

Improving recycling in flats

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Who is ReLondon?

ReLondon is a partnership of the Mayor of London and London Boroughs to improve waste and resource management in the capital and accelerate our transition to a low carbon circular city;

- Helping local authorities to explore, test and roll out initiatives designed to reduce the city's waste footprint
- Supporting London's small and medium sized businesses to adopt or scale circular business models through advice, grants and connections
- Empowering & educating residents to revolutionise their relationship with stuff through campaigns



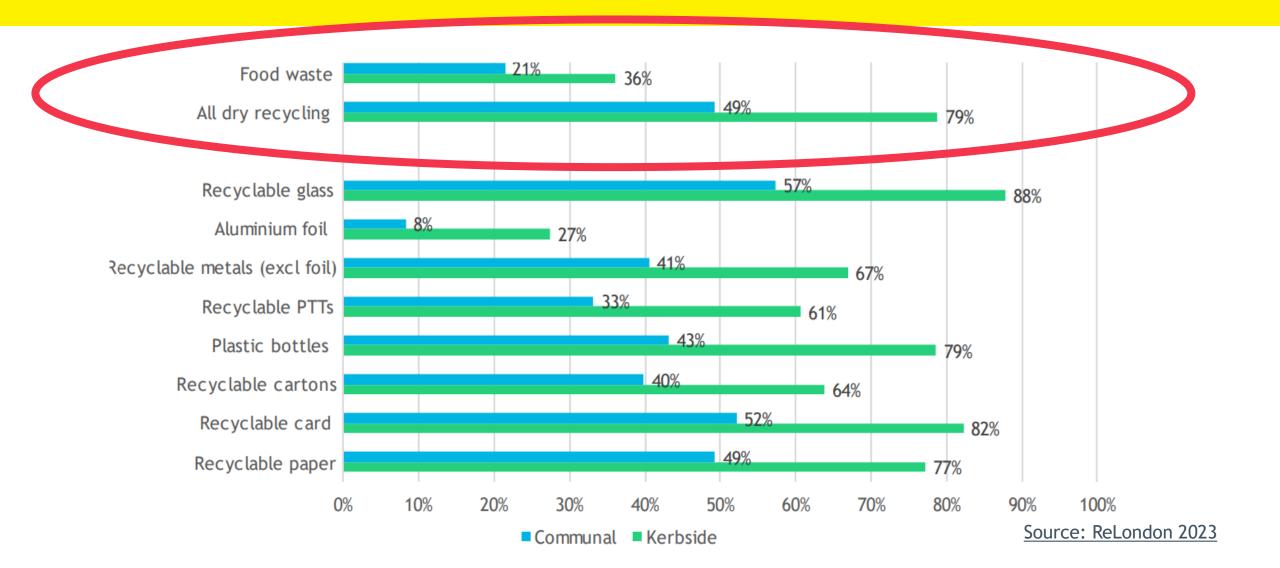
The challenge: purpose-built flats

Recycling rates from purpose-built flats are significantly lower than kerbside collections. Contamination rates are also often higher.

Reasons for poor performance include:

- inconsistent and/or poor collections and infrastructure
- lack of space for storing separate materials internally and externally
- engagement with residents is more challenging
- lack of ownership and accountability

What does this mean for recycling capture?



The impact of legislation

Simpler Recycling

From 1 April 2026 every household in England should have a collection service for:

- Glass, metal, plastic, paper and card
- Separation of paper and card from other materials (where practicable)
- Food waste (a weekly collection)

From April 2027 this will also include plastic film (plastic bags and wrapping)

This applies to houses, purpose-built flats and flats above shops. Defra have not provided any exemptions for difficult to service properties.

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The impact of legislation

Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR):

Under EPR, authorities will need to demonstrate that their collection systems are *effective* to receive full net costs. Effectiveness metrics include dry recycling rate - making it important to maximise flats recycling.

Emission Trading Scheme (ETS)

Expansion of the ETS to include waste incineration and EfW from 2028. The cost of sending residual waste to Energy from Waste will to increase, particularly fossil-fuel derived waste. Decarbonising residual waste and maximising recycling from all properties will be crucial to mitigating these additional costs.

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Knowledge

Effective recycling happens when:

Residents have the correct **knowledge** -

Lack of easy access to accurate information can undermine confidence

Ease

Effective recycling happens when:

Residents find it sufficiently <u>easy</u> to recycle

Services that fit with people's existing routines will feel easier to use

Motivation

Effective recycling happens when:

Residents are motivated to do so

Poor experiences and an apparent lack of accountability can be demotivating

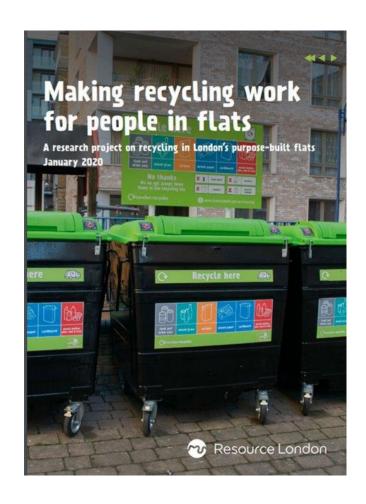
Flats Recycling 1.0

- Partnership with Peabody Housing Association and 6 London boroughs
- Detailed inventories of 132 estates in London, plus ethnographic research to really understand recycling behaviours
- The Flats Recycling Package developed based on principles of Ease, Knowledge and Motivation
- Flats Recycling Package interventions for dry recycling trialled on 12 Peabody estates in London

Results:

- Recycling rate increased by 26% from 10.7% to 13.4%.
- Dry mixed recycling capture rate increased by 22%
- Contamination rate decreased by 24% from 31% to 23%.

2018 - 2020



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Flats Recycling 2.0

- Co-funded by Ecosurety, delivered in partnership with Lambeth Council and Peabody
- Building on the findings from Flats Recycling 1.0
- Introducing food waste recycling to four estates
- Trialling pop up collections for textiles and WEEE, and separate bins for large cardboard
- Refreshing existing rubbish and recycling facilities and co-locating all services
- Using disruptive communications

2021-2022



Before

Lack of signage, broken bins/lids, overflows, rubbish chutes on some estates



After

All waste streams co-located, chutes closed

Reverse lids, large apertures for recycling bins, new signage

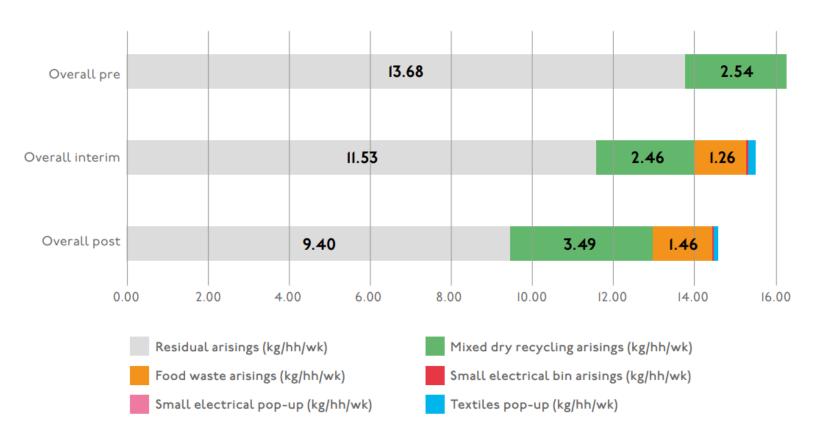
New food waste bins and push pedal housing units

In-home storage, communications and engagement campaign



Results (Flats 2.0)

Chart 4: Total waste arisings pre-, interim and post- interventions (kg/hh/wk)



- We saw a 152% increase (11% - 27%) in overall recycling rates
- Overall reduction in waste arisings, including a 45% reduction in food waste in residual waste
- Dry mixed recycling capture rate increased by 44%
- Food waste capture rate averaged 35%.

The Flats Recycling Package (revised 2022)

Operational:

- 1. Collection of the six main dry recyclable materials* and food
- 2. Co-location of rubbish, dry recycling and food bins
- 3. Appropriate dry recycling and food bins (including caddies and liners)
- 4. Adequate capacity and collections to prevent overflows and appropriate dry and food recycling capacity (minimum 60 litres/hh/wk and 10 litres/hh/wk respectively)
- 5. Clean and well maintained bins and bin areas
- 6. Regular monitoring of sites

*paper, card, glass, food and drink cans, plastic bottles and mixed rigid plastics (tubs, pots and trays)

Communication:

- 7. Clear and visible signage on rubbish, dry recycling and food bins and at bin storage areas
- 8. Service relaunch and disruptive communications
- 9. Ongoing annual communications (yearly recycling leaflet and posters displayed in communal areas)
- 10. Informing residents what they should do with their bulky waste items



So, what do we mean by 'FLASH'?

- FLASH are flats which are situated above a cafe, a retail unit, etc. Sometimes, flats are *below* shops, i.e. basement level dwellings.
- In general;
 - Properties have a single door which faces out to the main street which all residents use to enter and exit the property
 - This main door has a letterbox which post for all the residents is posted through
 - In many cases, each flat is on a different floor level and there are no lifts
 - Waste is presented in sacks on the pavement
 - Residents copy the behaviours of others, use trial and error or ask neighbours what to do with their waste, e.g. placing sacks where others put them

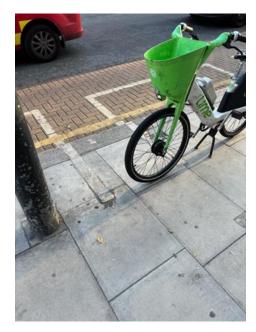
















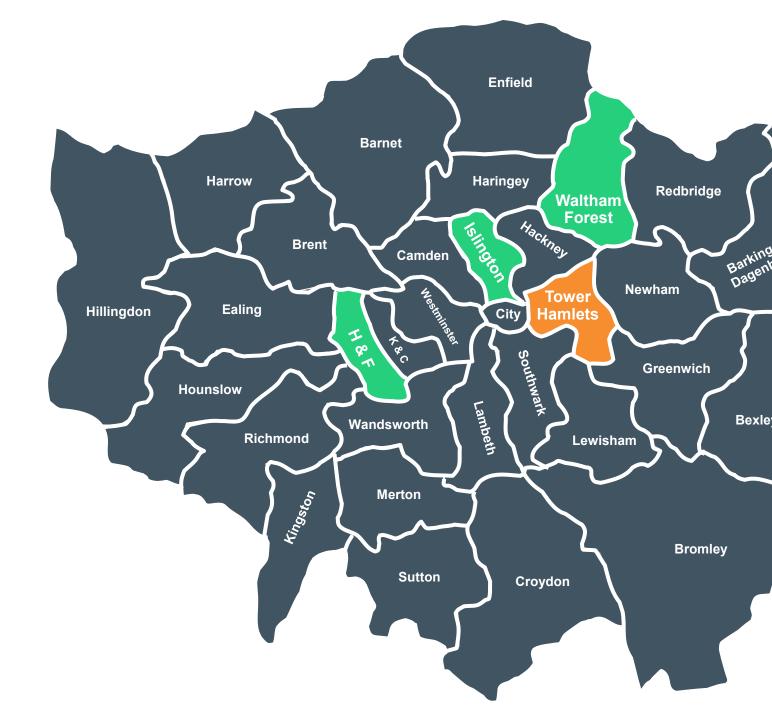






Our FLASH project

- Three pilot boroughs (+ Tower Hamlets)
 - On-street presentation in sacks
 - Time banded collections
 - No food waste service prior to pilot
- Aims: to explore ways in which local authorities can boost dry recycling, reduce contamination, and introduce a food waste service



Five key behaviour change principles



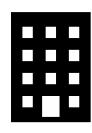
Find new ways of getting things to people



Simplify instructions and information



Use the pavement to its full potential



Take it into people's homes



Bring it together to create a clear moment of change

On street













In the home











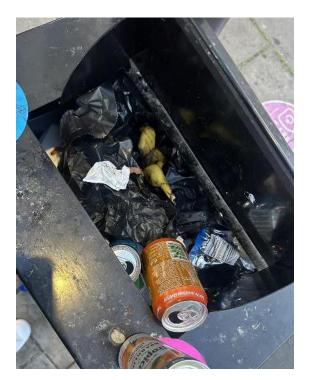


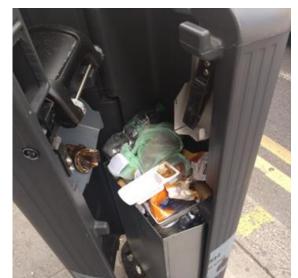
Food waste contamination

Between 40-70% FW bins visibly contaminated with on-the-go street litter

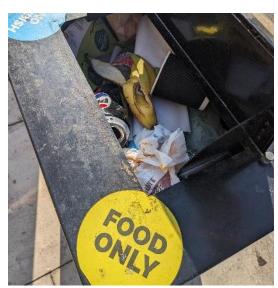








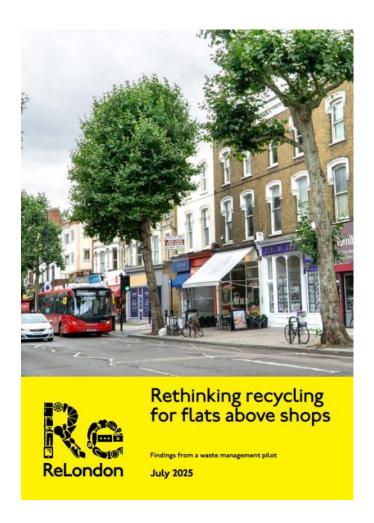




To summarise...

- Far more resource intensive than working with purpose-built flats
- The street is a more complex and challenging environment with physical barriers
- Every street is different
- Food bins will be contaminated; requires procedures in place
- Residents are positive about changes and are those engaged are willing to use the services
- Recommendations:
 - Engage stakeholders early
 - Follow the behavioural principles
 - Monitor and ensure the correct procedures/processes are in place (and followed)
 - Provide direct, regular and targeted communications

FLASH Resources at https://relondon.gov.uk



Communication materials



Project planning and implementation templates

Download site visit checklist (Word) \longrightarrow

Download project checklist (Excel) \longrightarrow

FOOL

Pop-u

Download food 'ready reckoner' (Excel) \longrightarrow



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