

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Classification</b> Open	<b>COMMITTEE</b> Executive	<b>Date</b> 19 November 2002
<b>From</b> STRATEGIC DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT AND LEISURE		<b>Title of Report</b> Draft Waste Management Strategy	

## 1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To provide members with a draft of Southwark's Waste Management Strategy, contained within appendix 1 of the report
- 1.2 To propose a process of consultation for Southwark's waste management strategy.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Members note and comment on Southwark's draft Waste Management Strategy.
- 2.2 Members consider and agree the principles, mission and objectives set in section 3.15 to 3.17 of the report.
- 2.3 Members consider the targets it wishes to set the Council for recycling of household waste and recovery of municipal solid waste and the associated financial implications. (Table 2)
- 2.4 Members note that within the strategy each and every option for taking forward the objectives is set out but that officers are recommending a certain set of actions as per recommendation 2.5.
- 2.5 Members consider the proposed action plan for 2003/04 to 2005/06 contained within Appendix 2 of this report.
- 2.6 Members agree the process for consultation outlined in section 6 of the report
- 2.7 Member's request officers bring a further report to the Executive Committee in March 2003 outlining the consultation responses and providing a final Waste Management Strategy, which embraces comments received, for adoption.
- 2.8 Members note the proposed procurement brief outlined in section 5 of the report.
- 2.9 Members consider if they wish to seek to relocate the waste facilities from Manor Place Depot to an alternative brown field site.

- 2.10 Members note the financial implication of proceeding and not proceeding with waste minimisation and recycling in the short and long term as set out in section 4 of the report and note the need for the funding of the short term actions to be considered as part of the budget process 2003/04.
- 2.11 Note officer's recommendations in 6.4 of the report as the minimum actions needed to achieve a tripling of the recycling rate.
- 2.12 Members note the need to consider future disposal options including alternatives to incineration and the fact that this will be done as part of the procurement process.
- 2.13 Members note the seed funding provided for a feasibility study into establishing an Anaerobic Digestion plant in the borough.
- 2.14 Members note the forthcoming green procurement strategy.

### **3. SOUTHWARK'S WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

#### **Structure**

- 3.1 The draft strategy provides both the context for the delivery of waste management services in terms of key drivers such as demographics, current and future legislation and projected future costs and a framework for how waste is to be managed over the next 20 years.
- 3.2 The strategy addresses the period 2003/04 to 2020/21. Providing a proposed action plan with associated costs to attain our short-term targets, in 2003/04 and 2005/06, together with a summary of actions that will need to be taken for the years 2007-2010 and 2010-2021.

#### **Context**

- 3.3 The way in which the waste produced by society is managed is a key topic on local, national and international agendas. National, regional and local government recognise that waste management practices that continue to favour landfill over other waste management options are unsustainable and that we cannot continue to produce more waste and dispose of it by the most environmentally damaging route, that is landfill.
- 3.4 Measures at both national and European levels have been introduced that require the diversion of wastes from landfill to other management routes. These measures include the Landfill Tax, the Landfill Directive and proposed Tradable Landfill Permits, as well as a number of other Directives and instruments directed at specific waste streams. These will make landfill more expensive and other routes more competitive.

- 3.5 The strategy deals solely with Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). This is not just the domestic waste collected from the doorsteps of Southwark householders, but all waste under the control of the Council or agents acting on our behalf. It includes street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, council office waste, civic amenity site waste, and some commercial waste from businesses where waste collection agreements are in place.
- 3.6 As a unitary authority Southwark has total responsibility for waste services, however, there are a number of key players and partnership opportunities that need to be considered;
- Mayor of London, who has the remit for Waste on a London wide basis
  - Other London Boroughs in terms of partnership working and realisation of economies of scale
  - Waste Planners to ensure that the UDP provides a distribution of environmental services throughout the borough which relate to the needs to workers and residents
  - Environment Agency as the regulator for waste management facilities
  - Community Sector to ensure greater community involvement in the design and delivery of sustainable waste management services.
  - Waste Management sector to ensure investment opportunities and best practice are realised.
- 3.7 Particular relevance for Southwark's draft strategy is the Mayor of London who is currently in the process of consulting on a draft waste management strategy for the whole of London. The main elements of the Mayors' draft strategy include;
- waste growth limited to 2.5%/year with a waste minimisation programme for London
  - encouragement of waste minimisation and recycling, fostering new technologies for dealing with residual waste
  - recycling targets above national targets for London of 50% by 2010 and 60% by 2015
  - all householders with gardens encouraged to compost
  - facilities developed for centralised composting, and for dealing with compostable markets and parks waste
  - kerbside collection of at least three materials (by April 2004) for all street level properties and alternative arrangements provided on estates
  - no less than one bring site per 500 households with at least three materials, especially where kerbside is not practicable

- all CA sites adapted as reuse and recycling centres by the end of 2003-4
- free access to reuse and recycling centres to residents of neighbouring boroughs
- no new incinerators for London and LAs advised to avoid long-term contracts with 'tying in' to incineration
- current incineration capacity oriented towards non-recyclable residual waste
- new waste contracts are developed that minimise the environmental impact of collection and transportation - the proximity principle
- establishment of London-wide WDA
- achievement of Capital Standard for street cleansing, reducing environmental crime (flytipping).
- For new properties and conversions to be designed to include waste storage facilities.

### **Waste generation**

- 3.8 The strategy is based on a review of the quantities of waste produced in the borough considering the quantities recycled or disposed of by the Council together with an assessment of the likely growth in waste. Waste in Southwark has been increasing year on year by approximately 3% over the last 10 years. The strategy contains forecasts of how much waste will need to be managed through to 2020/21, assuming that growth in waste production is slowed to 2%. Table 1 of the report details how household waste is predicted to grow over the period 2003/04 to 2010/11 based on this assumption.
- 3.9 The forecast of 2% growth in waste generation is less than the 2.5% target contained with the Mayor of London's Strategy and is therefore a challenging target. In real terms with a projected growth in population of 12% to 272,000 by 2021 and further development areas identified within UDP (Elephant and Castle and London Bridge) the growth in waste based on the quantity of waste generated per head of population would not be 2%. The actual growth in waste generated per head of population would be less than 1% using a base of 2001/02 and a population of 272,000 in 2021, and less than 0.5% if the population grew to 300,000 by 2021.
- 3.10 This forecast assumes that there will be a degree of waste minimisation as a result of measures being introduced at a local, national and European level. If waste can be minimised still further, which is the preferred option, the costs of collection and disposal will fall. Waste minimisation is therefore an essential element of the strategy and should become its bedrock.

3.11 If we fail to address the current increases in waste, production costs will escalate. A variation of 1% to the assumed 2% growth will result in a significant difference in the volume of waste to be handled (e.g. over the period of the strategy, 2003/04 – 2020/21, 298,000 tonnes equivalent to nearly £22Million in disposal costs based on predicted landfill charges). The forecasts contained within the strategy are a best estimate of the probable outcome, not the preferred outcome, and will be regularly reviewed, in the light of new statistics and circumstances, as the strategy progresses. At the 2% level, which this strategy recommends waste management, costs will increase from £6.6M in 2002/2003 to £20M in 2020/21.

### Targets

3.12 For the waste remaining after minimisation, national, regional and European government have placed tough targets and constraints on us. The European Landfill Directive requires that municipal waste be diverted from landfill, where currently most of it is disposed, through other management techniques. In parallel, we have statutory targets requiring a much higher proportion of household waste to be recycled and composted by the headline years of 2003/04 and 2005/06. Table 1 below details;

- Projected household waste tonnages assuming 2% growth from base of 131,858 tonnes in 2001/02
- Percentage recycling/composting targets set by central government
- Respective tonnage targets for recycling/composting assuming projected tonnages contained within line 1
- Tonnage of household waste recycled 2001/02
- Tonnage target for recovery (including recycling) for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) assuming projected tonnages contained within line 1
- Projected costs of managing waste assuming targets contained within the table are met

In summary the table shows the tonnage requirements for recycling and recovery of household waste and MSW respectively together with projected financial implications

**Table 1**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-6	2010-11
Household (HH) waste tonnage	107,790	110,129	112,232	124,023
Recycling target – HH waste	10%	14%	18%	30%
Recycling tonnage target	10,797	15,418	20,220	37,207
Current (2001-2)	3755			

The recycling gap	7,042	11,663	16,465	33,452
Recovery target, including recycling – MSW	48,015	52,473	57,091	70,912
Financial Implications (,000)	6,625	7,320	7,896	11,237

3.13 National targets beyond 2010/11 are;

- To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015
- To recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015

The Council will need to consider carefully whether it wishes to exceed these targets in line with the targets outlined in table 2 of the report.

### Policy Issues

3.14 Key to Southwark's strategy are the challenges facing the waste management industry in general, namely;

- Low levels of recycling that are not keeping pace with changes in waste arisings
- Waste increasing unsustainably
- Rising costs of waste management
- Pressure from EU and UK reduce reliance on landfill
- Disposal options for London that are particularly acute with limited landfill space beyond 2007
- More waste must be recycled, composted or used in energy recovery schemes
- New legislation requiring increasing segregation of waste
- A lack of sites within the borough to sort and manage waste more effectively
- Doing nothing is not an option

3.15 The strategy sets out proposals on;

- The principles on which waste will be managed in Southwark in the future and a mission statement
- Key objectives for the strategy detailing targets for waste generation, recycling and recovery
- A summary of actions for the three phases of the strategy
- An action plan for 2003/04 to 2005/06 to enable Southwark to meet its short term statutory targets

3.16 It is proposed that the principles of the strategy mirror the aims of sustainable waste management throughout the United Kingdom, namely to:

Reduce total waste arising through the promotion of waste minimisation (**Principle 1 – Waste reduction**)

Recover value from waste materials that would otherwise be disposed of in landfill (**Principle 2 – Value recovery**)

Minimise the social, environmental and financial impact of waste management. (**Principle 3 – Sustainability**)

3.17 The principles outlined above are summarised within the Strategy's Mission Statement;

'Southwark Council will strive to provide an efficient, sustainable and cost-effective operation for the disposal of all controlled waste arising within the Borough through its continued commitment to the principles of sustainable development, Best Value and the waste hierarchy'

3.18 The Strategy proposes that Southwark adopt the following key objectives as the cornerstone of how waste is managed in the future;

- Options for waste management operations will be considered based on the waste hierarchy namely;
  1. Reduction
  2. Reuse
  - 3(a) Recovery (Recycling Composting)
  - 3(b) Recovery
  4. Disposal
- Growth of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) will be limited to 2% per annum or less from a base of 131,858 tonnes produced in 2001/02.
- Proposed recycling/composting target levels for household waste and recovery levels for MSW in Southwark to be as set out within Table 2 below;

**Table 2**

Year	Recycling/Composting	Recovery of value
	Level Household Waste	Level Municipal Solid Waste
2003/04	10%	35%
2004/05	14%	37.5%
2005/06	18%	40%
2010/11	30%	45%
2015/16	40%	67%
2020/21	50%	75%

*Shaded boxes represent statutory targets for Southwark*

- A new waste management facility is established either in or close to the borough.

### **Delivering the Strategy**

3.19 What we have done so far - Southwark's recycling/composting rate for 2001/02 was 3.6%, which represented one of the lowest recycling rates in London. In September 2002 the rate was 5.37%, it is expected that October's figure will be close to 6% and it is anticipated a figure of 7% will be achieved for the final quarter of the financial year. The following actions have been undertaken to achieve this increase;

- Since 15<sup>th</sup> July, all properties that receive a wheeled bin refuse collection service have a blue box for paper recycling, the scheme currently collects approximately 60-70 tonnes of paper per week
- Paper recycling is being introduced into private estates
- Recycling has been introduced to 18 schools in the Borough and a further 12 are due to be introduced soon
- Office recycling has been introduced at Manor Place Depot as a learning experience for expansion to other council buildings
- Work has been undertaken with Southwark Community Recycling to complete an audit of the Council's bring recycling facilities with a view to rationalisation of existing sites
- A pilot scheme to introduce recycling on housing estates has been developed, in conjunction with the Housing Department. The scheme will introduce paper and cans kerbside recycling on the Brimington Estate in Peckham. Due to commence
- Relocation of passenger services vehicles to Chumleigh Depot to facilitate repositioning and expansion of current Civic Amenity Site due to become operational December 2002. The site will be rebranded to become and Recycling and reuse centre where residents will be able to recycle over 15 materials including green waste, rubble, wood and metal.
- A bid has been submitted to the London Recycling Fund (27 October 2002) for the renovation of Manor Place Baths to facilitate its use as a mini Material Recycling Facility
- A bid is due to be submitted to the London Recycling Fund (15 December 2002) for the establishment costs of rationalisation of the borough's bring facilities and introduction of estate recycling.
- Provided seed funding to assist in the preparation of a feasibility study for the location of an Anaerobic Digestion plant within the borough.
- Developed a new waste management policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance to enable and improve provision of facilities to manage waste within homes, the workplace, visitor attractions and also enable the Council to manage waste for the borough as a whole.



- 3.20 What we need to do next - To achieve the targets set out in Table 2 above will be challenging and require investment both in the short, medium and long term. New ways of working will need to be established based on the premise of providing easily accessible recycling opportunities for all and an education programme designed to engage with the community to encourage recycling and promote its benefits both in financial and environmental terms.
- 3.21 Substantial increases in recycling rates together with the requirement to deal with residual waste through disposal routes other than landfill mean there is a requirement for significant investment in the waste management infrastructure either within or proximate to the borough in the longer term.
- 3.22 It is therefore proposed that the strategy is developed in three phases. Below a summary of actions for each phase (and a more detailed breakdown is at Annex 4 of appendix 1;

Phase 1: 2003/04 – 2005/06

- Establish new collection systems for recyclables, such as estates base recycling, green waste collection service.
- Establish interim waste handling facilities capable of dealing with segregated waste at Manor Place Depot
- Investigate the establishment of satellite sites in the borough capable of supporting the facilities at Manor Place Depot
- Provide enhanced Civic Amenity site at Manor Place Depot and investigate the feasibility of providing a number of smaller sites throughout the borough
- Begin public information/education campaign on waste minimisation
- Establish new contractual arrangements for waste collection and handling incorporating investment into new facilities and alternative waste treatment methods
- Establish a green procurement strategy and resources to take forward this initiative.

Phase 2: 2007 – 2010

- Large scale expansion of schemes (increasing participation and capture rates)
- Full coverage of recycling systems following evaluation and modification
- Expand waste minimisation programme
- Establish new waste management facilities in or close to the borough

Phase 3: 2001-2021

- Consolidation and expansion of existing schemes and facilities

- Further promotion of waste minimisation and reuse

#### **4. Short Term Action – Achieving Statutory Targets**

- 4.1 The summary actions outlined above provide the framework in which individual action plans can be developed. Appendix 2 of the report is an outline action plan 2003/04 to 2005/06 for consideration.
- 4.2 The introduction of mini recycling centres to all non wheeled bin collection properties is the commencement of providing recycling opportunities on housing estates. The scheme is based on the premise of providing high density recycling banks, 1 per 500 properties using highly visible distinctive branding and colour coded bins for paper, glass and cans.
- 4.3 Each action contained within appendix 2 has financial implications. The costs shown are ongoing revenue costs and need to be considered in the budget making process for 2003/04 if the Council is going to achieve its short-term targets.
- 4.4 Capital establishment costs for the bring centre rationalisation and the introduction of estate based recycling are the subject of a bid to the London Recycling Fund due to be submitted 15 December 2002. If this bid was unsuccessful £404,000 of capital would be required.
- 4.5 The capital establishment costs for the refurbishment of Manor Place Depot was the subject of a bid to the London Recycling Fund on 27 October 2002. If this bid is unsuccessful approximately £500,000 of capital would be required.

#### **5. Longer Term Action - Developing the waste management infrastructure**

- 5.1 In the medium to long term delivering against the objectives set out in section 3.17 of the report will require investment to provide the infrastructure to deal with borough's waste in a different way.
- 5.2 The infrastructure the Council requires would consist of a Material Recycling facility (MRF), some form of waste treatment facility, a new waste transfer facility and a Reuse and Recycling Centre accessible to the public.
- 5.3 How the Council acquires the required infrastructure and where it is located needs to be considered. The current waste infrastructure is located at Manor Place Depot in the form of a waste Transfer station, CA site and soon to be established mini MRF capable of handling paper, cans and glass.
- 5.4 The options available to the Council are;

- Continue using Manor Place Depot
- Continue using Manor Place Depot and establish small satellite sites in the borough
- Relocate waste management operations to alternative brown field site within the borough capable of providing capacity and required infrastructure
- Seek to use existing waste management facilities outside the borough

5.5 Two of the options outlined above require the continuing use of Manor Place Depot outlined below are some advantages and disadvantages associated with this site;

<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Located close to the densely populated part of the borough</li> <li>▪ Holds an existing waste management licence which are difficult to obtain</li> <li>▪ Existing CA site</li> <li>▪ Operational depot with good office accommodation for delivery of waste management services</li> <li>▪ Established facility able to deal with segregated waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Size, depot is restricted by the railway line and is difficult to manoeuvre large vehicles about. Also no room for expansion to accommodate other waste infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Tonnage limit on site licence No ability to separate waste at the site only segregated waste able to be handled due to site layout</li> <li>▪ In a highly residential area, site licence modifications difficult to obtain</li> </ul>

5.6 The use of satellite sites in the borough is feasible however; licensing requirements would dictate the nature and size of operations that could be undertaken at particular locations. In addition, the cost of land and management costs of multiple sites may make this option unrealistic.

5.7 The use of existing facilities outside the borough again is a possibility, however, with waste growing throughout London all local authorities are looking for solutions and obtaining capacity to deliver against our objectives may prove difficult.

5.8 The most attractive option is to consider relocating waste management operations to a new brown field site within the borough subject to a suitable site being available. This would provide a long-term solution, which complies with the proximity principle contained with both the governments and the Mayor strategies.

5.9 The continued use of Manor Place Depot in its existing state is probably not a long-term solution, therefore the Council has considered a range of options for financing the investment requirements. These include the Council financing the costs itself, however, the capital investment requirements associated with a project of this nature (approximately £20Million) are prohibitive.

5.10 In addition, there were also concerns that the project would take the Council away from its core business and that the necessary skills to

design and build a facility of this nature could not be developed in house within a reasonable period.

- 5.11 Using an external partner would not only be more affordable for the Council but would also enable the use of a provider with experience of delivering projects of this nature. Finally, procurement ensures that risk is shared and that costs can be managed over a suitable period of time based on a negotiated reasonable profit level for managing the Council's waste functions.
- 5.12 It is therefore proposed that a procurement process is initiated for the provision of waste functions including the requirement to provide investment in the waste infrastructure in the borough.
- 5.13 It is also proposed that the brief for the procurement exercise comprises the following;
- The Council would endeavour to provide a site for a new waste facility in the borough or require the partner to provide a suitable site proximate to the borough or require the partner to propose a solution using Manor Place Depot.
  - A partner be sought who would provide the investment capital necessary for this project
  - The partner would operate the waste collection, waste disposal and associated functions for the Council
  - The Council would seek to tie the partner into the targets contained within the waste strategy as part of the contractual framework without being prescriptive as to the solution
  - Explore recovery options alternative to incineration
  - The successful partner would be required to demonstrate how targets would be met over the life of the contract prior to contract award
  - The partner would be requested to defray costs through seeking third party revenues
- 5.14 In practical terms undertaking a procurement exercise of this nature will involve seeking procurement advisors, writing a specification and contract documents, holding detailed discussions with possible providers and placing advertisements for the contract
- 5.15 The initial costs to the Council would be project management and procurement costs of approximately £0.75Million and a growth bid for this has been made as part of the 2003/04 budget process. The purchase of investment monies for a partner is also likely to have ongoing revenue implications once a new facility is established but the exact scale of these is not yet known. However, the objective would be to seek to maximise a discount to the Council through the use of third party revenues, and through transfer of waste. The Council may also gain some income for the waste management facility from the section 106 agreements, which now include 1% of the charges for a waste management site. This is explained further in the new Planning

Obligations Supplementary Planning Guidance, which went out for consultation on November 8 for 3 months.

- 5.16 A further report will be submitted to members once the full business case has been completed.

## **6. Consulting on the draft strategy**

6.1 It is essential that all the sections of the community and all stakeholders have an opportunity to comment on the principles that underpin Southwark's Waste Management Strategy.

6.2 It is therefore proposed to have a consultation period of 9 December 2002 to 28 February 2003

6.3 The consultation process would seek comments on the following;

- Principles of the strategy
- Key objectives and targets
- The three phase approach and summary of actions
- Action plan 2003/04 to 2005/06
- Future consultation

6.4 To ensure we are able to obtain comments in a structured format it is proposed to design a short leaflet to be made available at all Council buildings together with a web based version. In order to meet our statutory consultation duties comments will be sought from residents, businesses and also service providers.

6.5 The Council will also be seeking comments from external bodies such as the GLA, DEFRA and surrounding borough's.

## **7. Financial Implications**

7.1 The financial implications for Southwark in meeting the targets in the face of growth in waste generation are considerable. Even at a growth rate for waste of 2% costs are projected to increase from approximately £6.6M in 2003/04 to approximately £20M in 2020/21 based on a policy of achieving the stretching targets for recycling and recovery outlined in table 2 of this report.

7.2 Whilst these figures may be considered excessive it is likely that continuing to base waste management solutions on the use of landfill will not only be unacceptable to the government but also be financially prohibitive as costs are projected to rise rapidly as space becomes less available and the landfill tax is escalated to make other forms of waste management more attractive.

7.3 The increased revenue costs for next three years can be analysed as follows:

	2002/03 Budget	Budget 2003-04	Budget 2004-05	Budget 2005-06
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Waste Disposal	4,956	5,235	5,749	6,336
Recycling	540	1,390	1,571	1,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>6,625</b>	<b>7,320</b>	<b>7,896</b>
Total Increase against 02/03 budget		1,129	1,824	2,400
Inflation/ price increase including Landfill tax		298	812	1,399
Net cost of projects/Initiatives to triple recycling targets		831	1,011	1,000

7.4 The above costs will be considered as part of the budget planning process for the next financial year. The total cost less potential income of the recycling initiatives are shown in Appendix 2. Since £540k has already been allocated for this financial year, the increased budget pressures to achieve the recycling targets are £831k, £1,011k and £1,000 for the next three financial years. These will be included as Corporate Priority bids. In addition, £750k (£500k for 2003/04 and £250 year after) will be included as a bid for funding the project management and procurement costs outlined in paragraph 5.15 to develop the waste management infrastructure.

7.5 The figures above do not take into consideration costs for establishing new waste management facilities, which could be as much as £20Million. This estimate is based on establishing a new site able to provide both the infrastructure of dealing with segregated waste or co-mingled waste and providing a reuse and recycling centre for use by the public.

7.6 Paragraph 4.4 and 4.5 discusses the bids to the London Recycling Fund for the refurbishment of Manor Place Depot, introduction of bring sites and introduction of estates of estates recycling. If these bids are unsuccessful, approximately £904,000 funding would be required from the Council's capital programme. This will be in addition to the £470k capital allocation for 2002/03 for recycling, of which £250k was earmarked as funding to support our two bids London Recycling Fund.

7.7 In the immediate term, 2003/04, it is recommended that Members primary consideration for funding should be the revenue requirements for the following, both to which will support our seed funding bids to the London Recycling Fund

- Rationalisation of bring sites and introduction of estates based recycling (£437k)
- Manor place refurbishment (£125k)

## **8. Comments of other officers**

### **Concurrent Report of the Borough Solicitor and Secretary – legal issues**

- 8.1 The Executive is advised that there are no specific legal implications relating to the majority of recommendations noted in paragraph 2, and legal advice will be given on any which arise during the consultation period, when the later report is presented to the Executive in March 2003.
- 8.2 In exercising any of its functions under Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA), which relate to waste on land, a Waste Authority must have regard to the municipal waste management strategy prepared by the Mayor. Accordingly once this has been prepared and published by the Mayor, the Council will need to consider it in preparing its own waste strategy. As noted in paragraph 6.5 of this report, the Council will be consulting with the Mayor's office on our draft.
- 8.3 With regard to the proposed plans for recycling of waste, Section 361 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 requires that draft plans are sent to the Mayor so that he may consider whether the requirements set out in Section 49(3) of the EPA have been complied with. Section 49(3) requires that such plans should include information on matters such as the kinds and quantities of waste which the authority expects to collect, to deal with for recycling purpose and the arrangements which the authority expects to make with waste disposal contractors. The Executive will note that these issues, together with those others requirements of Section 49(3) are matters considered in the draft waste management strategy.
- 8.4 Recommendation 2.7 requires the Executive to note the procurement brief proposed. The procurement of a partner for these services will be subject to the tendering requirements of the European procurement regulations and the Environmental Protection Act 1990, together with the requirements of the Council's own Contract Standing Orders. Legal Officers from the Contracts Section of the Borough Solicitors Office will be involved in providing specialist legal advice on the procurement requirements as the project progresses.
- 8.5 On the consultation proposed in Section 6, the Executive is advised that the Council has a general duty to consult (under Section 3(2) of the Local Government Act 1999), when deciding how to make arrangements to ensure continuous improvements in the services it provides. The duty to consult is to those who pay for or use the

service and those appearing to the Authority to have an interest in this area, and it is for the Council to decide the most appropriate means to consult on its waste strategy. The Executive will note that the list of consultees noted in paragraph 6 of this report include all those which the Council is required to consult.

### **Concurrent Report of the Strategic Director of Housing**

- 8.6 The Strategic Director of Housing supports the strategy proposed and officers within Southwark Housing have been co-operating at a senior level for many months to support initiatives to increase recycling.
- 8.7 In addition to the Brimington Estate pilot and the identification of estate based sites that can be more easily incorporated into the blue box collection scheme. Southwark Housing has set aside monies within this and next year's Investment Programme to adapt and innovate refuse recycling facilities on its estates and will continue liaison to develop further schemes.
- 8.8 As a prime partner Southwark Housing looks forward to actively engaging in the more detailed consultation on the Waste Management Strategy that is planned.

### **Comments of the Chief Finance Officer**

8.9 To be tabled

#### **9.0 REASON FOR URGENCY**

9.1 The strategy is due to commence in the financial year 2003/04. The Council has a general duty to consult when deciding to make arrangements to ensure continuous improvements in the services it provides. A consultation period of approximately 3 months is required to ensure appropriate comments are received.

#### **10.0 REASON FOR LATENESS**

10.1 Awaiting confirmation of Waste Disposal costs 2003/4 to ensure appropriate financial implications are taken into consideration.



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