

Main Report

Prepared January 2020

Hackney Council

Rubbish & Recycling Consultation 2019



**Kwest
Research**

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction & Background

- 1.1.1. In June 2019, Hackney Council passed a Climate Emergency motion, which included the commitment to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 45% against 2010 levels by 2030, and deliver 'net zero emissions' by 2040. All Council services are part of this commitment and the Council believes there is significant potential to achieve these goals by reducing waste and increasing recycling.
- 1.1.2. To meet these commitments, the Council is consulting on reducing the frequency of non-recyclable waste collections from every week to every two weeks for street level properties in Hackney. These properties are generally houses, or houses that have been converted into flats, which have green sack recycling services.
- 1.1.3. The proposed changes will not affect flats above shops or properties with communal bins (typically including estates and new build blocks of flats). Recycling and food waste will continue to be collected each week across the borough.
- 1.1.4. The aim of the changes is to encourage people to recycle more, which means less material will be sent for incineration, minimising the environmental impact of the waste Hackney generates. 28% of household waste in the borough is currently recycled, compared to 1% in 1998. However, the Council's research shows that in Hackney over half of the rubbish households currently throw away in their rubbish bins could have been recycled or composted.
- 1.1.5. The proposed changes will also help Hackney Council meet its commitment to increase recycling rates as set out in the Mayor of London's Environmental Strategy 2018. The Mayor aims to make London a zero waste city, with no biodegradable or recyclable waste being sent to landfill by 2026 and with a recycling target of 65% for municipal waste by 2030.¹

1.2 Methodology

- 2.1.1. The consultation launched on 30th September 2019 and ran until 8th December 2019.
- 2.1.2. More than 40,000 street properties were sent consultation packs made up of a consultation summary leaflet, questionnaire and a waste and recycling leaflet. Households were also able to respond to the consultation online.

¹ London Environmental Strategy, Mayor of London, May 2018

- 2.1.3. The data from the postal forms were hand-entered by Hackney Council staff. In December 2019, Hackney Council commissioned Kwest Research to analyse the results from the consultation and the combined dataset of postal and online replies was provided to Kwest to complete the analysis.
- 2.1.4. In total, 10,727 replies were received, of which, 25% (2,663) were completed online.
- 2.1.5. This was an open consultation, with all responses received online or by post accepted. From an analysis of the IP addresses used to enter the 2,663 online replies, it appears that there may have been a small number of properties (up to a maximum of 72) where more than one reply was submitted online. In the majority of these 72 cases, no more than two or three replies were received per IP address. There were four IP addresses with over 10 replies each but analysis of these responses showed they were not duplicate replies. There is no means of assessing whether duplicate replies were returned by post and, if so, how many, or whether any respondents who replied online also returned a postal questionnaire.
- 2.1.6. To ascertain whether a respondent will be affected by the proposed changes, it is necessary to use the answers given in the questionnaire. Affected respondents live in a house or house converted into flats and receive green sack recycling, black sack rubbish collections and/or a blue food waste caddy. Using these criteria, 89% of respondents (9,535) to the consultation fall into these categories, and will therefore be affected by the proposed changes.
- 2.1.7. This report only discusses the findings from those respondents affected by the consultation. However, a graphical report showing all results by property type has also been provided to the Council.
- 2.1.8. Please note all figures in the graphs are rounded to the nearest whole percentage point which means that in some cases the figures in the graphs may not always sum to 100%. Furthermore, combined figures quoted in the text may not equal the sum of the rounded figures for the two bars shown on the graphs and, where this is the case, an explanatory footnote has been included showing the individual figures to one decimal place to explain the rounding. As requested by the Council, the number of respondents is quoted in brackets after the percentages given in the text.
- 2.1.9. The Executive Summary contains the key findings from the consultation, whilst the subsequent sections contain more detailed analysis and discussion of the results from each part of the consultation questionnaire. A copy of the questionnaire, consultation summary leaflet and a map showing the consultation area are included for reference in appendix 1.

Key Findings

1.3 Extent Of Agreement With Proposals

- 1.3.1. Overall, 39% of respondents (3,571) agree that the Council should collect non-recyclable waste fortnightly while maintaining weekly recycling and food waste collections. However, 52% of respondents (4,766) disagree with the proposal.

The Council have requested that the number of respondents is quoted in the text. This has the potential to be confusing where figures are being quoted for different sub-groups, as the total number of responses in each group will be different. Therefore, the following colour codes have been used:

Green is used when discussing the overall results

Light green is used when discussing sub-group results. Numbers in this colour are out of different total figures and so cannot be compared.

- 1.3.2. The number of people living in the property and whether the household recycles or composts food are key factors influencing opinions. Agreement increases with the amount of food recycled and decreases as household size increases. Respondents who recycle or compost food are more likely to agree with the proposal than those in comparably sized households who do not recycle or compost food:

- 52% of respondents living in small households (1-4 people) who currently recycle or compost food (2,651) agree with the proposals, compared to 23% of respondents in small households who do not recycle or compost food (569).
- 32% of respondents in large households (5+ people) who recycle or compost food (200) agree with the proposals compared to 9% of those in large households that do not recycle food (71).

- 1.3.2. 52% of respondents with no religion (1,660) and 51% of those with secular beliefs (103) agree with the proposals – the highest agreement of any religious group - and these are also the groups that are most likely to recycle or compost food (75% (2,381) and 72% (148) respectively). Half of respondents, who gave their religion, identify as atheist or having no religious belief (51% - 3,224), whilst 3% (211) have secular beliefs.

- 1.3.3. In contrast, 15% of Jewish (51) and 4% of Charedi respondents (9) agree that non-recyclable rubbish should be collected fortnightly. 10% of respondents who gave their religion are

Jewish (357) or Charedi (245) and these respondents generally have larger than average households and do not typically recycle food. 29% of Charedi respondents (71) and 16% of Jewish respondents (55) live in households of 9+ people. However, there is insufficient data available from respondents in non-Jewish households of 9+ people to make meaningful comparisons between these groups. Therefore, further work may be required to ascertain whether the concerns of Jewish and Charedi respondents are a factor of family size or other influences. For example, some of the qualitative feedback provided makes reference to large, extended family gatherings and frequent festivals, which generate a lot of rubbish.

- 1.3.4. 45% of respondents in E8 (604) and E9 (509) agree with the proposals, compared to 35% (1,225) in N16. The latter has the highest proportion of respondents with large families who do not recycle food in the consultation area and a larger proportion of Jewish and Charedi respondents than other postcode areas.²
- 1.3.5. Respondents aged 16-24 are less in favour of the changes than older respondents and are also the age group least likely to recycle or compost food. The 2009 DEFRA report on food waste identifies young people, living in converted flats, in areas with a highly transient population, as being among those least likely to recycle.³
- 1.3.6. 29% of disabled respondents (254) agree with the proposals compared to 41% of those without a disability (3,020).

1.4 Impact Of Proposals

- 1.4.1. Overall, 19% of respondents (1,781) think the proposals will have a positive impact on their household and 55% (5,019) anticipate a negative impact, whilst 26% (2,334) believe they will have neither a positive nor negative impact.
- 1.4.2. Of those respondents who agree with the proposals, 43% (1,533) feel there will be a positive impact on their household. In contrast, the majority (91% - 4,302) of those who disagree with the proposals feel the changes will have a negative impact on their household if implemented.⁴
- 1.4.3. Respondents least in favour of the proposals are most likely to anticipate a negative impact. These include the following groups: large families who do not recycle food, Jewish and Charedi respondents, disabled respondents, those aged 16-24 and those in N16.

² 18.6% of respondents in N16 (646) strongly agree and 16.7% (579) agree with the proposal, which means the combined proportion agreeing is rounded down to 35% (1,225) to the nearest whole number.

³ Enhancing Participation in Kitchen Waste Collections, DEFRA Waste & Resources Evidence Programme, Final Project Report, 2009

⁴ 19.71% of respondents who strongly agree (695) and 23.76% who agree (838) with the proposal think that this will have a positive impact on their household, which means the combined proportion anticipating a positive impact is rounded down to 43% (1,533) to the nearest whole number.

1.4.4. However, substantial proportions of respondents in all areas consider that the proposals will have a negative impact on their households. In all postcode areas, the perception is that the impact is more likely to be negative than positive.

1.5 Reasons Given For Anticipating A Negative Impact

1.5.1. Respondents who expect the proposals to have a negative impact were asked to give reasons for their views and the most common issues raised are:

- Smell and other health concerns (30% - 1,530 respondents).
- Increase in vermin (27% - 1,362 respondents).
- Increase in people or animals rummaging through the bins, often foxes although cats, dogs and squirrels are also mentioned (27% - 1,340 respondents)
- Bins will overflow and rubbish will pile up (21% - 1,033 respondents)

1.5.2. 7% of respondents who anticipate the proposals having a negative impact (361) specifically cite nappies as an area of concern. Indeed, 6% of waste in Hackney comes from disposable nappies and, in addition to food waste, nappies are the most likely source of smell in rubbish. Over half of respondents mentioning nappies as a concern also specifically mention smell. Some respondents suggest the Council could provide a designated bin for nappies, collected weekly, to alleviate the issue.⁵

1.5.3. Hackney is a very densely populated borough and the reasons highlighted by respondents leading them to believe the proposals will have a negative impact on their household often relate to actions of their neighbours, for example, other people putting food waste in with the non-recyclable rubbish.

1.6 Provision Of Bins

1.6.1. If a decision is made to switch to a fortnightly non-recyclable rubbish collection, the Council is considering providing designated bins where space is available. Only rubbish contained within council provided bins would then be collected.

1.6.2. Overall, 59% of respondents (5,372) agree that the Council should provide bins for non-recyclable rubbish if fortnightly collections are introduced, whilst 23% (2,066) disagree with

⁵ Information on proportion of waste from nappies: [Hackney.gov.uk/nappies](https://hackney.gov.uk/nappies)

bins being provided. Those in favour of the proposals are more likely to be in favour of bins being provided than those who disagree with the suggested change to fortnightly rubbish collections.

- 1.6.3. There are comparatively low levels of support for the provision of bins amongst respondents from the sub-groups who are most likely to disagree with the proposals, which suggests their disagreement may be because they disagree with the general concept of fortnightly rubbish collections. This trend is seen among Jewish and Charedi respondents and those in large households who do not recycle food.
- 1.6.4. 64% of respondents who live in flats in converted houses (1,940) are in favour of having bins provided, which is a higher level of agreement than from those living in other property types. Younger respondents (aged under 35) are more in favour of having bins provided than older respondents.
- 1.6.5. The provision of bins is the single biggest theme in the qualitative feedback provided to question 17 of the consultation questionnaire, mentioned in 26% (1,303) of all comments made. From the feedback, it seems no information was provided in the consultation packs about the size or style of the proposed bins. Therefore, many respondents expressed concern that the bins may be too small for the amount of rubbish generated by the household. It also seems to have been unclear to respondents what would happen if their property does not have space for a bin. Similarly, respondents living in converted flats were often unsure as to whether the proposal was for one bin per property or per household. In addition, many respondents already have their own bins and wish to continue using them.

1.7 Collection Of Rubbish From Within Bins

- 1.7.1. Overall, 49% of respondents (4,445) agree with the proposal to only collect rubbish contained within the bins, whilst 35% (3,194) disagree.⁶
- 1.7.2. Respondents in sub-groups least in favour of the proposed change to fortnightly collections are also those more likely to disagree that only rubbish within the bins should be collected. Those in large families who do not recycle food and Jewish and Charedi respondents are particularly likely to be opposed to the idea.

⁶ 25.4% of respondents (2,317) strongly agree and 23.3% (2,128) agree with the proposal to only collect rubbish from within the bins. Therefore, the combined proportion agreeing rounds up to 49% (4,445) to the nearest whole number.

1.8 Themes From The Qualitative Feedback

- 1.8.1. 52% of respondents (4,975) took the opportunity to make additional comments about the proposals in question 17 of the consultation questionnaire (an open ended question asking for additional feedback). Of those who made comments, 33% (1,607) agree with the proposals and 59% (2,854) disagree.
- 1.8.2. 26% of comments (1,303) were about the issues surrounding the provision of bins as discussed in section 1.6.5 above.
- 1.8.3. Many comments focus on the negative impact of the proposed changes:
- 13% of comments (650) express general disagreement in a non-specific way
 - 10% (518) are concerned about fly tipping or littering or dumping of rubbish in the streets
 - 9% (441) refer to vermin
 - 8% (379) mention smell or health concerns
 - 7% (369) suggest the proposals are cost cutting measures or make comments about council tax
 - 6% in each case referred to bins overflowing (322) or people/animals rummaging through the bins and spreading rubbish around (276)
 - 5% (250) focus on the lack of storage space for rubbish or bins
- 1.8.4. 3% of the comments (141) made are critical of the consultation itself. The issues raised are discussed in section 5, which also highlights areas where insufficient information is available to draw conclusions.
- 1.8.5. 9% of comments (451) express general support for the proposals and 11% (549) give constructive feedback on how the borough's recycling rates could be improved. The key suggestions focus on improving the rates of recycling, particularly food, before changes are made to the non-recyclable rubbish collections. These respondents feel that awareness and uptake of recycling needs to improve as other people in their neighbourhood do not currently participate. Suggestions for how this can be done include more targeted education and incentives, getting community leaders involved and providing information in

community languages. Respondents feel that barriers to food waste recycling also need to be addressed. Various deterrents to using the system were identified in the consultation including the design of the lockable bins, which some respondents feel foxes can open by knocking them over, as well as households not getting their own bin back after collections.

1.9 Views On Current Rubbish & Recycling Provision

- 1.9.1. 88% of respondents (8,314) are satisfied with the current recycling provision and 91% (8,350) are satisfied with the current waste collection service provided by Hackney Council.⁷
- 1.9.2. Question 6 in the consultation questionnaire, which asked respondents what they recycle in their green sacks, appears to have caused some confusion. 95% of respondents (9,094) recycle paper and card, 93% (8,912) recycle tins and cans, whilst 89% (8,497) include plastic pots, tubs and trays in their green sacks. However, 39% (3,707) also report putting food in their green sacks, even though this should be recycled in the blue bin. Analysis of the results suggests many respondents who recycle food did not pick up on this nuance and instead answered the question as if it was about recycling in general rather than specifically using the green sacks. Polystyrene and plastic film are not currently recycled by the Council but these were included in the list of possible items that respondents might include in their green sacks. From the qualitative feedback, it appears that some respondents now think these items can be recycled via the green sacks.
- 1.9.3. Respondents in smaller households are less likely to put recyclable materials in their non-recyclable rubbish than those in larger households. The proportion of respondents putting food in their non-recyclable rubbish increases with household size but decreases with age.

1.10 Food Recycling

- 1.10.1. Attitudes to food recycling are critical to the success of the proposals as food waste is the most common cause of smells in non-recyclable rubbish and concerns about smell are the most frequently cited reason why respondents anticipate the proposals having a negative impact.
- 1.10.2. 46% of respondents (4,201) recycle all their food waste in the blue bin, whilst 13% (1,184) recycle most of their food waste. In contrast, 31% of respondents (2,777) do not recycle any food waste using a blue bin.

⁷ 68.49% of respondents (6,306) are very satisfied and 22.2% (2,044) are fairly satisfied with the current waste collection service. Therefore, the combined proportion expressing satisfaction rounds up to 91% (8,350) to the nearest whole number.

- 1.10.3. Some respondents do not recycle food using the blue bin because they dispose of food waste by other means, such as home composting. These respondents have been identified from analysis of the free text reasons for not using a blue bin. Taking this into account, 64% of respondents (5,846) recycle or compost most or all of their food.
- 1.10.4. Some of the highest rates of recycling or composting food are found among respondents who identify as atheist or having no religious belief. 75% of these respondents (2,381) recycle or compost food and 52% (1,660) agree with the proposed changes to fortnightly collections. Those with secular beliefs (148) and respondents aged over 65 (961) are also more likely to recycle or compost food (72% in each case). 51% of those with secular beliefs (103) and 42% of respondents aged over 65 (565) agree with the proposals.
- 1.10.5. Respondents less likely to recycle or compost their food are those identified as being least in favour of the proposals: those in larger households, the N16 postcode area, Jewish and Charedi respondents, disabled respondents and those aged 16-24.

1.11 Reasons Given For Not Recycling Food

- 1.11.1. The 2009 DEFRA report on food waste recycling discusses the “perceived mess and yuck” factors that lay behind some households’ reluctance to recycle food and concludes these are strongest in urban areas like Hackney. The report concedes that maximising food recycling participation will be hardest in such areas, particularly those with large numbers of young people or minority ethnic households, living in low rise and conversion flats and in areas of high residential turnover.⁸
- 1.11.2. Understanding and addressing the barriers to food recycling, particularly amongst key groups, such large families not currently recycling food, will be crucial to the success of the proposals. Section 3.5 discusses respondents’ reasons for not recycling food in more detail.

1.12 Attitudes To Recycling

- 1.12.1. 93% of respondents (8,440) think it is important that people in Hackney recycle more.⁹
- 1.12.2. 88% of all respondents (8,111) think the Council should encourage residents to recycle more. This figure rises to 93% of those who believe it is important residents should recycle more (7,798).

⁸ Enhancing Participation in Kitchen Waste Collections, DEFRA Waste & Resources Evidence Programme, Final Project Report, 2009

⁹ 80.6% of respondents (7,285) think it is very important and 12.8% (1,155) think it is important people in Hackney recycle more. Therefore, the combined percentage rounds down to 93% (8,440) to the nearest whole number.

- 1.12.3. Of those who think it is important that people in Hackney recycle more and who agree the Council should do more to encourage residents to recycle, 45% (3,435) agree with the consultation proposals and 46% (3,566) disagree.¹⁰
- 1.12.4. Respondents in sub-groups less likely to consider recycling important are more likely to disagree with the proposed changes to the non-recyclable rubbish collection. This includes those in large families, especially those who do not recycle food, Jewish and Charedi respondents, those in N16 postcode area and those aged 16-24.

¹⁰ 23.45% of respondents who think it is important that people in Hackney recycle more and who agree the Council should do more to encourage residents to recycle (1,810) strongly agree with the consultation proposals and 21.05% (1,625) agree. Therefore the combined proportion agreeing with the proposals rounds up to 45% (3,435) to the nearest whole number.

2. Rubbish & Recycling Proposals

In Hackney, more than half of the rubbish residents throw away in their rubbish bins could be recycled or composted. In order to significantly drive up the borough's recycling rate and reduce the amount of material sent for incineration, Hackney Council is considering reducing the frequency of rubbish collections to once a fortnight, while continuing to collect recycling and food waste weekly. The consultation asked about the extent respondents agree with these proposals and the anticipated impact on their household.

Most households in the borough do not have bins provided by the Council for their waste although, from the comments, it appears some respondents have bought their own bins. However, if a decision is made to switch to fortnightly rubbish collections, the Council is considering providing bins where space is available. Only rubbish contained within the council provided bins would be collected to encourage residents to waste less and recycle more.

Prior to the consultation starting, the Council completed a survey of all street-level properties in the borough to assess them for space to accommodate a bin. However, many respondents commented that no information had been provided in the consultation documents about the size or style of the anticipated bins, which made it difficult for them to answer the questions about the impact of the proposals. It is also unclear, from the information in the documents, whether the consultation packs were only sent to households that have been assessed as having sufficient space to accommodate a bin or whether all street level properties were included.

This section of the report looks at these key aspects of the proposals with a view to identifying those most affected by the changes and the reasons for their concerns. The discussion focuses on the findings from Part 3 of the consultation questionnaire.

2.1 Extent Of Agreement With Proposals

Question 11: To what extent do you agree or disagree that the Council should adopt the proposal to reduce non-recyclable waste collection frequency from weekly to every two weeks, while keeping weekly recycling and food waste collections?

Overall, 39% of respondents (3,571) agree that the Council should collect non-recyclable waste fortnightly, while maintaining weekly recycling and food waste collections. However, 52% of respondents (4,766) disagree with the proposal.

Views on the proposed changes varies significantly by sub-group, with factors such as household size and whether respondents recycle or compost food strongly influencing opinions.

Number Of People In Home

Support for the proposals decreases with household size: 45% of respondents in 1-2 person households (1,975) support the proposals compared to 6% of respondents with 9+ people in their household (17).

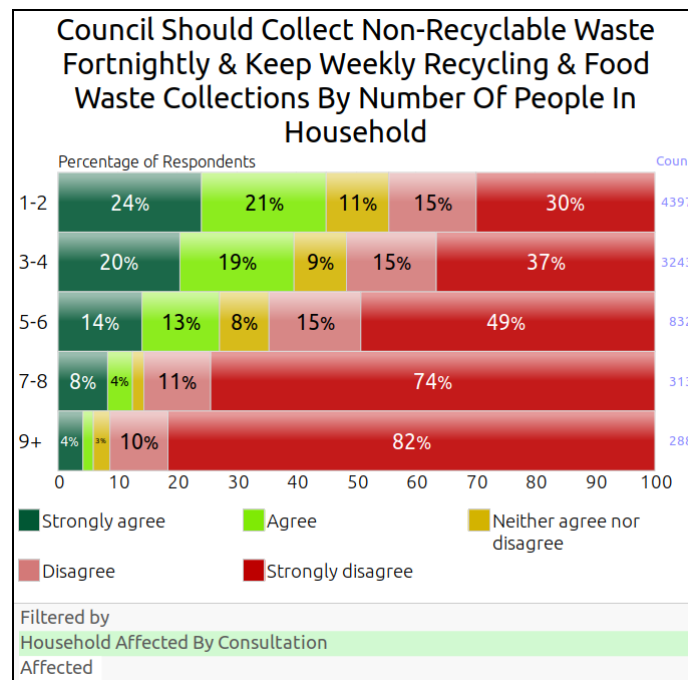


FIGURE 2.1

Analysis By Proportion Of Food Recycled In Blue Bin

The more food respondents recycle or compost, the more likely they are to be in favour of the proposals. 53% of those who recycle all their food in the blue bin (2,216) agree with the proposal compared to 22% of those who recycle no food in the blue bin (612).¹¹

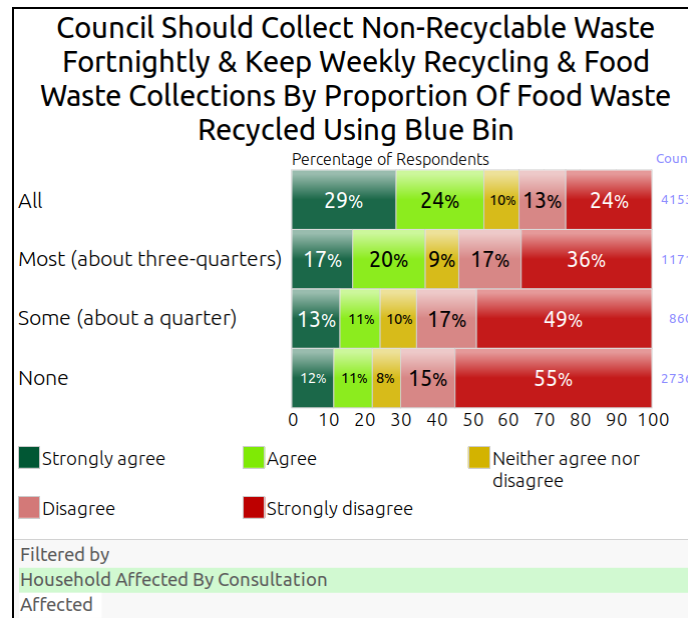


FIGURE 2.2

¹¹ 11.7% of those who do not recycle any food waste (319) strongly agree with the proposal whilst 10.7% (293) agree. Therefore, the combined proportion agreeing with the proposal is rounded down to 22% (612) to the nearest whole number.

Analysis By Household Size & Recycling Status

Indeed, respondents with large households (5+ people) who recycle or compost most or all of their food are more likely to support the proposals than those in small households (1-4 people) who do not recycle or compost their food. 32% of respondents in large households that recycle food (200) agree with the proposal compared to 23% of those in small non-food recycling households (569).

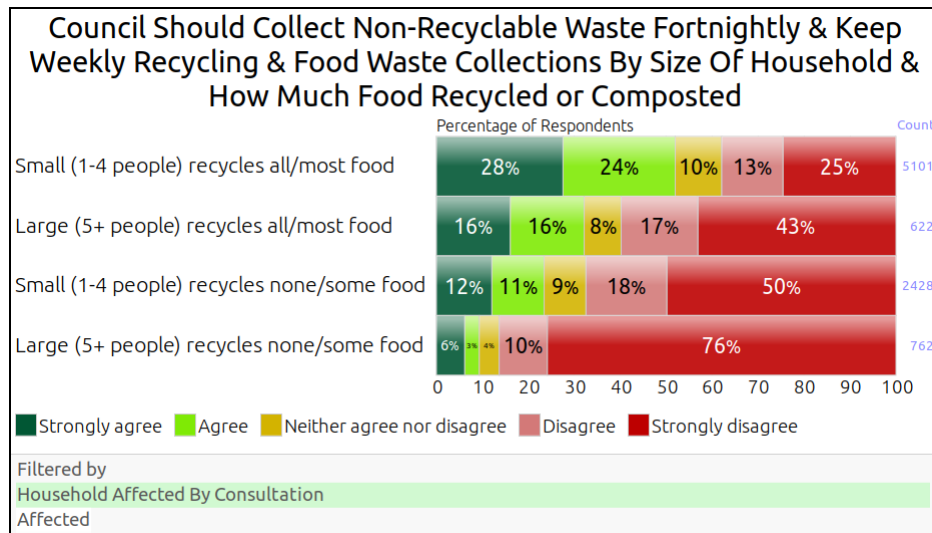


FIGURE 2.3

Religion

Respondents with no religion or secular beliefs form the religious groups most likely to agree with the proposals (52% (1,660) and 51% (103) respectively). In contrast, 15% of Jewish (51) and 4% of Charedi respondents (9) agree with non-recyclable rubbish being collected on a fortnightly basis.

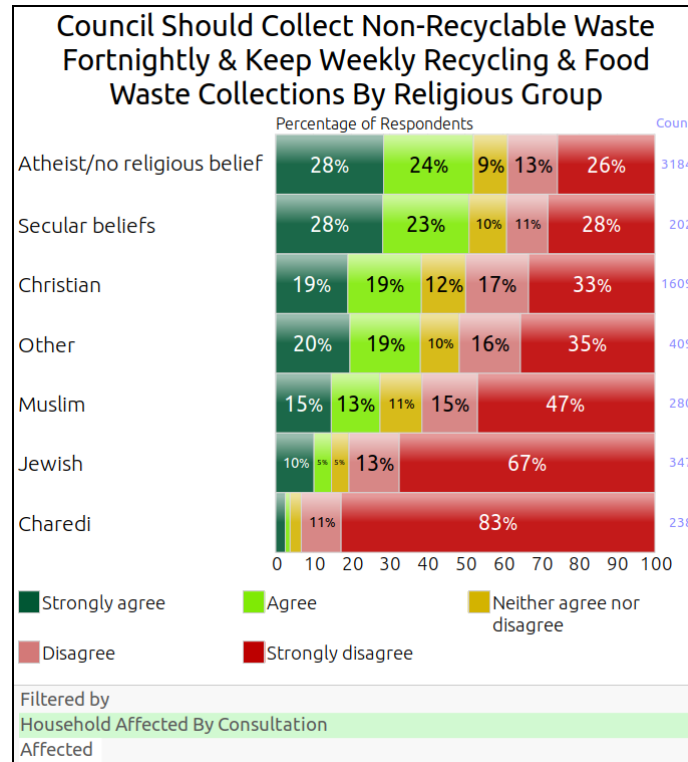


FIGURE 2.4

The results to the consultation show that Jewish and Charedi respondents generally live in larger than average households and do not typically recycle food. However, support for the proposals among these respondents is lower than among respondents in other large households that do not recycle food. 96% of Jewish and Charedi respondents in households of 7+ people (216) disagree with the proposals compared to 84% of comparable non-Jewish households (315).¹²

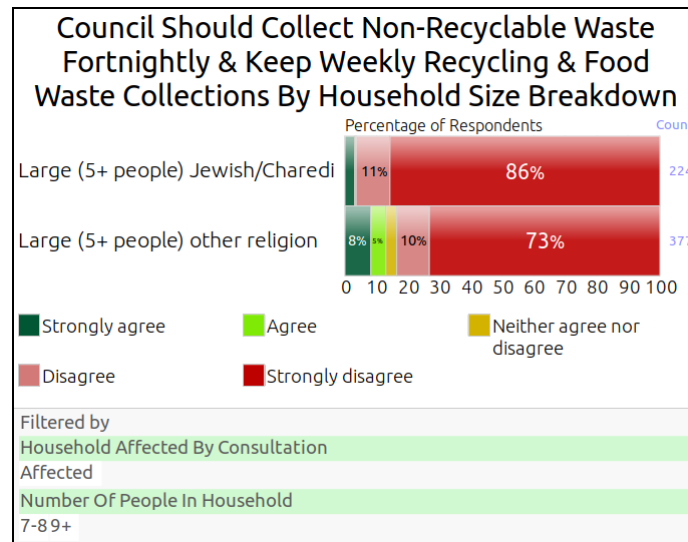


FIGURE 2.5

29% of Charedi (71) and 16% of Jewish respondents (55) live in households with nine or more people. However, there is insufficient data available for respondents in non-Jewish households of 9+ people to make a meaningful comparison between these groups. Therefore, further work may be required to ascertain whether the concerns of the Jewish and Charedi respondents are a factor of family size or other influences. For example, some of the qualitative feedback provided makes reference to large extended family gatherings and frequent festivals, which generate a lot of rubbish.

¹² 10.7% of Jewish and Charedi respondents in households of 7+ people (24) disagree and 85.7% (192) strongly disagree with the proposal, which means the combined proportion disagreeing rounds down to 96% (216) to the nearest whole number. 10.3% of respondents in non-Jewish households of 7+ people (39) disagree and 73.2% (276) strongly disagree with the proposal, which means the combined proportion disagreeing rounds up to 84% (315) to the nearest whole number.

Disability

29% of disabled respondents (254) agree with the proposals compared to 41% of those without a disability (3,020).

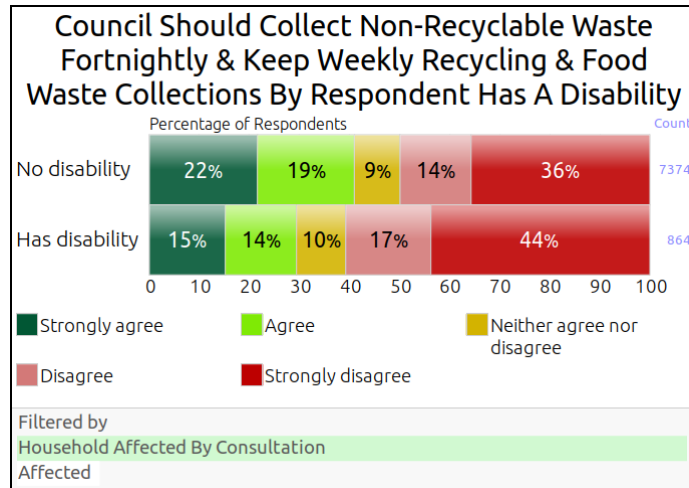


FIGURE 2.6

Age

Respondents aged 16-24 are less in favour of the changes than their older counterparts. There are only a comparatively small number of replies from respondents in this age group so caution needs to be used when interpreting their results and only large differences in opinion can be considered meaningful.

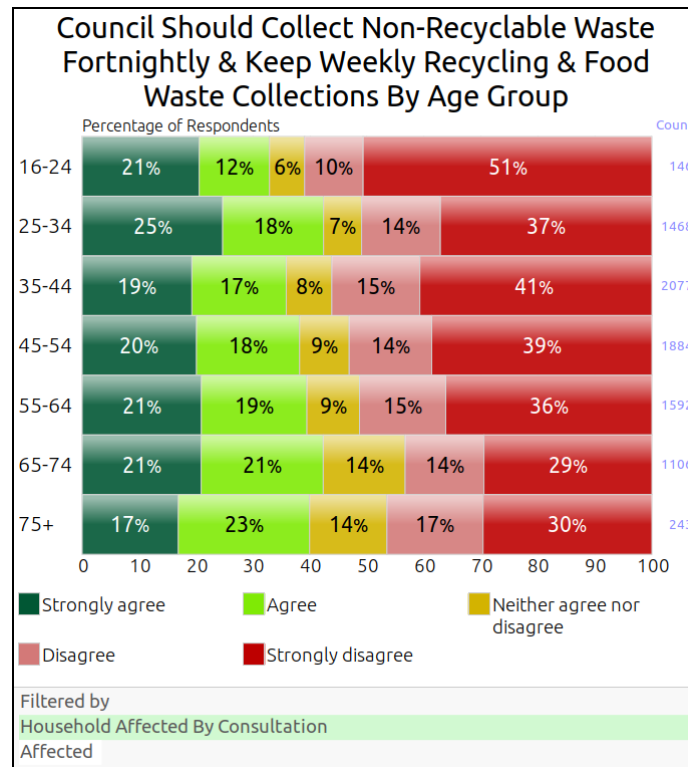


FIGURE 2.7

Postcode Area

45% of respondents in E8 (604) and E9 (509) express agreement with the proposals, while 45% (617 and 516 respectively) disagree with the suggested changes. Respondents in these postcodes are some of the most likely to recycle and compost food in the consultation area.

In contrast, lowest levels of agreement (35% - 1,225) are found among respondents in N16, which has the respondents least likely to recycle or compost food (excluding the small number of results for other postcode areas).¹³

N16 has the highest proportion of respondents with large families that do not recycle food in the consultation area.

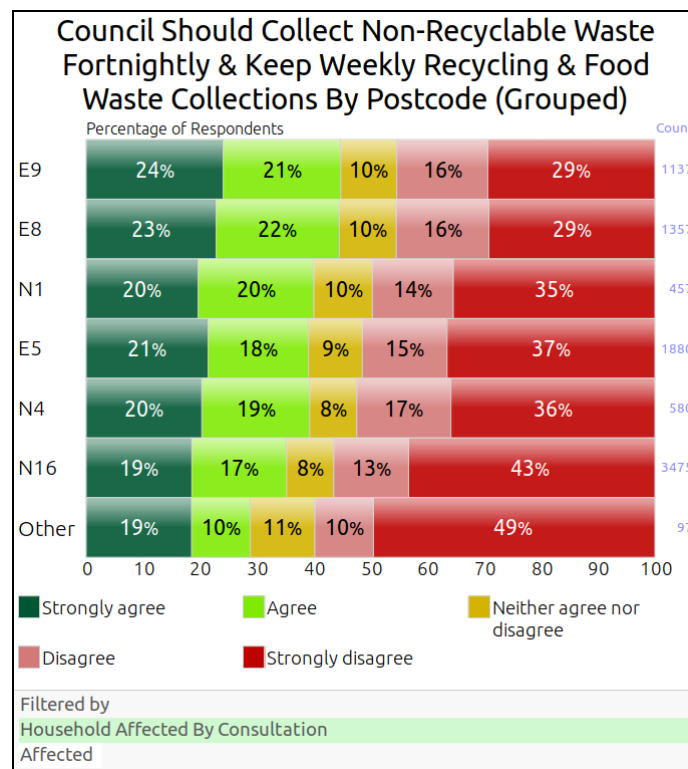


FIGURE 2.8

¹³ 18.6% of respondents in N16 (646) strongly agree and 16.7% (579) agree with the proposal, which means the combined proportion agreeing rounds down to 35% (1,225) to the nearest whole number.

Property Type

Respondents who live in terraced houses and flats in converted houses are more likely to agree with the proposals than those in other property types. The former are more likely to recycle, particularly food, and the latter may support the proposals due to the provision of bins, which they are more in favour of than respondents in other property types.

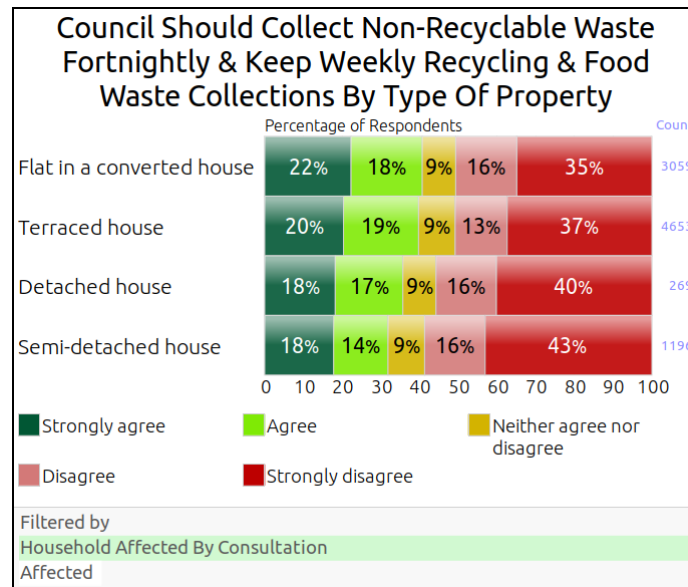


FIGURE 2.9

2.2 Impact Of Proposals

Question 12: Please tell us what impact you think, if any, the move to fortnightly rubbish collections would have on you and your family?

Overall, 19% of respondents (1,781) feel the proposals will have a positive impact on their household, whilst 55% (5,019) anticipate a negative impact and 26% (2,334) feel there will be neither a positive nor negative impact.

91% of those who disagree with the proposals (4,302) feel that, if implemented, these will have a negative impact on their household. Negative views of the proposals’ impact are not confined to those who disagree with them. Indeed, 13% of those who agree with the proposals (447) also think the impact on their household will be negative, whilst 43% (1,533) anticipate a positive impact and 44% (1,547) do not think there will be a positive or negative impact.¹⁴

The proportion of respondents believing there will be a negative impact on their household is higher than the proportion disagreeing with the proposed changes.

Number Of People In Home

The proportion of respondents anticipating that the proposals will have a negative impact increases with household size: 46% of respondents in 1-2 person households (2,026) expect a negative impact compared to 95% of those in households of 9+ people (274).¹⁵

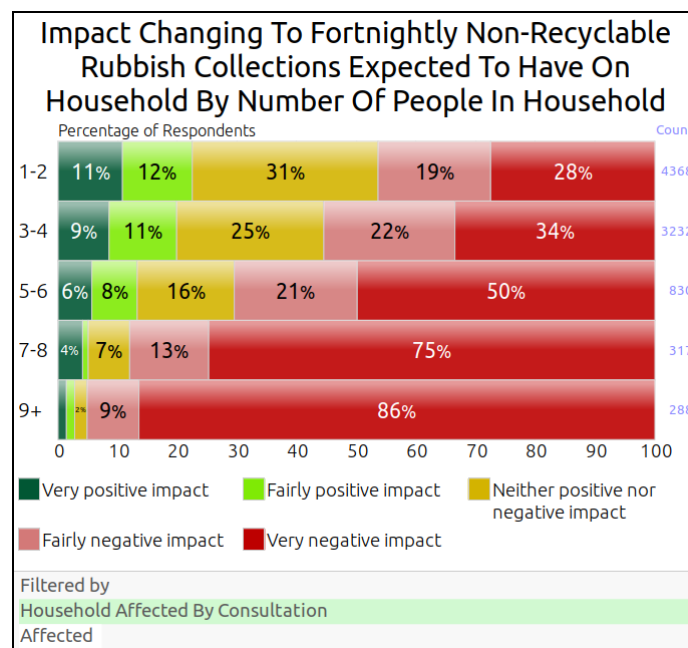


FIGURE 2.10

¹⁴ 19.71% of respondents who agree with the proposals (695) think they will have a very positive impact and 23.76% (838) think they will have a fairly positive impact, which means the combined proportion anticipating a positive impact rounds down to 43% (1,533) to the nearest whole number.

¹⁵ 18.9% of respondents in 1-2 person households (824) think the proposals will have a fairly negative impact and 27.5% (1,202) think they will have a very negative impact. Therefore the combined proportion anticipating a negative impact rounds down to 46% (2,026) to the nearest whole number.

Analysis By Proportion Of Food Recycled In Blue Bin

The less food respondents recycle, the more likely they are to envisage the proposals having a negative impact on their household. 74% of those who recycle no food in the blue bin (2,012) think the proposals will have a negative impact on their household compared to 40% of those who recycle all their food in the blue bin (1,636).¹⁶

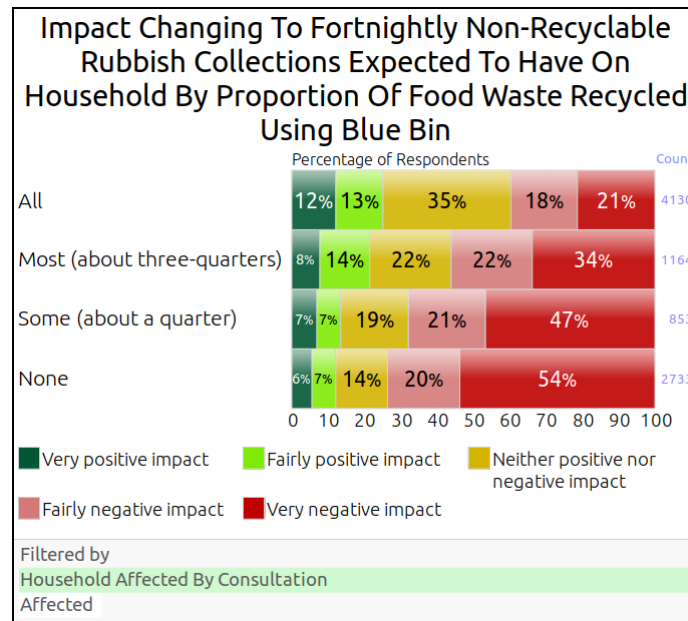


FIGURE 2.11

¹⁶ 18.3% of those who recycle all their food in the blue bin (755) think the proposals will have a fairly negative impact and 21.3% (881) think they will have a very negative impact. Therefore, the combined percentage rounds up to 40% (1,636) to the nearest whole number.

Household Size & Current Recycling Status

Respondents in small households (1-4 people) who recycle or compost food are less likely than other family groups to perceive a negative impact, although 41% do (2,062). In contrast, 92% of respondents in large households (5+ people) who do not recycle or compost food (707) anticipate the proposals having a negative impact.

Respondents in large households (5+ people) who recycle or compost most or all of their food are less likely to believe the proposals will have a negative impact on them than small households (1-4 people) who do not recycle or compost their food. However, it remains that 62% of respondents in these large households (386) still anticipate a negative impact compared to 70% of respondents in these small households (1,695). Full details are shown below.¹⁷

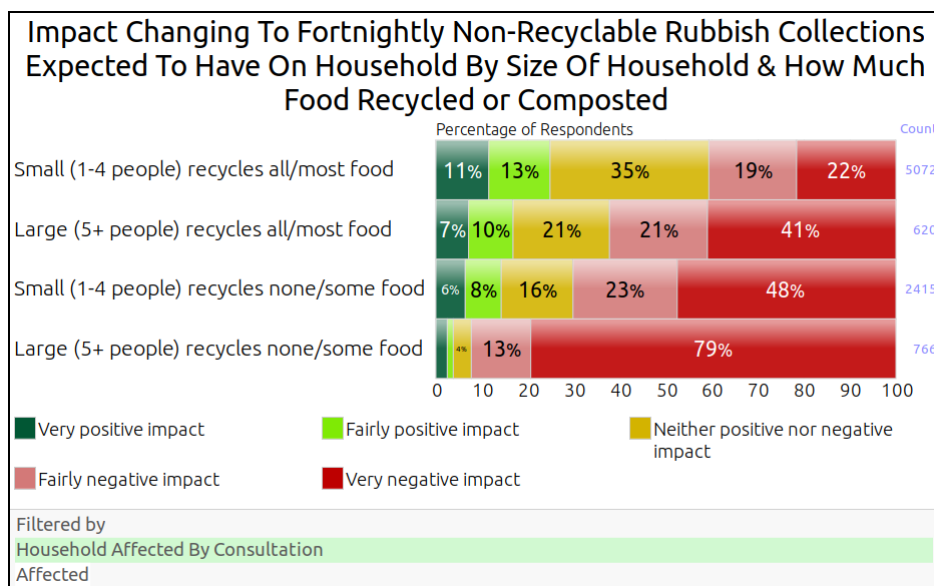


FIGURE 2.12

¹⁷ 22.7% of respondents in small households who do not recycle or compost food (547) anticipate a fairly negative impact and 47.5% (1,148) anticipate a very negative impact, which means the combined percentage expecting a negative impact rounds down to 70% (1,695) to the nearest whole number.

Religion

83% of Jewish (290) and 94% of Charedi respondents (224) believe the proposals will have a negative impact. Those with no religion or secular beliefs are the religious groups least likely to envisage a negative impact (43% (1,369) and 45% (93) respectively).¹⁸

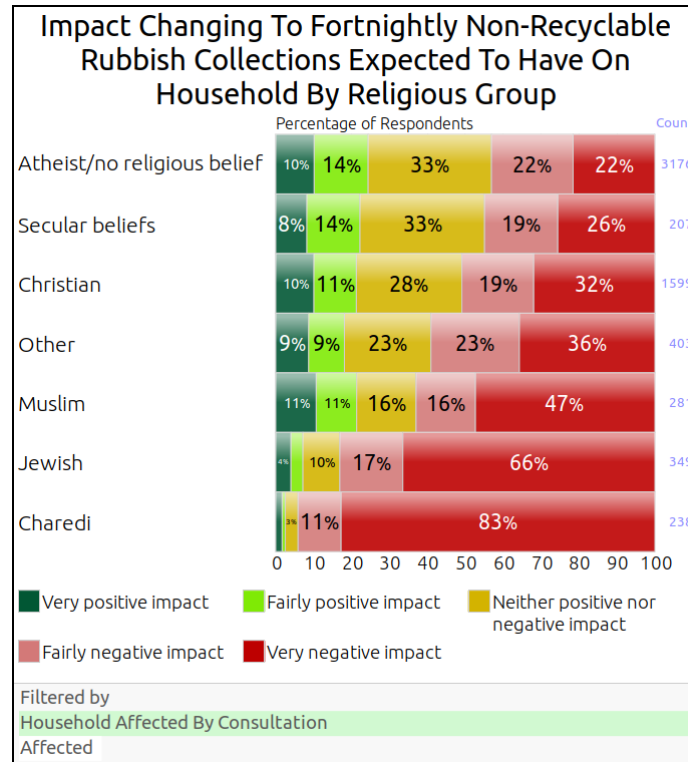


FIGURE 2.13

Furthermore, 97% of respondents in large Jewish and Charedi households (5+ people) who do not recycle food (247) think the proposals will have a negative impact on them, compared to 90% of respondents in comparable non-Jewish households (460).

¹⁸ 21.5% of respondents with no religion (684) anticipate a fairly negative impact and 21.6% (685) anticipate a very negative impact, which means the combined percentage expecting a negative impact rounds down to 43% (1,369) to the nearest whole number.

Disability

60% of respondents with a disability (512) believe the proposals will have a negative impact on their household compared to 53% of those with no disability (3,927).

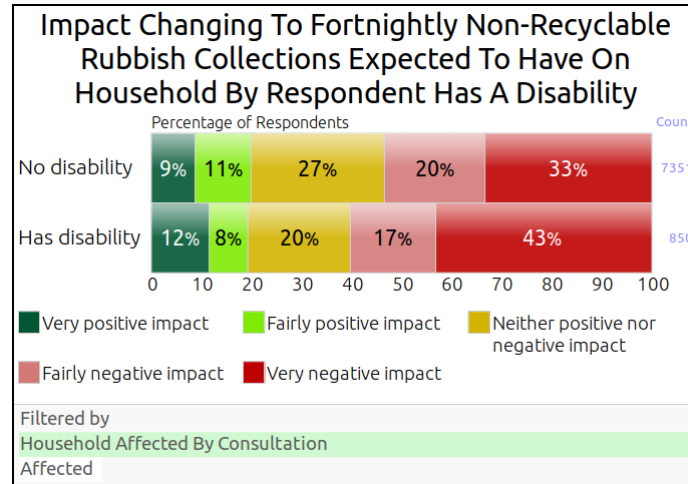


FIGURE 2.14

Age

66% of respondents aged 16-24 (95) think the proposals will have a negative impact on their household, while those aged 65 and over are much less likely to anticipate a negative impact.

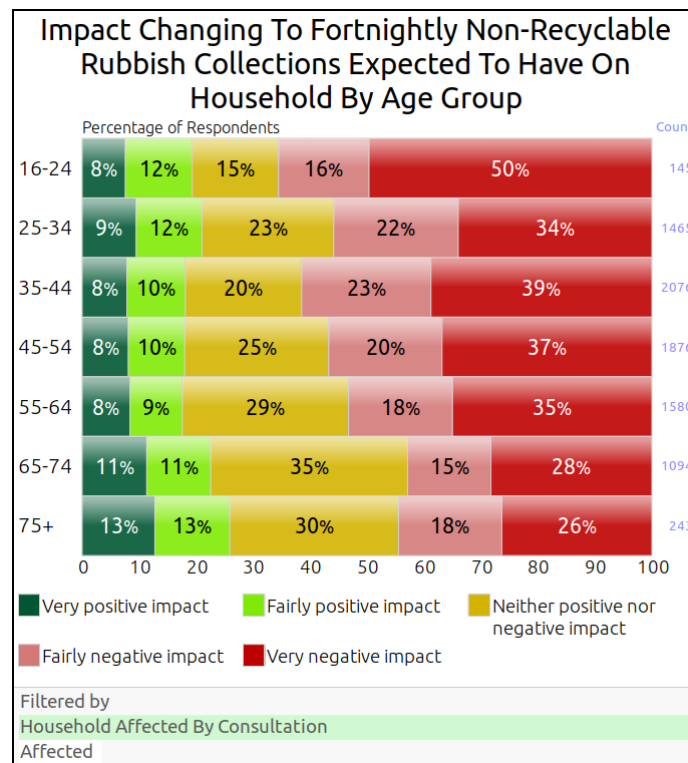


FIGURE 2.15

Postcode Area

In all postcode areas, the perception is that the impact is more likely to be negative than positive. Around half of respondents in E8 (48% - 645), E9 (50% - 560) and N1 (51% - 235) believe the proposals will have a negative impact on their household, whilst 59% of respondents in N16 (2,044) anticipate a negative impact.¹⁹

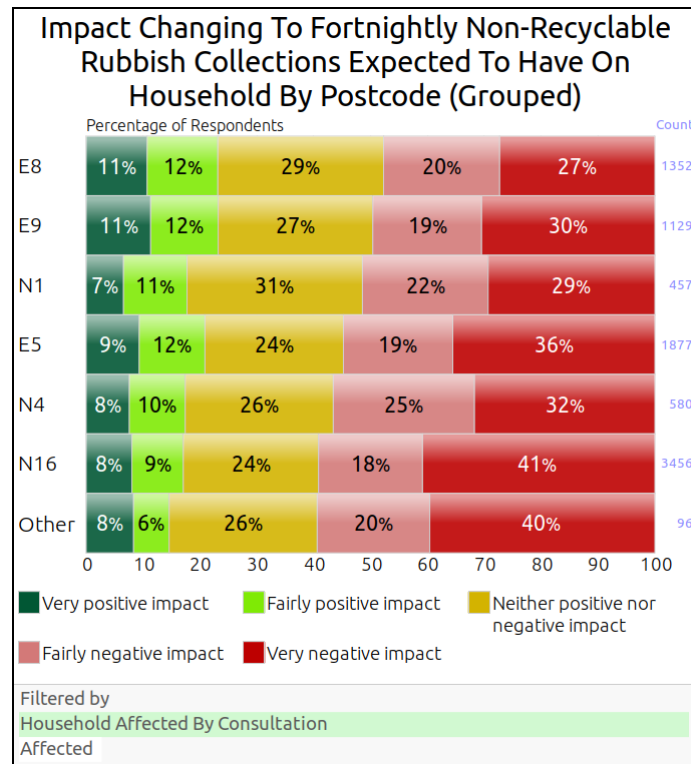


FIGURE 2.16

¹⁹ 20.4% of respondents in E8 (276) think the proposals will have a fairly negative impact, whilst 27.3% (369) think they will have a very negative impact. Therefore, the combined percentage rounds up to 48% (645) to the nearest whole number. Similarly, 19.1% of respondents in E9 (216) think the proposals will have a fairly negative impact, whilst 30.47% (344) think they will have a very negative impact. Therefore, the combined percentage rounds up to 50% (560) to the nearest whole number.

Property Type

Respondents who live in detached houses are most likely to envisage the proposals having a positive impact (25% - 67), whilst those in semi-detached houses are most likely to think the proposals will have a negative impact (60% - 712).²⁰

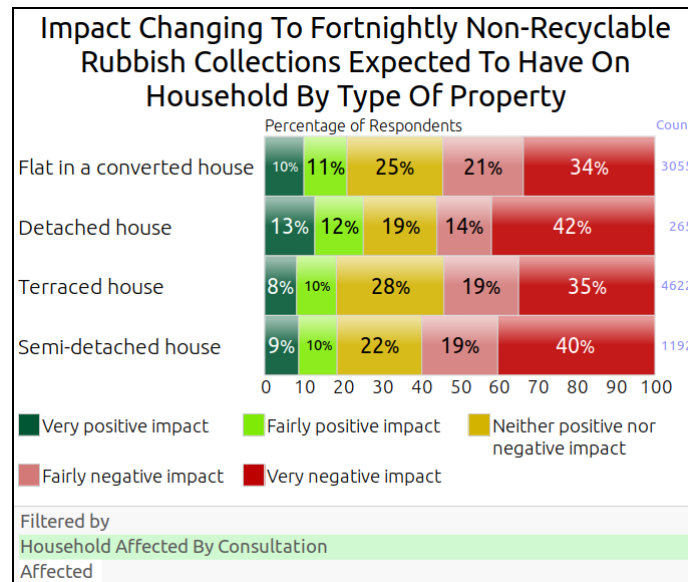


FIGURE 2.17

2.3 Reasons Given For Negative Impact

Question 12: If you answered very negative impact or fairly negative impact, please tell us why you think it will have a negative impact on your household?

Respondents who expect the proposals to have a negative impact were asked about the reasons for their views. 4,426 respondents who anticipate a negative impact provided feedback, which Kwest classified into themes to better understand the issues raised.

Not all respondents seem to have fully understood the proposals, as some comments refer to recycling collections changing to fortnightly and other feedback suggests not all respondents were aware of the proposal to provide bins, possibly because the questions about this were on a subsequent page of the questionnaire. Furthermore, 12% of respondents who anticipate the proposals having a negative impact on their household (594) did not provide a reason for this.

²⁰ 19.46% of respondents in semi-detached houses (232) think the proposals will have a fairly negative impact, whilst 40.3% (480) think they will have a very negative impact. Therefore, the combined percentage rounds up to 60% (712) to the nearest whole number.

The most common reasons provided by respondents for the proposals having a negative impact on their household are:

- Smell and other health concerns;
- Increase in vermin;
- Increase in people or animals rummaging through the bins.

The animals most often cited as rummaging through bins and spreading the contents around are urban foxes, although dogs, cats and squirrels are also mentioned.

The graph below shows all the themes from the qualitative feedback.



FIGURE 2.18

Similar patterns in the findings can be seen across all sub-groups, with respondents in all groups tending to select the same top three or four reasons why they feel the proposals will have a negative impact on their household.

Disabled respondents are slightly more concerned about vermin (33% - 167) than smell (31% - 159).

Jewish and Charedi respondents are particularly concerned about the potential for smell and other health issues. 50% of Charedi and 41% of Jewish respondents who think the proposals will have a negative impact cite this as a reason (111 and 118 respectively). Similarly, 42% of Muslim respondents (74) also give smell or other health concerns as a reason the proposals will have a negative impact on their household.

Smell and health issues are a key concern for all respondents with large families (5+ people), with 39% (442) citing this as a reason they think the proposals will have a negative impact on their household. Further analysis reveals that:

- Respondents in large Jewish or Charedi households (5+ people) are more likely to express concerns about these issues than those in large non-Jewish families (44% (134) compared to 37% (308)).
- 34% of respondents with large families that recycle or compost food (131) cite smell or health concerns compared to 42% of those with large families that do not compost or recycle food (294).

Hackney is a densely populated borough and the reasons respondents expect the proposals to have a negative impact often relate to actions of their neighbours, for example, other people putting food waste in with the non-recyclable rubbish.

The table below show the top areas of concern for respondents in each postcode area:

Postcode	Respondents who anticipate a negative impact: percentage & count			
	Smell/health concerns	Increase in people/animals rummaging in bins	Increase in vermin	Bins will overflow/rubbish will pile up
E5	29% (303)	32% (329)	27% (278)	19% (199)
E8	25% (159)	27% (177)	28% (182)	16% (104)
E9	22% (124)	27% (152)	29% (164)	18% (100)
N1	29% (68)	29% (68)	24% (57)	18% (42)
N16	35% (714)	24% (491)	27% (562)	23% (461)
N4	32% (105)	28% (93)	24% (78)	27% (90)

TABLE 1 AREAS OF CONCERN FOR RESPONDENTS WHO ANTICIPATE PROPOSALS HAVING A NEGATIVE IMPACT

7% of respondents who anticipate the proposals will have a negative impact on their household (361) specifically cite nappies as an area of concern. Indeed, 6% of waste in Hackney comes from disposable nappies. Some respondents suggest the Council could provide a designated bin for nappies, collected weekly, to alleviate the issue. Another suggestion is that the Council could consider promoting Real Nappies for London vouchers and bring and buy sales, to encourage greater uptake of reusable nappies. There is information about this on the Council website but more communication and education on this issue may be required to encourage uptake.²¹

2.4 Provision Of Bins

Question 13: Most households in the borough do not have bins provided for their waste, however the Council is considering providing bins (where space is available) for your non-recyclable waste if a decision is made to switch to fortnightly collections. This will reduce litter & vermin. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this proposal?

Overall, 59% of respondents (5,372) agree that the Council should provide bins for non-recyclable rubbish if fortnightly collections are introduced and this rises to 77% (2,706) amongst those who agree with the proposals. 35% of those who disagree with the proposals (1,628) do not think bins should be provided, although these respondents may be disagreeing with bins being provided because they disagree with the concept of fortnightly collections in general.

²¹ Information about nappy waste from hackney.gov.uk/nappies

Household Size & Current Recycling Status

This trend, of comparatively low levels of support for the provision of bins, is seen throughout the majority of sub-groups who most disagree with the suggested changes including Jewish and Charedi respondents and all those in large families who do not recycle or compost food.

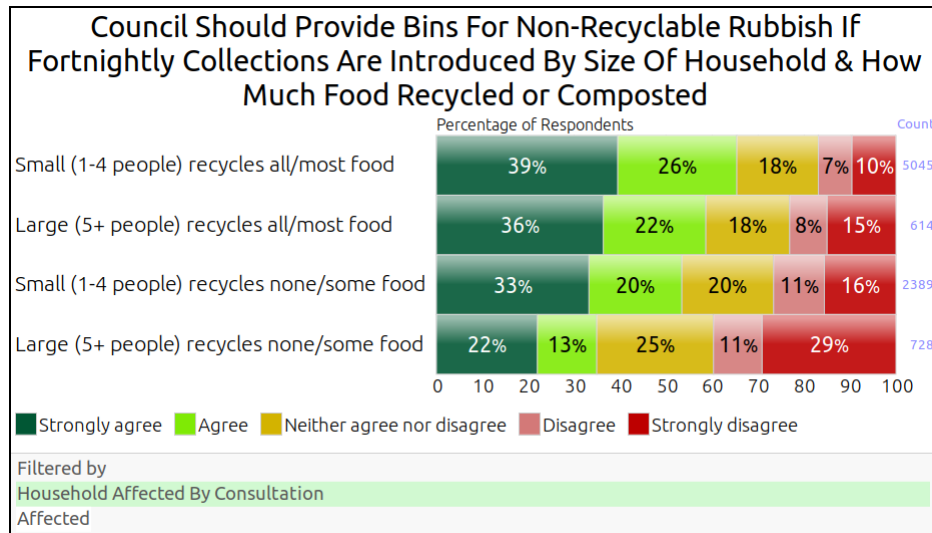


FIGURE 2.19

Property Type

Respondents who live in flats in converted houses are more in favour of having bins provided than those in other types of property: 64% of these respondents (1,940) agree that the Council should provide bins if rubbish is to be collected fortnightly.

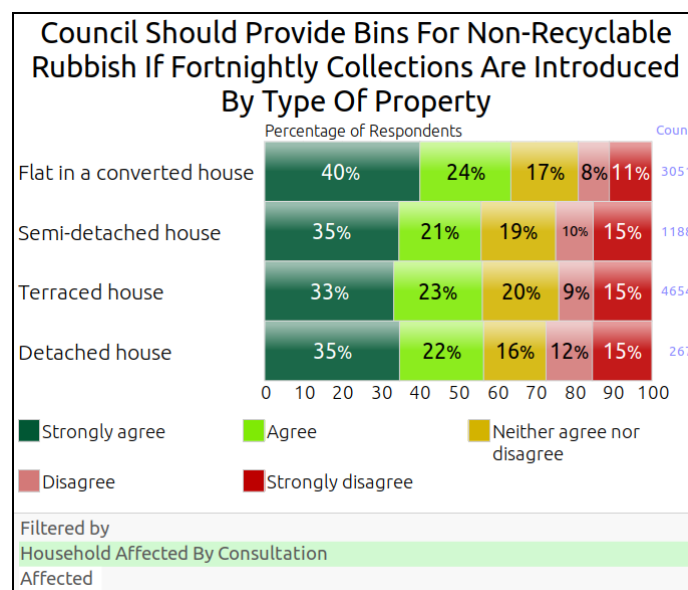


FIGURE 2.20

Age

Younger respondents are most in favour of bins being provided, with 67% of 16-34 year old respondents (1,092) supporting the idea. Although 16-24 year old respondents are less positive about the proposed changes to the rubbish collections than their older counterparts, 65% (91) are in favour of bins being provided. Full details of the views by age are shown below.

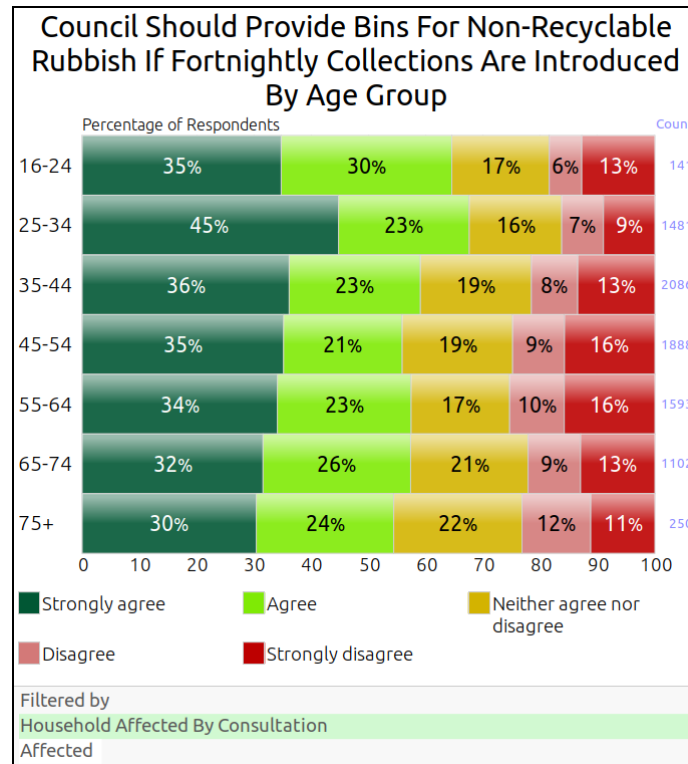


FIGURE 2.21

Additional Comments About The Provision Of Bins

14% of all respondents (1,303) to the consultation made additional comments about the proposal to provide bins. This equated to 26% of all comments received. There were three broad themes within these comments:

- Many respondents already have bins and want to continue using them. These comments focused on the waste of both money and resources in providing alternative bins, concerns about the visual impact of Council bins on the street and/or whether they would fit into existing bin stores.
- As no information on the size of the proposed bins was provided in the consultation pack, many respondents expressed concern that they may be too small for the amount of rubbish the household produces. Some felt they could not provide informed feedback on the proposals without this information. Similarly, some respondents living in converted flats, who currently share bins or bin space, felt it was not clear whether one bin would be provided per property or per household, which would significantly affect their views on the proposal.
- Other respondents, particularly those who already recycle most of their rubbish, do not want to have a bin provided, as they would prefer to continue putting out black sacks for collection. These respondents often cite lack of external space where they would be prepared to store bins.

2.5 Collection Of Rubbish From Within Bins

Question 14: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the Council only collecting non-recyclable rubbish contained within the bins?

In order to avoid excess rubbish being put out, the Council intends to only collect rubbish contained within the bins provided. Respondents may have found it difficult to give an opinion on this, without knowing the size of the proposed bins. Overall, 49% of respondents (4,445) agree with this suggestion, whilst 35% (3,194) disagree.²²

The proportion agreeing rises to 73% of those who agree with the proposal to collect rubbish fortnightly (2,568). However, in contrast, 53% of respondents who disagree with the idea of fortnightly collections (2,450) also disagree that the Council should only collect rubbish contained within the bins.²³

In line with this, respondents in those sub-groups least in favour of the proposed change to fortnightly collections are also more likely to disagree with only rubbish inside bins being collected.

Household Size & Current Recycling Status

Respondents in large families who do not recycle food are particularly against the suggestion that only rubbish contained within bins should be collected, with 61% (445) disagreeing, as shown in the graph below.

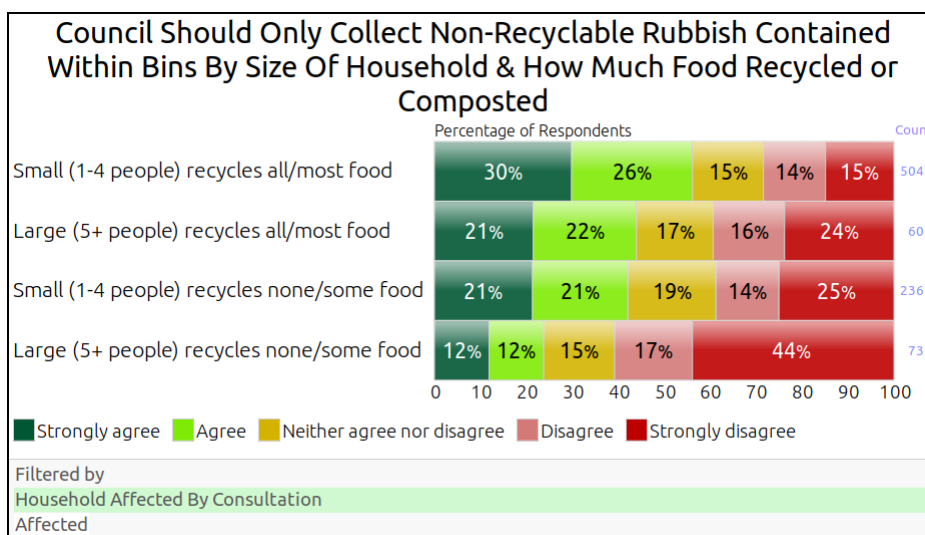


FIGURE 2.22

²² 25.4% of respondents (2,317) strongly agree and 23.3% (2,128) agree with the suggestion of only collecting rubbish from bins. Therefore the combined percentage agreeing rounds up to 49% (4,445) to the nearest whole number.

²³ 41.5% of respondents who agree with the proposals (1,458) strongly agree and 31.6% (1,110) agree with the suggestion of only collecting rubbish from bins. Therefore the combined percentage agreeing rounds down to 73% (2,568) to the nearest whole number.

Religion

Jewish and Charedi respondents are also strongly opposed to the idea, with 68% of Charedi (154) and 53% of Jewish respondents (181) disagreeing with this aspect of the proposal. In contrast, respondents with no religious belief are slightly more likely than other religious groups to agree with only rubbish contained within bins being collected; these respondents are also the most likely religious group to recycle food.

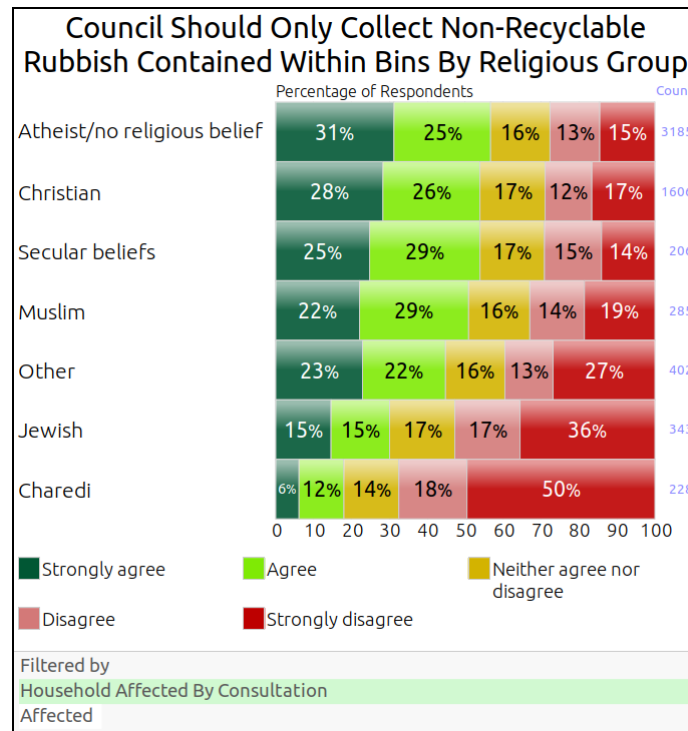


FIGURE 2.23

Age

47% of respondents aged 16-24 (67) disagree with the Council only collecting rubbish contained within bins, compared to 27% of those aged 65-74 (298) and 28% of those aged 75+ (71).²⁴

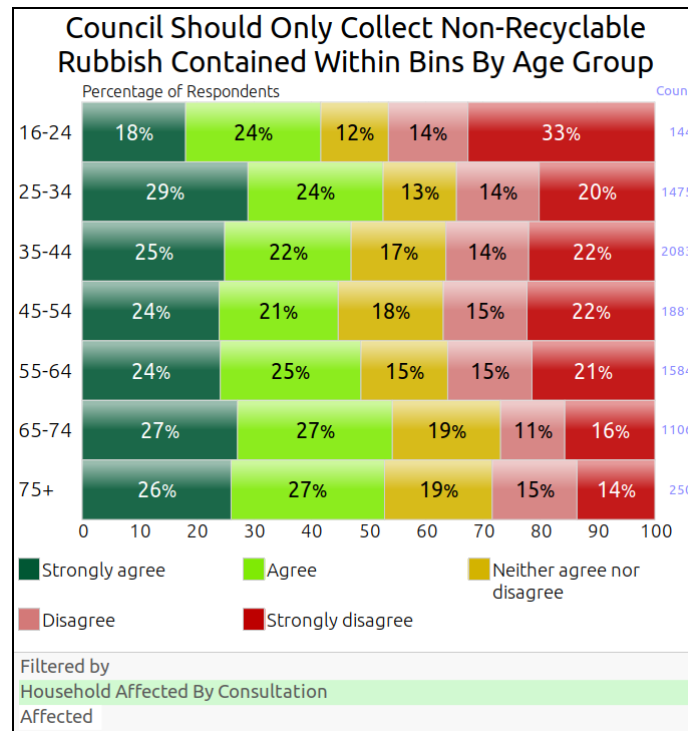


FIGURE 2.24

²⁴ 14.8% of respondents aged 75+ (37) disagree with collecting rubbish from within bins, whilst 13.6% (34) strongly disagree. Therefore, the combined percentage disagreeing rounds down to 28% (71) to the nearest whole number.

2.6 Themes From Qualitative Feedback

Question 17: Do you have any other comments regarding the proposed service changes?

52% of respondents to the consultation took the opportunity, in the space provided on the questionnaire, to make additional comments about the proposals. Kwest classified the 4,975 comments into themes to better understand respondents' concerns. Provision of the proposed bins is the most frequent theme in these comments as discussed in section 2.4 above.

Many comments focus on negative impacts of the proposed changes. The key negative issues raised are summarised in the table below, which shows the percentage of comments that relate to it and also the percentage of total respondents who raised the issue.

Issue	% comments	% all respondents	Number of respondents
General disagreement (non-specific comments)	13%	7%	650
Flying tipping or littering/dumping of rubbish in streets	10%	5%	518
Vermin	9%	5%	441
Smell/health concerns	8%	4%	379
Cost cutting/comments about council tax	7%	4%	369
Bins will overflow/rubbish will pile up	6%	3%	322
People/animals rummaging in bins & spreading rubbish around	6%	3%	276
Lack of storage space for rubbish/bins	5%	3%	250

TABLE 2 KEY THEMES OF NEGATIVE COMMENTS MADE IN QUESTION 17 OF THE CONSULTATION

The consultation documents made reference to other London boroughs that have introduced less frequent waste collections and seen their recycling rates increase, however, no examples were quoted. Providing more specific information may have reassured those respondents sceptical of the motives behind the proposals. 1% of all respondents (101) cited examples of other places where fortnightly collections have been tried, and this represents 2% of comments. The examples typically relate to the smell and amount of rubbish in the area. One respondent said they moved from Haringey to Hackney because of the fortnightly collections in the former.

1% of all respondents (141) made comments criticising the consultation. These represented 3% of all comments made. Most of the criticism related to the lack of information about the proposed bins to be provided, particularly their size and type (dustbin or wheelie bin). Further discussion on the limitations of the consultation can be found in section 5.

5% of all respondents (451) stated their general agreement with the proposed changes, representing 9% of the comments received.

Many respondents feel that rates of recycling, particularly food, need to increase before any change is made to the non-recyclable rubbish collections. 6% of all respondents (549) made constructive comments about how the borough's recycling rates could be improved and these represented 11% of the comments made. There were several broad themes in these comments:

- Awareness and uptake of recycling needs to improve, as other people in the neighbourhood do not currently participate. Respondents suggest more education and incentives, getting community leaders involved and providing information in community languages.
- Issues with food waste recycling need to be addressed to encourage uptake of this service. Various deterrents to using the system were identified in the consultation including the design of the lockable bins, which some respondents feel foxes can open by knocking them over, as well as households not getting their own bin back after collections. Not all properties appear to receive a food recycling service and, from the comments, not everyone understands what can be included in the blue bin. These issues are discussed in more detail in section 3.
- Recycling facilities need to be improved so that a greater variety of items can be recycled in household collections. Respondents also suggested the Council should provide wheelie bins for recycling.
- The Council should work with supermarkets and other businesses to reduce the amount of non-recyclable packaging used. This is an issue addressed in the London Mayor's Environmental Policy (objective 7.1) as part of the Mayor's aim to create a circular economy where materials stay in use as long as possible.²⁵

Additionally, 3% of all respondents (266) feel there needs to be more information, more easily available, and explained in pictures or simpler language, about what can be included in the green sack recycling. This represented 5% of the comments made. It appears some households were confused by question 6 in the questionnaire, which they thought confirmed that plastic film and polystyrene can be included in the green sacks. This is discussed in more detail in section 3.

²⁵ London Environmental Strategy, Mayor of London, May 2018

3. Current Rubbish & Recycling Provision

The consultation questionnaire asked which rubbish and recycling services respondents receive and their overall satisfaction with the service currently provided. This section of the report looks at the results of these questions from Part 2 of the consultation questionnaire.

3.1 Satisfaction With Current Recycling Collection Services

Question 4: How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the current recycling collection services that you receive?

Hackney Council provides a recycling service collecting paper, glass, metal and plastics. 88% of respondents (8,314) are satisfied with this service.

Satisfaction levels vary with household size and whether food is recycled. 92% of respondents in small households who recycle or compost all or most of their food (4,729) express satisfaction with the current recycling services compared to 82% of those in small households that recycle some or none of their food (1,994). However, there is less variation among rates of dissatisfaction, perhaps suggesting those who do not use the service as much may be less likely to have a strong negative opinion. Full details are shown in the graph below.²⁶

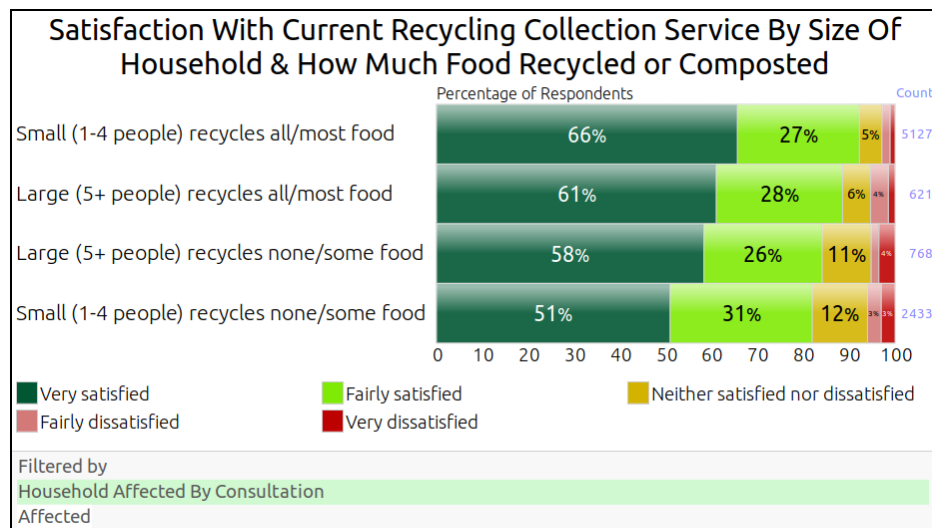


FIGURE 3.1

²⁶ 65.6% of respondents in small households who recycle or compost all/most food (3,365) are very satisfied with the current recycling services, whilst 26.6% (1,364) are very satisfied. Therefore, the combined satisfaction figure rounds down to 92% (4,729) to the nearest whole number.

90% of female respondents (4,811) are satisfied with the recycling services compared to 86% of male respondents (2,630). Respondents with a disability are slightly less satisfied with the recycling services they receive than those with a disability.²⁷

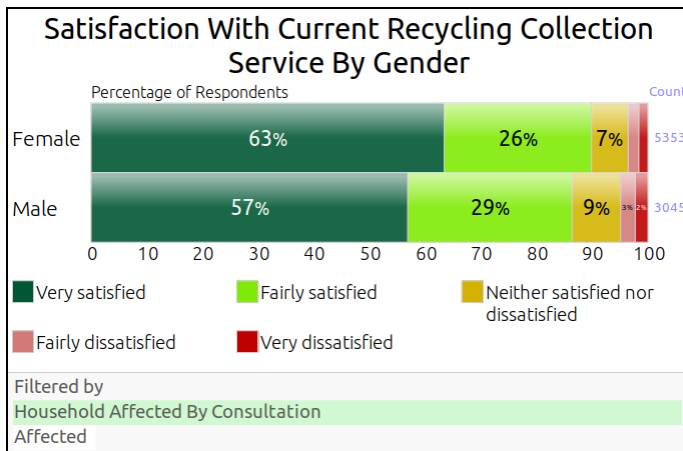


FIGURE 3.2

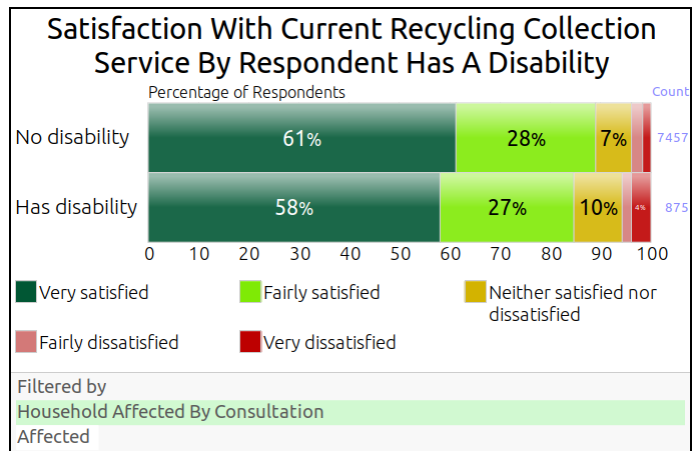


FIGURE 3.3

Respondents aged 16-24 are less satisfied with the current recycling services than their older counter parts.

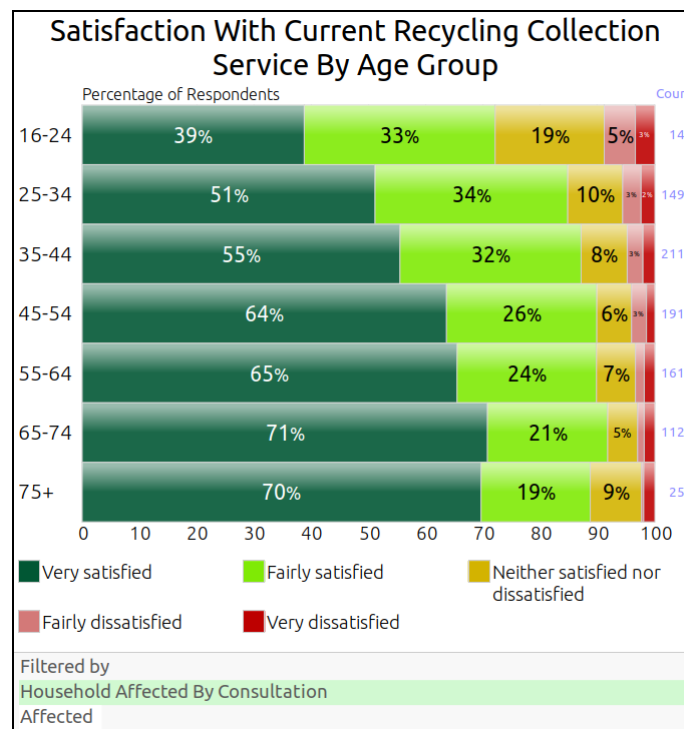


FIGURE 3.4

²⁷ 63.42% of female respondents (3,395) are very satisfied with the current recycling service, whilst 26.45% (1,416) are fairly satisfied. Therefore, the combined percentage satisfied rounds up to 90% (4,811) to the nearest whole number.

3.2 Satisfaction With Current Waste Collection Services

Question 5: How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the current waste collection service that you receive?

Non-recyclable rubbish is currently collected from properties in the borough on a weekly basis. 91% of respondents (8,350) are satisfied with the waste collection service and satisfaction broadly increases with age.²⁸

Respondents in small households who do not compost or recycle food are less positive about the waste collection services than those in other household groups as shown in the graph below.

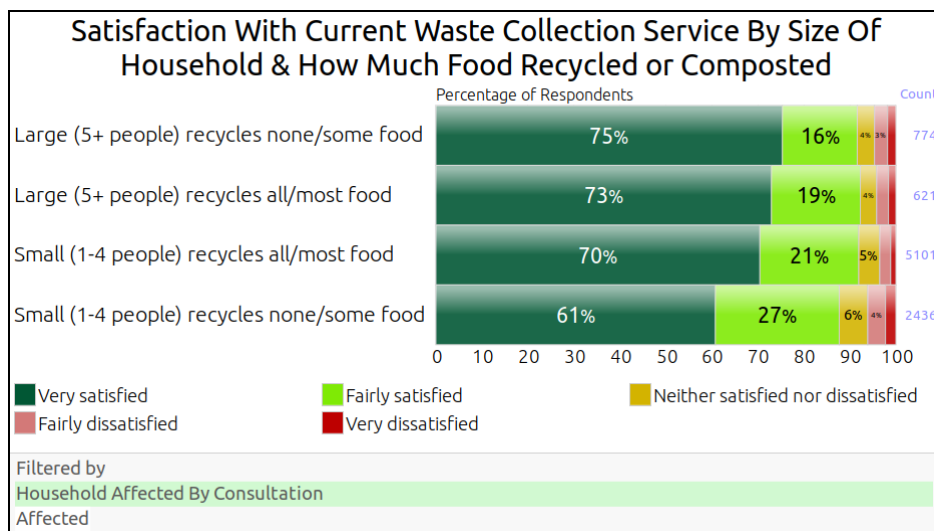


FIGURE 3.5

Satisfaction levels with the current waste collection service across the other sub-groups are broadly in line.

73% of respondents who are dissatisfied with the current waste collection service (294) disagree with the proposed change to fortnightly collections, compared to 51% of respondents who are satisfied with the current service (4,210).

²⁸ 68.49% of respondents (6,306) are very satisfied and 22.2% (2,044) are fairly satisfied with the current waste collection service. Therefore, the combined proportion expressing satisfaction rounds up to 91% (8,350) to the nearest whole number.

3.3 Rubbish & Recycling Services Received

Question 3: Which of the following rubbish and recycling services do you have?

All respondents affected by the consultation proposals receive either green sack recycling (98% - 9,337), black sack rubbish collections (88% - 8,384) and/or blue food waste caddy collections (74% - 7,051).

Question 6: Which of the following items do you currently recycle, using your green recycling sack (street level) or communal bins (estate or block)?

Question 6 on the consultation questionnaire asked which of the following items households currently recycle using their green recycling sack or communal bins:

- Paper and card
- Plastic pots, tubs and trays
- Polystyrene
- Plastic film
- Tins and cans
- Food

95% of respondents (9,094) recycle paper and card, 93% (8,912) recycle tins and cans, whilst 89% (8,497) include plastic pots, tubs and trays in their green sacks. However, 39% of respondents (3,707) report putting food in their green sacks even though food for recycling should be placed in the blue bin and not the green sack. Analysis of the results suggests many respondents who recycle food did not register this nuance and answered as if the question was asking generally “which of the following items do you currently recycle?”

Polystyrene and plastic film are not currently recycled by Hackney Council. However, the qualitative feedback from the questionnaire suggests some respondents now believe these items can be recycled when they had not previously thought this was the case. However, it remains that 31% (2,957) report currently putting plastic film in their green sacks and 27% (2,596) say they put polystyrene in the recycling bags.

The 2009 DEFRA report found that bin stickers are an effective means of reminding residents what can and cannot be recycled. However, these stickers can fade over time and, particularly in areas of high transience, need replacing regularly.²⁹

Question 7: Which of the following items do you currently put in your non-recyclable rubbish?

The questionnaire also asked about the items respondents put in their non-recyclable rubbish and the overall results are shown in the graph below.

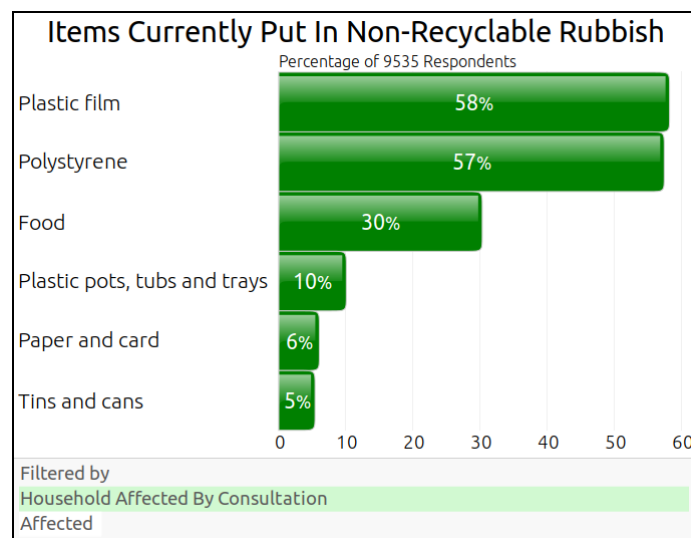


FIGURE 3.6

Respondents in smaller households are less likely to put recyclable materials in their non-recyclable rubbish than those in larger households.

²⁹ Enhancing Participation in Kitchen Waste Collections, DEFRA Waste & Resources Evidence Programme, Final Project Report 2009.

Jewish and Charedi respondents with large families are more likely than non-Jewish respondents with large families to do this, especially with food waste. 70% of Jewish and Charedi respondents in households of 5+ people (225) report putting food into their non-recyclable rubbish, compared to 38% of those in comparable non-Jewish households (450). In contrast, 28% of respondents with small households (1-4 people) (2,182) report putting food in their non-recyclable rubbish. Full details are shown in the graph below.³⁰

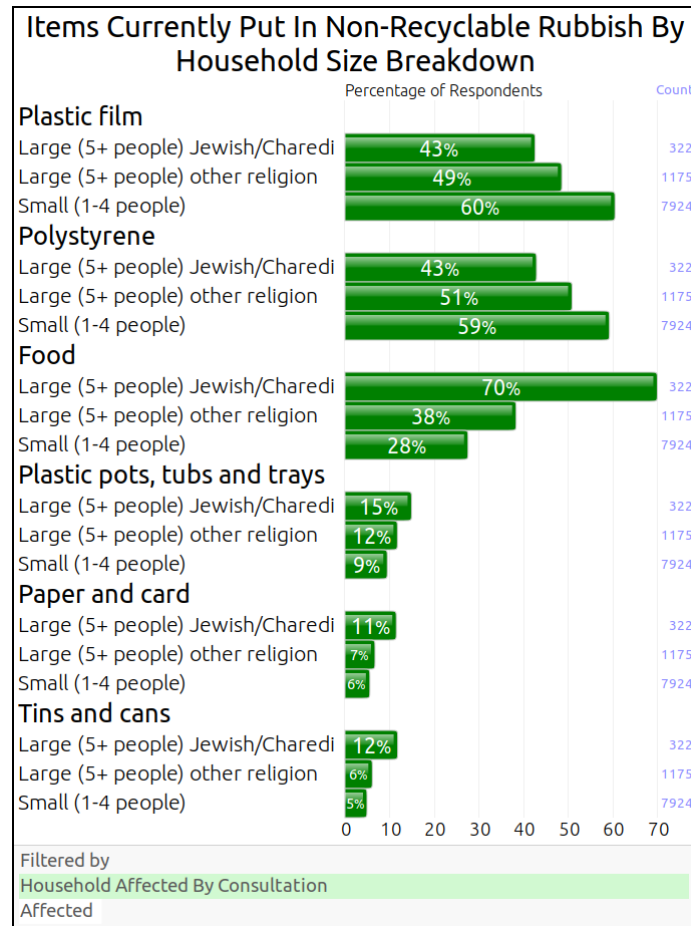


FIGURE 3.7

³⁰ "Other religion" includes all non-Jewish respondents including those who did not answer the religion question.

Respondents aged 16-24 are also more likely than their older counterparts to put recyclable items in their non-recyclable rubbish. The proportion of respondents putting food in their non-recyclable waste collections decreases with age. Full details are shown in the graph below.

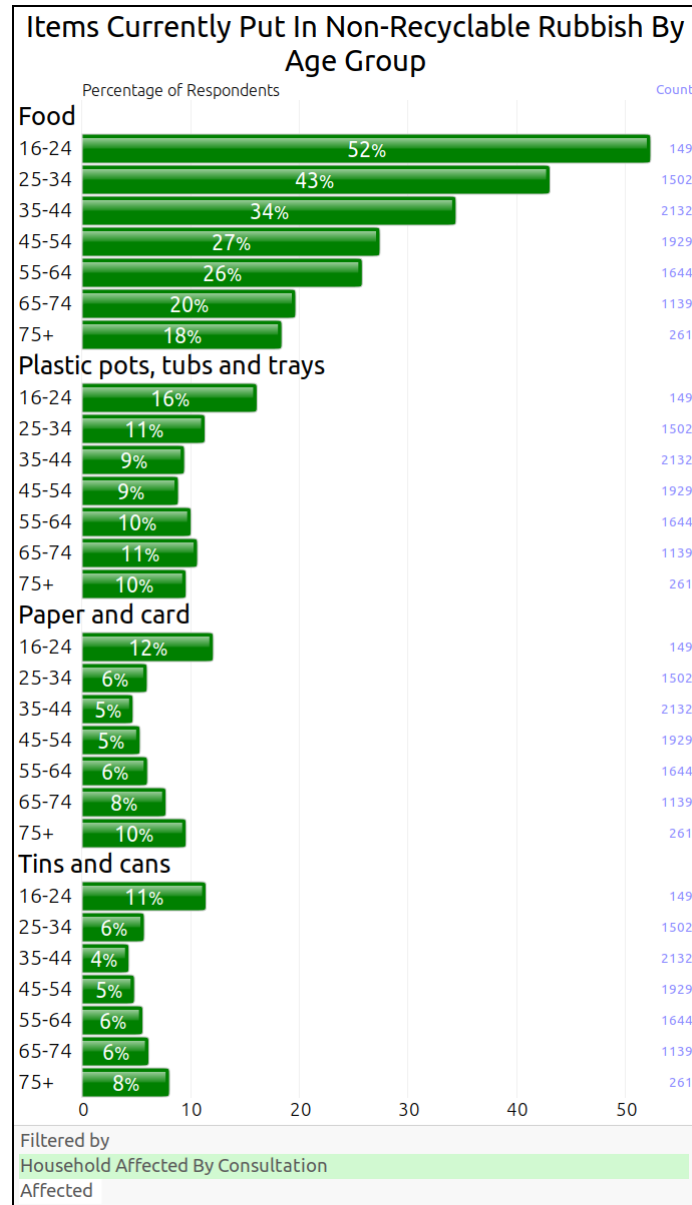


FIGURE 3.8

3.4 Food Recycling

As discussed in section 2.3, smell and potential health hazards are the most frequently identified concern of respondents who anticipate the proposed service changes will have a negative impact on their household. Food waste is the most likely item to rot or smell and Hackney Council wants to encourage households to use their blue lockable caddy, which will continue to be collected weekly, to recycle food waste. Therefore, views on food recycling are critical to the success of the proposals.

The proportion of respondents agreeing with the proposals increases with the amount of food recycled, as discussed in section 2.1. However, Hackney is a densely populated borough and views are influenced not only by respondents' own practices but also those of their neighbours, especially where bins or bin storage space are shared.

Question 3c: Resident has a blue food waste caddy

Currently, 26% of respondents (2,484) do not have a blue food waste caddy. Take up of this service is lower amongst respondents in detached and semi-detached houses than in terraces and flats in converted houses as shown below.

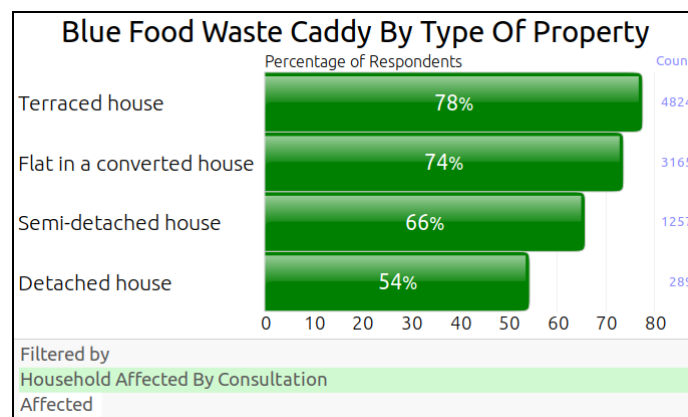


FIGURE 3.9

Take up of the food waste recycling service also varies by postcode, with respondents in N4 being the most likely to have a blue caddy.

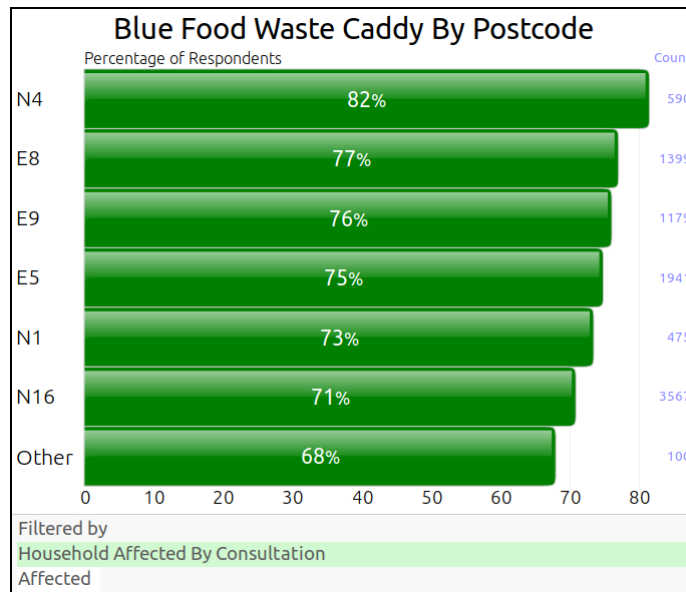


FIGURE 3.10

Question 8: How much food do you currently recycle using the blue recycling scheme?

46% of respondents (4,201) recycle all their food waste in the blue bin, whilst 13% (1,184) recycle most of their food waste. In contrast, 31% of respondents (2,777) do not recycle any food waste using a blue bin.

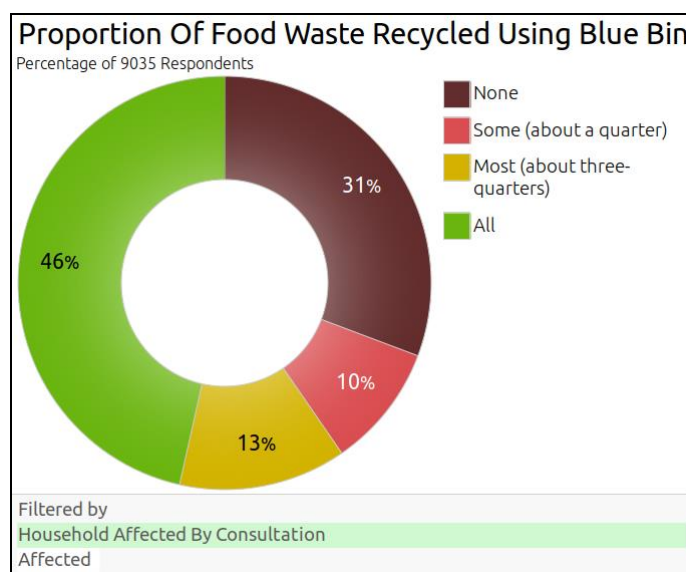


FIGURE 3.11

Some respondents do not use the blue bin to recycle food because they dispose of food waste by other means such as home composting. These respondents have been identified from analysis of the free text reasons for not using the blue bin. Taking this into account shows that 64% of respondents (5,846) recycle or compost their food.

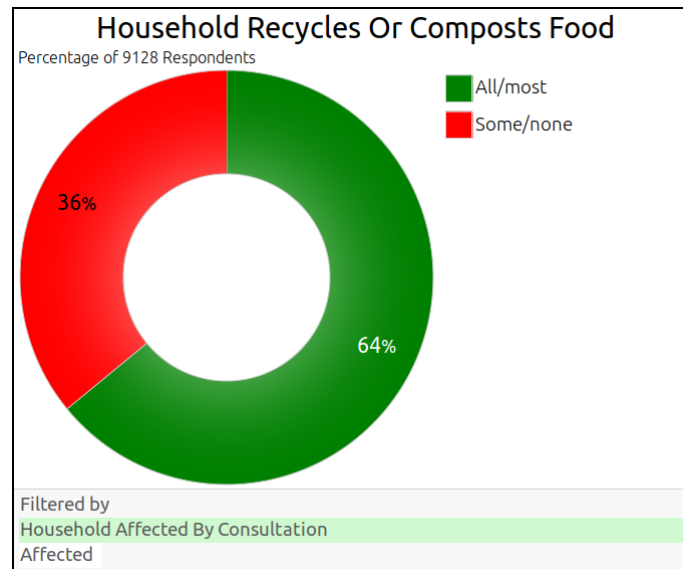


FIGURE 3.12

Some of the highest rates of recycling or composting of food are found among respondents who identify as atheist/having no religious belief. 75% of these respondents (2,381) recycle or compost their food and 52% (1,660) agree with the proposed changes. Those with secular beliefs (148) and respondents aged over 65 (961) are also more likely to recycle or compost food (72% in each case). 51% of those with secular beliefs (103) and 42% of respondents aged over 65 (565) agree with the proposals.

Those respondents who are less likely to recycle or compost food are those identified in section 2 as being least in favour of the proposed changes: those in larger households, the N16 postcode area, Jewish and Charedi respondents, disabled respondents and those aged 16-24. Full details are shown in the table below.

Household Type	% recycling or composting food (all/most food)	% agreeing with proposed changes
Large Jewish or Charedi families (5+ people)	18% (57)	4% (14)
All Charedi respondents	21% (51)	4% (9)
All Jewish respondents	35% (120)	15% (51)
16-24 year olds	42% (60)	33% (48)
All large families (5+ people)	45% (628)	20% (281)
Disabled respondents	58% (492)	29% (254)
Respondents in N16	60% (2,065)	35% (1,225)

TABLE 3 PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO RECYCLE OR COMPOST FOOD & PROPORTION AGREEING WITH PROPOSALS

The 2009 DEFRA report also identified the highest and lowest food waste recyclers and its findings are summarised below:³¹

Highest participation	Lowest participation
Over 35	Under 35
Social class AB	Social class DE
Working part time or retired	Student or unemployed
Semi or detached house	Flat in converted house
Owner occupier	Private renter or social renter
White British	White non-British, Asian or Black
2-4 person household	One person or 5+ person household

TABLE 4 PROFILES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST FOOD WASTE RECYCLING PARTICIPANTS (INFORMATION FROM DEFRA REPORT 2009)

³¹ Enhancing Participation in Kitchen Waste Collections, DEFRA Waste & Resources Evidence Programme, Final Project Report 2009.

Unfortunately, there was no question in the consultation that asked respondents about their tenure status. It would have been useful, for analysis purposes, to be able to compare the results for owner occupiers, private renters, social renters and those living in HMOs. It would have been particularly useful to identify those living in HMOs as the DEFRA research suggests people living in these properties would be some of the least likely to recycle, so any insight into barriers to recycling, particularly food, among these residents would have been valuable.

In contrast to the DEFRA findings, rates of food recycling or composting are highest amongst respondents living in terraced houses (69% - 3,213) and lowest among those in detached houses (49% - 130). Respondents in flats in converted houses and terraces are more likely than those in other property types to agree with the proposals. As discussed in section 2, the provision of bins may be a key issue for those in flats in converted houses.

3.5 Reasons For Not Recycling Food

The DEFRA report discusses the “perceived mess and yuck” factors that lay behind some households’ reluctance to recycle food and concludes these are strongest in urban areas like Hackney. The report concedes that maximising food recycling participation will be hardest in such areas particularly those with large numbers of young people or minority ethnic households, living in low rise and conversion flats and in areas with high residential turnover.³²

Question 8 open ended: If you do not take part in the food waste recycling scheme, please tell us why

In the Hackney consultation, those respondents who do not recycle food using the blue bin were asked to give reasons for this. However, 21% of those who recycle no food (783) and 17% of those who recycle some food (about a quarter) (637) did not provide any feedback on why this is the case. The most common reasons given are the smell (10% - 368) or respondents disposing of waste in an alternative way such as composting (10% - 368).

³² Enhancing Participation in Kitchen Waste Collections, DEFRA Waste & Resources Evidence Programme, Final Project Report 2009.

Full details on the feedback received are shown below.

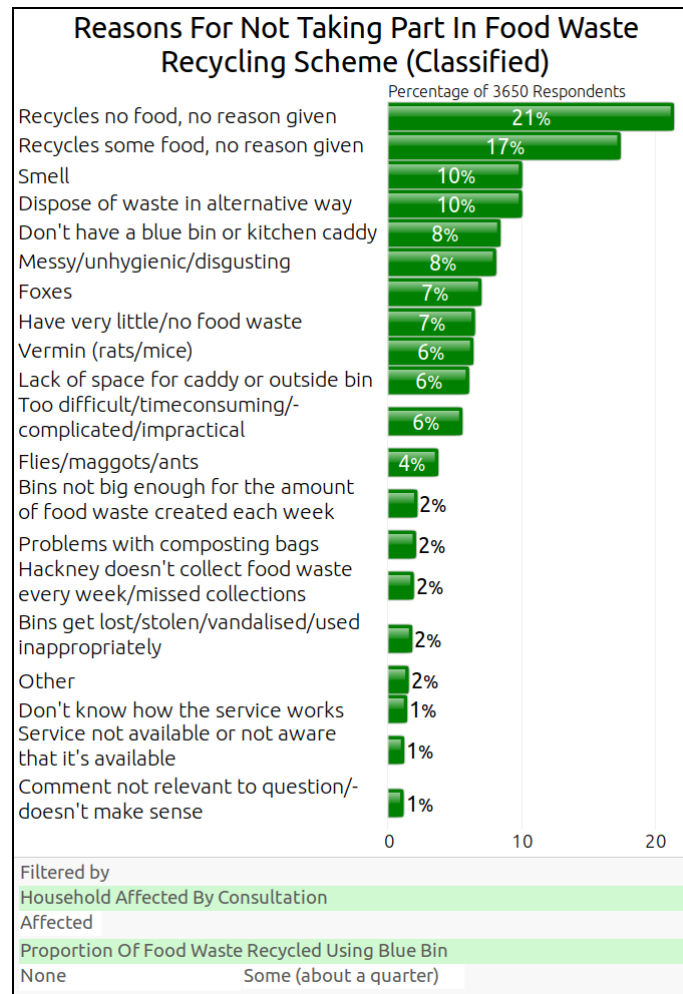


FIGURE 3.13

The table below shows a comparison between the reasons given for not recycling food by respondents in large Jewish or Charedi families compared to those in large non-Jewish families.

Reason	% respondents in large (5+) Jewish/Charedi households	% respondents in large (5+) non-Jewish households
Recycles no food, no reason given	29% (75)	27% (149)
Too difficult, time consuming, complicated, impractical etc	21% (53)	9% (47)
Messy, unhygienic, disgusting etc	19% (49)	9% (52)
Smell	12% (32)	10% (55)
Recycles some food, no reason given	12% (31)	21% (113)

TABLE 5: REASONS GIVEN FOR NOT RECYCLING FOOD

Analysis of the qualitative feedback from respondents in other sub-groups who recycle some or no food reveals the following:

- Food waste being disposed of in an alternative way, such as composting, was cited as a primary reason for not using the blue bin by respondents in small households (12% - 332), detached houses (10% - 16), terraces (13% - 217), E5 postcode area (11% - 80), E8 postcode area (15% - 72), N1 postcode area (13% - 26) and by those aged over 65 (22% - 105).
- Smell was the key issue for those in semi detached houses (10% - 57), N16 postcode area (11% - 162) and those aged under 65 (11% - 317).
- Not having a blue bin or kitchen caddy was the most frequent reason given for not recycling by those in flats in converted houses (11% - 149) and those aged 16-24 (20% - 17).
- Having very little food waste was the reason given by disabled respondents (11% - 42) and those in E9 postcode area (11% - 44).
- Foxes are the most frequently cited reason for not recycling food in N4, where 14% of respondents (29) mentioned them. This is the postcode area where the largest proportion of respondents have a blue bin. Some respondents are of the opinion that foxes can open the blue bins, even when locked, by tipping them over.

A small proportion of respondents who recycle some or no food in the blue bins cited problems with the service as the reason for not doing so. Given the nature of the feedback, these respondents may be lapsed users, who have tried to recycle food but encountered issues that led to them giving up. Therefore, although the proportion of respondents citing these issues as reasons for not recycling food is small, their feedback is important for identifying areas that might need addressing to maximise retention rates once households try food recycling for the first time. The issues raised are summarised below:

- 2% of respondents (78) cite problems with the compostable bags, either with the quality of them or getting them delivered.
- 2% (72) have had problems with food waste collections being missed and having to store food for an additional week.
- 2% (68) report that their bins have been lost, stolen, vandalised or used inappropriately. Respondents also report not getting their own bin back after collections and finding other people's food waste still inside.

Not all respondents appear to understand what can go in the blue bin. From the comments, it seems that some respondents do not realise that items like meat and bones can be recycled. This may be because in the past Hackney did not collect raw meat. The DEFRA report found that not having access to a garden typically reduces participation in meat recycling by around 10%.³³

7% of respondents who recycle little or no food (239) feel that they have very little food waste. In a small number of cases this may be correct, some respondents said their disability meant they cannot eat solid food for instance. However, some respondents might consider “food waste” to only mean left-over cooked food. These findings are supported by a 2016 report by WRAP. This found a lack of awareness about what can be included in food recycling bins amongst households who do not recycle food regularly, which led to a high proportion of residents claiming not to produce any food waste.³⁴

³³ Enhancing Participation in Kitchen Waste Collections, DEFRA Waste & Resources Evidence Programme, Final Project Report 2009.

³⁴ Household food waste collections guide, WRAP, 2016

4. Attitudes To Recycling

The consultation questionnaire also asked respondents about their views on the importance of recycling. These questions provide insight on which sub-groups are most concerned about the issues involved. Overall, 93% of respondents (8,440) think that it is important people in Hackney recycle more.³⁵

88% of respondents (8,111) think the Council should encourage residents to recycle more, rising to 93% of those who think it is important that residents recycle more (7,798).

Of those who think it is important that people in Hackney recycle more and who agree the Council should do more to encourage residents to recycle, 45% (3,435) agree with the consultation proposals and 46% (3,566) disagree.³⁶

4.1 Importance Of Recycling

Question 9: The Council strives to encourage residents and business to recycle as much waste as possible to minimise our impact on the environment. How important is it to you that people in Hackney recycle more?

Respondents in sub-groups less likely to consider recycling important are those who are most likely to disagree with the proposed changes to the non-recyclable rubbish collections. Respondents with large families (5+ people) are less likely than those in smaller households to consider it important that people in Hackney recycle more (81% (1,128) agree compared to 96% of respondents in small households (7,223)).

³⁵ 80.6% of respondents (7,285) think it is very important and 12.8% (1,155) think it is important people in Hackney recycle more. Therefore, the combined percentage rounds down to 93% (8,440) to the nearest whole number.

³⁶ Of those who think it is important that people in Hackney recycle more and who agree the Council should do more to encourage residents to recycle, 23.45% (1,810) strongly agree and 21.05% (1,625) agree with the proposals. Therefore, the combined percentage agreeing rounds up to 45% (3,435) to the nearest whole number.

Those respondents in large families who do not recycle food are least likely to think recycling more is important compared to other groups as shown in the graph below.

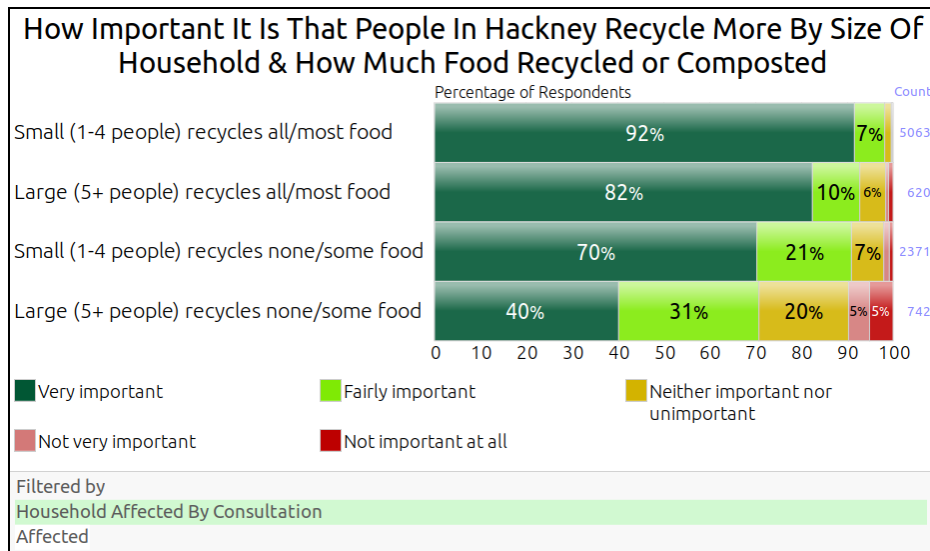


FIGURE 4.1

Respondents in the N16 postcode area and those aged 16-24 are less likely to consider it important that people in Hackney recycle more compared to those in other postcode areas and older respondents as shown in the graphs below.

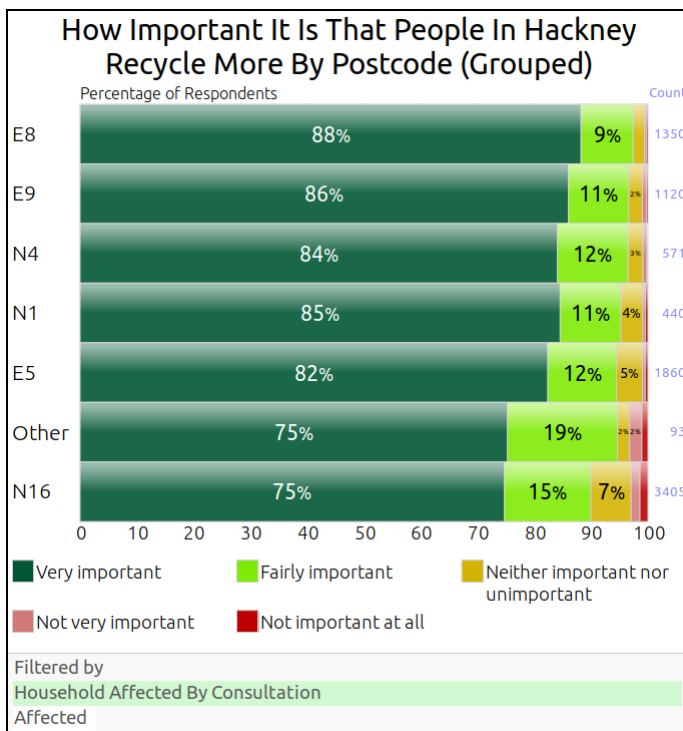


FIGURE 4.2

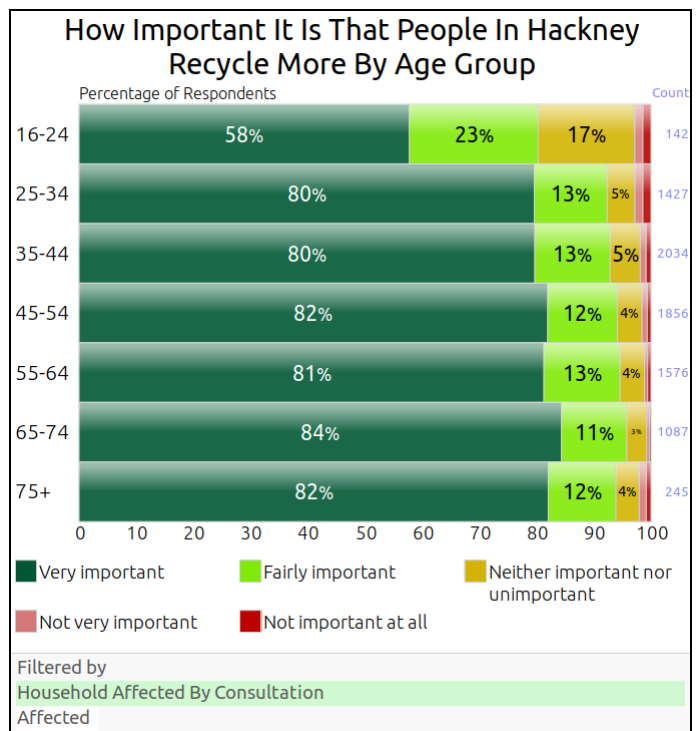


FIGURE 4.3

Jewish and Charedi respondents are less likely than those in other religious groups to consider it important that people in Hackney recycle more.

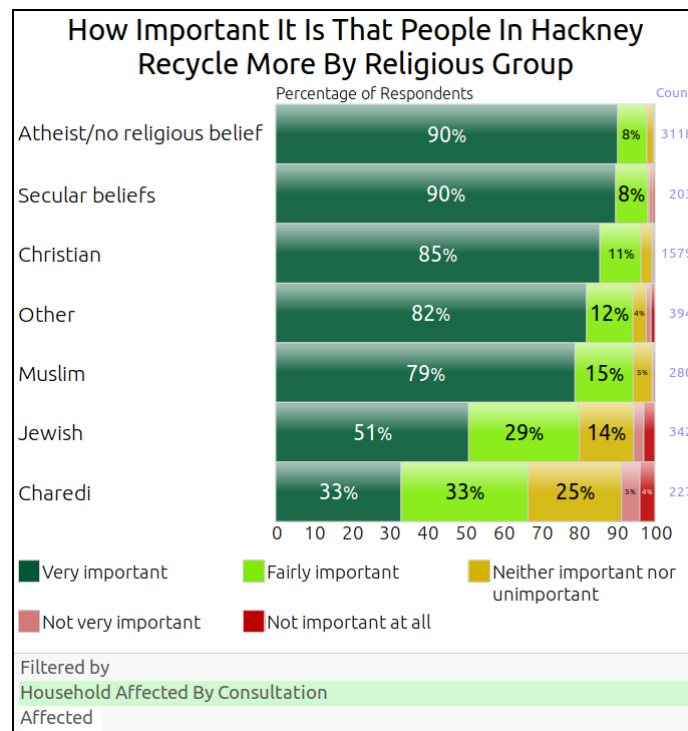


FIGURE 4.4

4.2 The Council Should Encourage Recycling

Question 10: To what extent do you agree or disagree that the Council should encourage residents to recycle more?

Those respondents who do not think it is important that people in Hackney should recycle more are less likely to agree that Hackney Council should encourage residents to recycle more. The findings follow a similar pattern to those described in section 4.1 above.

Respondents in large families who do not recycle food are less likely to agree with the Council encouraging recycling than those in smaller families and those who do recycle food.

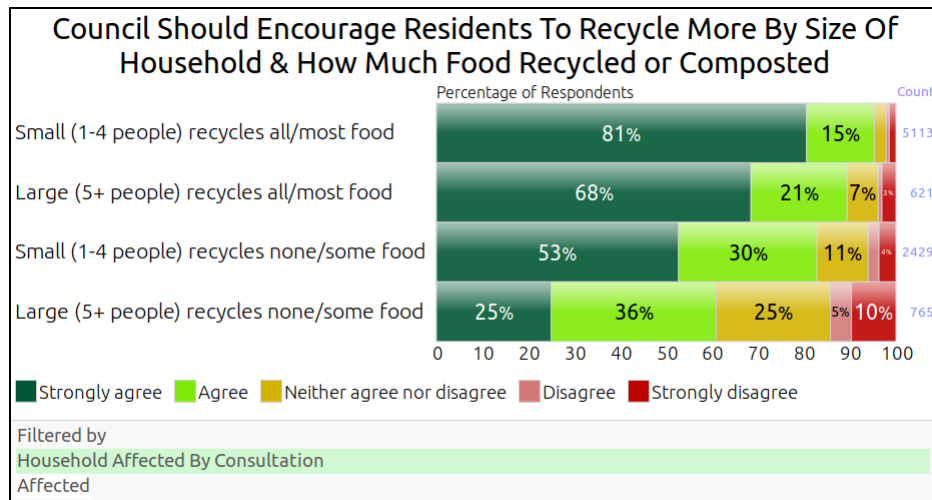


FIGURE 4.5

Respondents in the N16 postcode area and those aged 16-24 are less likely to believe the Council should encourage people to recycle more compared to those in other postcode areas and older respondents as shown in the graphs below.

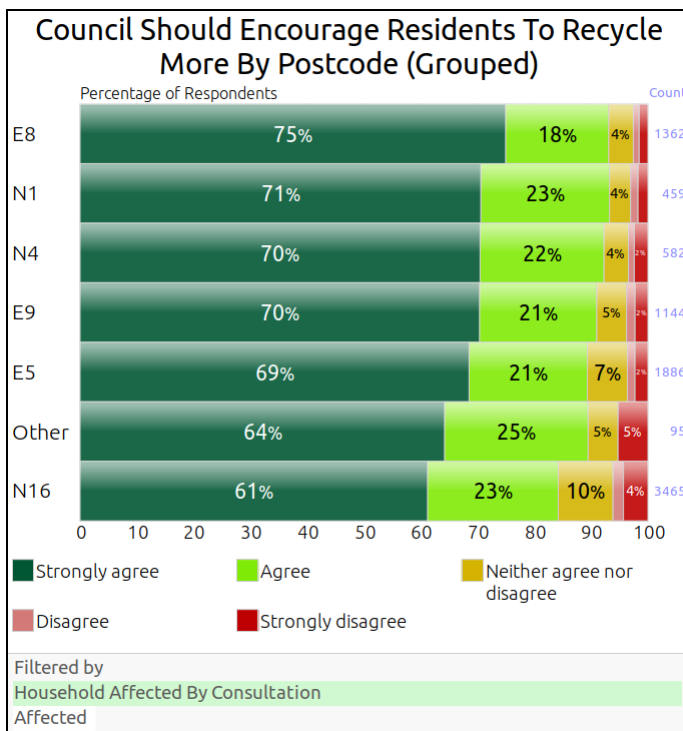


FIGURE 4.6

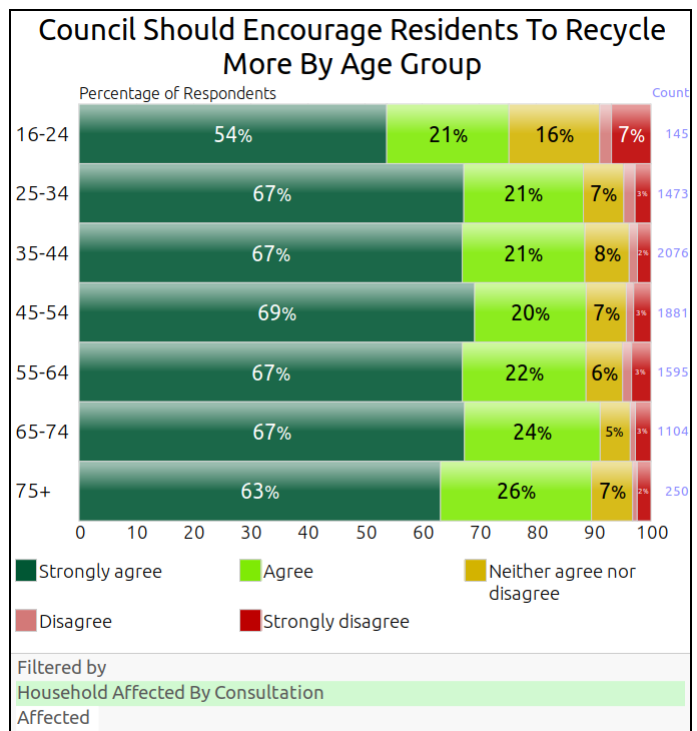


FIGURE 4.7

Jewish and Charedi respondents are less likely than other religious groups to agree that the council should encourage residents to recycle more.

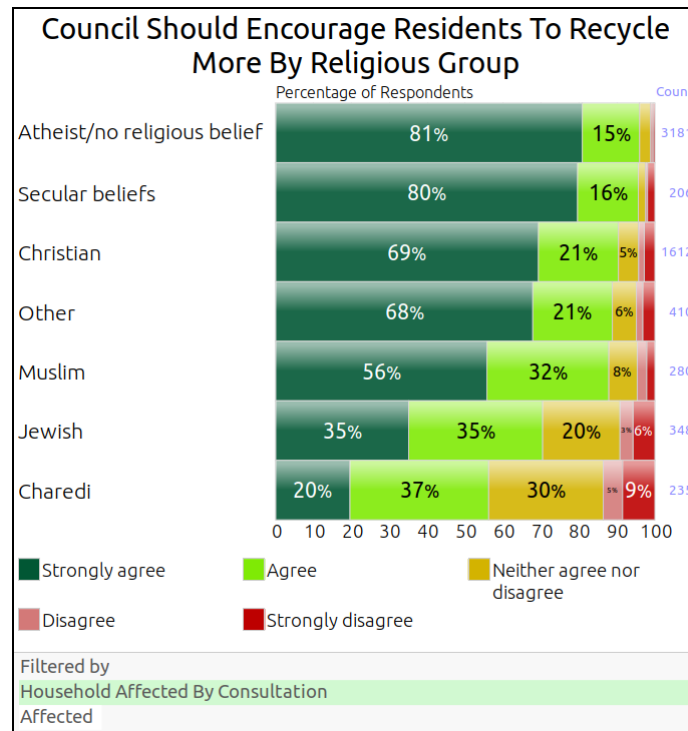


FIGURE 4.8

5. Limitations Of The Consultation

Question 17 in the consultation gave respondents the opportunity to provide qualitative feedback about the proposals and 3% of the comments made (141) criticised the consultation. This section of the report discusses the limitations of the consultation, as well as highlighting areas where insufficient information is available to draw conclusions.

5.1 Providing Bins

The key criticism raised by respondents was that no information was provided in the consultation pack about the size of the bins being considered and some felt this made it difficult for them to provide informed feedback on the proposals. The consultation questionnaire referred to bins being provided “where space is available”, which left some respondents wondering what would happen where space is not available.

The frequently asked questions in the consultation leaflet stated that all street level properties have been assessed for space to accommodate a bin and all properties deemed suitable will receive a bin and a fortnightly rubbish collection. However, there did not appear to be anywhere that stated whether the consultation documents had been sent to all street level properties or only those street level properties deemed suitable for a fortnightly collection. Therefore, respondents may have been unclear whether they would be included in the fortnightly collections if the changes were introduced.

Question 13 of the consultation questionnaire asked if the Council should provide bins if the non-recyclable rubbish collections change to fortnightly. However, from the comments, many respondents already have bins and so do not want new ones provided. Therefore, this question does not give any insight into whether respondents think all households should have bins if the collections change to fortnightly.

5.2 Confusion Amongst Respondents

From the qualitative feedback, some respondents appear confused about what is being proposed, making reference to the impact of collecting recycling on a fortnightly basis. Some comments also referred to green sacks in a context that suggested respondents were talking about non-recyclable rubbish.

As discussed in section 3.3, some respondents now appear to believe they can include polystyrene and plastic film in their green sack recycling, due to this being included in question 6 of the consultation questionnaire.

Not all respondents who gave reasons why they feel the proposals will have a negative impact on their households, seem to have been aware of the plan to provide bins, perhaps because the questions about this were on a subsequent page in the consultation questionnaire.

5.3 Demographic Questions

Many respondents were unhappy to be asked diversity questions, in particular sexuality, in a consultation about rubbish and recycling. 3,562 respondents did not answer this question and many commented that they did not feel it was relevant to the consultation.

The questionnaire sought to capture the respondent's ethnic group. However, there were five different questions for this, which should have been mutually exclusive, but many people ticked an answer in more than one of these. Therefore any attempt to combine the responses can only be indicative.

5.4 Questions Not Asked

WRAP's analysis has found a correlation between deprivation and low recycling rates.³⁷

The DEFRA study, discussed in section 3, found that recycling rates are lower amongst less "settled" households, such as students and private renters.³⁸

Therefore, it would have been useful, for analysis purposes, to have a question in the consultation questionnaire that asked whether respondents were owner occupiers, private renters, social renters or living in HMOs. The DEFRA research suggests people living in HMOs would be some of the least likely to recycle, so any insight into the barriers to recycling, particularly food, among these residents would have been valuable.

Other areas where additional questions may have made for interesting and insightful analysis are listed below:

- Groups protected in the EIA document include the transient population, such as those in HMOs, and those with language requirements but there were no questions in the consultation that allowed responses from these groups to be identified.

³⁷ Analysis of recycling performance and waste arisings in the UK 2012/13, Wrap, 2015

³⁸ Enhancing Participation in Kitchen Waste Collections, DEFRA Waste & Resources Evidence Programme, Final Project Report 2009.

- The question about the impact of the proposals only asked about reasons why respondents thought there would be a negative impact on their household. There could have been an additional question asking about positive impacts.
- Foxes are perceived as a problem in Hackney. It would have been interesting to know whether those who recycled or composted all/most of their food had similar views on this issue to those who do not recycle their food. However, there was no direct question about this in the questionnaire. The main feedback about foxes came from those answering the question about why they do not recycle their food waste.
- Many respondents already have their own bins and do not want new ones provided. It would have been useful to have a question that quantified the number of respondents who already have bins so that their views could have been analysed in more detail.

5.5 Data Entry Of Comments

Hackney Council staff hand-entered the postal questionnaires received including the qualitative comments. Handwritten forms can be hard to decipher but the comments entered often had spelling and grammar or typing errors, which made them difficult to understand.

Additionally, some comments were entered as a summary of what someone might have said rather than what they would have written down, for example:

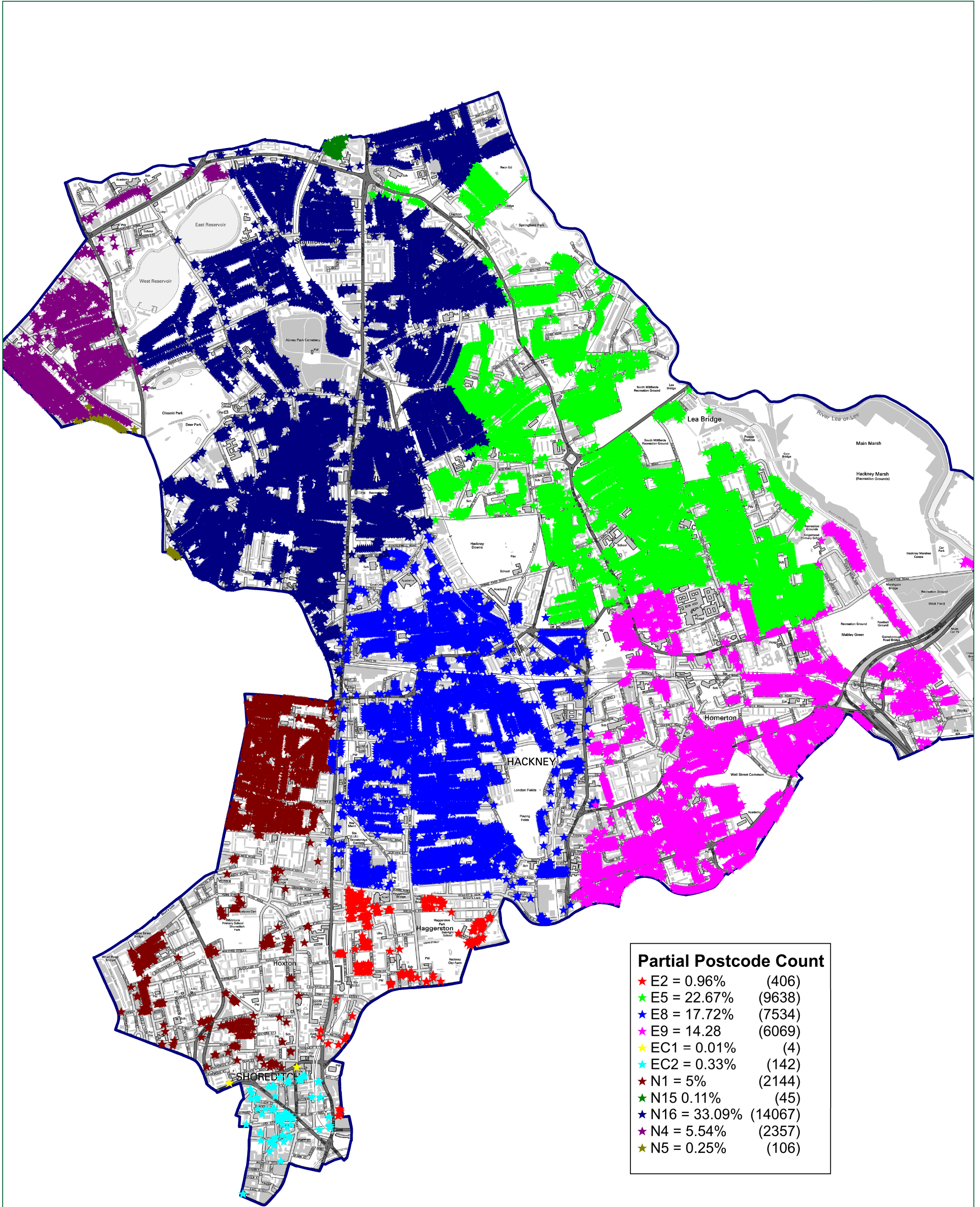
- “Receptive to the idea bins but should not be too big. Has one wheelie for garden waste. Puts out bins on collection day”
- “Has dismissed this as a money-making exercise”
- “Does not have a weekly black rubbish bag due to diligently recycling. Accepts new proposal”
- “Does not need a new non-recyclable waste bin as already has one”

Even when entered without obvious typing errors, the comments were sometimes contradictory. For example: “I do not think it would be a terrible idea. I think for health and safety reasons, I would like things to continue as they are at present”.

6. Appendix 1

These pages include the following details:

- Map of the consultation area
- Consultation questionnaire
- Consultation leaflet, including frequently asked questions section



NORTH

Scale: 1:20,000 at A3

Hackney

14/10/2019

Produced by: Waste Strategy

<http://www.hackney.gov.uk/recycling.htm>

Consultations Postage Count by Postcode



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Consultation on proposal to introduce fortnightly waste collections

! Have your say by 9 December 2019

PART 1 - YOUR HOUSEHOLD AND PROPERTY

Q1. How many people including yourself, live in your household (permanently)?

- 1-2 3-4 5-6 7-8 9+

Q2. What type of property do you live in?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Detached house | <input type="checkbox"/> Flat in a converted house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-detached house | <input type="checkbox"/> Flat in a block or estate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terraced house | <input type="checkbox"/> Flat above a shop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |

If other, please specify below:

PART 2 - YOUR RUBBISH AND RECYCLING COLLECTION SERVICE

Q3. Which of the following rubbish and recycling collection services do you have?

Please tick all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Green sack (household recycling) | <input type="checkbox"/> Brown bin (garden waste) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black sack (household rubbish) | <input type="checkbox"/> Communal rubbish bin (household rubbish) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blue food waste caddy | <input type="checkbox"/> Communal recycling bin (household recycling) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure |

If other, please specify below:

Q4. We provide a recycling service collecting paper, glass, metal and plastics. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the current recycling collection services that you receive?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> Very dissatisfied |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly satisfied | | <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly dissatisfied |

Q5. Rubbish (non-recyclable waste) is currently collected from your property on a weekly basis. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the current waste collection service that you receive?

- Very satisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied Very dissatisfied
 Fairly satisfied Fairly dissatisfied

Q6. Which of the following items do you currently recycle, using your green recycling sack (street level) or communal bins (estate or block)?

Please tick all that apply.

- Paper and card Plastic pots, tubs and trays
 Polystyrene Plastic film
 Tins and cans Food

Q7. Which of the following items do you currently put in your non-recyclable rubbish?

Please tick all that apply.

- Paper and card Plastic pots, tubs and trays
 Polystyrene Plastic film
 Tins and cans Food

Q8. How much of your food waste do you currently recycle using the blue bin recycling scheme? (Including fruit and vegetable peelings, teabags and cooked leftovers)

- None - I don't recycle my food waste
 Some of my food waste (about a quarter)
 Most of my food waste (about three-quarters)
 All of my food waste

If you do not take part in the food waste recycling scheme, please tell us why:

Q9. The Council strives to encourage residents and businesses to recycle as much waste as possible to minimise our impact on the environment. How important is it to you that people in Hackney recycle more?

Very important

Neither important
nor unimportant

Not very important

Fairly important

Not important at all

PART 3 - RUBBISH AND RECYCLING PROPOSALS

More than 75% of Councils in England and 42% of Councils in London collect rubbish fortnightly (i.e. every other week), while collecting recycling and food waste every week. This helps to reduce the amount of rubbish that residents throw away and increases recycling. In Hackney, more than half of the rubbish people currently throw away in their rubbish bins could be recycled or composted.

In order to significantly drive up the borough's recycling rate and reduce the amount of material sent for incineration, Hackney Council is considering reducing the frequency of collection of your rubbish to fortnightly (i.e. every other week).

Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the Council should encourage residents to recycle more?

Strongly agree

Neither agree
nor disagree

Strongly disagree

Agree

Disagree

Q11. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the Council should adopt the proposal to reduce non-recyclable waste collection frequency from weekly to every two weeks, while keeping weekly recycling and food waste collections?

Strongly agree

Neither agree
nor disagree

Strongly disagree

Agree

Disagree

Q12. Please tell us what impact you think, if any, the move to fortnightly non-recyclable rubbish collections would have on you and your family?

Very positive impact

Neither positive
nor negative impact

Very negative impact

Fairly positive impact

Fairly negative impact

If you answered very negative impact or fairly negative impact to Q12, please tell us why you think it will have a negative impact on your household?

Q13. Most households in the borough do not have bins provided for their waste, however the Council is considering providing bins (where space is available) for your non-recyclable waste if a decision is made to switch to fortnightly collections. This will reduce litter and vermin.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this proposal?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |

Q14. The proposals include providing each property (where space is available) with a new bin or bins for non-recyclable rubbish. The Council would only collect rubbish contained within the bin(s). This should encourage people to waste less, recycle more and to contribute to cleaner streets. There would be no change to collections of recycling sacks, food waste or garden waste containers.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the Council only collecting non-recyclable rubbish contained within the bin(s)?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |

Q15. If the Council makes changes to the waste and recycling services you receive, how would you like us to tell you about it?

Please tick all that apply.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leaflet | <input type="checkbox"/> The Council's e-mail newsletters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letter | <input type="checkbox"/> Hackney Council publications, such as Hackney Today |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Website | <input type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face communication at your door |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Text message | <input type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face communication at local community events |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social media | |

Q16. How have you previously heard from the Council about waste and recycling services?

Please tick all that apply.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leaflet | <input type="checkbox"/> The Council's e-mail newsletters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Letter | <input type="checkbox"/> Hackney Council publications, such as Hackney Today |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Website | <input type="checkbox"/> Local newspapers, such as the Hackney Citizen and Hackney Gazette |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Text message | <input type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face communication at your door |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social media | <input type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face communication at local community events |

Q17. Do you have any other comments regarding the proposed service changes?

Q18. The Council’s Greener Hackney e-mail newsletter provides regular updates on green issues like recycling, the environment and sustainable transport.

Please tick the box below if you are interested in receiving this newsletter.

Yes, I would like to receive the Council’s Greener Hackney newsletter

Email Address:

Your email address will be stored and used under the strict controls of the 1998 Data Protection Act and the 2018 General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). Your email address will not be made public or passed on to any third party. If you have signed-up to the newsletter you can visit www.hackney.gov.uk/newsletters to unsubscribe at any time.

About you

This information will help us to understand our service users and residents, allowing us to establish if the response to the questionnaire is representative of the borough. The information is used under the strict controls of the 1998 Data Protection Act and the 2018 General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). This information is optional and will not be used in a way that identifies you.

What is your post code?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> E1 | <input type="checkbox"/> E9 | <input type="checkbox"/> EC2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E2 | <input type="checkbox"/> E10 | <input type="checkbox"/> N1 | <div style="border: 1px solid #4CAF50; height: 20px;"></div> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E5 | <input type="checkbox"/> E15 | <input type="checkbox"/> N4 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E8 | <input type="checkbox"/> EC1 | <input type="checkbox"/> N16 | |

What is your age group?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 16 | <input type="checkbox"/> 25 – 34 | <input type="checkbox"/> 55 - 64 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16 – 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> 35 – 44 | <input type="checkbox"/> 65 – 84 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18 – 24 | <input type="checkbox"/> 45 – 54 | <input type="checkbox"/> 84+ |

Gender: Are you:

- Male Female

If you prefer to use your own term please provide this here:

Do you have a disability?

- Yes No

Under the Equality Act you are disabled if you have a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities.

Ethnicity: Are you:

White:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White - British | <input type="checkbox"/> White – Australian / New Zealander |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White - Welsh | <input type="checkbox"/> White - European Mixed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White - Scottish | <input type="checkbox"/> White - Italian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White - Northern Irish | <input type="checkbox"/> White - Kurdish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White - Irish | <input type="checkbox"/> White - North American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gypsy or Irish Traveller | <input type="checkbox"/> White - Other Eastern European |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White - Other Western European | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White - Polish | <input type="checkbox"/> White Other, please tell us if you prefer: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White - Turkish | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White - Turkish Cypriot | |

Mixed or multiple background:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White and Black Caribbean | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White and Black African | <input type="checkbox"/> Any other mixed background, please tell us if you prefer: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White and Asian | <input type="text"/> |

Asian or Asian British:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Sri Lankan Tamil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pakistani | <input type="checkbox"/> Sri Lankan other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bangladeshi | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nepali | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian, please tell us if you prefer: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sri Lankan Sinhalese | <input type="text"/> |

Black or Black British:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black British | <input type="checkbox"/> Black - Sierra Leonean |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black - Angolan | <input type="checkbox"/> Black - Somali |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black – Caribbean | <input type="checkbox"/> Black - Sudanese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black - Congolese | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black - Ghanaian | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Black African, please tell us if you prefer: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black - Nigerian | <input type="text"/> |

Other Ethnic Group:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arab | <input type="checkbox"/> Latin/South/ Central American | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Afghan | <input type="checkbox"/> Lebanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Yemeni |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Egyptian | <input type="checkbox"/> Libyan | <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Malay | <input type="checkbox"/> Charedi Jew |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iranian | <input type="checkbox"/> Moroccan | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iraqi | <input type="checkbox"/> Polynesian | <input type="checkbox"/> Any other ethnic group, please tell us if you prefer: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Thai | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Turkish | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kurdish | | |

Religion or belief: Are you or do you have...

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atheist/ no religious belief | <input type="checkbox"/> Hindu | <input type="checkbox"/> Sikh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buddhist | <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish | <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please tell us if you wish: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charedi | <input type="checkbox"/> Muslim | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christian | <input type="checkbox"/> Secular beliefs | |

Sexual orientation - Are you ...

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heterosexual | <input type="checkbox"/> Gay man | <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian or Gay woman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Please tell us if you wish: | <input type="text"/> | |

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Nếu bạn muốn biết tài liệu này nói gì hãy đánh dấu vào hộp thích hợp, điền tên, địa chỉ và số điện thoại của bạn vào cuối trang này và gửi lại theo địa chỉ dưới đây. (Vietnamese)

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In large print In Braille On Disk On audio tape In another language, please state:

Name:	
Address	
Telephone:	

Return to: The Consultation Team, London Borough of Hackney, Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street, London E8 1EA

Proposal to introduce fortnightly waste collections

 Have your say by
9 December 2019



How to have your say

 You can take part in the consultation online at
www.consultation.hackney.gov.uk

This will save the Council the cost of the return postage.

- Alternatively, you can **return your completed questionnaire** in the **FREEPOST** envelope provided
- Speak to council officers at the following **drop-in events**:
 - **29 October, 11am to 3pm, Stamford Hill Library**
Portland Ave, Stoke Newington, N16 6SB
 - **30 October, 11am to 3pm, Hackney Service Centre**
1 Hillman Street, E8 1DY
 - **7 November, 4pm to 8pm, Stoke Newington Library**
182 Stoke Newington Church Street, N16 0JL

Overview

We are consulting on reducing the frequency of non-recyclable waste collections from every week to every two weeks at street-level properties (generally houses, or houses that have been converted into flats, which have green sack recycling services) in Hackney.

This will not affect flats above shops or properties with communal bins, typically including estates and new build blocks. These proposals will not affect recycling or food waste, which will continue to be collected every week.

We are doing this to encourage people to recycle more, which will mean less material is sent to be incinerated, minimising the environmental impact of the waste our borough generates.

In June 2019, Hackney Council passed a Climate Emergency motion, which included the commitment to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 45 % against 2010 levels by 2030, and deliver 'net zero emissions' by 2040. All Council services are part of this commitment and there is significant potential to achieve these goals by reducing waste and increasing recycling.

Background

Hackney residents have made great progress in the amount they recycle, from 1% in 1998 to around 28% today.

However, we have to do more to reduce the amount of waste we send to be incinerated or to landfill, where it releases harmful greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Our research shows that in Hackney over half of the rubbish people currently throw away in their rubbish bins could have been recycled or composted. We are therefore proposing to reduce the frequency of waste collections, which will encourage people to use their weekly recycling and food waste collections.

Other London boroughs that have introduced less frequent waste collections have seen their recycling rates increase. If these increases were replicated in Hackney, around 5000 tonnes of waste - the equivalent of the waste contained in 500 bin lorries - would be recycled instead of being thrown away every year.

Because our crews will continue to collect recycling weekly we do not expect the Council to save any money on collections. The changes are aimed solely at increasing the amount residents recycle. However, as it is set to cost us more to throw away waste in the coming years, we hope that recycling more and throwing away less rubbish will save money on our disposal costs in the longer term.

These proposed changes will also help us:

- Meet our commitment to the increasing recycling rates in The Mayor of London's Environment Strategy.
- Meet rising costs of waste disposal over the medium to long term as new waste management infrastructure is constructed over the next seven years. North London Waste Authority's existing Energy from Waste plant at Edmonton is reaching the end of its operating life and options for a replacement facility are currently being developed.

What is being proposed?

These changes would see **non-recyclable rubbish at on-street households** (generally houses that already have green sack recycling services, or houses that have been converted into flats) **collected every two weeks**, instead of every week.

Other recycling services would remain unchanged. Mixed recycling from green sacks and food waste in blue bins will continue to be collected weekly. Garden waste collections will continue to be collected fortnightly.

The proposals include giving each property with available space a new bin(s) which you would use for non-recyclable rubbish. The Council would only collect non-recyclable rubbish if it is contained within this bin(s). This would encourage people to waste less and recycle more and would reduce litter and vermin. There would be no change to collections of recycling sacks, food waste or garden waste containers.

Flats above shops, properties on high density red routes, flats in purpose built and estates properties that use communal bins are not affected by these proposals.

Frequently asked questions

Who would be affected by these changes?

We are consulting on reducing the frequency of non-recyclable waste collections at street-level properties (generally houses, or houses that have been converted into flats, that have green sack recycling services) in Hackney. This would not affect flats above shops or properties with communal bins, typically including estates and new build blocks.

Won't my rubbish get smelly after two weeks?

It is generally only food waste that rots or smells. By using your blue lockable caddy to recycle food waste, which would continue to be collected every week, you can prevent your rubbish from smelling.

Won't fortnightly collections attract vermin?

By using the weekly food waste service and your lockable caddy to recycle food waste, you can prevent rubbish from attracting vermin. You can also keep vermin away by making sure that you keep all of your non-recyclable waste in your rubbish bin and keep the lid shut.

Some households have more waste than others, especially with nappies, sanitary waste, general medical waste or people with pets. How would these proposals work for these households?

These items would continue to be collected in your rubbish and should be emptied and wrapped tightly in a bag to reduce space and smells. If your household does produce a lot of nappies or incontinence pads or has a large number of people living in it, we may be able to provide you with a larger bin after we have carried out an assessment.

What if my rubbish won't fit in my bin?

Over half the rubbish people throw away could be recycled. Fortnightly waste collections help encourage more recycling. If the proposals are implemented and you are recycling as much as you can each week and using all the recycling services provided, you will find that the waste that goes into your black bin is dramatically reduced and can be collected every two weeks.

Excess rubbish that does not fit in your bin would not be collected. If you found you were struggling to fit all your waste in your bin it probably means you are not recycling as much as you could. You can contact us or look on the website for additional advice about how you might be able to recycle more.

This surely will increase dumping (flytipping) in the borough.

Levels of fly-tipping are not expected to be affected but in cases that arise they will be investigated and enforcement action will be taken.

Won't this just encourage people to throw away non-recyclable rubbish into the recycling sacks?

Our waste crews will check recycling sacks to make sure they only contain recyclable material that we accept. If they contain non-recyclable material your recycling sack will be left and you will be notified that we couldn't collect your recycling because it contained incorrect items. You will need to remove the item(s) so it can be taken away on your next collection day.

What are you doing to help people who find it hard to use a bin?

If the proposals are implemented, we would continue to offer assisted collections to elderly or disabled residents who can't move their bin, following an assessment. You can only request an assisted collection if you have no other help to use your bin.

What type of bin are you proposing to provide?

We are currently considering what type of bin to provide to households in Hackney as part of these changes. We have recently completed a survey of all street-level households in the borough, and will use this to help make a decision on what type of bin to provide.

What if I don't have enough space for a bin?

All street level properties have been assessed for space to accommodate a bin and all properties deemed suitable will receive a bin and a fortnightly rubbish collection.

Do I have to have a bin?

We are proposing all properties on a fortnightly collection would need to have a bin to contain their rubbish to avoid excess rubbish being put out. We would only collect rubbish from the bins provided by the Council.

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Return to: The Consultation Team, London Borough of Hackney, Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street, London E8 1EA



Kwest Research

Suite 5, Egerton House
The Towers Business Park
865 Wilmslow Road
Didsbury
Manchester
M20 2DX

Tel: 0161 448 1388
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email: sales@kwest.info

Draft
Analysis Report For Groups Protected In EIA Document

Created January 2020 for

The London Borough Of Hackney

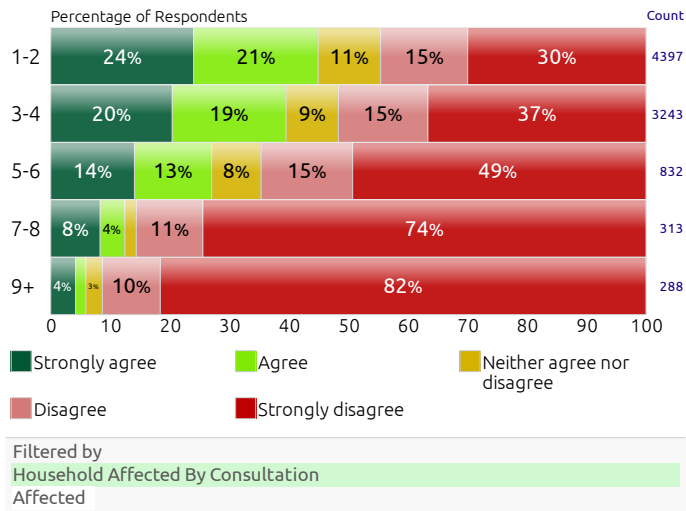
Rubbish & Recycling Consultation



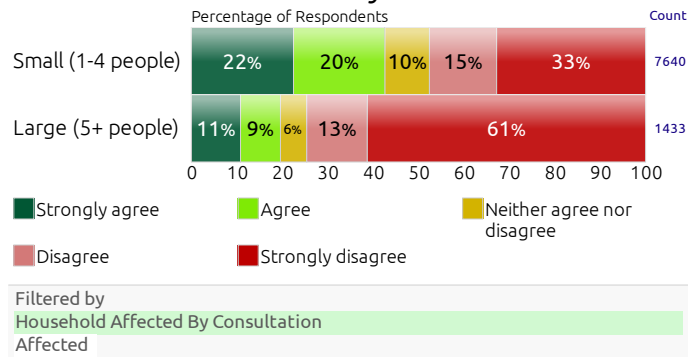
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Research**

Rubbish & Recycling Proposals

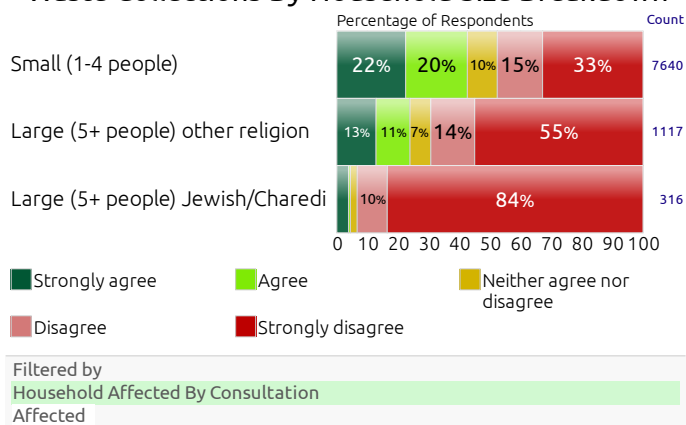
Council Should Collect Non-Recyclable Waste Fortnightly & Keep Weekly Recycling & Food Waste Collections By Number Of People In Household



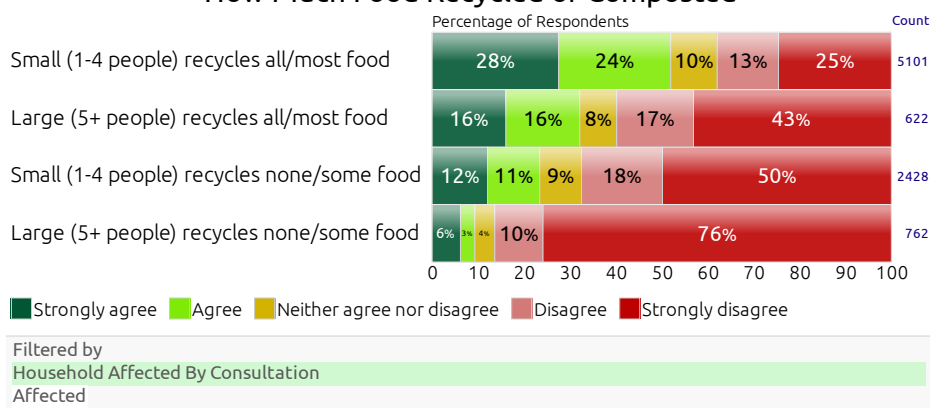
Council Should Collect Non-Recyclable Waste Fortnightly & Keep Weekly Recycling & Food Waste Collections By Household Size



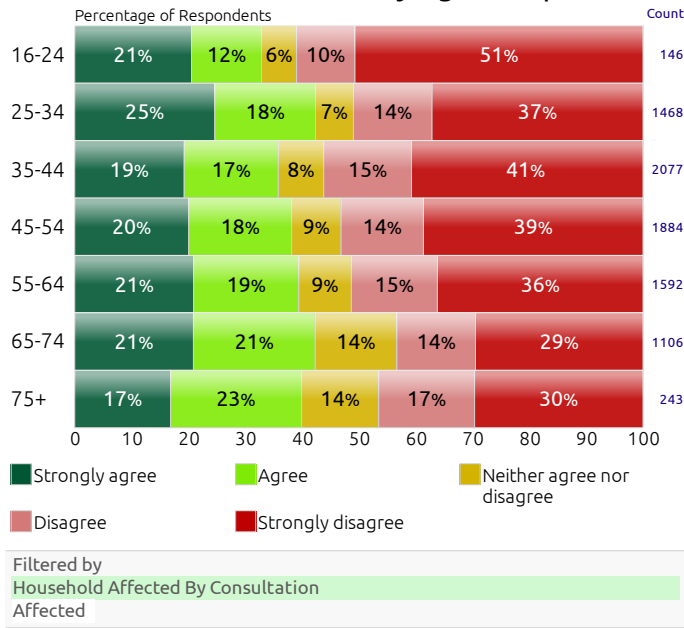
Council Should Collect Non-Recyclable Waste Fortnightly & Keep Weekly Recycling & Food Waste Collections By Household Size Breakdown



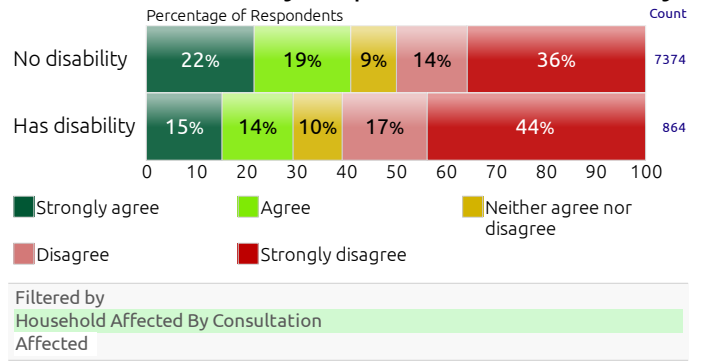
Council Should Collect Non-Recyclable Waste Fortnightly & Keep Weekly Recycling & Food Waste Collections By Size Of Household & How Much Food Recycled or Composted



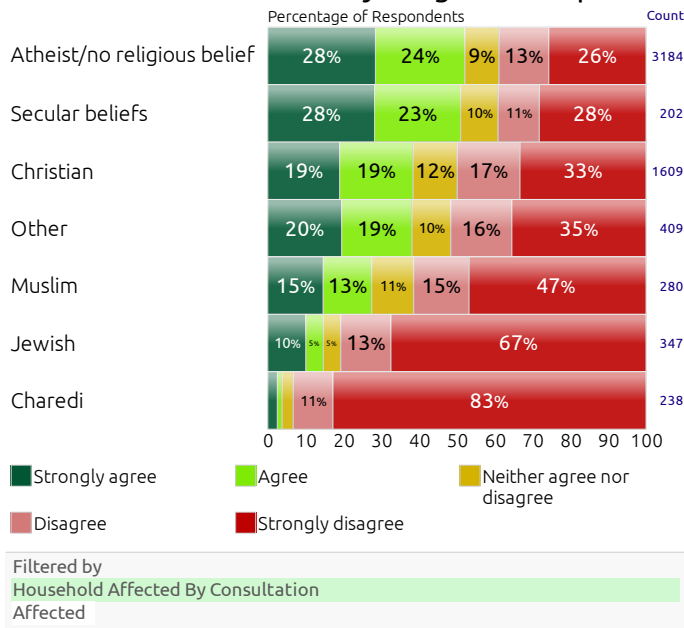
Council Should Collect Non-Recyclable Waste Fortnightly & Keep Weekly Recycling & Food Waste Collections By Age Group



Council Should Collect Non-Recyclable Waste Fortnightly & Keep Weekly Recycling & Food Waste Collections By Respondent Has A Disability

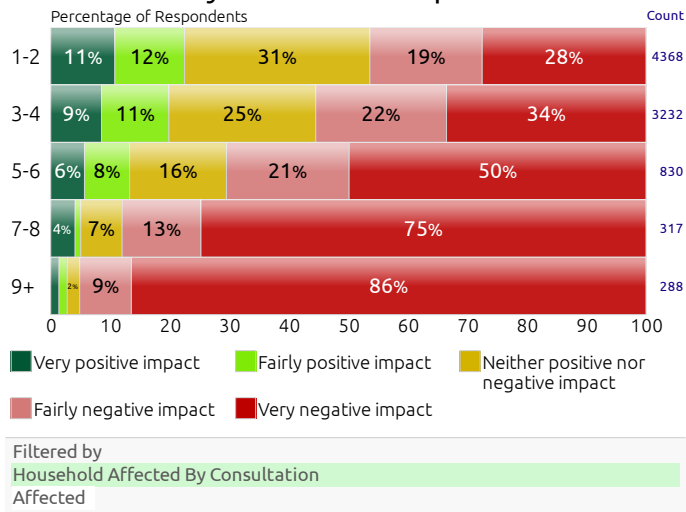


Council Should Collect Non-Recyclable Waste Fortnightly & Keep Weekly Recycling & Food Waste Collections By Religious Group

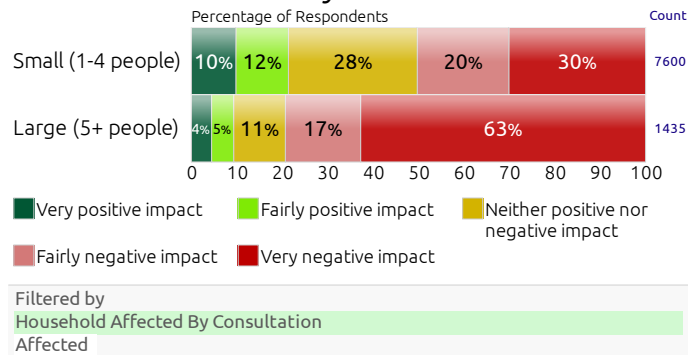


Impact Of Proposals

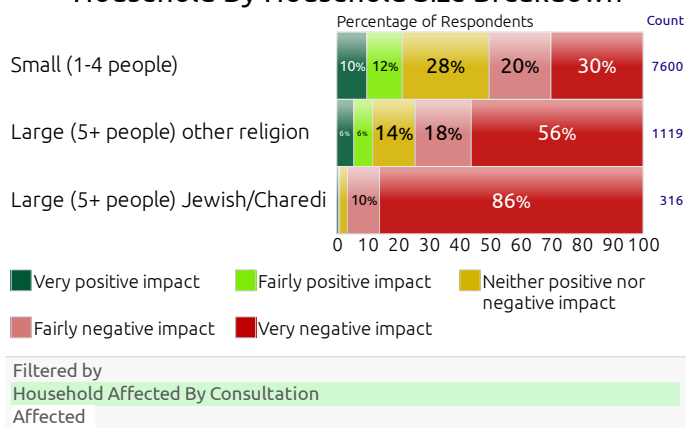
Impact Changing To Fortnightly Non-Recyclable Rubbish Collections Expected To Have On Household By Number Of People In Household



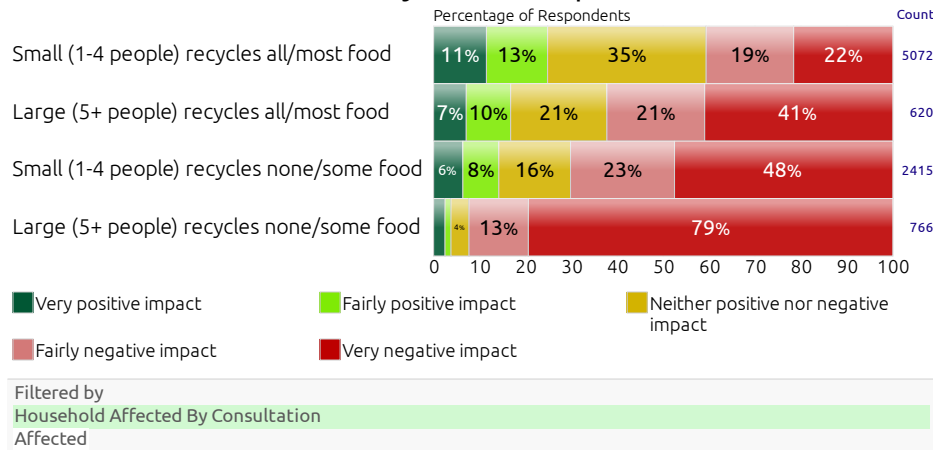
Impact Changing To Fortnightly Non-Recyclable Rubbish Collections Expected To Have On Household By Household Size



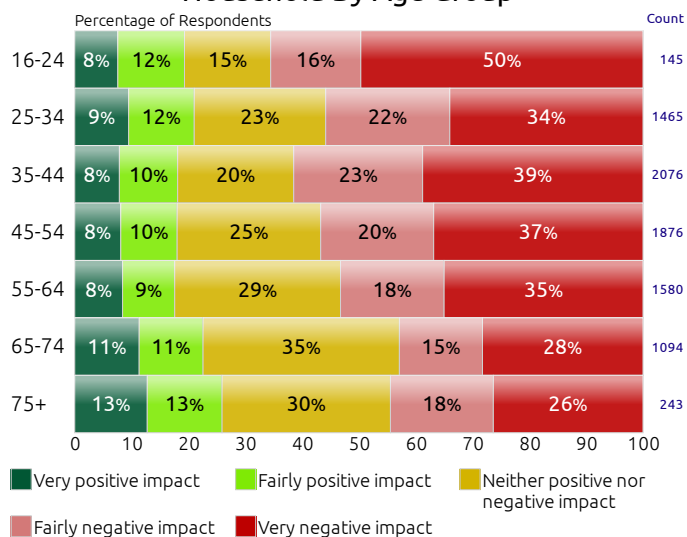
Impact Changing To Fortnightly Non-Recyclable Rubbish Collections Expected To Have On Household By Household Size Breakdown



Impact Changing To Fortnightly Non-Recyclable Rubbish Collections Expected To Have On Household By Size Of Household & How Much Food Recycled or Composted

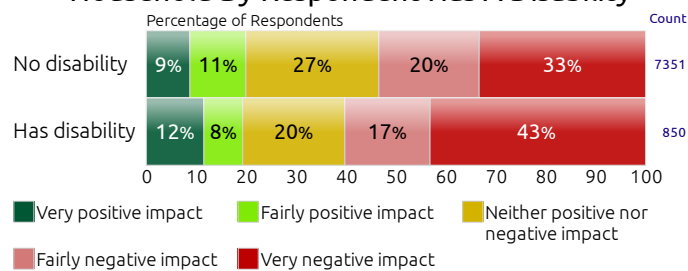


Impact Changing To Fortnightly Non-Recyclable Rubbish Collections Expected To Have On Household By Age Group



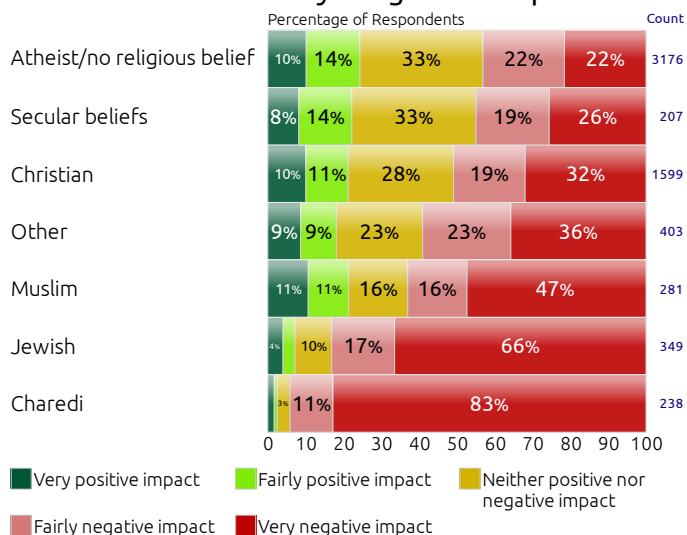
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Impact Changing To Fortnightly Non-Recyclable Rubbish Collections Expected To Have On Household By Respondent Has A Disability



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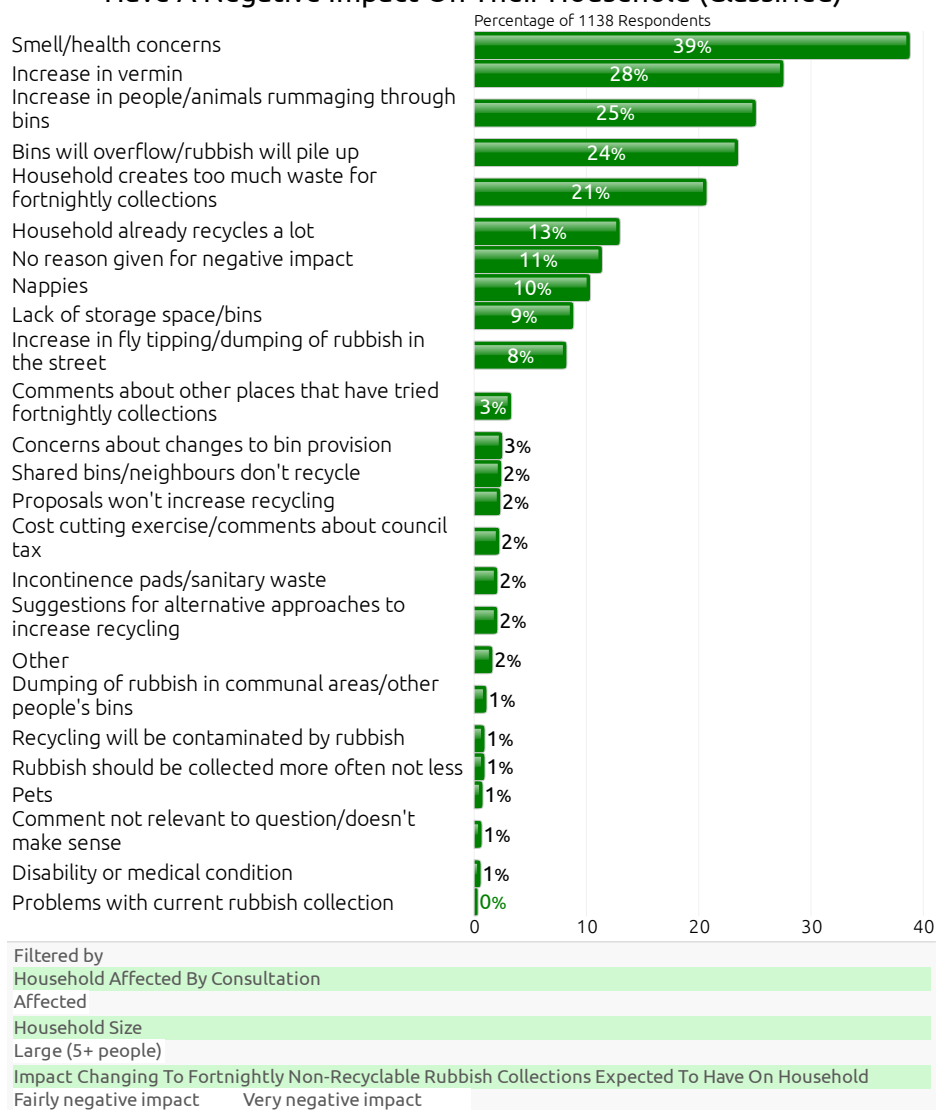
Impact Changing To Fortnightly Non-Recyclable Rubbish Collections Expected To Have On Household By Religious Group



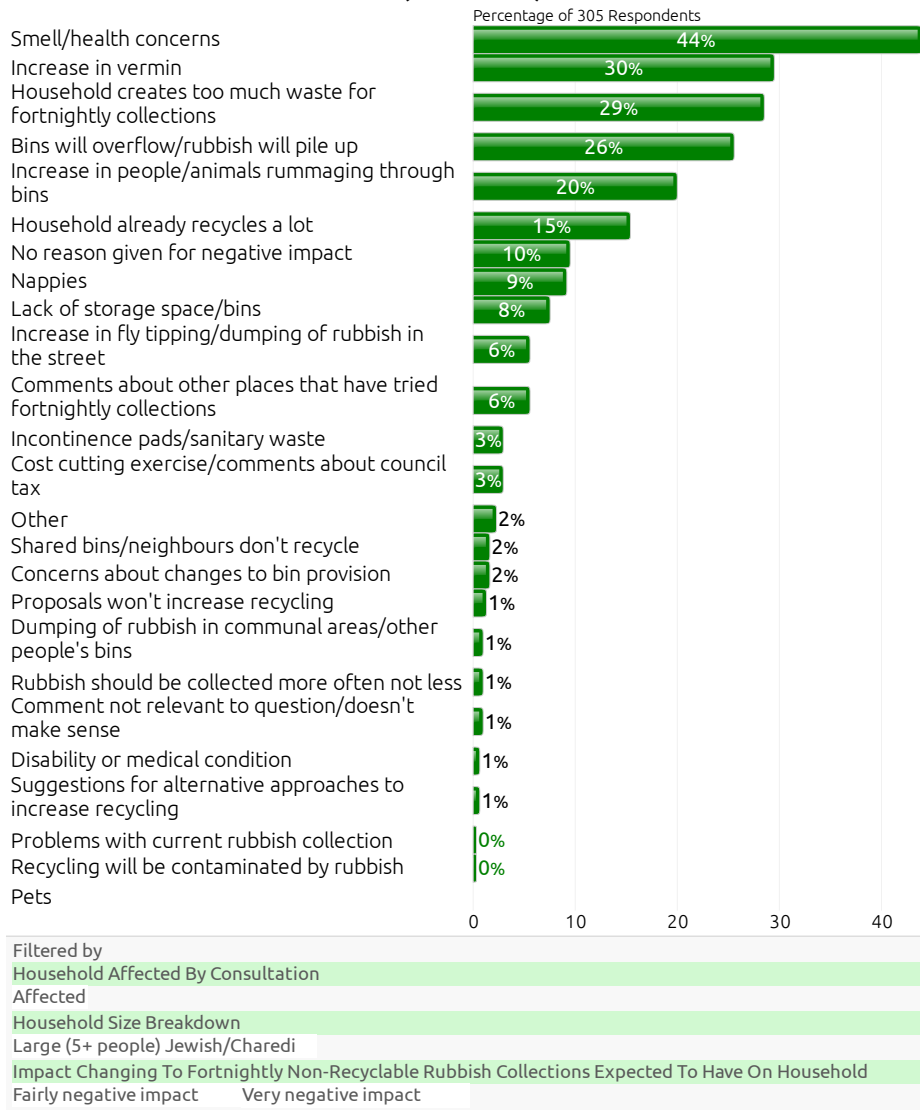
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Reasons For Negative Impact

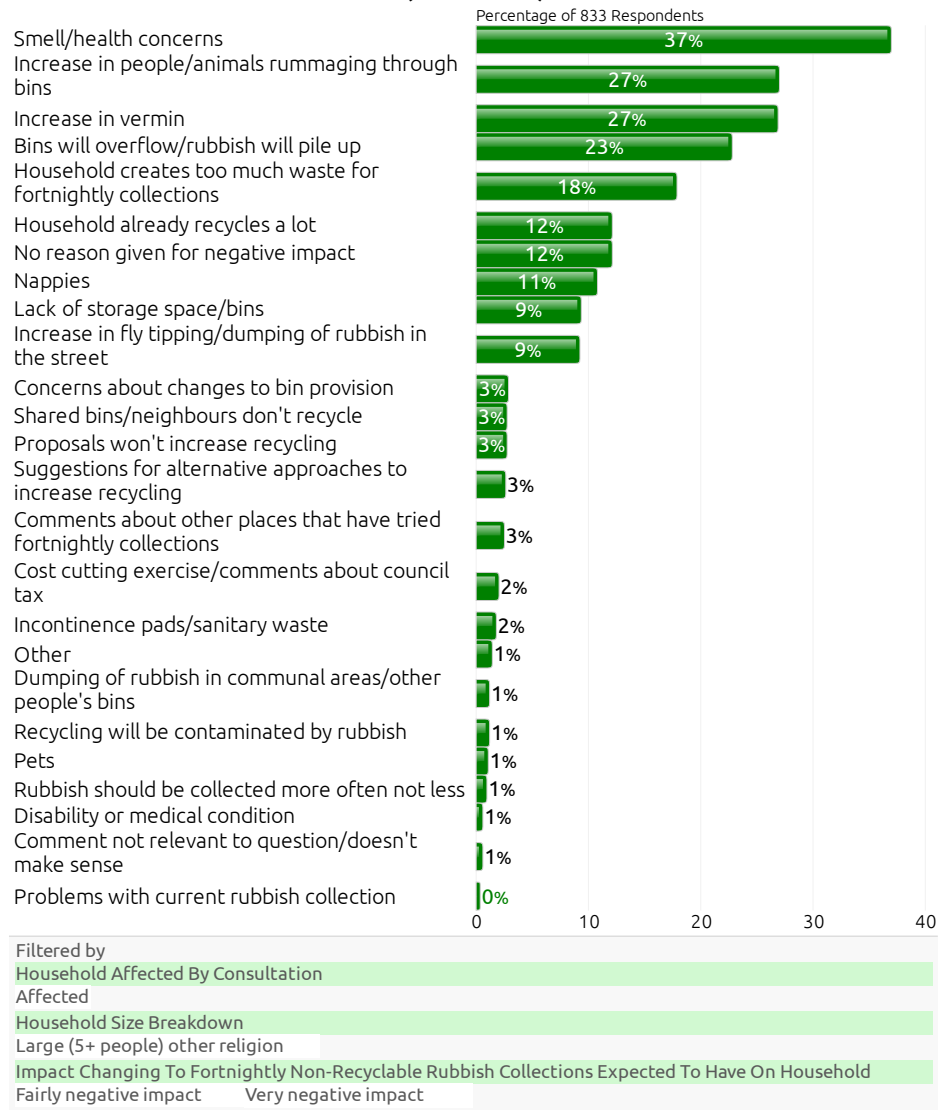
Reasons Large Families Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



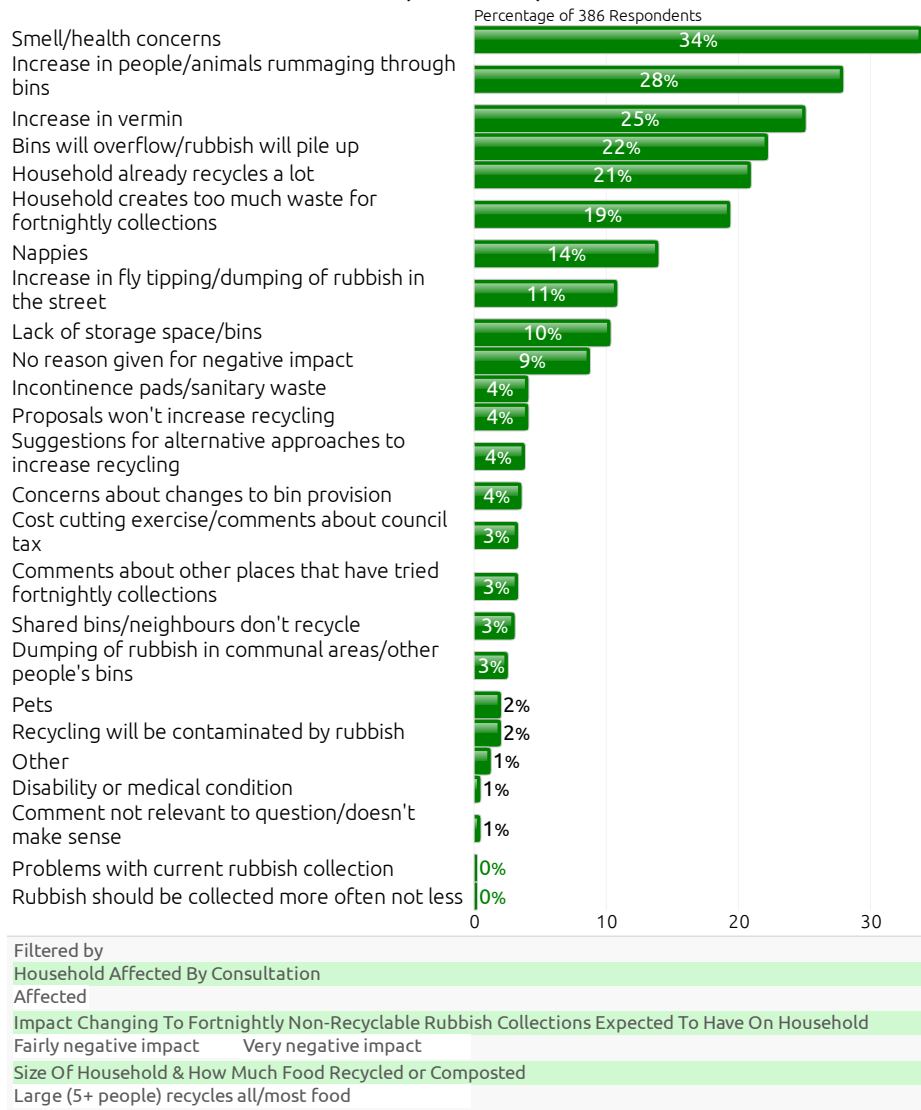
Reasons Large Jewish/Charedi Families Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



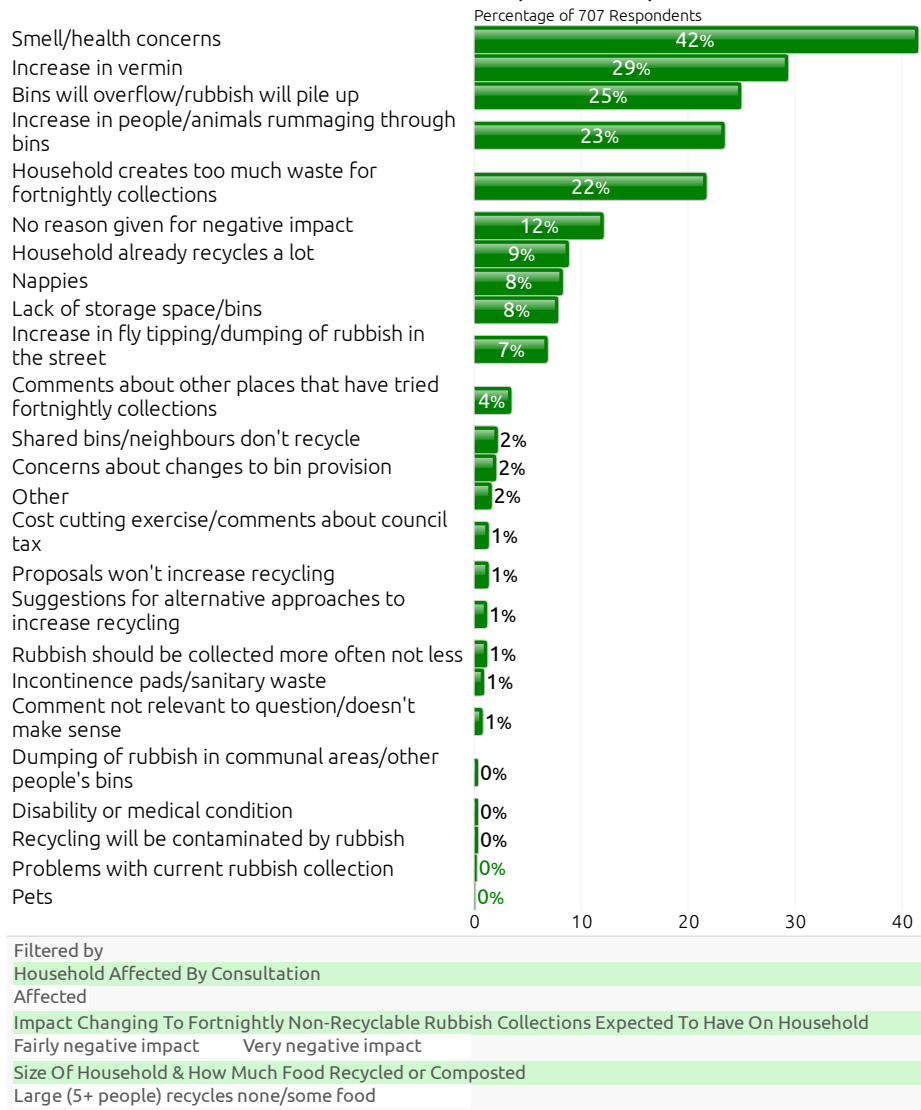
Reasons Large Non-Jewish Families Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



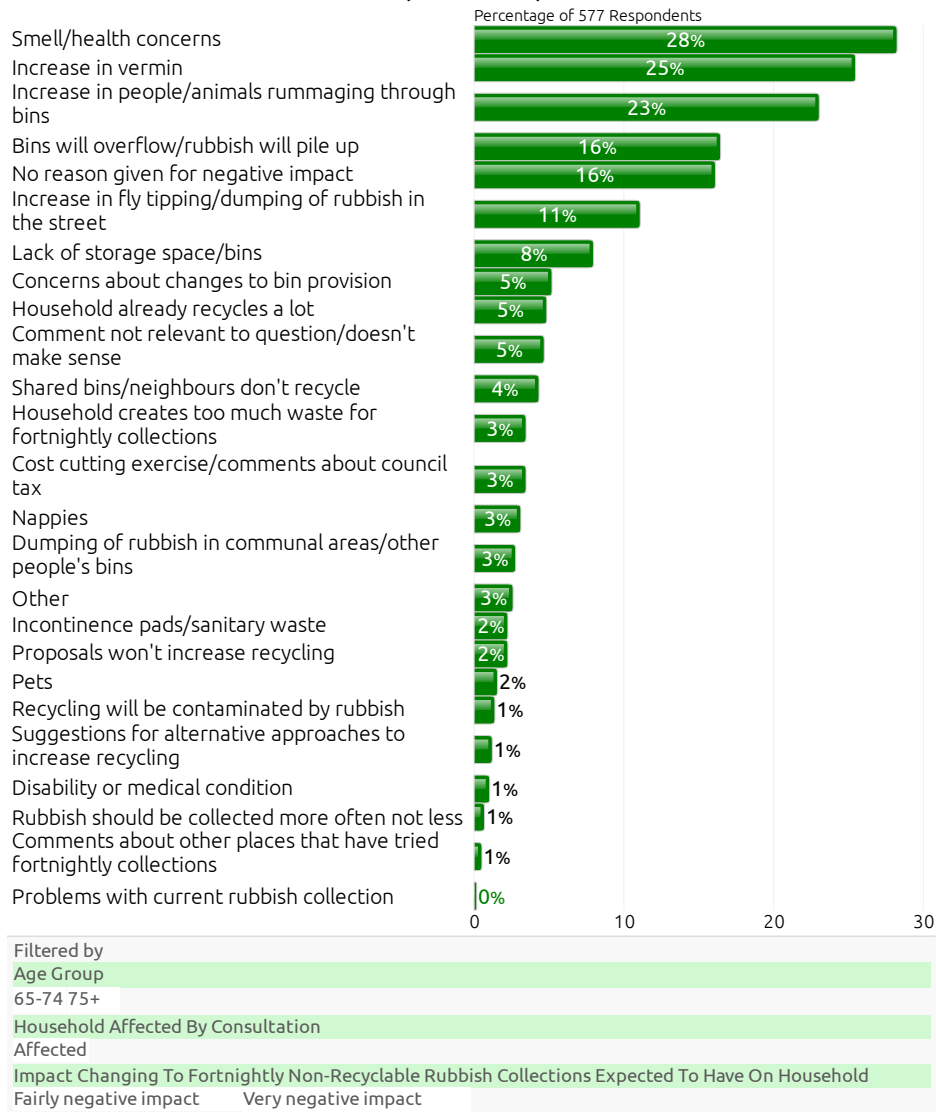
Reasons Large Families That Recycle/Compost Food Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



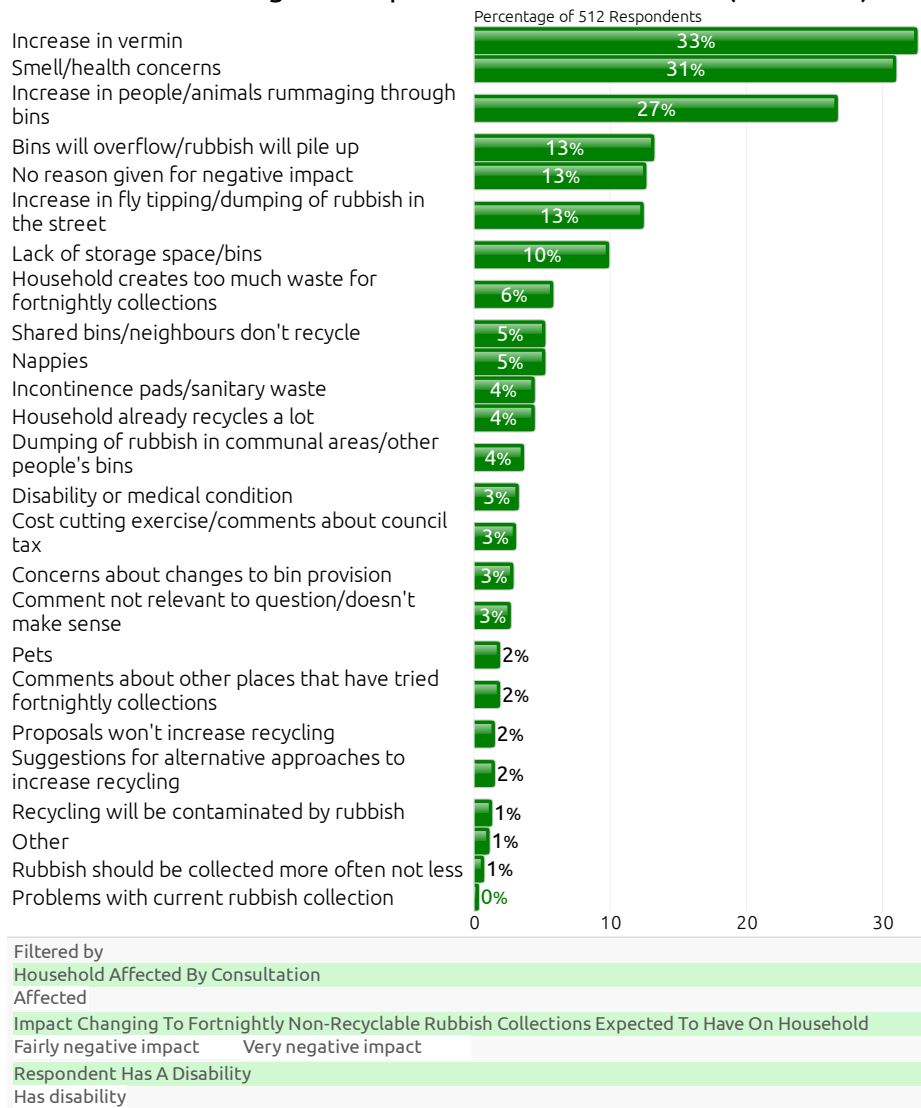
Reasons Large Families That Do Not Recycle/Compost Food Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



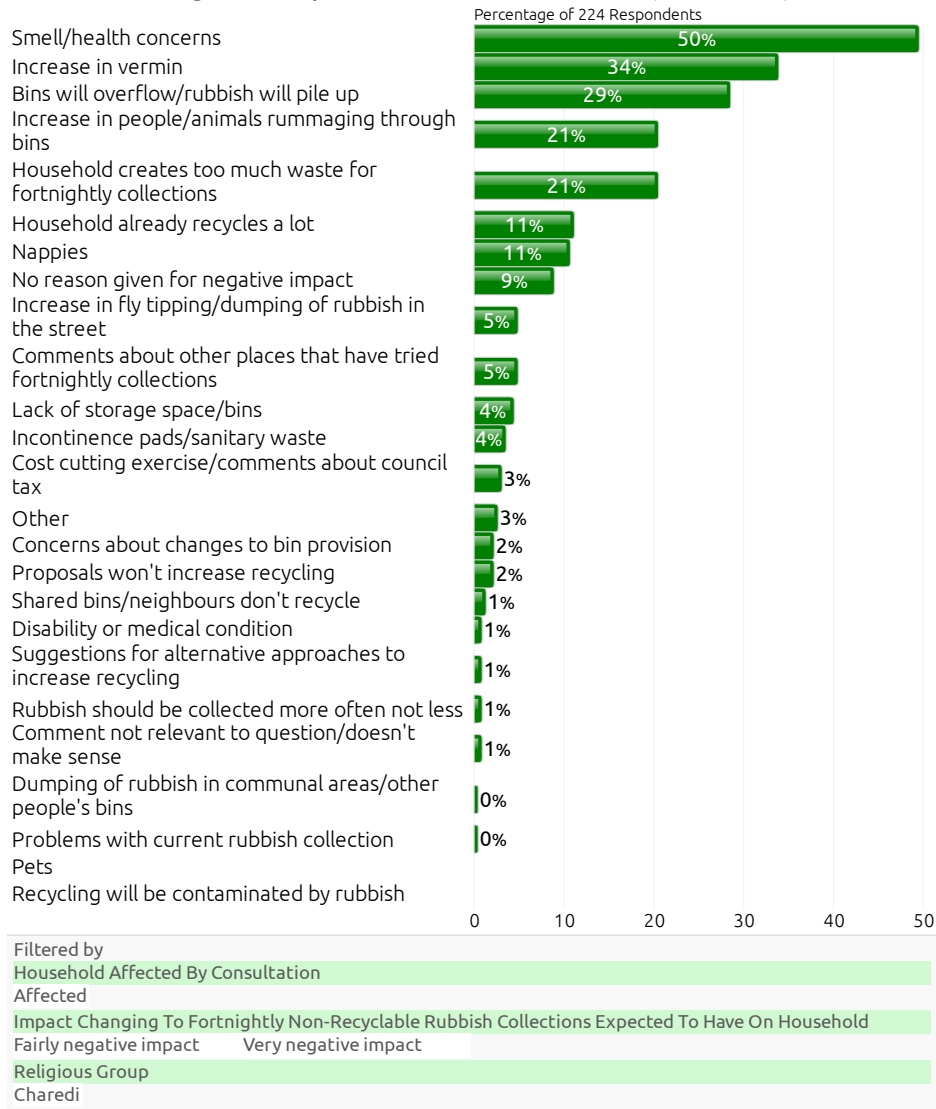
Reasons Respondents Aged 65+ Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



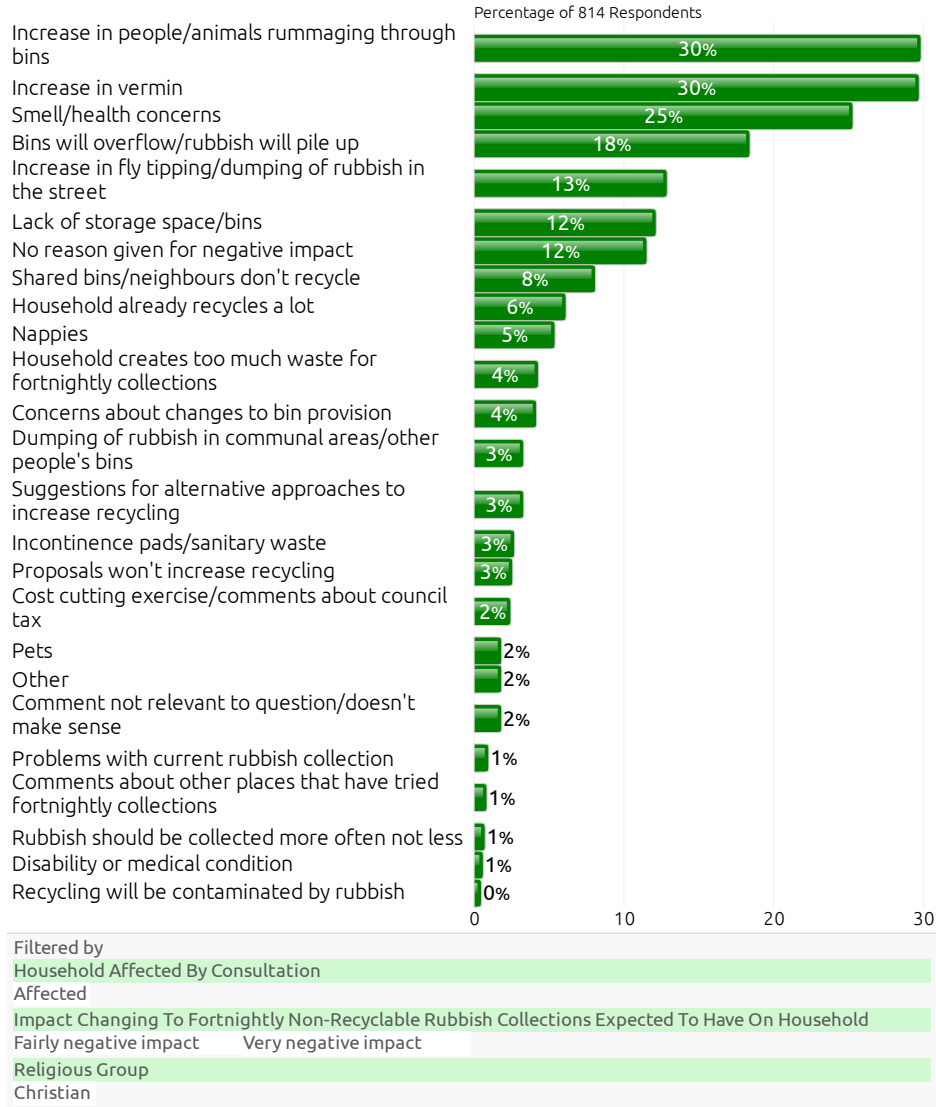
Reasons Disabled Respondents Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



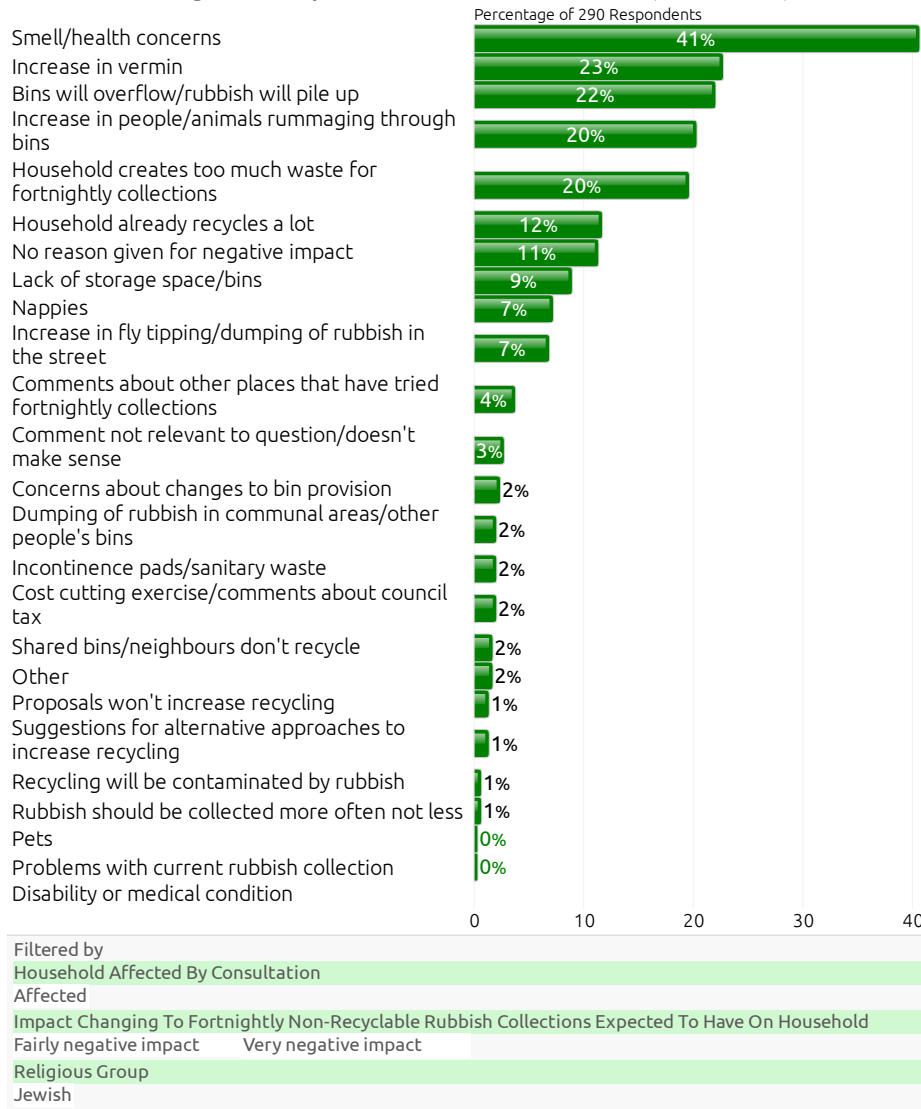
Reasons Charedis Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



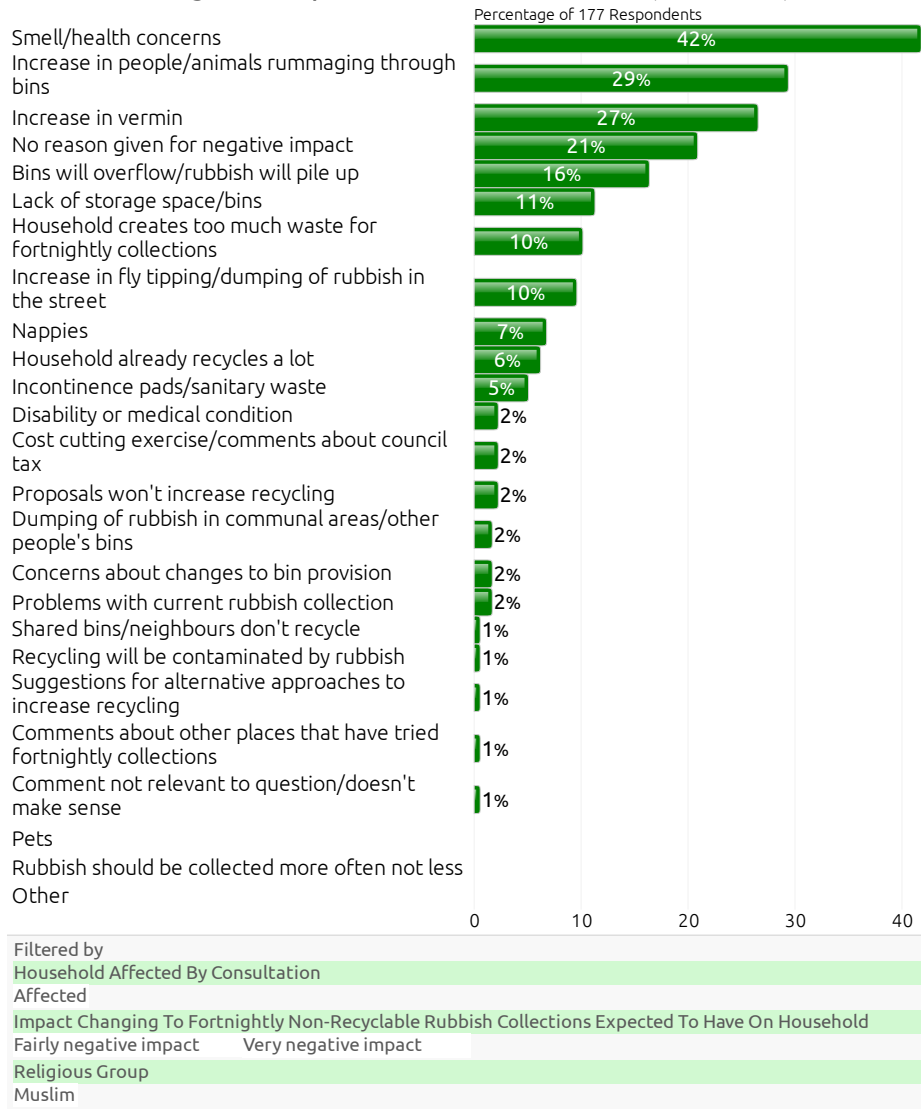
Reasons Christians Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



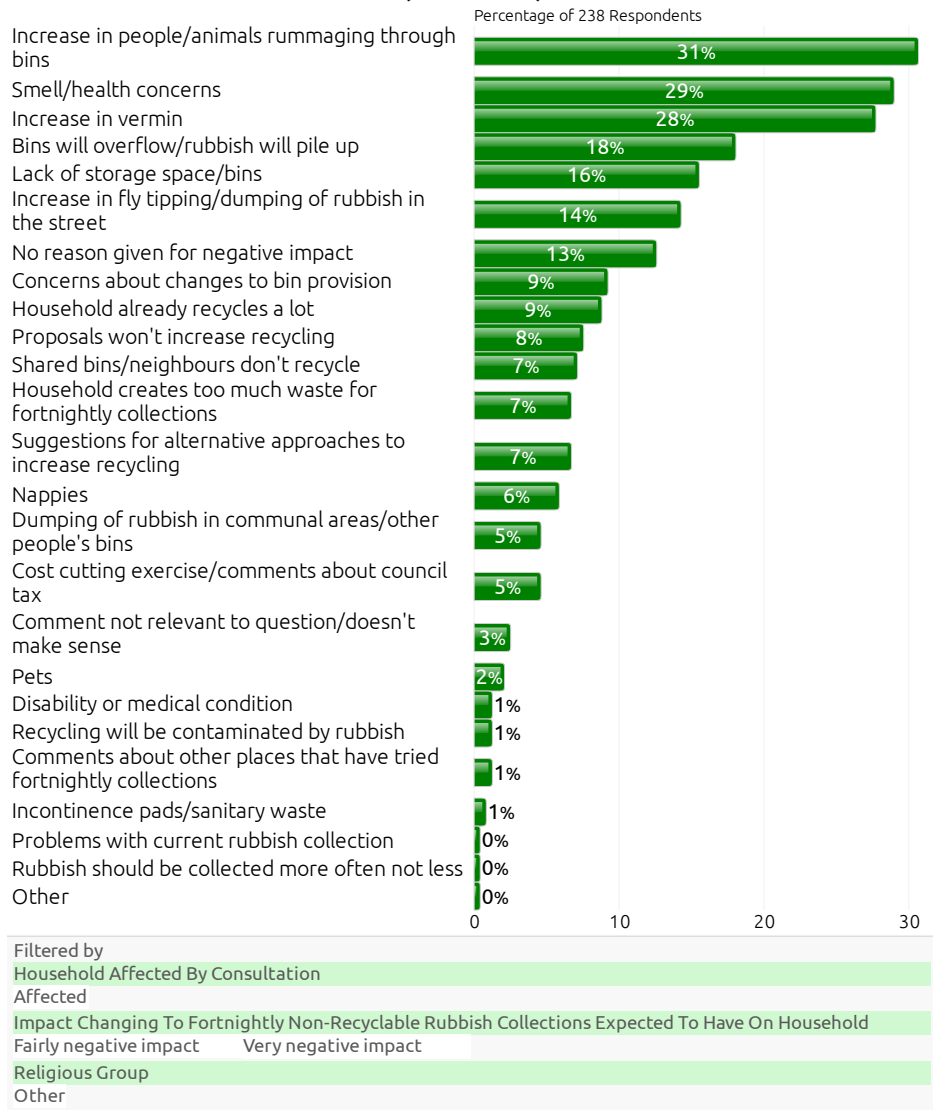
Reasons Jews Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



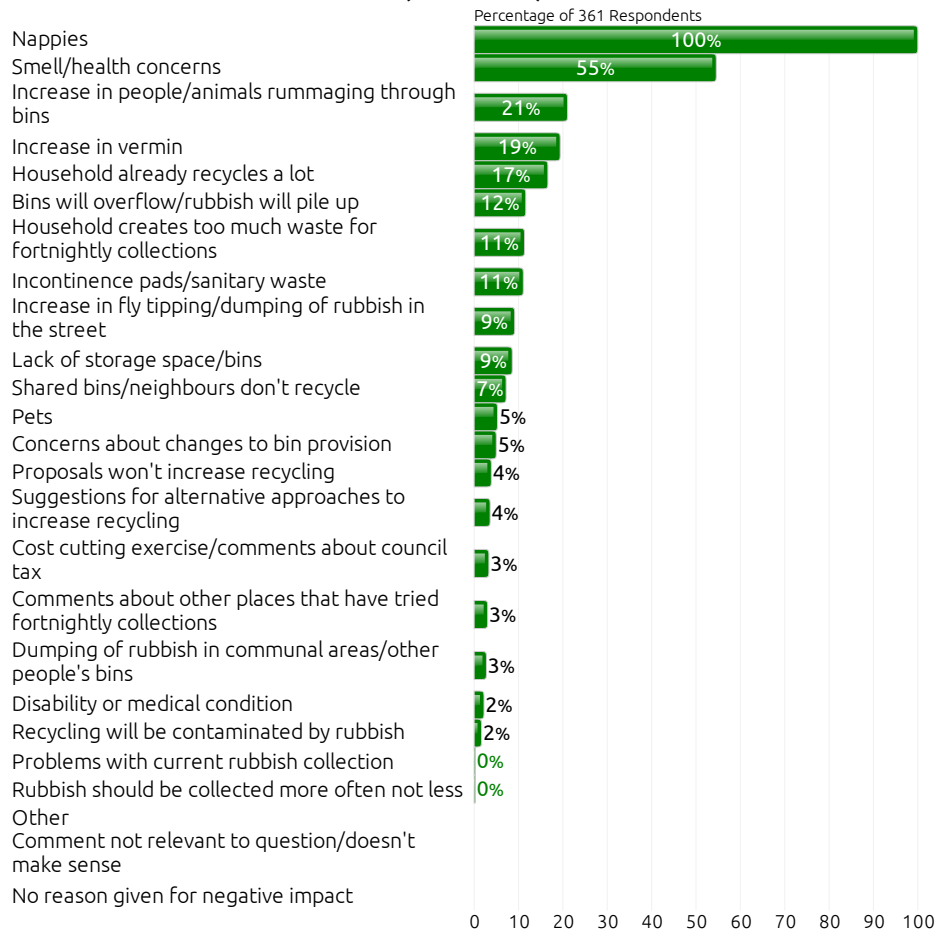
Reasons Muslims Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



Reasons Respondents From Other Religions Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)



Reasons Respondents With Children In Nappies Think Fortnightly Rubbish Collections Will Have A Negative Impact On Their Household (Classified)

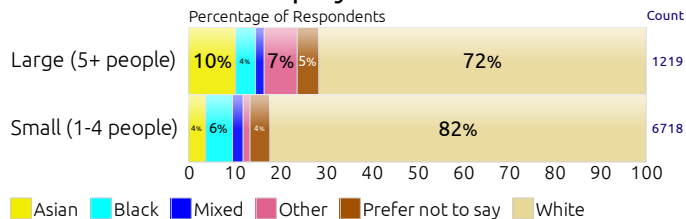


Caveat: these results include all respondents who commented on "nappies" as a reason for the proposal having a negative impact. Not all of these respondents will actually have babies/young children themselves

Filtered by
Household Affected By Consultation
Affected
Impact Changing To Fortnightly Non-Recyclable Rubbish Collections Expected To Have On Household
Fairly negative impact Very negative impact
Nappies
Yes

Background Information

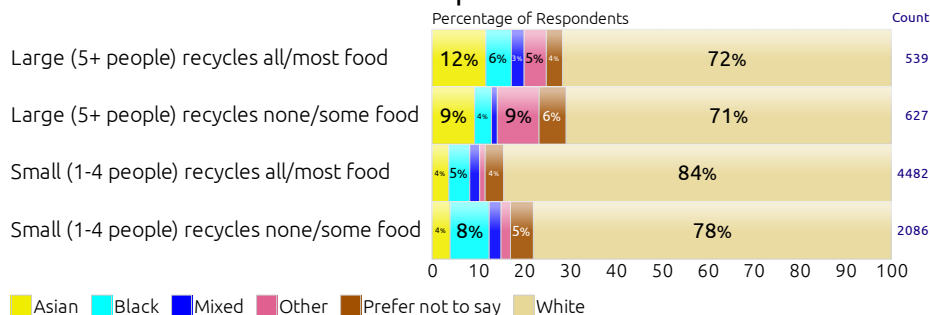
Ethnic Group By Household Size



Caveat: Ethnic group is calculated from the 5 different ethnicity questions in the questionnaire. However, some respondents ticked an answer in more than one of these questions

Filtered by
Household Affected By Consultation
Affected

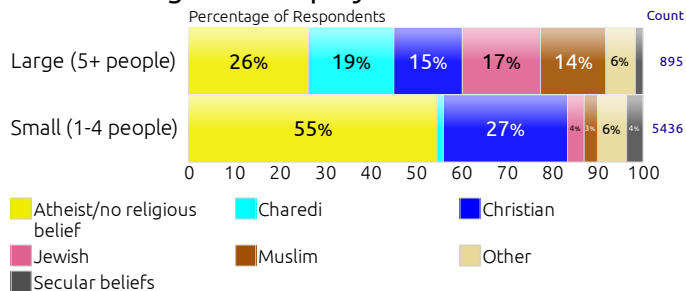
Ethnic Group By Size Of Household & How Much Food Recycled or Composted



Caveat: Ethnic group is calculated from the 5 different ethnicity questions in the questionnaire. However, some respondents ticked an answer in more than one of these questions

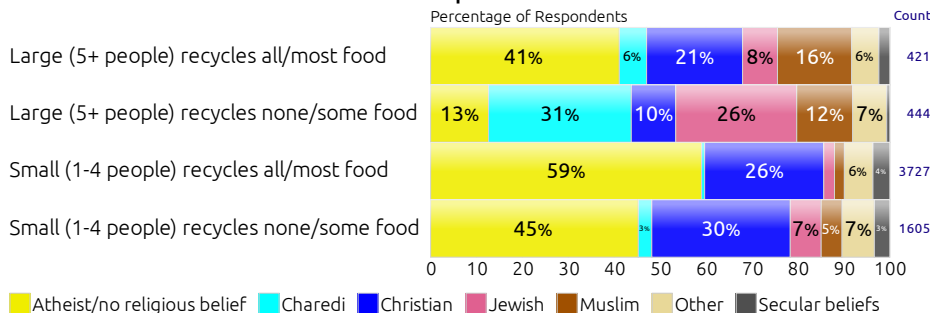
Filtered by
Household Affected By Consultation
Affected

Religious Group By Household Size



Filtered by
Household Affected By Consultation
Affected

Religious Group By Size Of Household & How Much Food Recycled or Composted



Filtered by
Household Affected By Consultation
Affected

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