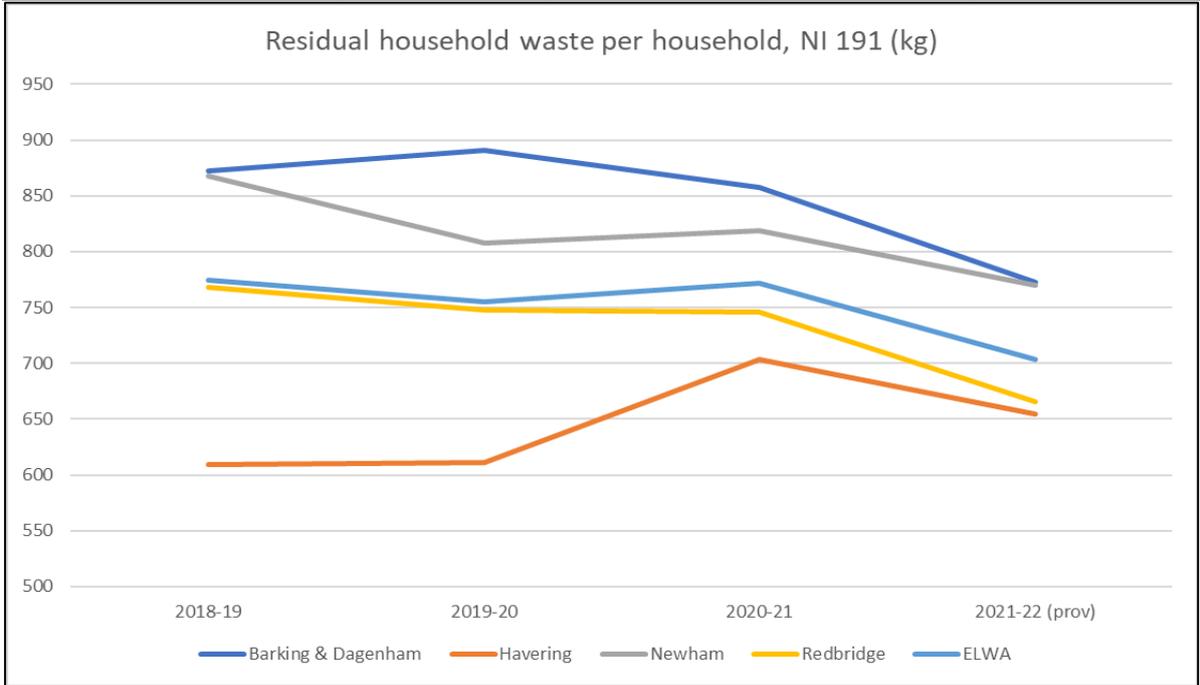
3.2 Weight-Based Performance Indicators

This section looks at performance between 2018-19 and 2021-22 against the weight-based performance indicators used in the Joint Strategy. It should be noted that the figures for 2021-22 are provisional, pending final auditing and sign-off by the Government. As a result, full results are not presented for other local authorities as a comparison, but commentary is provided based on the provisional results that have been shared between officers across a number of authorities.

Residual waste per household (NI 191)

This indicator measures the amount (in kg per household per year) of residual waste. Changes in performance against this indicator can be impacted by both the levels of waste generation, as well as changes to the levels of reuse, recycling and composting.

Authority	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (prov)
Barking & Dagenham	872.61	891.24	858.03	772.36
Havering	609.44	611.44	703.78	654.20
Newham	867.35	808.21	819.22	769.65
Redbridge	767.77	748.21	746.04	665.54
ELWA	774.66	754.93	771.58	703.66



The overall trajectory against this indicator is in a positive direction, in that the amounts of residual waste per head are reducing across ELWA as a whole. However, there were some changes to performance observed between 2019-20 and 2020-21 that appear to be related to the Covid-19 pandemic, particularly in Havering where it is thought that a greater number of people working at home may have played a role in a local increase in waste generation levels.

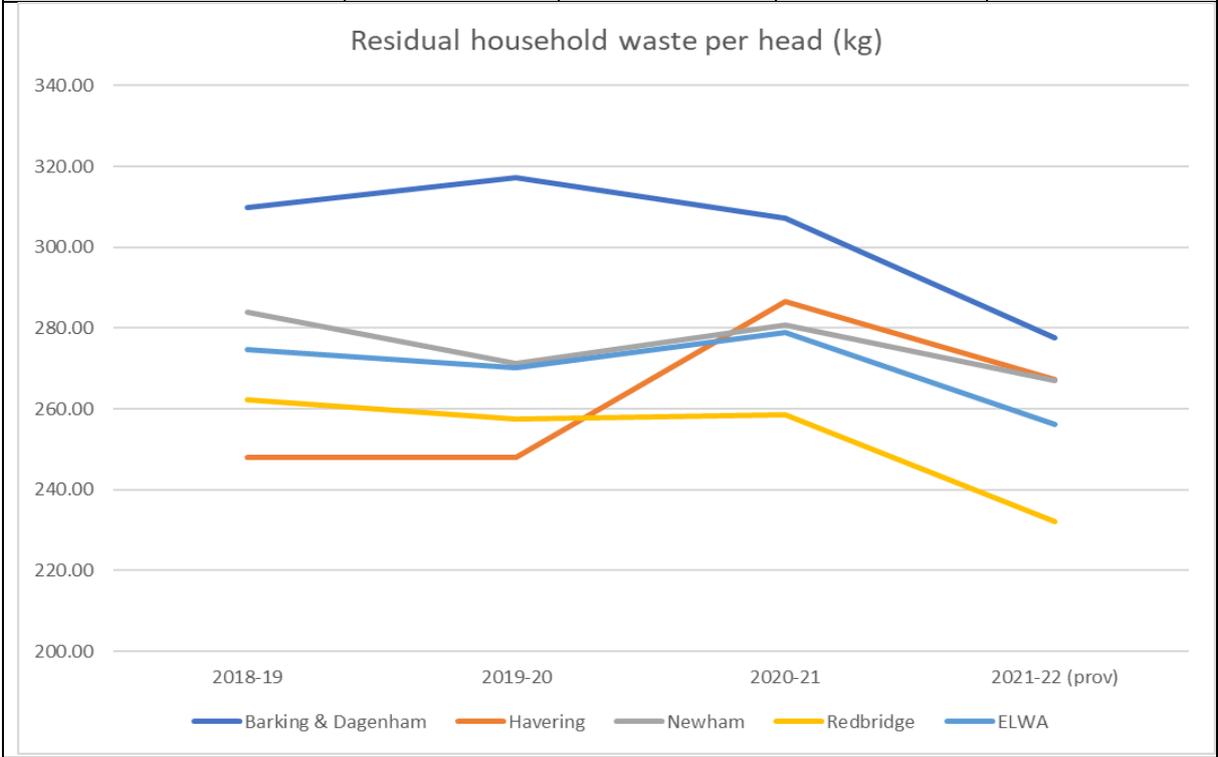
The significant drops observed for all the Partner Authorities between 2020-21 and 2021-22 relate primarily to an improvement in recycling performance associated with increased recovery of materials from the residual waste stream. However, there were also overall tonnage drops observed in Barking and Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge (and therefore ELWA as a whole).

Elsewhere in London we believe performance against this indicator was generally more static.

Residual waste per head

This indicator is similar to NI 191, but rather than looking at the amount of residual waste per household it instead looks at the population of the local area (and is therefore measures in kg per head of population per year). This allows for a fairer comparison between local authorities where the average household sizes may be quite different.

Authority	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (prov)
Barking & Dagenham	309.82	317.18	307.33	277.70
Havering	248.04	248.06	286.58	267.33
Newham	283.90	271.30	280.66	267.16
Redbridge	262.38	257.44	258.46	232.24
ELWA	274.76	270.13	278.85	256.18



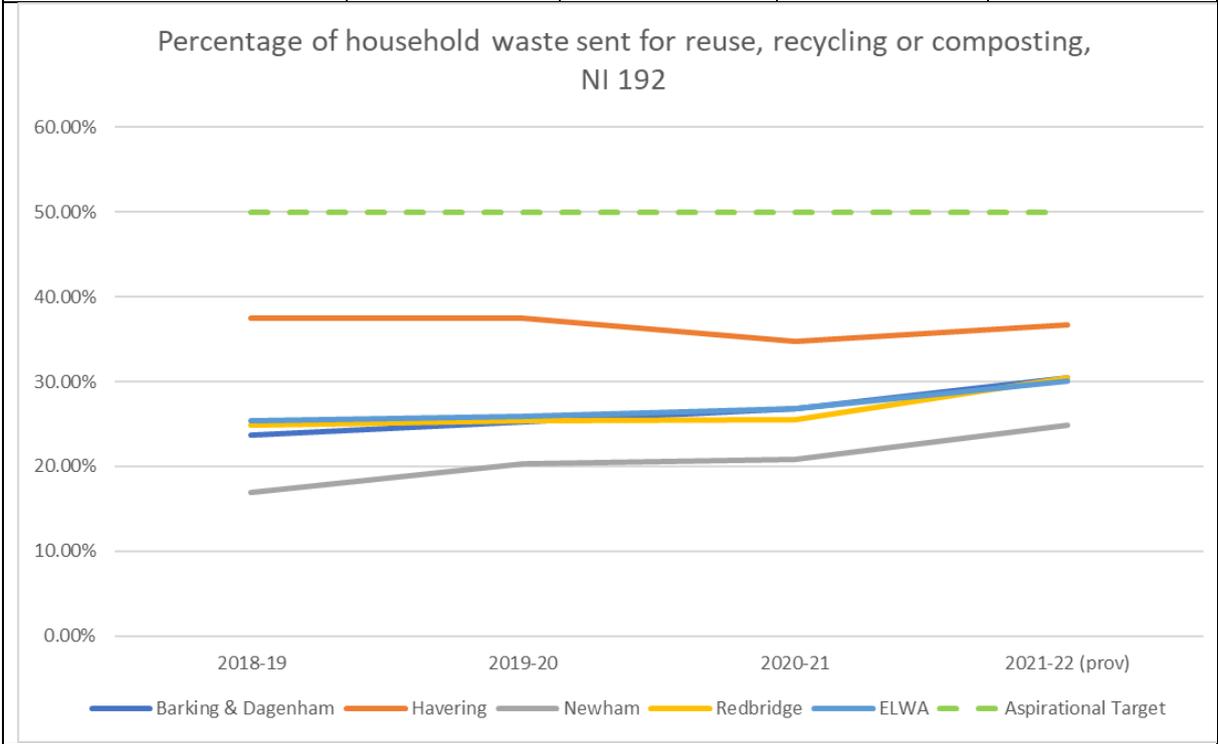
The commentary on this indicator is similar as for NI 191.

Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (NI 192)

This indicator, often known as the 'recycling rate', compares the amount of material that has been sent for reuse, recycling or composting (minus any material rejected as contamination) with the total amount of household waste collected. It is expressed as a percentage.

The Partner Authorities have set out aspirations to reach up to 50% against this indicator in the future.

Authority	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (prov)
Barking & Dagenham	23.69%	25.19%	26.85%	30.51%
Havering	37.43%	37.46%	34.74%	36.64%
Newham	16.93%	20.30%	20.89%	24.80%
Redbridge	24.88%	25.36%	25.45%	30.48%
ELWA	25.42%	25.86%	26.75%	30.02%



The overall trajectory against this indicator is positive, in that the NI 192 rate is increasing for all Constituent Councils and for ELWA as a whole. However, it should be noted that while some of the performance increase has been delivered through improved collection services, much of it has come about through improvements made by the IWMS Operator to recovery operations, resulting in more material that had been collected as residual waste being extracted and instead sent for a recycling process. Some of this material is the dried organic waste residue from the mechanical-biological treatment process, and the Partner Authorities understand that the inclusion of this material as part of calculating reuse, recycling and composting performance may come to an end in the future.

Officers understand that London as a whole has seen performance remain fairly static, with some small, localised improvements and other areas where rates have reduced slightly. This supports a national picture of stagnating recycling performance after the many years of continuous improvement seen since the early 2000s.

The modelling of future performance (2030) that supported the development of the Joint

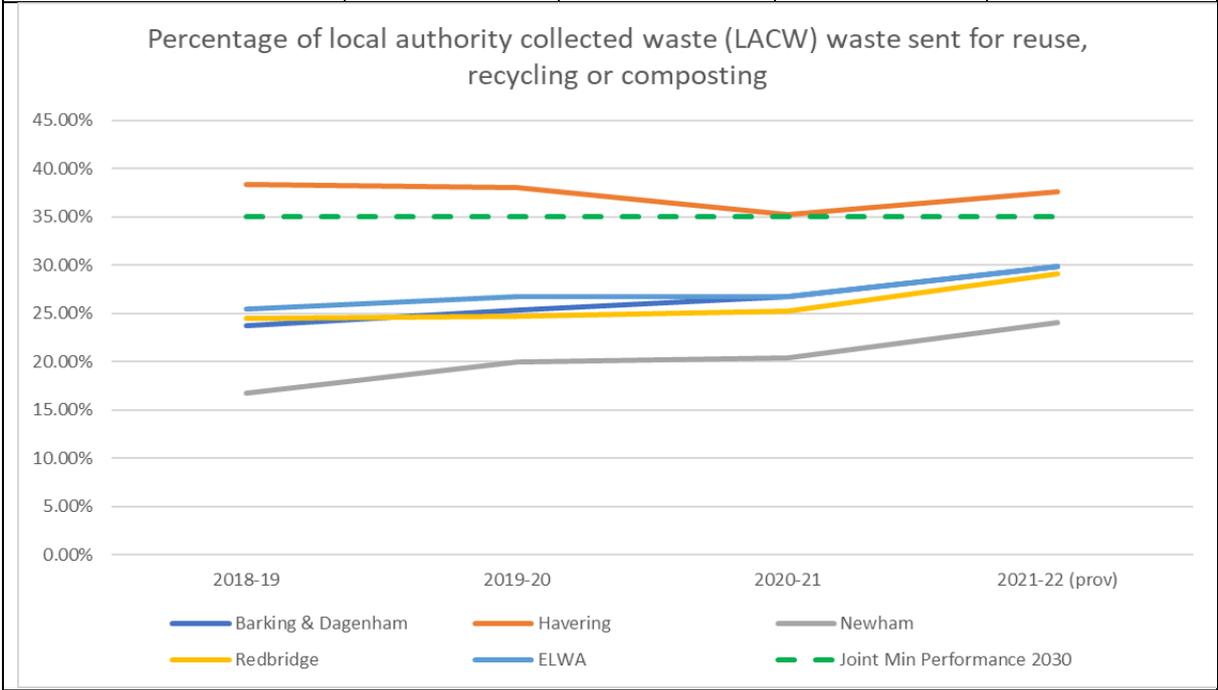
Strategy made assumptions about the implementation of the Government’s Resources and Waste Strategy proposals having already taken place. This would generally, in turn, lead to greater opportunities for local authorities to increase recycling, albeit the modelling took into account some local challenges around increasing numbers of flats that are anticipated to achieve lower recycling performance than equivalent street-level properties. The Partner Authorities will need to continue to work together, including as part of the PACE programme, to ensure that these opportunities are being fully exploited and that services are being designed to give the greatest chances of achieving the aspirational 50% target.

LACW reused, recycled or composted

This indicator is similar to NI 192, but looks at reuse, recycling and composting performance for all local authority collected wastes (LACW), rather than just the household waste stream.

The Partner Authorities have set an aim to reach a joint minimum performance of 35% against this indicator by 2030.

Authority	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (prov)
Barking & Dagenham	23.76%	25.32%	26.77%	29.88%
Havering	38.34%	38.04%	35.23%	37.58%
Newham	16.73%	19.93%	20.45%	24.03%
Redbridge	24.47%	24.71%	25.25%	29.06%
ELWA	25.47%	26.75%	26.74%	29.89%



The commentary for this indicator is similar to that for NI 192 above, and performance will also be affected by the exclusion of some of the material currently being recovered from the residual waste stream

It is not currently possible to effectively compare LACW performance to other local authorities, as the national municipal waste tonnage data reporting system does not produce reports that shows this indicator (nor enough other data to be able to derive it) and insufficient information has been shared between officers to enable it to be derived. The figures produced for the

Partner Authorities have been taken from tonnage information held locally.

Percentage of waste sent to landfill (NI 193)

This indicator applies only to unitary and waste disposal authorities, which means just ELWA for the purposes of the Joint Strategy. The indicator looks at all waste types.

Authority	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (prov)
ELWA	7.57%	0.32%	0.09%	0.06%

Performance against this indicator is positive, as only a very small fraction of the waste collected in East London is being sent to landfill. This consists of only asbestos, for which there are no other appropriate means of disposal.

The development of a number of energy-from-waste facilities in and around London has enabled similar performance levels to be achieved by other authorities in the capital.

3.3 Other Indicators

Work is ongoing to establish reporting systems and indicators to measure performance on greenhouse gas emissions, air quality and social value, which were all identified as areas of focus for the Partner Authorities in the Joint Strategy. Further information is also awaited from the Government on any national approaches that may be brought forward for these, along with any other indicators that may be developed, given their importance.

The Partner Authorities will continue to work together to share information on local, regional and national thinking on the most appropriate ways to monitor and report the impacts of waste generation, collection services, infrastructure etc. in relation to these wider environmental issues.