
WARWICKSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

The **Warwickshire Waste Partnership** will meet at the **SHIRE HALL, WARWICK** on **TUESDAY the 7 December 2010 at 2:00 p.m.**

AGENDA

1. Apologies
2. Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests
3. (a) Minutes of the meeting held on 21 September 2010 (attached)
(b) Matters Arising – Waste Collection Summary – Warwickshire College
4. Advantages and Disadvantages of Proceeding with Establishing a Waste Joint Committee in Warwickshire (report to follow)
5. Update of Sub-Regional Working Project – Sean Lawson (verbal/report to follow)
6. Summary of the September Warwickshire Waste Seminar and Way Forward to 60% Recycling.(report to follow)
7. Report back on the Annual Waste Conference – 11 November 2010
8. Project to Increase the Number of Households Participating in Recycling in the Boroughs of North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth - Update
9. Waste Management Statistics for 2009/10
10. Provisional 2010/11 Data Rolling Data
11. Fly tipping in Warwickshire – The Issues
12. Household Waste Recycling Centre Provision in Warwickshire from December 2011. (verbal)
13. Love Food Hate Waste Regional Campaign (Verbal update)
14. Any other business

15. Future Meeting dates on Tuesdays at 2:00 p.m. Shire Hall

- 8 March 2011
- 14 June 2011
- 27 September 2011
- 6 December 2011
- 6 March 2012

JIM GRAHAM
Secretary of the Partnership
Shire Hall,
Warwick.

Membership of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership

North Warwickshire Borough Council

Councillor Tilly May (Councillor Stuart Swan - Substitute)

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Councillor Bill Sheppard (Substitute - none)

Rugby Borough Council

Councillor Dr Mark Williams (Councillor Ms C. A. Robins- Substitute)

Stratford-on-Avon District Council

Councillor Simon Jackson (Robert Weeks (Officer)).

Warwick District Council

Councillor Dave Shilton (Councillor N Vincent - Substitute)

Warwickshire County Council

Councillors Penny Bould, Alan Cockburn (Chair), Michael Doody, John Whitehouse and a vacancy.

**General Enquiries on these agenda papers should be made to Jean Hardwick of the County Council's Customers, Workforce and Governance Directorate, Shire Hall, Warwick CV34 4RR.
Telephone 01926 412476 E-mail jeanhardwick@warwickshire.gov.uk**

Enquiries relating to specific reports should be made to the officer mentioned in the report

WASTE COLLECTION SUMMARY WARWICKSHIRE COLLEGE

Current Situation

Historically Warwickshire College have used different waste contractors for various waste streams across Centres which resulted in limited recycling and lack of statistics.

With effect from September 2010 Biffa have been appointed as the cross College waste contractor, their services have been introduced at Pershore and new Rugby Centre from September and at other Centres as existing contracts are phased out

Biffa are providing DMR "Dry Mixed Recycling" which allows for the mixing in the same container of cardboard, office paper, newspapers, magazines, empty drink cans, empty plastic bottles, empty plastic sandwich wrap and other clean plastics. Traceability of volume by waste stream, by Centre and by date is also available on the Biffa web site to facilitate monitoring of volumes.

For external waste containment Biffa are providing both DMR and General waste bins in various sizes up to front end loaders "FEL".

Internally bins with appropriate signage will be provided in classrooms, staff rooms and general areas to facilitate the segregation of DMR from general waste.

Future & Current Issues

In early 2011 Biffa are introducing an Anaerobic Digestion plant "AD" for the processing of kitchen waste food for generation of energy, this will be assessed as an addition for refectory/kitchen waste. We currently cannot deal with this waste.

Glass bottles can be included with DMR with effect from 2011 but cannot be recycled at present.

Batteries and printer cartridges are collected for recycling but we would be open to a more effective collection service as it is not 'cross centre'

Other areas for future consideration :-

- Animal waste (bedding/dung) at Pershore
- Timber
- Bricks and mortar
- Metals

Warwickshire Waste Partnership - 2010

Joint Waste Committee

Report of the Strategic Director for Environment and Economy on behalf of the Officers Group

Summary

This report evaluates the advantages of becoming a Joint Waste Committee arrangement between all partners, or staying within its present format. The report asks the members of the Partnership to consider the options laid out to move the partnership forward and chose the option which is most likely to deliver the goals of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

Recommendation

That Members of the Partnership:

1. Consider the advantages and disadvantages of becoming a Joint Waste Committee.
2. Agree to advance partnership working to deliver the goals of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy either through.
 - (i) Becoming a Joint Waste Committee; or
 - (ii) Improving the current structure and working of the Partnership.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 At the Warwickshire Waste Partnership meeting in September 2010, Members asked for additional information on the advantages of becoming a Joint Waste Committee, over improving the more informal current working arrangements.
- 1.2 In 2007 Warwickshire Waste Partnership discussed becoming a Joint Waste Committee with an options appraisal report being presented. Issues were decided upon, such as the number of elected and non elected voting members, term of office, selection method and decision making. A Committee never came to fruition but greater partnership working between all Authorities in Warwickshire has meant the option still requires consideration.
- 1.3 Sub Regional working between Coventry CC, Solihull MBC and Warwickshire Authorities is also now progressing with some similar principles and aims for

greater joined up working on contracts and service provision while Authorities still retain their autonomy.

1.4 It is important in the current economic climate that the Warwickshire Waste Partnership is a driver to improve partnership working, as well as driving the Waste Strategy, pushing economic and performance benefits. This could be done through either.

- (i) A formal Joint Waste Committee (See section 3); or
- (ii) Refreshing and improving the current arrangements (See section 4).

2. Other Local Authorities

2.1 Most two tier authority areas operate various forms of Waste Partnerships. Some authorities, however, have moved to more formal arrangements for joined up service delivery. For example Somerset has a Waste Board managing recycling and waste services on behalf of all six authorities. Within their constitution, "Partner Authorities have each agreed and resolved that the board should discharge their respective statutory functions with respect to waste disposal, waste collection and recycling of waste". More details can be found at www.somersetwaste.gov.uk.

2.2 In addition, there are also a number of other Joint Waste Committees including Buckinghamshire, Kent, Thames Gateway, Greater Manchester and the West of England Joint Waste Management Committee. These Committees are public meetings and their minutes are published on their web sites.

2.3 The West of England Joint Waste Management Committee comprises of East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council and South Gloucestershire Council is also in operation "with the intention of facilitating the Authorities in working together to improve the quality and effectiveness of the discharge of their waste collection and disposal functions under Sections 45 to 51 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990".

3. Warwickshire Joint Waste Committee

3.1 For Warwickshire the question is now what would be the advantage of forming a Joint Waste Committee as opposed to improving the current structure and working of the Partnership, with an agreed business plan and programme of work. Members are being sent (electronically) a copy of the model report circulated at their last meeting in case they wish to refresh themselves as to the shape and purposes of the proposed joint committee.

3.2 The table below highlights a number of advantages of becoming a Joint Waste Committee and the advantages of staying as a partnership.

#	Advantages of a Joint Waste Committee	Advantages of staying as a Partnership
1.	An even greater level of joint working.	More flexibility to choose when joint working is appropriate.
2.	Overall joint Countywide targets for all to pool resources and work towards together.	Authorities retain responsibility for reaching their own targets.
3.	Greater emphasis on reducing overall waste which currently can conflict with the WCA/WDA structure i.e. WCA's receive recycling credits and have less incentive than the WDA to reduce overall waste	Authorities can focus on their own core functions i.e. collection authorities focus on collection and the disposal authority on disposal.
4.	Minutes and reports would need to be made public with meetings possibly also being open to the public which would increase openness and could increase the public's understanding of waste issues	Minutes and reports would remain closed from public viewing until after meetings take place, and meetings would remain in private, which would maintain confidentiality, and could lead to more frank discussion
5.	More flexible use of waste resources e.g. staff and funding can be used where they are most needed	Authorities keep all control of their resources to use within their own authority area.
6.	Cross border partnership working would make the best use of collection crews and rounds	
7.	Better use of economies of scale such as joint contracts or joint tenders for services	Authorities can choose when they want to participate in joint contracts and tenders and when they wish to do their own.
8.	Reduced officer time through reduced replication of work e.g. data recording, responding to enquiries for information and greater county wide promotional campaigns creating a strong joint identity.	Authorities retain their own education and communications campaigns and own identity.
9.	Authorities decide a framework or business plan for projects	Authorities retain their own business plan and projects.
10.	Each Council still remains in charge of its local service and is accountable to local residents.	Each Council still remains in charge of its local service and is accountable to local residents.
11.	Authorities decide what powers they wish to delegate.	

12.	Movement to more standardised collection systems to maximise promotional campaigns, make schemes easier for the public to understand and reduce costs.	Authorities retain their own collection systems and individuality.
13.	Greater decision making powers to ensure a consistent approach is taken by all.	Local decisions taken for local issues
14.	By working together, Warwickshire Joint Waste Committee could improve its image to partners/funders and be recognised as a lead provider of sustainable waste management services in the UK.	Authorities can retain their autonomy whilst increasing partnership working through the Waste Partnership and other forums.
15.	Warwickshire could speak with a single voice in dialogues at sub-regional and national level.	

3.3 To a large degree, this table sets out tendencies rather than absolutes. Items on the joint committee side of the table can often be achieved on the partnership side and vice versa. However, the alternative forms create a greater likelihood of one kind of outcome rather than another.

3.4 Experience with drafting the joint waste committee arrangements revealed that the greatest areas of anxiety were about being forced into contracts and other financial commitments and about keeping freedom to decide local waste collection arrangements. Addressing these anxieties meant that it would remain necessary for partner authorities to consent individually to many proposed decisions, taking away much of the dynamism and economies of a joint committee.

3.5 If partners did want to proceed with a joint committee, it may be best that the committee have no powers to enter contracts or other financial commitments. Joint working through contracts would still be possible but it would have to be achieved through “traditional” case by case agreements as at present. The joint committee would then be confined to formulating policy and co-ordinating and supervising an agreed programme of countywide actions. The joint committee would be a basic platform from which joint working could develop further at a time and speed of the partners’ choosing.

4. Improvements to Current Warwickshire Waste Partnership Arrangement

4.1 As an alternative to a Joint Waste Committee the Warwickshire Waste Partnership could focus on improving current partnership arrangements. The Partnership would be responsible for:-

- (i) Ensuring the joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy is relevant and fit for purpose
 - (ii) Ensuring the goals of the joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy are met
 - (iii) Setting, agreeing and monitoring a yearly business plan to meet the goals of the strategy approved by each authorities cabinet.
- 4.2 The yearly Business Plan would be the driver for greater partnership working. All partners would need to help produce, agree and implement the plan. This business plan will be the basis of the work of the Partnership, enabling it to focus on its goals and achievements. The business plan would need to be approved before April, and cover a 12 month period, with work streams being carried out by core working groups or task and finish groups where necessary.
- 4.3 To best ensure that the Business Plan can be implemented, a reorganisation of waste groups across the county with inclusion of the Waste Strategy Implementation Board would be recommended (see **Appendix A** section x). Use of three core working groups for strategy, communications and operations to be supplemented by task and finish groups where necessary. These groups would decide the frequency and location of meetings as well as linking in with sub regional working in the most efficient ways possible
- 4.4 It is important, however, that any reorganisation does not result in duplication and unneeded meetings. The Partnership can also investigate the use of teleconferencing where appropriate.
- 4.5 A draft business plan for 2011/12 can be seen in **Appendix A**. If the partnership wishes to follow this route to improved partnership working then further discussion regarding the Business Plan will be needed.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 It may help Members to look at the Partnership Business Plan attached as Appendix A and at the paper circulated at their last meeting about the Sub-Regional Working Project and consider whether a joint committee or a partnership is the best mechanism for dealing with the challenges and opportunities described there.
- 5.2 There is no doubt that partnership working between authorities in Warwickshire is growing all the time with greater improvements being made for the benefit of all. If improved levels of recycling are to be achieved in the current economic climate, it is vital that this continues to be built upon. This could potentially include movement towards more shared working practices and clustered standardised collection systems for collective benefit where possible.
- 5.3 Sub regional working as well as partnership working across the county is crucial in improving economies of scale and improving services. It is important these opportunities be included in any future workings of the partnership.
- 5.4 With the current changes affecting national and local government it may be prudent to further improve Partnership working in waste both within

Warwickshire and sub-regionally. The Warwickshire Waste Partnership is uniquely placed to move this agenda for all the authorities in Warwickshire.

Enquiries: about this report should be made to Glenn Fleet, Group Manager – Waste Management, e-mail glennfleet@warwickshire.gov.uk or Kitran Eastman, Waste Partnership and Strategy Manager on 01926 41 8064, e-mail kitraneastman@warwickshire.gov.uk.

Background Papers

Draft 2010/11 Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan

PAUL GALLAND
Strategic Director for Environment and Economy
Shire Hall
Warwick

11 November 2010

Warwickshire Waste Partnership

Joint Committee

Model Report

RECOMMENDATION

That [the Executive]:

- (1) agrees to the establishment of a joint committee and the other arrangements for the discharge of waste management functions, including the delegations of executive functions to and the standing orders of the committee, contained in Appendix A to this report;
- (2) appoints the [member of the Executive with responsibility for waste management functions] to the committee and [another member of the Executive] as his or her substitute;
- (3) authorises the [member of the Executive with responsibility for waste management functions] or his or her substitute to give a written indication of support for a Part B Decisions in accordance with Clause 4.12 of the Partnership Agreement and Standing Order 2.3;
- [(4) approves the Budget and Business Plan for 2010/11 in Appendix B to this report;]
- [(5) recommends that Council agree to those arrangements (including authority to signify agreement to Part B decisions in writing) so far as they relate to the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy.]]
- [(6) authorises the [relevant officer] to make the necessary consequential changes to the Constitution of the Council.]

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Warwickshire Waste Partnership was created in 1998 as an informal Member forum to help formulate and integrate waste management strategy. It meets in private, although its minutes and most reports are subsequently made public.
- 1.2 The Partnership possesses no decision-making powers. If action is required, or a policy needs to be approved, the Partnership must make a proposal requiring adoption by each of the constituent authorities concerned.
- 1.3 The Partnership has worked well so far. It has brought both elected members and officers into closer working relationships and assisted the development of common policy positions such as the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy. However, in 2007 the Partnership began exploring the possibility of a more formal relationship which would allow it to develop a more ambitious vision of joint working.

- 1.4 The vehicle for joint working preferred by the Partnership was a joint committee and by early 2008 each of the constituent authorities had resolved to give in principle support to outline proposals. Since then, officers have worked on a detailed agreement including a set of standing orders for the joint committee. Support for the principle of a joint committee has been sustained despite the political changes seen in that period.
- 1.5 On 21st September 2010, the Partnership recommended that its constituent authorities agree to the detailed arrangements contained in Appendix B. This report seeks that agreement. If agreement is given, the aim is to have the first meeting of the joint committee in [date].
- 1.6 [This report also seeks approval to a Budget and a Business Plan for the remainder of 2010/11 to which this authority will contribute [£]. The proposed Budget and Business Plan is Appendix C to this report. If the joint committee is established as proposed, reports will be brought in [date] seeking approval for a Budget and a Business Plan for 2011/12.

2.0 The Justification for a Joint Committee

- 2.1 There is no legal obligation to create a joint committee. It is legally possible for the Warwickshire Waste Partnership to continue as a “talking shop” which can only recommend and request decisions from its constituent authorities. However, it is cumbersome and costly for all decisions to be made up to six times in each of the constituent authorities and such arrangements do not encourage the trust and ambition necessary for step change in joint working.
- 2.2 The Partnership recognised that closer partnership offered the following potential benefits in meeting the challenges facing waste disposal and waste collection authorities:
- economies of scale and integration
 - decisive strategic leadership
 - a single authoritative voice
 - consistency in provision and message
 - sharing of risk and reward
 - a dedicated executive capacity
 - increased trust and understanding
 - attractiveness to funding bodies.
- 2.3 Both the Government and the Audit Commission have encouraged improved strategic working through mechanisms such as joint committees. Although infrastructure projects will be the subject of freestanding legal agreements, the existence of a joint committee can help to give the confidence necessary for the large investments required for new facilities. This is reflected in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the County Council and all of the Warwickshire districts and boroughs in [date].
- 2.4 This Memorandum of Understanding was seen by the Government as essential if it was to commit funding to the W2R and Project Transform proposals. It pledged the signatories to continued and improved joint working to be managed through the Warwickshire Waste Partnership. Whilst the Memorandum does not in terms require that the Partnership take the specific form of a joint committee, the ability of a joint committee to agree policies and

take executive decisions would equip the Partnership to perform the role envisaged in the Memorandum.

- 2.5 The Partnership tested the option of joint committee against other options including a joint waste authority. A joint waste authority is a body created by Ministerial order with the power to set a precept and the founding authorities retain no veto or other control over the use of the powers delegated to it. This would represent a bridge too far. By contrast, the joint committee is considered to be the “Goldilocks” option between the status quo and a joint waste authority.
- 2.6 The decisive considerations in favour of a joint committee were as follows:
- it is a flexible mechanism which allows gradual development at a pace determined by the constituent authorities
 - the delegation of carefully defined powers facilitates expedited and streamlined decision-making
 - it employs familiar and relatively low cost procedures with minimal additional bureaucracy
 - it is open and democratically accountable
 - the support provided by the lead authority creates the nucleus of dedicated and unified delivery capability
 - it meets the expectations of Government and other stakeholders and funding bodies
 - it represents an important psychological and cultural commitment to the principles of partnership
 - it preserves the identity and basic responsibilities of the constituent authorities.

3.0 An Overview of the Arrangements

- 3.1 The detailed arrangements are in Appendix A. They comprise two linked documents.
- 3.2 The first document is the Partnership Agreement, which is a legally binding agreement between all the partner authorities. The Partnership Agreement sets out the practical arrangements necessary to support the joint committee, such as contributions to its budget and appointing a Lead Partner to implement decisions of the joint committee, as well as normal contractual provisions such termination and resignation.
- 3.3 The second document is the Constitution of the joint committee. This contains standing orders which set out rather standard procedures for membership, voting, chairing, etc. as well as the delegations and objectives of the joint committee.
- 3.4 The joint committee would not be able to alter or depart from the Partnership Agreement and its Constitution. Any alteration or departure would require the express approval of the constituent authorities. However, the joint committee would be allowed to supplement its standing orders with a Protocol dealing with more minor procedural matters. At the end of Appendix A is a list of the kinds of matters with which a Protocol might deal.
- 3.5 The key features of the arrangements are as follows:

- each authority will have one member with one vote
- there is a Core Budget to cover basic running costs
- the County Council pays 50% of the Core Budget and the other authorities pay 10% each
- any additional spending is funded from a Projects Budget with financial contributions agreed on a case by case basis
- neither the Core Budget nor the Projects Budget is available unless it has been approved by every authority each year
- each authority would also be asked to approve a Business Plan each year
- the committee will have the power to agree countywide waste policies (including the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy) but only with unanimous support from its members
- the committee will act as a forum for the exchange of information and views and formulating recommendations for action
- the committee can undertake other initiatives and projects provided that the constituent authorities approve the funding and any contracts
- one of the authorities will act as a “Lead Partner” to provide general practical support to the joint committee and to implement projects
- a Lead Partner may hold money and other assets and enter contracts and grant agreements on behalf of the joint committee
- the joint committee would be called the Warwickshire Waste Partnership.

3.6 The joint committee would be given a general delegation of such powers as are necessary to perform its allotted responsibilities. Although the terms of the delegation are wide, the interests of each constituent authority are protected through a series of safeguards:

- the joint committee can use its powers only to achieve the Objectives set out in Annex 1 to the Constitution
- certain types of decision listed in Part B of Annex 2 to the Constitution can only be made and implemented with unanimous support from the members of the committee
- expenditure is limited to what is in an approved Budget
- no authority can be committed to a contract without its specific agreement
- the committee cannot change waste collection arrangements in any district or borough
- serious disputes can be referred to a joint meeting of the committee and the Leaders and Chief Executives of its constituent authorities
- an authority can resign on six months’ notice to expire the following 1st April
- the authorities can agree to terminate the joint committee entirely at any time.

3.7 These safeguards ensure that the joint committee cannot become a runaway train. In effect, each constituent authority has its hand on the brake. However, the arrangements are designed to be flexible so that the constituent authorities can go at whatever speed is comfortable for them. At the outset, the Core Budget will be only £7,400 (at 2010/11 prices) and there is no Project Budget. However, the joint committee can gradually build its role, with the consent of the constituent authorities, as opportunities for joint working are identified and confidence in the arrangements grows.

- 3.8 The remainder of this report highlights and gives further explanation of some specific aspects of the arrangements. Where changes have been made from the original proposals given in principle approval by this authority in [date] these are identified.

4.0 Membership and Decision-Making

- 4.1 Each constituent authority must appoint its Portfolioholder with responsibilities for waste to the joint committee, together with a substitute who must also be from its Executive. The joint committee would meet quarterly and an Officer Strategy Group would also have regular meetings.
- 4.2 It was originally proposed that the joint committee would be able to appoint non-voting co-opted members. On further investigation, that is not technically possible. Instead, the joint committee would recommend that the Lead Partner appoint a specified co-opted member.
- 4.3 It was also originally proposed that the County Council representative would chair the joint committee. Instead, it is now proposed that the joint committee elect its Chair at the start of each year in the usual manner. The Chair would have a casting vote.
- 4.4 It was also originally proposed that ordinary decisions would require a two-thirds majority and that certain decisions (called “Part B Decisions”) would require unanimity. On further investigation, it has been concluded that the relevant legislation requires that joint committee decisions be made by a simple majority. Therefore, all decisions will be made by a simple majority, which with six members is the same as a two thirds majority. However, for all practical purposes, Part B Decisions will still require unanimous support. This is because delegations to the committee are subject to a limitation that the powers to make Part B Decisions are not available unless all members of the committee have indicated their support either by voting or by written notice. To back this up, the Partnership Agreement provides that none of the constituent authorities can implement or be required to finance or comply with a Part B Decision which does not have such unanimous support.

5.0 The Lead Partner

- 5.1 The joint committee is not a legal entity in the same way as a local authority and thus it cannot own property, employ staff, have a bank account and enter contracts. Therefore, one of the constituent authorities must carry out these functions on its behalf as the “Lead Partner”.
- 5.2 At the outset, the County Council will act as the Lead Partner to ensure that the joint committee has the professional and administrative support that it needs. The Core Budget will cover part of the cost to the County Council. However, the arrangements allow for any of the other constituent authorities to take over some or all of the functions of the Lead Partner either generally or in relation to some specific project.
- 5.3 At the time of the original proposals, it was envisaged that a Partnership Manager might be appointed. Whilst that cannot be ruled out for the long term future, it is not a realistic possibility now.

- 5.4 Officers of all the constituent authorities will contribute their time and expertise to decision-making by the joint committee, the development of its policies and the delivery of specific projects. Where some project would require a significant amount of work for officers of an authority outside the normal scope of their responsibilities, the other authorities involved in that project could agree to contribute towards the cost. However, no authority could be forced to contribute to such costs because an authority cannot be obliged to contribute funding which is not in a Budget which it has approved.

6.0 Budgets and Contracts

- 6.1 The constituent authorities will be asked to approve a three year rolling Budget and Business Plan each year. The Budget would be split into a Core Budget and a Projects Budget.
- 6.2 The Core Budget is a contribution towards the basic running costs of the joint committee and the full year cost in 2010/11 would have been £7400. The Core Budget is funded 50% by the County Council and 10% by each of the districts and boroughs. The contributions are paid directly to the Lead Partner.
- 6.3 The Projects Budget would cover any specific initiative which the constituent authorities, or some of them, have agreed to fund. There is currently no Projects Budget. However, in future years the Projects Budget might include initiatives such as an education campaign, a research study, preparing a funding bid, joint purchasing of supplies or even establishing a new facility or service. The Projects Budget would indicate what financial contributions would be required from the authorities participating in each initiative. It is not possible to lay down some general formula for how much each authority contributes. All these decisions are matters for the authorities to decide on a case by case basis.
- 6.4 When approving Budgets, the constituent authorities might agree to block funding which leaves the joint committee with discretion as to how exactly it is used or they might be precise about a particular project. It is quite likely that projects that involve substantial legal and financial commitments will also be the subject of separate legal agreements between the authorities which set out rights, risks and liabilities in more detail than is possible in general purpose arrangements such as those now proposed.
- 6.5 If the joint committee incurs expenditure which is not in an approved Budget, it cannot require any of the constituent authorities to contribute to the cost unless it is "urgent expenditure" or payable under an indemnity or is part of the settlement necessary when a partner resigns or the joint committee is terminated.
- 6.6 Urgent expenditure is "expenditure which the Lead Partner (following such consultation with other Partners as is practicable in the circumstances) reasonably considers it necessary to incur before variations to the approved Budget can be agreed in order to protect the interests of the Partnership or to ensure the legality and propriety of its actions."
- 6.7 An indemnity might arise if, for example, the Lead Partner delivering a project finds itself being sued by some third party and has to defend itself. In such circumstances, the other authorities participating in that project might be

called upon to make a fair and reasonable contribution to the legal costs (so long as the Lead Partner has not been guilty of some negligence or wrongdoing). This kind of indemnity arrangement is standard in contracts which require one party to act on behalf of tohers.

- 6.8 Whilst a project which is in the Projects Budget will be overseen by the joint committee, there is no legal restriction stopping constituent authorities from pursuing a joint project entirely outside the framework of the joint committee (so long as the project is consistent with the general Objectives in Annex 1 to the Constitution).
- 6.9 The joint committee might also bid for grant funding from a source such as the Government. Such an initiative would not, strictly speaking, have to be included in an approved Budget in advance if no financial contribution is required from constituent authorities. This gives the joint committee some valuable flexibility to respond to external funding opportunities arising at short notice. However, any such initiative is subject to the fundamental rule that no contractual commitment can be made on behalf of an authority without its consent. Thus the joint committee could not appoint an authority as the accountable body, or make delivery promises, or accept clawback liabilities, on behalf of an authority without its consent.

7.0 Scrutiny

- 7.1 The Partnership does not recommend the creation of a joint scrutiny body at this stage but the arrangements promise a review of this issue in the light of experience. However, the joint committee will be subject to the same rules that apply to local authority committees about openness. Also, the scrutiny mechanisms in each constituent authority will apply to decisions such as approving the Budget and Business Plan each year, the annual performance report and accounts supplied to each authority and the performance of the Portfolioholder appointed to the joint committee

8.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

- 8.1 The Warwickshire Waste Partnership recommends a statutory joint committee as an important step towards meeting the challenges faced by all the waste authorities in the county. Accordingly, approval is now sought for the detailed arrangements with the aim of the first meeting taking place in [date].

Warwickshire Waste Partnership

*Working together for a
more sustainable future*

Business Plan 2011/12

*1st Draft
November 2010*



Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan 2011

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Glossary of terms

Commercial Waste	Waste classed as arising from non household sources according to the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992
Composting	An aerobic (in the presence of air) biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste, are converted into a stable material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
Composting (in vessel)	Shredded waste is placed inside a container through which air is forced. This method allows good control of temperature, moisture and aeration leading to rapid composting although it will need a period of outdoor maturation. Kitchen waste can only be composted in vessel.
Composting (Windrow)	Shredded waste is placed in elongated heaps, called windrows, normally outdoors. The windrows are turned mechanically periodically to aerate the composting waste. The process takes at least 16 weeks, at the end of which the compost represents about half the weight of the input material
EfW	Energy from Waste
Household Waste	Waste classed as arising from household sources according to the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 Covers: waste from household collections, street sweeping, bulky waste collections, hazardous household waste collections, litter collections, separate garden waste collections, waste from Civic Amenity Sites and waste collected separately for recycling/composting schemes
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre - A facility provided by the Local Authority that is accessible to local residents for the deposit of household waste that is not collected by the normal household waste collection round.
Incineration	Sometimes known as mass-burn incineration, is the controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume or its toxicity. Can include energy recovery to produce heat or power. Ash residues still tend to be disposed of to landfill
Industrial Waste	Waste from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry
Inert Waste	Waste which, when deposited into a landfill site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformation
Landfill Sites	Land in which waste is deposited
Landfill Tax	A levy on landfill site operators with the explicit environmental objective of reducing the UK's reliance on landfill as a means of disposal. The level of the tax is £48 a tonne during 2010/11 and rises each year. A lower rate of £2.50/tonne applies to waste which is inactive.
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme - The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme introduces significant and innovative changes in waste policy and practice for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill.

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Municipal Waste	Any waste controlled or directed by a Waste Collection Authority or a Waste Disposal Authority
PPE	Personal protective equipment
Recycling	The segregation, collection and reprocessing of waste materials into the same products or different ones
Residual Waste	The elements of the waste stream that remains after recycling or compostable materials have been separated or removed
Re-Use	Can be practised by the commercial sector with the use of products designed to be used a number of times, such as re-usable packaging. Householders can purchase products that use refillable containers, or re-use plastic bags
Trade Waste	Waste classed as arising from non household sources according to the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992
Transfer Station	A facility where deposited bulked up and transported to a disposal or reprocessing point
Waste Hierarchy	Suggests that: the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated - <i>waste reduction</i> ; where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or different purposes – <i>re-use</i> ; failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through <i>recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste</i> , only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be <i>disposed</i>
Waste Minimisation	Action to prevent waste being produced in order to minimise or reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal. Minimising waste saves on collection and disposal costs and helps to reduce the demand for raw materials
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WCC	Warwickshire County Council
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WDF	WasteDataFlow
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Executive Summary

The Warwickshire Waste Partnership (the Partnership) is the group of Councils in Warwickshire that collect and dispose of the County's municipal waste. The Partnership comprises of all five District and Borough Councils (Waste Collection Authorities) as well as the County Council (Waste Disposal Authority). The vision of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership is to:

1. To manage Warwickshire waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
2. To respect the limits of our environment - using only our fair share of the earth's resources and sustaining Warwickshire legacy for generations to come
3. To embed the principles of the Waste Hierarchy into every day life in Warwickshire
4. To provide high quality waste service fit for the 21st Century to all our residents

To achieve this vision the partnership has set short and medium term objectives. The key medium term objectives for the partnership to be achieved 2015 are to:

1. Reduce the amount of municipal waste produced in Warwickshire to 500 kg per head. With no more than 200 kg per head of residual waste
2. Recycle and compost and reuse 60% of our municipal waste by 2015
3. To increase recycling by all Partners to a minimum of 40%
4. Give Warwickshire an effective voice in dialogue with Government and other agencies with the capacity to influence sustainable waste management.

The Partnership will support these objectives through, but not be limited to the following options:

- Promoting awareness and behavioural change to increase capture rates and quality
- Use new methods for communications
- Landfill avoidance such as home composting and reuse shops at HWRCs
- Investigation into food waste collection for NBBC and NWBC
- Kerbside recycling collections
- Considering Alternate Weekly Collections of residual waste where appropriate
- Improved HWRC facilities
- Increasing range of materials collected via HWRC's and scheme to reduce recyclables being put into the residual waste stream

The short term objectives for 2011/12 are to:

1. Update the Strategy following the release of the updated guidance from government
2. To assess the best way to monitor the sustainability of Warwickshire municipal waste management
3. Review the Partnerships position of the delivery of recycling and waste collections, and road map its future delivery
4. To work sub-regionally to improve values for money on joint procurement either as a whole partnership or in clusters
5. Reduce the amount of municipal waste produced in Warwickshire to 530 kg per head. With no more than 265 kg per head of residual waste

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The Partnership will use the 2010/11 Business plan to as the main source of reference for elected members, officers, stakeholders and others interested in the work of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership. Once all Partners have endorsed the Business Plan through their Cabinets the Partnership will monitor its progress and achievements.

To achieve the targets laid out above action plans may need to be developed. Each target will be allocated a "Member Champion", who will help to guide and monitor achievements against the target along side the Lead Officer. The Partnership will also require individual officers or the relevant the officers working group to provide regular monitoring reports to the Partnership, as well as potentially provide individual authorities scrutiny committees with reports as and when requested.

Updates and reports on each target will be reported at the Partnership meetings through the year.

Section A - Background

1. Our Vision

The vision of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership is to:

- ☆ To manage Warwickshire waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
- ☆ To respect the limits of our environment, using only our fair share of the earth's resources and sustaining Warwickshire legacy for generations to come
- ☆ To embed the principles of the Waste Hierarchy into every day life in Warwickshire
- ☆ To provide high quality waste service fit for the 21st Century to all our residents

1.1 The Warwickshire Waste Partnership

The Warwickshire Waste Partnership (the Partnership) is the group of Councils in Warwickshire that collect and dispose of the County's municipal waste. The Partnership comprises of all five District and Borough Councils (Waste Collection Authorities) as well as the County Council (Waste Disposal Authority).

In 2005 the Partnership adopted the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Warwickshire (the Strategy). This document is underpinned by a vision to work together to minimise the amount of waste generated and manage what is produced in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable. The Strategy sets out the strategic framework for the management of municipal waste and confirms the local authority's commitment to working together. The first review of the Strategy was planned for 2010 but due to a delay in government guidance has been rescheduled for 2011. The review will address developments in legislation, policy and market forces and take account of the improvements in performance achieved by the partner authorities over the past five years.

The Partnership has seen Warwickshire's recycling rate increase significantly over the past five years. The resulting improvements have resulted in levels of recycling and composting performance that range between 27% and 60% across the Partnership.

Waste continues to be one of the most challenging areas facing local government today. Although Warwickshire has surpassed the Government's 40% recycling targets in 2009/10 by recycling, composting and reusing over 48% of household waste there is still much work for the Partnership to do.

3.3.1 Partnership Members

The partner authorities are:

- North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC)
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (NBBC)
- Rugby Borough Council (RBC)
- Stratford District Council (SDC)
- Warwickshire County Council (WCC)
- Warwick District Council (WDC)

The District and Borough Councils are Waste Collection Authorities (WCA's) and the County Council is a Waste Disposal Authority (WDA).

The Partnership is made up of elected Members and Officers from all of these authorities. The group was established in 1998, when it was known as the Warwickshire Waste Forum. It was set-up to forge closer working relationships between the County and District/Borough Councils, particularly with respect to developing the joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

In 2005, the Warwickshire Waste Forum became the Warwickshire Waste Partnership, with a formal Memorandum of Understanding being adopted to promote closer Partnership Working between the Authorities.

1.2 Warwickshire Waste Partnership Objectives

The Partnership has both short and medium term objective to reach its visions.

1.2.1 Medium Term Objectives 2011 – 2015

The key medium term objectives for the partnership to be achieved 2015 are to:

- ☞ Reduce the amount of municipal waste produced in Warwickshire to 500 kg per head. With no more than 200 kg per head of residual waste
- ☞ Recycle and compost and reuse 60% of our municipal waste by 2015
- ☞ To increase recycling by all Partners to a minimum of 40%
- ☞ Give Warwickshire an effective voice in dialogue with Government and other agencies with the capacity to influence sustainable waste management.

The Partnership will support these objectives through, but not be limited to the following options:

- ☞ Promoting awareness and behavioural change to increase capture rates and quality
- ☞ Use new methods for communications

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- ☞ Landfill avoidance such as home composting and reuse shops at HWRCs
- ☞ Investigation into food waste collection for NBBC and NWBC
- ☞ Kerbside recycling collections
- ☞ Considering Alternate Weekly Collections of residual waste where appropriate
- ☞ Improved HWRC facilities
- ☞ Increasing range of materials collected via HWRC's and scheme to reduce recyclables being put into the residual waste stream

1.2.2 Short Term Objects 2011/ 2012

The short term objectives for 2011/12 are to:

- ☞ Update the Strategy following the release of the updated guidance from government
- ☞ To assess the best way to monitor the sustainability of Warwickshire municipal waste management
- ☞ Review the Partnerships position of the delivery of recycling and waste collections, and road map its future delivery
- ☞ To work sub-regionally to improve values for money on joint procurement either as a whole partnership or in clusters
- ☞ Reduce the amount of municipal waste produced in Warwickshire to 530 kg per head. With no more than 265 kg per head of residual waste

More details on how these will be achieved can be found in section B and C of this document.

1.2.3 Authority Targets 2011/ 2012

As well as those where working in Partnership is required, each Partner also has targets and goals which they are working towards. Although these are individual targets and goals, knowledge and help may sometimes be needed from other Partners or the Partnership as a whole. The tables below set out these targets and goals and their timescales.

Table 1 (below) – NBBC Goals and Targets for 2011/12

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council		
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>

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Table 2 (below) – NWBC Goals and Targets for 2011/12

North Warwickshire Borough Council		
Recycling	Revised Kerbside Recycling - Service to include plastics and cardboard recycling – Continued promotion of the service	2010/11
Recycling	Participation survey (2 nd part)	2011
Route Optimisation	Study of collection rounds to ensure optimal routing. Appraisal of alternative collection schemes via route optimisation modelling.	2011

Table 3 (below) – RBC Goals and Targets for 2011/12

Rugby Borough Council		
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>

Table 4 (below) – SDC Goals and Targets for 2011/12

Stratford District Council		
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>

Table 5 (below) – WCC Goals and Targets for 2011/12

Warwickshire County Council		
HWRCs	To successfully bring 6 HWRCs in-house and procure a recyclables framework	1 st December 2011
Street Sweepings	To successfully procure a facility to recycle street sweepings	December 2011

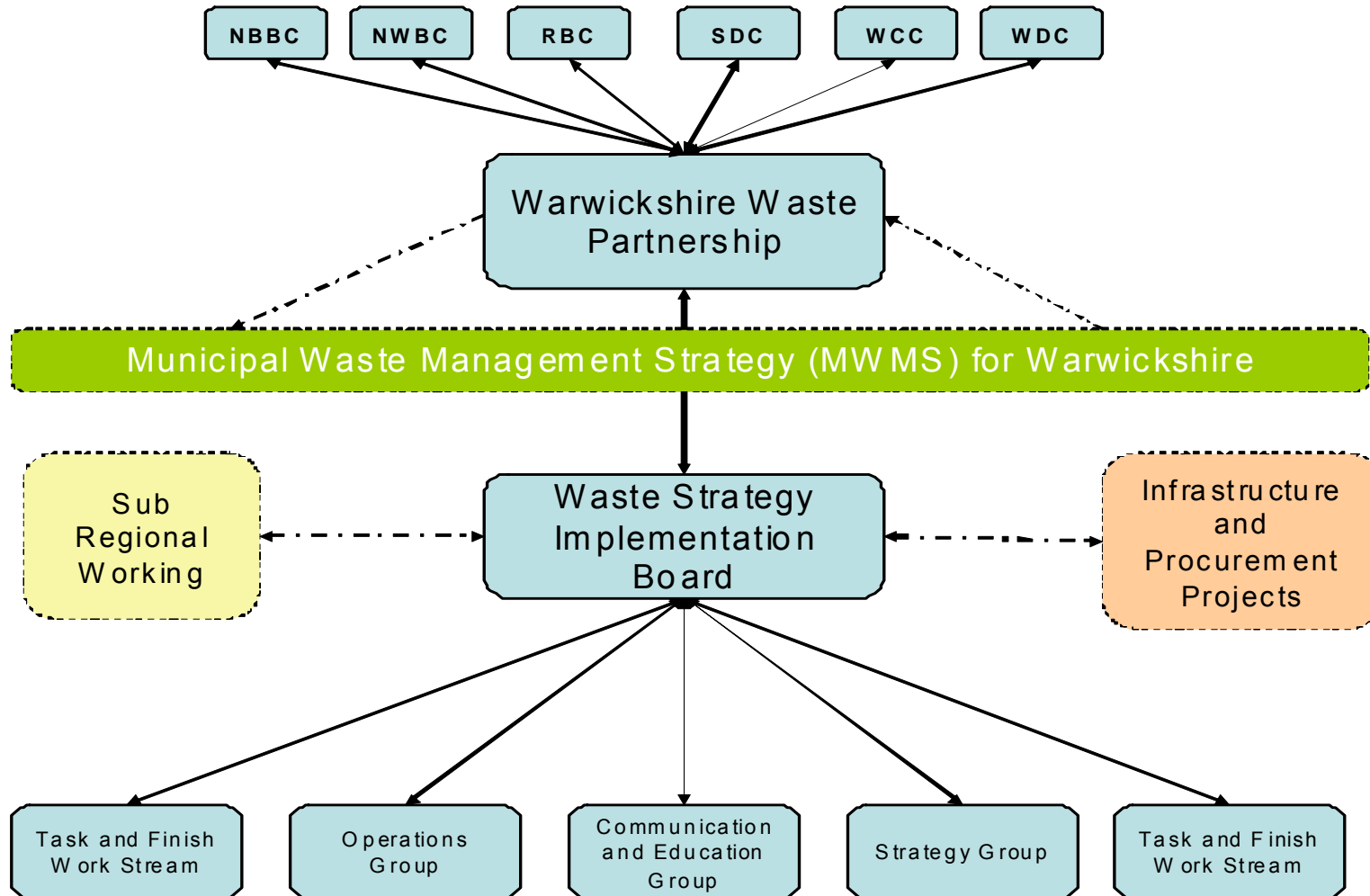
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Lower House Farm	To successfully procure a design and build contract for the Lower House Farm HWRC and Transfer Station, and commence building	March 2011
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Table 6 (below) – WDC Goals and Targets for 2011/12

Warwick District Council		
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>
<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>	<i>To be completed</i>

1.3 Partnership Structure



2. The Role of the Business Plan

So why does the Warwickshire Waste Partnership need a business plan?

2.1 Purpose of the Business Plan

This Business Plan will provide an understanding of how the principles of the Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy will be translated into action plans to achieve the goals sought by the Partnership. The Business Plan sets the direction and provides the overarching management tool to facilitate budgeting, resource allocation, communication strategy, staffing, marketing and performance monitoring.

2.2 Role of the Business Plan

This Business Plan will be the main source of reference for elected members, officers, stakeholders and others interested in the work of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership.

The Business Plan mainly covers in detail the financial years 2010/11, however, it also outlines goals for 2011/12 to 2014/15. Once all Partners have endorsed the Business Plan through their Cabinets the Partnership will monitor its progress and achievements.

2.3 Time Table

The Waste Strategy and Partnership Manager (Warwickshire County Council) will be responsible for co-ordinating the Business Plan on behalf of the Partnership on an annual basis. Table 7 below outlines the timescales for the Business Plan.

Table 7 (below) – Timescale for the drafting, endorsing and monitoring the Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan

Date	Task/Action	Who
7 th December 2010	Draft of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan presented and discussed at Warwickshire Waste Partnership	Warwickshire Waste Partnership
December 2010	Updates made to draft business plan. Copies circulated for final comment.	Waste Strategy and Partnership Manager
January to March 2011	Agreement sort to endorse Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan from all Partner's Cabinets/Executives	All Partners
8 th March 2011	Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan endorsed at Warwickshire Waste Partnership meeting	Warwickshire Waste Partnership
2 nd April 2011	Work starts on work streams highlighted in the Business Plan	All Partners
14 th June 2011	Update on implementation of the Business Plan and performance monitoring	Warwickshire Waste Partnership

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27 th September 2011	First discussion on 2012/13 targets and objectives	Warwickshire Waste Partnership
	Update on implementation of the Business Plan and performance monitoring	
6 th December 2011	Draft of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan 2011/12 presented and discussed at Warwickshire Waste Partnership	Warwickshire Waste Partnership
	Update on implementation of the Business Plan and performance monitoring	
December 2011	Updates made to draft business plan. Copies circulated for final comment.	Waste Strategy and Partnership Manager
December 2011 to March 2012	Agreement sort to endorse Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan from all Partner's Cabinets/Executives	All Partners
6 th March 2012	Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan endorsed at Warwickshire Waste Partnership meeting	Warwickshire Waste Partnership
	Update on implementation of the Business Plan and performance monitoring	

3. Background on current waste management arrangements within Warwickshire

Waste dealt with by members of the Partnership falls in to two main categories

- ☉ **Household Waste** – This includes waste from household kerbside i.e recycling, composting and residual waste, street sweeping, bulky waste collections, hazardous household waste collections, litter collections, and waste from HWRCs and local recycling centres (bring sites)
- ☉ **Municipal Waste** - This includes all household waste, as well as, any other collected directed by a Waste Collection Authority or a Waste Disposal Authority such as trade waste, and inert waste i.e. rubble and hardcore,

For the propose of this Business Plan waste referred to is Municipal unless otherwise stated.

3.2 Total Waste Arisings

Over the last 50 years waste production has growth significantly. Over the last three years, however, total municipal waste in Warwickshire has started to fall. In 2008/9 there was a 7,326 tonne fall in total municipal waste, this continued in 2009/10 with a 4,385 tonne fall, despite a growth in the population in Warwickshire.

The figures in the tables below set out the levels of waste arising in Warwickshire in 2009/10.

Table 8 (below) - Total municipal waste arisings in Warwickshire (2009/10)

	NBBC	NWBC	RBC	SDC	WDC	WCC	TOTAL
Residual	36,596	26,045	19,529	21,711	25,092	31,403	152,271
Composting	8,738	5,116	9,711	16,487	13,432	11,622	65,106
Recycling	8,925	2,994	10,575	14,272	10,963	16,076	63,845
Reuse	0	0	3.4	0	0	2,732	2,735
TOTAL	54,259	34,156	39,818	52,468	49,486	57,774	292,602

* Other technologies refers to residual waste which has been disposed by Incineration (with or without energy recovery), made into Refuse Derived Fuel, or tyre repossessing

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Table 9 (below) – kg of municipal waste per head in Warwickshire (2009/10)

	NBBC	NWBC	RBC	SDC	WDC	WCC	TOTAL
<i>Population</i>	121,200	62,200	91,000	117,800	134,600	526,700	526,700
Residual	302	419	215	184	186	60	289
Composting	72	82	107	140	100	22	135
Recycling	74	48	116	121	81	31	134
Reuse (Inc. reused inerts)	0	0	0.03	0	0	5	5
TOTAL	448	549	438	445	368	117	539

* Other technologies refers to residual waste which has been disposed by Incineration (with or without energy recovery), made into Refuse Derived Fuel

3.3 Waste Collection Authority (WCA) Kerbside collection systems

3.3.1 Household Waste Collections

All the District and Borough Councils in Warwickshire provide kerbside collections of recyclables, compostables and residual waste. With in this, however, there are variation in the materials collected, method of collection and the frequency of collections. These are due to a variety of reasons including local needs, political views and times at which new schemes were introduced. The difference in collection policies has lead to a variation in recycling and composting performance and possibly also a variation in waste arisings (see table 3, above). Table 4 below sets out some of the key areas of the method of collecting household waste across the partnership.

Table 10: Kerbside Residual waste collection arrangements

		NBBC	NWBC	RBC	SDC	WDC
Residual Waste	Standard Bin Size	240 Litre	240 Litre	240 Litre	240 Litre	180 Litre
	Collection Frequency	Weekly	Weekly	Fortnightly	Fortnightly	Fortnightly
	No Side Waste Policy?	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>	YES	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	No. of properties on communal bin collections	8%	5%	1,895	<i>Awaiting info</i>	6%
	No. of properties on sack collections	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>	70	<i>Awaiting info</i>	6,000

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Table 11: Kerbside Recycling waste collection arrangements

		NBBC	NWBC	RBC	SDC	WDC
Recycling	Standard Bin Size	-	-	240 Litre	240 Litre	-
	Standard Box Size	35 Litre	55 Litre	-	-	55 Litre
	Reusable sacks used as standard ?	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Method of collection	Kerbside Sort	Kerbside Sort	Co-Mingled	Co-Mingled	Kerbside Sort
	Collection Frequency	Weekly	Fortnightly	Fortnightly	Fortnightly	Fortnightly
	Materials Collected					
	Paper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Cardboard	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Mixed Ridged Plastics	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
	Just Plastic Bottles	-	-	-	-	✓
	Cans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Glass	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Textiles	✓	✓	-	-	✓
	Drink cartons	-	-	✓	✓	-
	Aerosols	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Aluminium Foil/containers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Batteries	✓	-	-	-	✓
	Engine Oil	✓	-	-	-	✓
	Collection Vehicle	<i>Awaiting info</i>	Stillage	RCV	RCV	Stillage
	% of properties with collection	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>	98%	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>

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Table 12: Kerbside Recycling waste collection arrangements

		NBBC	NWBC	RBC	SDC	WDC
Composting	Standard Bin Size	240 Litre	240 Litre	240 Litre	240 Litre	240 Litre
	Collection Frequency	Fortnightly	Fortnightly	Fortnightly	Fortnightly	Fortnightly
	Number of bins allowed	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>	2	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	Charge for extra bins?	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>	No	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	Materials Collected					
	Garden Waste	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Food Waste	-	-	✓	✓	✓
	Collection Vehicle	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>	RVC	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	% of properties with collection	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>	92%	<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>

3.3.2 Trade Waste Collections

Residual trade waste is collected by three of the collection authorities;

- ☞ North Warwickshire Borough Council
- ☞ Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
- ☞ Rugby Borough Council

In addition trade recycling is also offered by Rugby Borough Council. Current 80 commercial customers have taken advantage of this service

In Stratford and Warwick, businesses have to make their own arrangements with private waste contractors to have their waste removed.

3.4 Waste Collection Authority (WCA) Bring Sites

All waste collection authorities in Warwickshire maintain a bring bank network. These vary in size depend on the kerbside collections. Today bring sites make up a much small portion of the WCAs recycling rate than 5 years ago. There are currently 126 bring scheme sites located across Warwickshire, e.g. at supermarkets, car parks and shopping centres. In 2009 all Rugby Brought Councils site became co-mingled. Table 13 shows the number of bring bank schemes in each area and the range of materials collected.

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Table 13: Bring bank schemes in Warwickshire (2007/08)

		NBBC	NWBC	RBC	SDC	WDC
Total Number of Sites		42	22	30	6	26
Materials Collected						
Paper	<i>Sites</i>	7	9	-	-	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	Tonnes	98	201	-	-	103
Card	<i>Sites</i>	-	<i>Awaiting info</i>	-	-	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	Tonnes	-	2	-	-	1.56
Glass	<i>Sites</i>	42	20	-	-	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	Tonnes	241	214	-	-	394
Plastic	<i>Sites</i>	-	2	-	-	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	Tonnes	-	15	-	-	1
Metal	<i>Sites</i>	22	11	-	-	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	Tonnes	5	12	-	-	13
Textiles	<i>Sites</i>	7	9	12	6	<i>Awaiting info</i>
	Tonnes	51	40	35	7	95
Books	<i>Sites</i>	-	7	2	-	-
	Tonnes	-	4	1	-	-
Co-Mingled	<i>Sites</i>	-	-	30	-	-
	Tonnes	-	-	908	-	-
In-house or Contracted?		<i>Awaiting info</i>	<i>Awaiting info</i>	In- House	Contracted	<i>Awaiting info</i>

3.5 Household Waste Recycling Centres

The County Council currently provides nine Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC). These are spread across the county, with at least one site located in each district/borough area.

- ☞ North Warwickshire Borough – Grendon HWRC
- ☞ Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough – Judkins HWRC
- ☞ Rugby Borough – Hunters Lane HWRC
- ☞ Stratford District – Burton Farm, Shipston, Stockton, Wellesbourne HWRCs
- ☞ Warwick District – Cherry Orchard and Princes Drive HWRCs



Figure 14: Location of HWRC in Warwickshire in 2009/10

Seven of these HWRCs are run by private companies under the terms of agreed contracts. The remaining two sites at Burton Farm near Stratford Upon Avon and at Hunters Lane in Rugby, are operated directly by the Authority through the Waste Management Group. The contract for six the sites run by HW Martins end in November 2011. The timetable for re-tendering these sites has led to the need to review the current service provision. The contract for the site run by Waste Recycling Group Ltd ends in March 2012.

3.3.1 Household Waste Acceptance

As can be seen from table 15 (below), most sites accept the majority of household wastes which are not classed as hazardous. Hazardous chemicals, for example, are restricted at the HWRCs and as such can only be taken to Princes Drive. Householders taking hazardous waste here must complete a form (available on the website, by email or by phone).

Asbestos is accepted at the largest sites, but only in small amounts. A resident may take up to three small pieces a month, wrapped and sealed to these sites. Anyone with more than this must pay for disposal of through a private contractor

Tyres are not accepted free of charge at any HWRC. They are not deemed to be household waste, and as such, it is recommended that they are taken back to Garages. Tyres are, however, accepted as commercial waste for a charge at Princes Drive.

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Table 15: Household Waste accepted at HWRC in Warwickshire in 2009/10

Material	Burton Farm	Cherry Orchard	Grendon	Hunters Lane	Judkins	Princes Drive	Shipston	Stockton	Wellesbourne
Asbestos				√	√	√			
Automotive batteries	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Books	√	√		√		√			
Cardboard	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Cardboard beverage packaging	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Chemicals						√			
Chipboard and mdf	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Engine Oil	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Gas bottles/ Cylinders						√			
General MSW	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Glass (bottles and jars)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Green garden waste only	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Household batteries	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ink & toner cartridges	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mobile phones	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Other Scrap metal	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Paint						√			
Paper	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Plasterboard	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Plastic Bottles	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Plastic Mixed	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Rubble and Hard core	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Soil	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Telephone directories	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Textiles & footwear	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tyres									
Vegetable Oil	√	√		√		√		√	
WEEE - Cathode Ray Tubes	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
WEEE - Fluorescent tubes and other light bulbs	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
WEEE - Fridges & Freezers	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
WEEE - Large Domestic App	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
WEEE - Small Domestic App	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Wood (including treated)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

3.3.2 Trade Waste/ WCA Waste Acceptance

The foremost waste which is currently tipped at the transfer stations is “street sweepings”, that result from the districts and boroughs road cleaning activities. This material consists primarily of sand and soil generated during the routine cleaning of

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roadways but may also contain some high levels of seasonal leaf or blossom and other miscellaneous wastes such as litter. Due to the techniques used to by street sweeping vehicles, when this waste is tipped it often has a higher than average water content. This can cause difficulty at the sites due to the significant moisture loss which can occur between the sweepings being brought in (and weighed at the weighbridge) and unloaded, and them being bulked up and combined with other waste to leave the site. i.e. not weighed separately. This will put a disproportionate weight to “sweepings” as apposed to the HWRC general waste.

Table 16: Trade Waste accepted at HWRC, and materials accepted into the transfer Stations in Warwickshire in 2009/10

Material	Hunters Lane HWRC	Hunters Lane Transfer Station	Princes Drive HWRC	Princes Drive Transfer Station
Asbestos	√		√	
Clinical		√		√
Residual Waste		√		√
Bio Waste		√		√
Street Sweepings		√		√
Tyres			√	
Gas Bottles	√		√	
Trade Waste - Residual	√		√	
Trade Waste – Green Waste	√		√	
Trade Waste - Glass	√		√	
Trade Waste – Paper	√		√	
Trade Waste – WEEE	√		√	
Trade Waste - Metal	√		√	
Trade Waste - Cardboard	√		√	
Trade Waste – Gas bottles			√	
Trade Waste – Inerts	√		√	
Trade Waste – Plaster Board	√		√	

Trade waste is accepted at the sites, although this is not positive from a Landfill Allowance (LATS) view point. All waste which the Council collects and sends to landfill, including business waste, will count against the allowance that it has been given by government. The acceptance of trade waste at the sites does, however, provide a important facility to small businesses to dispose of their waste and recyclables. This also provides an income stream for the council at the Hunters Lane site.

3.3.3 HWRC 2010/11 Tonnages by Site

As can be seen in table 17, the amount of waste that each HWRC deals varies considerably.

Table 17: Waste tonnage collected at HWRCs in 2009/10

	Burton Farm	Cherry Orchard	Grendon	Hunters Lane	Judkins	Princes Drive	Shipston	Stockton	Wellesbourne
Composting	1,427	1,022	1,132	1,893	1,102	4,278	390	127	274
Landfilled	2,362	1,840	1,473	3,730	4,026	3,033	984	383	658
Other Technologies*	0	19	0	5	0	169	0	7	0
Inert and Soil (landfilled)	913	818	701	447	2,579	2,430	418	219	285
Recycling	1,682	1,858	1,355	1,913	2,818	4,947	878	368	568
Reuse (Inc. reused inerts)	12	65	0	1,051	0	211	65	13	62
TOTAL	6,397	5,622	4,661	9,104	10,548	14,988	2,735	1,118	1,838

* Other technologies refers to residual waste which has been disposed by Incineration (with or without energy recovery), made into Refuse Derived Fuel

The sites split are into three categories

- ☞ Primary Sites – Those with a throughput of over 9,000 tonnes a year i.e. Hunters Lane, Judkins and Princes Drive.
- ☞ Secondary Sites – Those with a through put of between 4,000 and 9,000 tonnes a year i.e. Burton Farm, Cherry Orchard and Grendon
- ☞ Tertiary Sites – Those sites with a through put under 3,000 tonnes a year i.e. Shipston, Stockton and Wellesbourne

The Primary sites have on average a six times greater though put than the average tertiary site.

The only site measuring significant amounts of reuse is Hunters Lane, this is due to over 1,000 tonnes on inert material being sent for aggregate uses.

3.3.4 HWRC Recycling Rate by Site

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As can be seen in table 18 (below), during 2009/10 the recycling rate varied markedly across the sites. The large variations between the “Site Recycling Rate” and the “NI192 Recycling Rate”, in the main, are due to inert waste such as soil and rubble, even if this waste has come from a household is classed as construction and demolition waste. This is a non- household waste category. The NI192 rate only refers to waste which is classed as Household waste by the Controlled Waste Regulation 1992. At the majority of sites this inert waste was landfilled, due to the low cost (around £6 a tonne) and the location and availability of sites.

Table 18: Recycling Rate at HWRCs in 2009/10

	Burton Farm	Cherry Orchard	Grendon	Hunters Lane	Judkins	Princes Drive	Shipston	Stockton	Wellesbourne
Municipal Recycling Rate	48%	52%	53%	45%	37%	45%	55%	45%	55%
NI 192 Recycling Rate	56%	60 %	61%	54%	49%	75%	48%	55%	48%

3.3.5 HWRC 2010/11 Site Visit Numbers

In 2010 vehicle counting equipment was installed at seven of the HWRCs. This has enabled us to gain a snap shot of the vehicles passing through the site each day within hour time slots. Although, to date, there is only data covering a small period of time, as this increases analysis will continue.

Using the limited data to hand thus far, the information has been extrapolated to give an estimate for what the year site usage may be. This has been done by taking the number of site visits for between April and September and dividing it between the sites tonnage throughput for the same months. This average weight of waste per visit was then divided over the site throughput for the whole year.

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Table 19: Visits to HWRC between April and June and estimated yearly site usage

	Burton Farm	Cherry Orchard	Grendon	Hunters Lane	Judkins	Princes Drive	Shipston	Stockton	Wellesbourne
Q1 Usage	60,964	56,060	50,454 est.	53,351	92,105	115,132	23,350	6,877	13,982
Q2 Usage	58,942	52,543	47,288 est.	51,255	88,414	110,518	23,235	6,300 est.	13,544
Average weight deposited per visit	34kg	28kg	26kg est.	46kg	46kg est.	46kg	37kg	31kg	35kg
Est. Yearly Usage	210,221	198,160	172,000**	199,453	300,000 est.	325,043	78,161	37,652	51,297
Weekend Usage*	33%	39%	36%**	38%	N/A	35%	23%	78%	30%
Weekday Usage*	67%	61%	64%**	62%	N/A	65%	77%	22%	70%

* Adjust for bank holidays
** Estimated from 2005 Data

By far the busiest sites are Princes Drive and Judkins, which concurs with the tonnages passing through the site. It is estimated that around 45% of all visits to the HWRCs pass through these two sites alone.

The least busy site is Stockton with under 1.5% of all HWRC traffic passing through the sites. Due to the site only being open Saturday to Monday the weekend/weekday usage ratio is skewed. Weekend usage at the sites open all day, seven days a week is between 30% and 39%

3.6 Other Waste Streams

As well as the main waste streams detailed above the authorities within the partnership also deal with other wastes.

3.3.1 Street Sweepings

In Warwickshire we dispose of over 10,000 tonnes of street sweepings to landfill each year. Street sweeping are classed as household waste, and as such are current included on the residual proportion of National Indications such as NI192.

3.3.2 Cleansing Waste

Street cleansing and litter is often higher in the public's awareness than other environmental issues and when asked about the state of their local environment will highlight issues around the aesthetic qualities of their street environment such as litter and dumped rubbish.

Many of Warwickshire's district and Borough councils are currently trialling or installing "Recycle on the Go" litter bins. The aim is to get recycling bins in public places, not

only to increase the levels of recycling within street cleansing, but also to provide a clear message to the public about the need to recycling in all walks of life.

3.3.3 Bulky Waste

Organised collections of furniture and household appliances take place in all borough and district councils, but the current arrangements vary significantly along with the charges for the collection. Household Waste Recycling Centres offer free disposal of large household items, but the items need to be taken to the site and not all residents may have access to suitable transport.

Currently the majority of bulky waste collected at the borough and district councils is sent to landfill. Reuse could be further encouraged through the collection system by linking more with community groups and the reuse charities shops at the HWRCs.

3.3.4 Clinical Waste

Clinical waste is produced in the home as a result of a number of factors including long-term medical conditions, recovery from a hospital stay or following the receipt of healthcare treatment from healthcare professionals. Clinical waste produced by individuals who treat themselves at home is classed as household waste. Where health care workers visit to provide healthcare, however, clinical waste produced may remain the responsibility of the primary care trusts or local health trusts. The legislation that state these waste classifications id currently under review by Defra.

Whilst the quantity of clinical waste collected by local authorities within Warwickshire is relatively low, it involves sensitive issues often involving frail and vulnerable customers. Therefore there is a need to provide a suitable collection service for clinical waste produced in the home. In addition syringes/needles and the like discarded in public places that have been collected during street cleansing activities need to be included as clinical waste and disposed of appropriately.

3.3.5 Hazardous Waste

Many households use hazardous materials such as paint, paint thinners and strippers, medicines and pet care products, garden chemicals, batteries, motor products such as engine oil and brake fluid. Historically, some building products contained asbestos and many garden sheds and garages were constructed of asbestos cement sheeting. It is essential that hazardous materials are handled through suitable arrangements, to reduce the exposure risk of personnel working in close proximity of such waste.

Currently the only place which accepted Hazadous Waste in Warwickshire is Princes Drive HWRC. Householders taking hazardous waste here must complete a form (available on the website, by email or by phone).

3.3.6 Fly-Tipping

Fly-tipping is the unauthorised 'deposit of waste on land'. Although of high public concern, it is likely that the increasing cost and tightening regulatory requirements on the handling of waste will inevitably increase the risk of materials being fly-tipped, particularly the more hazardous wastes.

The law has been considerably strengthened in order to allow Local Authorities to deal with environmental problems with the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003, and the Clean Neighbourhood and Environment Act 2005, providing enhanced powers and penalties. Nevertheless fly-

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tipping remains a continuing problem and must be considered as anti social behaviour, an environmental crime and at its worst can lead to serious pollution of the environment and harm to human health. It imposes significant costs on Local Authorities, which must then be recovered through the Council Tax.

3.7 Existing waste management contracts

Within the Partnership there are a number of disposal and collection contracts in place. The length of contract remaining will influence where potential savings through greater joint working may take place. Table 20 and 21 highlights current contracts which are relevant to this Business Case.

Table 20: Details of current contract arrangements

Type of contract	Authority	End Date	Details
All Collection	WDC	2013	<i>Awaiting info</i>
All Collection	SDC	20??	<i>Awaiting info</i>
Recycling Collection	NWBC	20??	<i>Awaiting info</i>
Recycling Collection	NBBC	20??	<i>Awaiting info</i>
MRF	RBC	2014	5+2 years Pure - Ettington
MRF	SDC	20??	<i>Awaiting info</i>
HWRCs	WCC	November 2011	The current contract for 6 HWRCs will end on 30 th November 2011
Haulage Hunters Lane	WCC	November 2011	This contract has been procured to end at the same to as the above HWRC contract
Nuneaton HWRC	WCC	April 2012	The current facility will close in April 2012 to make way for a newly built facility
WEEE	WCC	November 2011	This contract has been procured to end at the same to as the HWRC contract
Monitoring of old Landfill Sites	WCC	1 st March 2011	

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Table 21: Current Known Procurements for New Services

Type of contract	Authority	Start Date	Details
Lower House Farm HWRC and Transfer Station	WCC	April 2012	The provision of a HWRC to replace the current facility at Grendon and transfer station to support NWBC, NBBC and South Staffordshire
Recycling Framework	WCC	November 2011	To enable the selling of materials from the HWRCs and potential other areas in the sub-region
Street Sweepings Recycling	WCC	December 2011	Joint procurement with Coventry to recycle the street sweepings from the whole county
Tyre Disposal	WCC	1 st April 2011	To replace current informal arrangements
Bio-waste	WCC	2011/12	Investigations into options for the north of the county
Residual Waste	WCC	2013	Procurement of residual waste capacity post Project Transform

Section B – The Business Plan

To achieve the targets laid out in this section action plans may need to be developed. The Partnership will require individual officers or the relevant the officers working group to provide regular monitoring reports to the Partnership, as well as potentially provide individual authorities scrutiny committees with reports as and when requested.

Target 1 - Update the Strategy following the release of the updated guidance from government

Updating Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, any relevant consultations needed, and agreement by all partners.

B.1 Link to Partnership Vision and Medium Term Objects

Working towards and achieving this targets supports the Partnership Vision of:

- ☆ To manage Warwickshire waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
- ☆ To respect the limits of our environment - using only our fair share of the earth's resources and sustaining Warwickshire legacy for generations to come
- ☆ To embed the principles of the Waste Hierarchy into every day life in Warwickshire
- ☆ To provide high quality waste service fit for the 21st Century to all our residents

Its also supports the Medium Term Objectives of:

- ☉ Reduce the amount of municipal waste produced in Warwickshire to 500 kg per head. With no more than 200 kg per head of residual waste
- ☉ Recycle and compost and reuse 60% of our municipal waste by 2015
- ☉ To increase recycling by all Partners to a minimum of 40%
- ☉ Give Warwickshire an effective voice in dialogue with Government and other agencies with the capacity to influence sustainable waste management.

B.2 Timescales

To publish updated Municipal Waste Management Strategy by March 2011

B.3 Lead Officer and Supporting Member

Member Champion: *To be confirmed*

Lead Officer: Kitran Eastman - Warwickshire County Council

B.4 Monitoring And Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of this target will done by comparing project progress against the agreed milestone in its project plan.

Target 2 - To assess the best way to monitor the sustainability of Warwickshire municipal waste management

Alongside the review of the Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, to investigate into options for the most suitable way to measure the sustainability of Warwickshire's municipal waste management. Following this investigation to present to the Partnership potential options for approval.

B.1 Link to Partnership Vision and Medium Term Objects

Working towards and achieving this targets supports the Partnership Vision of:

- ☆ To manage Warwickshire waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
- ☆ To respect the limits of our environment - using only our fair share of the earth's resources and sustaining Warwickshire legacy for generations to come
- ☆ To embed the principles of the Waste Hierarchy into every day life in Warwickshire

Its also supports the Medium Term Objectives of:

- ☉ Reduce the amount of municipal waste produced in Warwickshire to 500 kg per head. With no more than 200 kg per head of residual waste

B.2 Timescales

To complete investigations and present report to the Partnership by March 2011

B.3 Lead Officer and Supporting Member

Member Champion: *To be confirmed*

Lead Officer: Kitran Eastman - Warwickshire County Council

B.4 Monitoring And Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of this target will done by comparing project progress against the agreed milestone in its project plan.

Target 3 - Review the Partnerships position of the delivery of recycling and waste collections, and road map its future delivery

To carry out a review of current waste systems and taking into account new developments, drivers and legislation present a road map for the potential development of future waste systems in Warwickshire.

B.1 Link to Partnership Vision and Medium Term Objects

Working towards and achieving this targets supports the Partnership Vision of:

- ☆ To manage Warwickshire waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
- ☆ To respect the limits of our environment - using only our fair share of the earth's resources and sustaining Warwickshire legacy for generations to come
- ☆ To embed the principles of the Waste Hierarchy into every day life in Warwickshire
- ☆ To provide high quality waste service fit for the 21st Century to all our residents

Its also supports the Medium Term Objectives of:

- ☉ Reduce the amount of municipal waste produced in Warwickshire to 500 kg per head. With no more than 200 kg per head of residual waste
- ☉ Recycle and compost and reuse 60% of our municipal waste by 2015
- ☉ To increase recycling by all Partners to a minimum of 40%

B.2 Timescales

To complete investigations and present report to the Partnership by March 2011

B.3 Lead Officer and Supporting Member

Member Champion: To be confirmed
Lead Officer: To be confirmed

B.4 Monitoring And Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of this target will done by comparing project progress against the agreed milestone in its project plan.

Target 4 - To work sub-regionally to improve values for money on joint procurement either as a whole partnership or in clusters

To continue working under the "total place" banner on sub regional waste collection and disposal issues for the benefit of all Partners

B.5 Link to Partnership Vision and Medium Term Objects

Working towards and achieving this targets supports the Partnership Vision of:

- ☆ To manage Warwickshire waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
- ☆ To provide high quality waste service fit for the 21st Century to all our residents

Its also supports the Medium Term Objectives of:

- ☞ Give Warwickshire an effective voice in dialogue with Government and other agencies with the capacity to influence sustainable waste management.

B.6 Timescales

To be confirmed

B.7 Lead Officer and Supporting Member

Member Champion: *To be confirmed*

Lead Officer: Sean Lawson – Rugby Borough Council

B.8 Monitoring And Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of this target will be done by comparing project progress against the agreed milestone in its project plan.

Target 5 - Reduce the amount of municipal waste produced in Warwickshire to 530 kg per head. With no more than 265 kg per head of residual waste

To push the continuation of the current fall in waste per head through waste minimisation schemes and campaigns

B.1 Link to Partnership Vision and Medium Term Objects

Working towards and achieving this target supports the Partnership Vision of:

- ☆ To manage Warwickshire waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.
- ☆ To respect the limits of our environment - using only our fair share of the earth's resources and sustaining Warwickshire legacy for generations to come
- ☆ To embed the principles of the Waste Hierarchy into every day life in Warwickshire

It also supports the Medium Term Objectives of:

- ☞ Reduce the amount of municipal waste produced in Warwickshire to 500 kg per head. With no more than 200 kg per head of residual waste

B.2 Timescales

To report progress against target to each Partnership meeting

B.3 Lead Officer and Supporting Member

Lead Officer: *To be confirmed*

Supporting Member: *To be confirmed*

B.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of this target will be done through the data collected for and entered into WasteDataFlow by all Partners. Data will be collated by Warwickshire County Council in consultation with other Partners.

Section C – The Implementation Options

	A. Waste Prevention and Minimisation	B. Reuse	C. Recycling	D. Recovery and Disposal
	Review of Waste Strategy			
Communications & Education	A.1 – Love Food Hate Waste Campaign (with sub region) A.2 – Home Composting (Including Master Composters/Gardeners) A.3 – No waste gifts A.4 – Sort before you go @ HWRCs	B.1 – Promotion of Reuse Shops B.2 – Promotion of Free-cycle, ebay etc	C.1 – Increasing capture Rates C.2 – Increasing participation rates C.3 – Sort before you go @ HWRCs	D.1 – How much does waste cost campaign
Infrastructure	A.5 – Home Compost Bins Distribution/Green bin swap A.6 – New developments to provide home compost bins A.7 – Municipal parks and gardens composting material at source	B.3 – Expansion of HWRC charity reuse shops B.4 – Increase bulky waste reuse, potential with the 3 rd Sector	C.4 – HWRC improvements C.5 – The future for green and bio waste collections C.6 – New street sweepings contract C.7 – The future for recycling collections	D.2 – The future for residual waste collections D.3 – W2R Project D.4 – Review the need for Transfer Stations
Procurement	A.8 – LA procurement polices	B.5 – New HWRCs reuse shops	C.8 – New HWRCs Contracts C.9 – Street Sweepings C.10 – (JPO) Tyres, Fuel, Agency Staff, Training, Vehicles and simmlar C.11 – (JPO) Route analysis, cross board collections	D.5 – Procurement of residual waste capacity for 2013 D.6 – (JPO) Clinical Waste D.7 – (JPO) Tyres, Fuel, Agency Staff, Training, Vehicles and simmlar D.8 – (JPO) Route analysis, cross board collections

*JPO – Joint Procurement Options

Warwickshire Waste Partnership - 2010

Sub-Regional Working

Report of the Head of Environmental Services, Rugby Borough Council as Chair of the Sub-Regional Group

Summary

This report gives an update to the work being under taken across the sub region through the Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire Chief Executives group on waste matters.

Recommendation

1. That the report be noted,
2. That further updates be received in the future as outputs and outcomes develop, and,
3. That the Partnership considers commissioning other work streams, where appropriate.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 At the Warwickshire Waste Partnership meeting in September 2010, a verbal report was given and papers circulated regarding the sub regional waste project. The aim of this work is to identify and deliver efficiencies, service improvements and cashable savings.
- 1.2 In order to identify these improvements the group has collated some baseline data over all the authorities. This will enable the group, and the Warwickshire Waste Partnership, to identify the areas of greatest impact and monitor improvements over time. The data has only just been collected and still needs further work before it is shared with this committee. Some of the data may be considered to be commercially sensitive and as such will need to be dealt with as a confidential report in due course.

2. Work Programme

- 2.1 The work programme for the group will complement the work programme for the Waste Partnership, and indeed may actually be the delivery mechanism for some of the activity in the partnerships business plan, when completed.

- 2.2 The current work streams that are being pursued are as follows, (together with the lead authority for the theme):
1. Collation of baseline data for comparison (project office & RBC)
 2. Recycling of Street Sweeping arisings (WCC)
 3. Route optimisation software (NBBC/NWBC)
 4. Clinical Waste (NBBC)
 5. Fleet Management (CCC)
 6. Agency Staff (Programme Team)
 7. Materials Recycling Facility Procurement (CCC/RBC)
 8. Best Practice on High Density Areas and Flats (RBC)
 9. Charging Policies (SoADC)
 10. Bulky Waste Collections (TBC)
 11. Evaluation of Alternative Refuse and Recycling Collection Systems (TBC)
 12. Bulk Haulage (WCC)

3. Update on specific work streams

- 3.1 **Street Sweeping Arising** – Warwickshire County Council have received approval to go out to tender for a facility to recycle / recover materials collected through WCA mechanical sweepers, road sweepings after resurfacing and road gully emptying. The exact details of the tender specification are currently being developed, but it is intended to have a facility operational towards the end of 2011/12. This is likely to be a framework contract arrangement that involves Coventry City and potentially others in the future. The materials collected through this route are relatively low value / high weight materials. The removal of these materials from the waste stream should make some significant financial savings for the disposal authorities and benefits to overall recycling rates for collection authorities.
- 3.2 **Route Optimisation Software** – As part of the focussed support being offered to both Nuneaton & Bedworth, and North Warwickshire Borough Councils, the County Council have funded the acquisition of a web based system to identify potential routing efficiencies, which may allow rationalisation of collection rounds and fuel savings. The base data is being loaded in to the system currently and it is expected that by February there will be some meaningful outputs and learning that can be gained and shared. The system allows a variety of “variables” to be tested, such as the impact of alternative week collections, changes to depot locations and changes to disposal or transfer sites. The latter point will be of significant interest when the County Council are considering the impact of disposal or transfers sites in the post Project Transform arrangements.
- 3.3 **Clinical Waste** – The arrangements for the collection of clinical waste vary significantly across the sub region, not only in the manner, scale and cost but also in the services being provided to residents. It is intended to try to develop a standard service package across the sub region, which can then more easily be discussed and communicated to health service providers. This will avoid the customer confusion of differing arrangements between authorities. The costs are in general relatively minor (in terms of the overall value for collections); although one authority in the county currently pays around ten times the value of an other for a similar level and scale of service.

- 3.2 **Fleet Arrangements** – For collection authorities that have an in house service, the vehicle fleet is one of the greatest areas of cost and risk, the same applies to those that are contracted out but the costs and risk are transferred to the service providers. The regulations regarding fleet management required by VOSA can be exacting and any significant or sustained contraventions can result in the operator's licence being suspended or revoked, which would prevent the service from being delivered. It is likely that through collaboration the risks involved can be substantially mitigated, best practice lessons learnt and potentially costs reduced.

Vehicle procurement is the services largest single items of expenditure with a standard refuse collection vehicle costing in the region of £110,000 to £150,000 depending on specification etc. There may be procurement advantages that can be gained if a number authorities seek to buy in bulk, so the replacement programme is collated to identify potential opportunities.

Fuel is another item of significant expenditure with something in excess of 1.25 Million litres of fuel being used across the sub region within the refuse fleets, excluding contractor use. At around £1 a litre, this is a significant item of expenditure where potentially collaborative procurement may generate substantial financial benefits, particularly if other public services are considered such as police, fire, and ambulance.

All LGV drivers (refuse vehicles) are now required to undertake mandatory training on driver competence. This work stream is investigating how this can be delivered in the most cost effective manner across all authorities. They will also be exploring other consumables such as tyres and hire of replacement vehicles.

- 3.5 **Agency Staff** – There are changes in legislation being introduced in 2011 which will see an increase in costs where agency staff are used to back fill posts through sickness, annual leave etc. The current total spend across the sub region on this exceeds £1 Million. There are some potential opportunities around the use of “casual” staff, zero hour contracts, pooled team(s) or secondments that may enable savings and service benefits to be obtained. However, there are some potential legal and HR matters that need to be fully understood before any certainty can be developed as to how this could be taken forward. It is hoped that these will be identified early in the new year which will allow the practical operational benefits to be explored in detail.
- 3.6 **Materials Recycling Facility Procurement** – Currently within the sub region there are 3 authorities using these facilities with a co-mingled dry recycling collection, with other councils currently considering changes to their collection systems in the coming few years. There is likely to be benefits from having a framework contract arrangement that all authorities could access, as and when required, which if nothing else will avoid the duplication and expense of individual tendering exercises. The issue for this may be around the potential tonnage that could be offered and the current processing capacity that exists in the region. It is essential for this work stream to know if authorities are considering making moves towards co-mingled collections and approximately when this may occur in order to programme in any potential tender process. The earliest any current MRF contract is due for renewal is 2014, but any framework

procurement could be brought forward in order to benefit any potential service change.

- 3.7 **Best Practice on High Density Areas and Flats** – This partnership has previously discussed the difficulties and differences between authorities regarding how the challenges this style of housing can present for recycling services. It is hoped that this can be discussed and authorities will be able to learn from each other to improve participation and capture rates.
- 3.8 **Charging Policies** – A number of associated activities are subject to charges such as replacement bins and bulky waste. Some authorities also charge developers for the provision of an initial set of containers for new homes. There are lessons that can be learnt from each other that may reduce the overall burden to the public purse for these activities.
- 3.9 **Bulky Waste Collections** – With the increase in popularity of e-bay, freecycle and the like, the quantity and quality of materials collected by councils through this type of service has changed dramatically over the recent years. As we heard at the recent Waste Partnership Conference, some local third sector organisations are making healthy proceeds from re-use shops at HWRC sites. It is proposed to explore whether or not some kind of partnership with the third sector could more cost effectively meet the needs of our residents and reduce the amount of materials being sent to landfill.
- 3.10 **Evaluation of Alternative Refuse and Recycling Collections Systems** – As mentioned earlier regarding MRF procurement, a number of Councils in the sub region are considering whether their current collection schemes are delivering the best value for their residents. Whilst WRAP produce some evaluation reports, these tend to be dated and on a national level. The local variations such as access and availability of suitable merchants or processing facilities make a significant difference.

As the Warwickshire partnership we are setting aspirations of achieving 60% recycling by 2015 and have all partners achieving a minimum of 40% recycling at that time. To effectively achieve this we should strive to identify the local cost benefit ratio for any future service change. If we can identify this it may assist some councils in considering how best they deliver services in the long term. It is perhaps too simplistic to assume that a co-mingled alternate week collection is “best”, just because Stratford are the best performing Council in the sub region and Rugby is the most improved in the Country, as were Warwick, using a different system two years ago.

- 3.11 **Bulk Haulage** – This is an area where most councils have some need, which may increase if alternative disposal sites are used in the future. Again it is proposed to explore the development of a framework contract to encompass all current and future needs for this activity.

4. Conclusions

- 4.1 Sub regional working as well as partnership working across the county is crucial in improving economies of scale and improving services. It is important these

opportunities be included in any future workings of the partnership. The work streams detailed in this report are the initial ones and as well as regularly reporting progress on these back to this partnership, it is possible that other areas of activity could in the future be commissioned by the partnership.

Enquiries: about this report should be made to Sean Lawson, Head of Environmental Services, Rugby Borough Council, e-mail sean.lawson@rugby.gov.uk

Background Papers

Sub Regional Working - Waste

PAUL GALLAND
Strategic Director for Environment and Economy
Shire Hall
Warwick

1 December 2010

Warwickshire Waste Partnership - 2010

Summary of the September Warwickshire Waste Seminar and the way forward to 60% recycling

Report of the Strategic Director for Environment and Economy on behalf of the Officers Group

Summary

This report summarises the outcomes of the September Warwickshire Waste Seminar on the future for Warwickshire's Waste, as well as, the input that was received at the Waste Partnership Conference in November. The report goes on to outline how the information gained will help achieve the goal of 60% recycling by 2015, and what further work will be needed to reach this target

Recommendation

That Members of the Partnership:-

1. Note the information in the report and agree to include it in the 2010/11 business plan
2. Endorse the 60% recycling rate by 2015
3. Endorse the creation of a Waste Minimisation targets set in kg per head

1. Introduction

- 1.1 At the Warwickshire Waste Partnership meeting in September 2010, Members asked for a report containing a summary of the outcomes of the Warwickshire Waste Seminar, as well as, the input that was received at the Waste Conference in November.
- 1.2 On Monday 6th September the Warwickshire Waste Partnership hosted an Seminar at the Eliot Park Innovation Centre in Nuneaton. The event was titled "The Way Ahead" and aimed to start the process of reviewing the Partnerships Strategic goals and planning for the future.
- 1.3 Each Partner was encouraged to invited relevant members and officers to participate in the Seminar. A full list of invitees and attendees can be seen in **Appendix A**.

- 1.4 Two presentations were given in the morning to outline the current position of waste in Warwickshire, as well as to encourage the Partnership about where we could go in the future:-
- (i) Waste in Warwickshire - Martin Stott, Head of Environment and Resources, Warwickshire County Council. See **Appendix B**.
 - (ii) Keynote Speaker – Reaching 70% Recycling, Sally Wilson, South Oxfordshire District Council. See **Appendix C**.

The agenda for the day can be seen in seen **Appendix D**, and information about the performance of individual authorities can be seen in **Appendix E**.

- 1.5 The rest of the day was taken up with three discussion sessions, were attendees where split into groups. The topics were:-
- (i) Session 1 - Opportunities for waste across Warwickshire.
 - (ii) Session 2 - Threats and barriers to achieving our goals.
 - (iii) Session 3 - What solutions can we as a Partnership consider to overcome these barriers and threats?

The third session also included the question of what target should we be aiming for?

2. Feedback from Discussion Sessions

Targets

- 2.1 All the groups believed that a challenging target should be set in relation to recycling, and following discussion it was agreed that the level to be proposed to the Partnership should be **60% recycling by 2015/6**.
- 2.2 Some groups also so strongly believed that there should be a secondary target to reduce kg per head by 5% by 2015/6.

Barriers Threats and Solutions

- 2.3 The table below summaries the barriers and threats from all the groups, as well as potential solutions that could overcome these barriers and threats. Not all the points where raised or agreed by all groups, however, they have all been recorded here for completeness.

Barriers & Threats	Solutions
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political networking across Warwickshire (& possibly wider) - This will allow key politicians and decision makers to meet and openly discuss what savings can be made through changes to services i.e. Alternate Week Collections, Food Waste Collections etc • Timing – planning of new schemes relative to elections • Planning of work programmes • Chief Executive support • WWP with targeted executive powers or quicker access to decisions at each authority • Education of members – not just Portfolio Holders, access to O&S groups etc as well • Sub-regional partnership • Joint waste committee or improved and more focused partnership working
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting resources • Being more resourceful • Using sound business case • Bench marketing • Shared services/ joint procurement • Composting credits? • Cost benefit analysis for investment
The law of diminishing returns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving HWRC performance • Street sweepings recycling • Improved performance of lowest performers first • Peer support • Creativity and Innovation • Keeping abreast on new developments and schemes across the country
Established collection systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies (and enforcement of) • Benchmarking performance • Capturing higher percentages of recyclables
Public attitude/ perception/ behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep campaigns going/ keep public interested • Consistent messages • Education and information • Use of new media • Targeting campaigns
All waste allowed in residual bins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy change – no recyclable in residual waste • Education • Enforcement • Consistency across all Boroughs/ Districts

2.4 The key issues which were raised and discussed focused around the issues of political will and financial cost. Most of the solutions involved greater partnership working, and consistency of approach across the county.

Opportunities

2.5 The table below summaries the opportunities which were raised by the groups

Opportunities	
Warwickshire Waste Partnership	<p>All groups talked of a more effective Waste Partnership with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More decision making powers, or quicker access to decisions • Creating a Partnership which driver for change (such as in Oxfordshire) • A partnership which controlled (or has more say in) the capital infrastructure budget for Waste in the County • Emphasis on joint procurement to make savings • Joining up with other sub-regional partnership
Consistency	<p>All groups noted the confusion of the public over different policies and methods of collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move to similar policies e.g. no side waste, closed lids, no recycling in residual waste bins • Move towards a standard collection system for all Districts/ Boroughs – less confusion for residents • Uniform bulky waste collection – items accepted and price • Potential for joint contracts • Limit residual bin capacity e.g. only issuing smaller bins • Recycle on the go bins in public areas, parks etc. • Investigate the options of charging for garden waste collections or 2nd Garden waste bins • People don't understand the costs of waste • Bin chipping • Promote wide range of recyclables i.e. Biscuit tins, aerosols? • Plastic recycling – messages are mixed from previous systems in some areas i.e. food containers can be recycled (not WDC area) • Bulk bins in flats
Collections	<p>All groups discussed moving to more consistent collection systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible joint contracts • Cross boarder working – (possible Waste Data Flow issues to overcome) • Recycle road sweepings • Route optimisation • Food waste collections • NWBC and NBBC working towards possible AWCs in future if members support • Peer support through greater partnership working • Share promotional items/ information and cross boarder promotions • Kerbside textile recycling – supporting local charities • Does co-mingled = more recycling? • Does source segregated = less waste overall? • Try to align future contract end dates/ methods

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find a use for what is left – additional materials can be collected/ used • Similar collection systems – collection frequency, 4 day week, whole day task and finish not round • Greater recycle and reuse of bulky collection materials
HWRCs	<p>Consensus on a no black bag/ open bag policy at all HWRCs. Other suggestions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce trade waste illegally disposed at HWRCs • More consistent service i.e. items recycled across all HWRCs • Improve take back scheme for WEEE by liaising with business and better promotion • Zero waste to landfill– more separation, more materials recycled or reused
Promoting waste reduction	<p>It was felt by all groups that reducing overall waste is crucial and opportunities/ideas included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater adverts for home composters • Promote nappy recycling as well as use of re-usable nappies • Zero Waste gifts • Community swap shops • Love Food Hate Waste • Reuse through Community Action Groups • Not using the term “waste”? • Aim for zero waste • Zero waste is not just zero waste to landfill
Promoting recycling	<p>A range of ideas for increasing recycling and participation were discussed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross boarder promotions • Work with schools in low performing areas • Focus on increasing participation • Cost benefit analysis for investment • Invest in dedicated recycling officers or reassuring this as a priority, door knocking, roadshows etc. – JUSTIFY by savings • Access funding from WRAP or partnership • Careful targeting - cost benefit • Keep campaigns going/ keep public interested • Consistent messages • Community targets and rewards? • Different areas/ communities – target • Use different media e.g. facebook, twitter • Incentive schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expensive to operate ○ Novelty value ○ Ethics • WRAP study on savings • Address language barriers – target temples and mosques

3. Warwickshire Waste Conference

3.1 Following on from the success of the seminar in September it was decided to open up the discussions on the “The Way Ahead” for Warwickshire waste to a wider audience. It was believed that gaining views of those in the third sector, in

industry and those keen in environmental issues would be very valuable. On Thursday 11 November 2010 the afternoon sessions of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership Conferences was dedicated to gaining these views.

3.2 Two discussion sessions took place, were attendees were split into three groups. The topics were

- (i) Session 1 – Opportunities, threats and barriers to achieving our goal of 60% recycling by 2015.
- (ii) Session 2 – How do we reach 60% by 2015.
- (iii) Session 1 - Opportunities, threats and barriers for to achieving our goal of 60% recycling by 2015.

3.3 The table below summaries the opportunities, barriers, and threats from all the groups.

Opportunities	Threats and Barriers
Education – target areas, roadshows, schools, door knocking, master recyclers	Reducing waste will affect our recycling targets!
Reduce bin capacity to force people to recycle/ reduce	Low participation/people not recycling/ public's attitude
Alternate week collections	Established free green waste collection schemes
Rewards – incentives, thank you cards, textile recycling with contribution to charity	Is source separated or co-mingled better?
Business recycling	Practices of their employers
Re-use schemes promotion e.g. freegle	Fluctuations in market
Collecting and capture more materials	Proximity principal, people expect to recycle at kerbside
Flat recycling	
Recycle on the Go -Town centre recycling bins	

Session 2 - How do we reach 60% by 2015

3.4 The groups came up with many good ideas about how the reach 60% recycling, as well as essentials principles to have in place to support them.

- (i) Bold Leadership
- (ii) Greater creativity and innovation
- (iii) Councils with lower recycling levels to increase otherwise others have to increase their rates even higher and harder to reach

- (iv) Fortnightly collections of residual waste and less residual capacity
- (v) Flat recycling across the County
- (vi) Reaching the harder to reach (H2R) – rural communities, flats, dense housing
- (vii) Collect additional materials – kerbside, bring sites and HWRCs e.g. mixed plastics, tetra paks, WEEE, tyres, mattresses, paint etc.
- (viii) Incentives and sticks
- (ix) Composting leaves – 3%
- (x) Education – the public, schools, members, officers
- (xi) More resources/people to educate people
- (xii) Promote re-use schemes and waste min
- (xiii) Work together – economies of scale, more standardised service, share good practice, learn from each other.

4. Conclusions and the Next Steps

- 4.1 Both the discussion sessions at the Seminar and the Conference highlighted many areas for improvement or continued work. A great deal of this was focused on education and communication, greater partnership working and planning or both.
- 4.2 All the issues raised at both events can be considered and where appropriate feed in to the Warwickshire Waste Partnership yearly Business Plan, or the related work streams. All partners would need to help produce, agree and implement the plan. This business plan will form the basis of the work of the Partnership, enabling it to focus on its goals and achievements. The business plan would need to be approved before April, and cover a 12 month period, with work streams being carried out by core working groups or task and finish groups where necessary. More details can be seen in the WWP report “Joint Waste Committee” dated 7 December 2010.

Enquiries: about this report should be made to Kitran Eastman, Waste Partnership and Strategy Manager on 01926 418064, e-mail kitraneastman@warwickshire.gov.uk.

Background Papers

Warwickshire Waste Partnership Report “Joint Waste Committee” dated 7 December 2010.

Draft 2010/11 Warwickshire Waste Partnership Business Plan

PAUL GALLAND
 Strategic Director for Environment and Economy
 Shire Hall
 Warwick

16 November 2010

Warwickshire Waste Partnership Seminar 6th September 2010

Invitee List

Richard Dobbs	North Warwickshire Borough Council
Bernard Woodhall	North Warwickshire Borough Council
Cllr Tim Wykes	North Warwickshire Borough Council
Cllr Carolyn Fox	North Warwickshire Borough Council
Cllr Hayden Phillips	North Warwickshire Borough Council
Cllr Tilly May	North Warwickshire Borough Council
Cllr Ann Lewis	North Warwickshire Borough Council
Brent Davis	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Sarah Elliott	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Cllr Dennis Harvey	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Cllr Gill Sheppard	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Sean Lawson	Rugby Borough Council
Andy Smith	Rugby Borough Council
Gill Russell	Rugby Borough Council
Cllr Dr Mark Williams	Rugby Borough Council
Cllr Carolyn Robbins	Rugby Borough Council
Cllr David Wise	Stratford-on-Avon District Council
Robert Weeks	Stratford-on-Avon District Council
Olly Scholefield	Stratford-on-Avon District Council
Chris Dobson	Stratford-on-Avon District Council
Robert Hoof	Warwick District Council
Cllr David Shilton	Warwick District Council
Cllr Bob Crowther	Warwick District Council
Glenn Fleet	Warwickshire County Council
Martin Stott	Warwickshire County Council
Cllr Alan Cockburn	Warwickshire County Council
Cllr John Whitehouse	Warwickshire County Council
Cllr Penny Bould	Warwickshire County Council
Ruth Dixon	Warwickshire County Council
David Whitehouse	Warwickshire County Council
Caroline Faulkner	Warwickshire County Council
Jake Hackett	Warwickshire County Council
Kitran Eastman	Warwickshire County Council
Nick Gower-Johnson	Warwickshire County Council
Sally Wilson	South Oxfordshire District Council
Melanie Penfold	Verdant
Mike Mackay	South Oxfordshire District Council
Laura Vesty	Warwickshire County Council

Warwickshire Waste Partnership Seminar 6th September 2010

Attendance List

Bernard Woodhall
Brent Davis
Sarah Elliott
Cllr Dennis Harvey
Cllr Gill Sheppard
Sean Lawson
Andy Smith
Gill Russell
Cllr Dr Mark Williams
Cllr Carolyn Robbins
Olly Scholefield
Chris Dobson
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Glenn Fleet
Martin Stott
Ruth Dixon
David Whitehouse
Caroline Faulkner
Jake Hackett
Kitran Eastman
Chris Moreton
Laura Vesty
Sally Wilson
Melanie Penfold
Mike Mackay

North Warwickshire Borough Council
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Rugby Borough Council
Rugby Borough Council
Rugby Borough Council
Rugby Borough Council
Rugby Borough Council
Stratford-on-Avon District Council
Stratford-on-Avon District Council
Warwick District Council
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Warwickshire County Council
Warwickshire County Council
Warwickshire County Council
South Oxfordshire District Council
Verdant
South Oxfordshire District Council



Warwickshire's Waste: Past, Present and Future

Martin Stott,

Head of Environment and Resources

Warwickshire County Council

6th September 2010

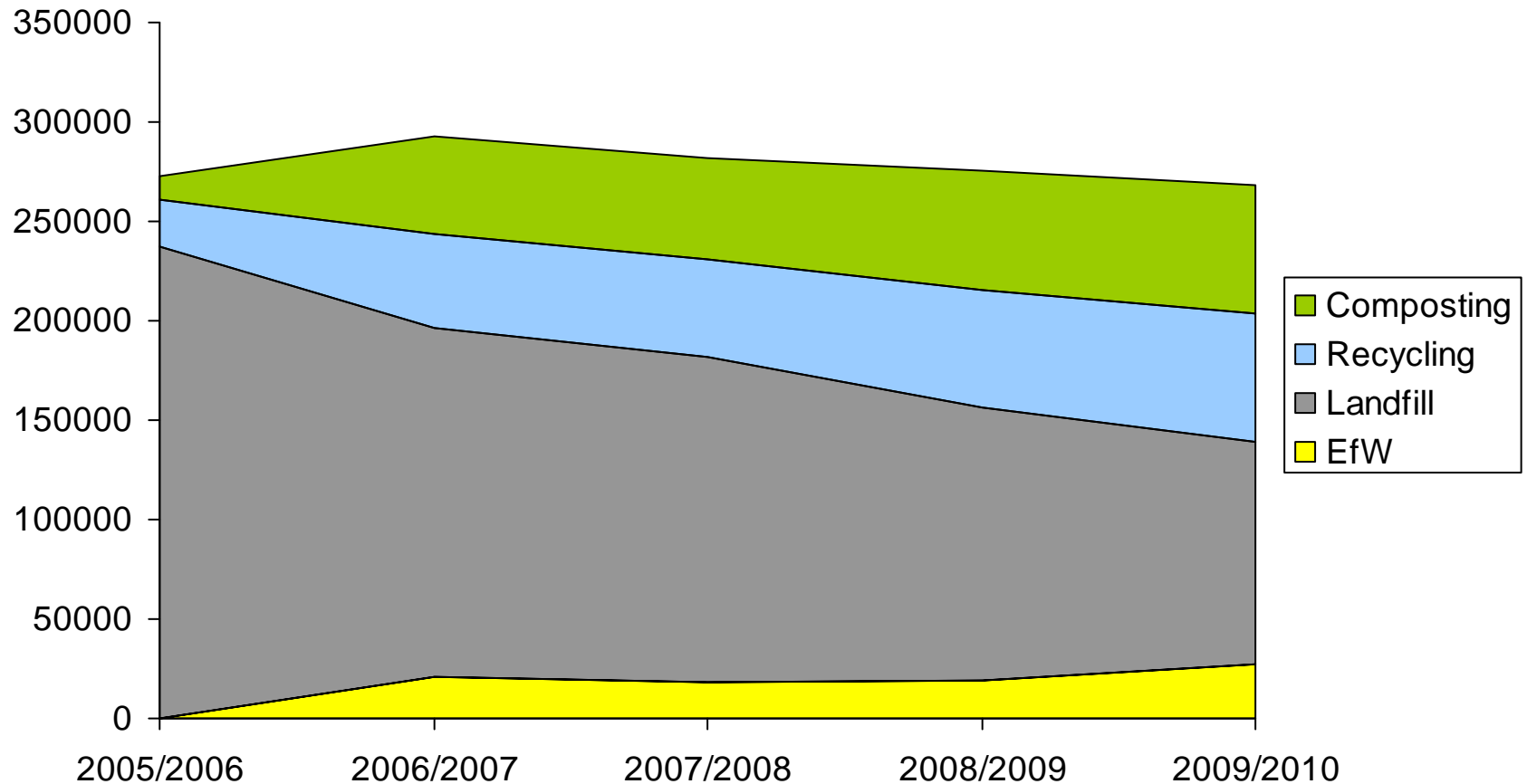
Past

Present

Future

- ↻ Warwickshire had early success
 - 2003/2004 Warwickshire achieved a recycling rate of 21.5%
 - Combined recycling and composting rate of 27.6%.
- ↻ Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy adopted in 2005
 - To provide a framework for next 15 years
 - Sets target of a county-wide recycling rate of 40-45% in 2009/2010
- ↻ How we got to where we are today.....?

Waste in Warwickshire since 2005



Past

Present

Future

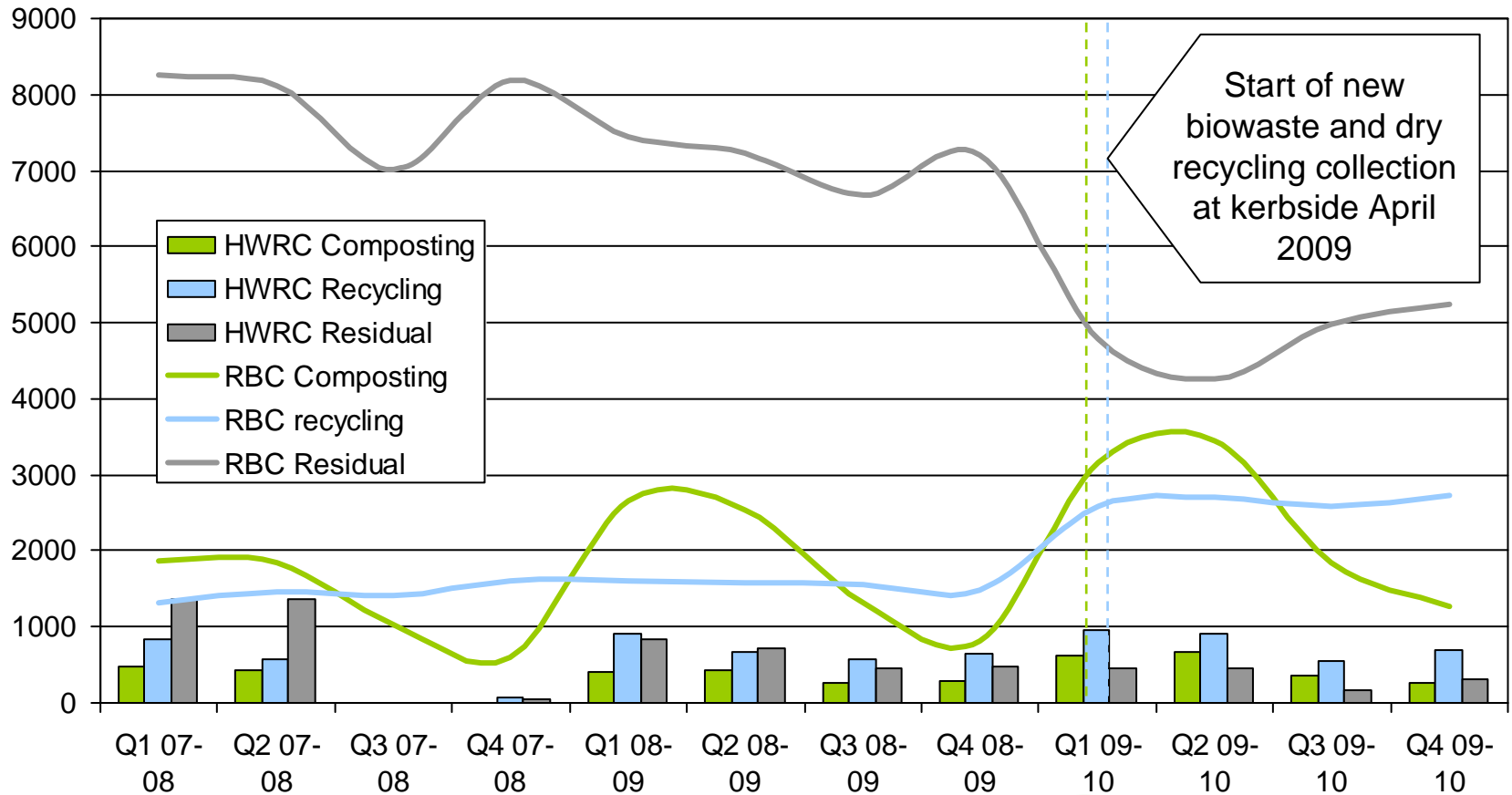
- ↻ Recycling and composting = 48%
- ↻ Waste reduction = 2.31%
- ↻ Lowest kg per head = Warwick District
- ↻ Highest kg per head = North Warwickshire
- ↻ Highest recycling and composting rate = Stratford-upon-Avon District
- ↻ Total recycling, composting and reuse increased to 101,247 tonnes

Past

Present

Future

Rugby Area Waste Performance since April 2007

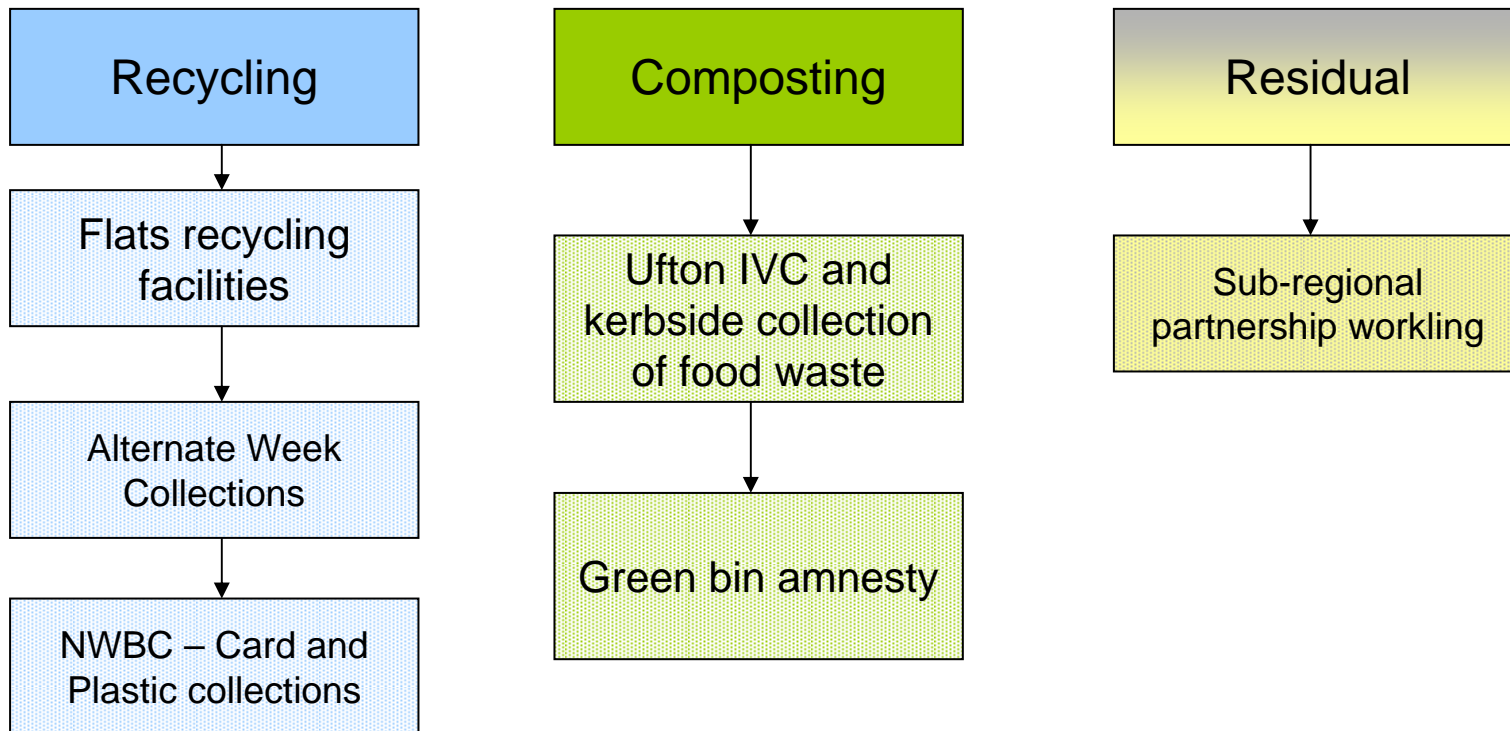


Past

Present

Future

Recent improvements



Past

Present

Future

17% households composting
Saving over 3,950 tonnes of waste each year



9.8% increase in committed food waste reducers
Saving 2.7 full loads of refuse collection vehicles per week



Past

Present

Future

Waste Strategy Checklist

Reduce the amount of waste produced



Exceed statutory recycling target of 30%



Achieve aspirational recycling target of 40-45% by 2009/2010



Limit waste going to landfill – making use of existing facilities



Residual waste treated using a thermal treatment system



Past

Present

Future

↻ So what will the future hold?

Buy less, throw
less away

Reduction in
packaging

Use of new
media

Climate Change
Dimension

Pay by weight

More re-use

Zero Waste

Resources not
waste

Recycling
incentives for
the public

Community
engagement

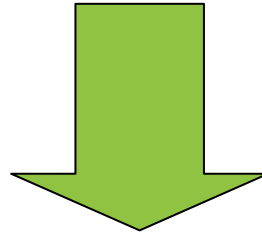
♻️ **recycle** for Warwickshire

Past

Present

Future

So why are we here today?



↻ Where are we going in the next 5 to 10 years?

↻ What are the

- Opportunities?
- Threats and barriers?
- Solutions?

60%

70%

65%

80%

Thank you

Martin Stott

Warwickshire County Council

Warwickshire Waste Partnership Seminar

Reaching 70%



The issues

- 300,000 t of waste produced in Oxfordshire (2007/08)
- 62% of household waste sent to landfill
- limited landfill space
- need to reduce landfill in Oxfordshire by **50% by 2012/13**
- present rates of landfill would incur £3 million fine across Oxfordshire in 2009/10



The tender process

- industry experts put forward their suggestions for meeting council targets
- 13 companies in initial stage
- 3 companies taken through to competitive dialogue



The new contractor



- Verdant awarded contract January 2009
- joint contract South Oxfordshire and the Vale of White Horse
- new service started in South Oxfordshire 8 June 2009, Vale on 4 October 2010



The new contractor contd.

- part of the Greenstar (Biffa) group
- operate waste contracts for 24 Local Authorities
- employs over 1,500 staff who make over 1 million collections each week



The new set up

- South and Vale Shared Services
 - Chief Executive
 - Strategic Directors
 - Heads of Service
 - Service Managers
- transfer of marketing & promotions
- customer contact centre



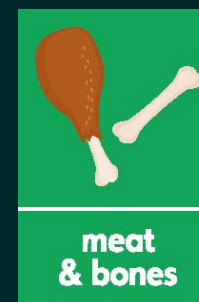
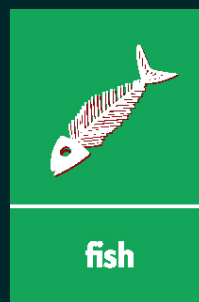
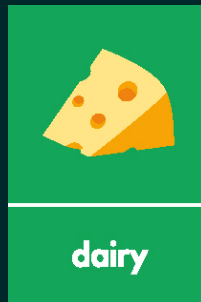
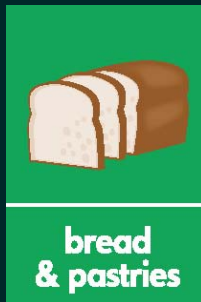
The new service

- weekly collection of food waste
23 litre food waste bin (7 litre kitchen caddy)
- fortnightly recycling collection
240 litre wheeled bin
- fortnightly refuse collection
180 litre wheeled bin
- opt in charged for garden waste service
240 litre wheeled bin



Food waste recycling (weekly)

- meat and fish cooked and uncooked (including bones)
- all dairy products - cheese and yoghurts
- raw and cooked vegetables and fruit
- bread, cakes and pastries
- rice, pasta and beans
- tea bags and coffee grounds
- plate scrapings



Mixed recycling (fortnightly)

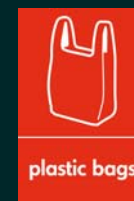
- all glass bottles and jars
- any paper and cardboard
- steel and aluminium food and drink cans
- aerosols
- foil



New additions

- all household plastic packaging
- cardboard and Yellow Pages
- food and drink cartons (Tetra Pak)

Materials should be washed and squashed and placed loose in the bin



Mixed recycling contd....

Not accepted

- clothing, textiles and shoes
- batteries and mobile phones
- books, CDs and DVDs

Local collection points are provided



Non-recyclables (fortnightly)

- anything that cannot be recycled or composted
- nappies
- sanitary products
- polystyrene
- crisp packets
- cling film



Concerns and solutions

- sack system provided for houses not suitable for wheeled bins
- assisted collections for elderly
- communal collections from flats
- same size bins provided for all households (larger recycling bins available – six or more in household)



Duo vehicle collection

- one collection vehicle for all waste
- food waste weekly in pod at front
- alternate week for recycling and rubbish in back compartment



What happens to the recycling?

- mixed recycling transported to Greenstar Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in West Midlands (advanced sorting technology)
- wherever possible materials will be processed in the UK
- food and garden waste treated to produce compost at a local facility (Agrivert plants – Ardley, Crowmarsh, Cassington)



Materials Recovery Facility (Aldridge MRF)



Service impact

44% to 70%!

- 5,963 tonnes of food waste
- 18,500 tonnes of dry recycling (> from 14,998)
- 13,604 tonnes residual waste (< from 27,964)
- 7,440 tonnes of garden waste (> from 6,755)



Council savings

- joint contract will save taxpayers over £100,000 per year
- extra recycling credits will save over £300,000 per year
- these savings will help protect other council services and keep council tax down



Microchips in the bins

- track lost or stolen bins
- answer residents queries in 'real time'
- help plan more efficient routes
- improve efficiency of crews
- reduce missed collections
- enable targeted education campaigns in low performing areas
- collect fast, accurate tonnage data for reports



Bin delivery

- Verdant for South, TJK for Vale
- deliver 2,500 bins per day (1,250 properties)
- bins left at the front of property
- council staff available during roll-out to address questions from residents



Communication plan

Pre-service communication

- FAQs – website and admin staff
- Parish meetings and stakeholder events
- **Introductory leaflet** – 2 weeks before bins arrive
- residents signed up to 'no junk mail' won't receive – contact council
- posters – town and parish councils, housing associations, libraries and leisure centres
- adverts in local press
- press launch and media briefing
- council media – Vale Views, WIS, website
- **Instructional pack** – delivered inside food waste bin including calendar and container stickers



Communication plan contd.

Service launch

- reminder leaflet - 2/3 weeks before service starts

Road shows, talks and events

- May, June, July, August & Sept– main towns and villages
- local events/village fetes
- school events
- enforce messages through national campaigns (National Recycle Week & Love Food Hate Waste)



Communication examples



Any questions?

Sally Wilson
Shared Waste Services Manager
South and Vale

Melanie Penfold
Senior Waste Recycling Officer
Verdant



Welcome to the
**Warwickshire Waste Partnership
Waste Seminar**

Monday 6th September, 2010

The Way Ahead



Warwickshire Waste Partnership Seminar 2010 – The Way Ahead

Eliot Park Innovation Centre, Nuneaton

Monday 6th September 2010

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 9.30 – 10.00 | <i>Registration and refreshments</i> |
| 10.00 – 10.05 | Welcome – Councillor Alan Cockburn, Chairman of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership |
| 10.05 – 10.30 | Waste in Warwickshire - Martin Stott, Head of Environment and Resources, Warwickshire County Council |
| 10.35 – 11.20 | Keynote Speaker – ‘Reaching 70% Recycling’, Sally Wilson, South Oxfordshire District Council |
| 11.20 – 11.35 | <i>Break</i> |



Warwickshire Waste Partnership Seminar 2010 – The Way Ahead

Eliot Park Innovation Centre, Nuneaton

Monday 6th September 2010

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 11.35 – 12.45 | First session and feedback
<i>Opportunities for waste across Warwickshire</i> |
| 12.45 – 1.45 | <i>Lunch</i> |
| 1.45 – 2.55 | Second session and feedback
<i>Threats and barriers to achieving our goals</i> |
| 2.55 – 3.30 | Third session and feedback
<i>What solutions can we as a Partnership consider to overcome these barriers and threats?</i> |
| 3.30 – 4.00 | What next? |





Stratford District - 2009/10

- Population – **117,800**
- Area in Hectares - **97,800**
- Population Density - **1.20 people per hectares (310 people per square mile)**
- Number of Households - **50,000 (2.3 people per household)**



Alternate Week Collection



58% recycling and composting rate

27% Recycling

31% Composting

445 kg of waste per head

182 kg Residual Waste

121 kg Recycling

140 kg Composting

 **recycle** for Warwickshire

Rugby Borough - 2009/10



- Population – **91,000**
- Area in Hectares - **35,100**
- Population Density – **2.59 people per hectares (670 people per square mile)**
- Number of Households - **38,000 (2.4 people per household)**



Alternate Week Collection



51% recycling and composting rate

26.6% Recycling

24.4% Composting

438 kg of waste per head

215 kg Residual Waste

116 kg Recycling

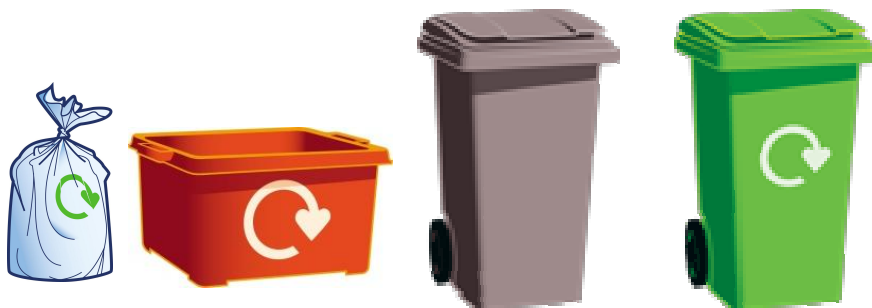
107 kg Composting

recycle for Warwickshire

Warwick District - 2009/10



- Population – **134,600**
- Area in Hectares - **28,300**
- Population Density – **4.76 people per hectares (1,233 people per square mile)**
- Number of Households - **58,000 (2.3 people per household)**



Alternate Week Collection



49% recycling and composting rate

22% Recycling

27% Composting

368 kg of waste per head

186 kg Residual Waste

82 kg Recycling

100 kg Composting

 **recycle** for Warwickshire

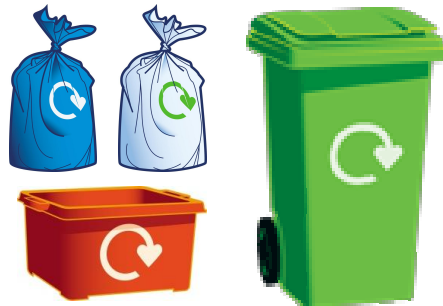
North Warwickshire - 2009/10



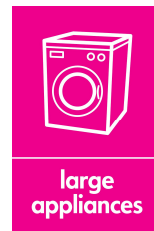
- Population – **62,200**
- Area in Hectares - **28,400**
- Population Density – **2.19 people per hectares (608 people per square mile)**
- Number of Households - **26,000 (2.3 people per household)**



Weekly Collection



Alternate Week Collection



27% recycling and composting rate

10% Recycling

17% Composting

483 kg of waste per head

353 kg Residual Waste

48 kg Recycling

82 kg Composting

 **recycle** for Warwickshire

Nuneaton and Bedworth - 2009/10

- Population – **121,200**
- Area in Hectares - **7,900**
- Population Density – **15.34 people per hectares (4,261 people per square mile)**
- Number of Households - **50,000 (2.4 people per household)**



Weekly Collection

Alternate Week Collection

34% recycling and composting rate

17% Recycling

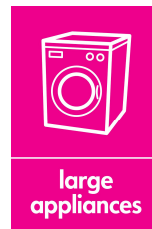
17% Composting

425 kg of waste per head

280 kg Residual Waste

73 kg Recycling

72 kg Composting



HWRCs – 2009/10



60% recycling and composting rate

35% Recycling

25% Composting

9 Sites Across the County

62 % highest Recycling Rate

36 % Lowest Recycling Rate

91kg of waste per head

37kg Residual Waste

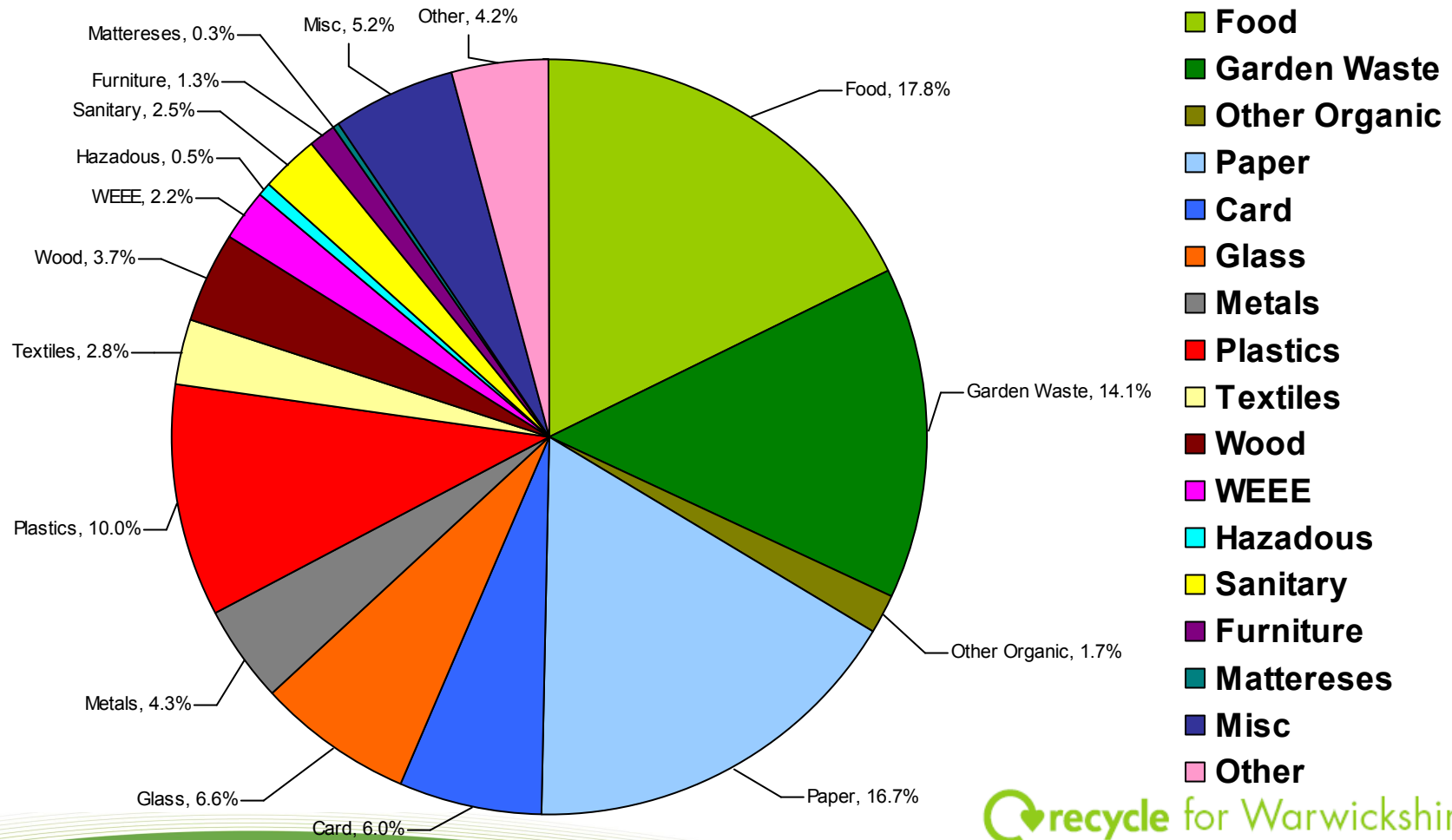
32kg Recycling

22kg Composting



 **recycle** for Warwickshire

What waste do we have?



What waste are we capturing?

62% of Food and Garden Waste Composted

High garden waste capture at NBBC. High food and garden waste capture rate in SDC

48% of Metals Recycled

Highest captures rates for SDC

49% of Paper and Card Recycled

Highest captures rates for SDC

68% of Glass Recycled

Very high captures rates for WDC and SDC

46% of Wood Recycled or Composted

Mainly through the HWRCs

11% of Plastics Recycled

Highest captures rates for SDC and NBBC

40% of E-Waste Recycled

Mainly through the HWRCs

12% of Textiles Reused or Recycled

Highest capture rates for HWRCs, WDC and NBBC

Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 7 December 2010

Project to Increase the Number of Households Participating in Recycling in the Boroughs of North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth

Report of the Strategic Director for Environment and Economy on behalf of the Officers Group

Summary

The report summarises the progress made on a project to increase the number of households participating in recycling in the Boroughs of North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth. Further to the Waste Partnership meeting on 20/10/2010, Members asked for quarterly updates for the duration of the project.

Recommendation

That the Waste Partnership notes the work taking place between the partners and receives further updates throughout the life of the project.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Statistics for both dry recycling levels and residual waste levels across the five Warwickshire waste collection authority areas were compared at the half way point during the financial year 2009/10. It was found that Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and North Warwickshire Borough were performing below the level of the other three authorities. A decision was made, during the service planning process between the partners, that additional funding and support would be needed by the two Boroughs to help them improve their performance over the next 12 months.
- 1.2 In previous years, the other three authorities have received help from the County Council to put in place their alternate week collection infrastructure and communications campaigns.

2. Background

- 2.1 Of the five waste collection authorities in Warwickshire, three have introduced alternate week collection methods over the past few years: Rugby, Stratford and Warwick. These authorities currently perform better than the remaining two, in terms of both dry recycling rates and residual waste levels. The following

table demonstrates averaged rates for the five waste collection authorities and the average for the County, for data from 2009/2010.

Authority	Average household dry recycling rate BVPI 82a	Total residual household waste per household (kg) NI191
North Warwickshire	9.96%	823.41
Nuneaton and Bedworth	17.31%	632.25
Rugby	26.56%	460.58
Stratford	27.2%	404.19
Warwick	22.15%	421.13
Warwickshire	23.79%	591.33

- 2.2 The elevated performance of Rugby, Stratford and Warwick can be attributed, at least in part, to these authorities moving to an alternate week collection method. Additionally, when these changes were made over the past few years, large scale communications campaigns were employed to explain the changes and encourage full participation. The authorities received assistance with these campaigns from Warwickshire County Council staff.
- 2.3 Currently Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council (NBBC) collect both residual waste and dry recycling on a weekly basis. North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC) collect residual waste weekly and dry recycling fortnightly. Until this year, very little assistance has been given to the Boroughs to support increasing participation in recycling, increasing recycling levels or decreasing residual waste.

This new assistance is in the form of funding and additional help from the Waste Projects Team. It is envisaged that the funding will be spent in three areas, namely:-

- (i) A temporary member of staff for each authority until 31 March 2011, to co-ordinate the project
- (ii) Two full dry recycling participation surveys across all households in both Boroughs. One at the start and one at the end of the funding period.
- (iii) A targeted communication campaign to encourage participation

3. Progress Update

- 3.1 Warwickshire Waste Projects Team have met regularly with representatives from the two Boroughs to manage the project.
- 3.2 A Project co-ordinator for each Borough has overseen the completion of the baseline participation studies. They have collated the data and worked with WCC waste management staff and the Warwickshire Observatory to manipulate the data into formats whereby the promotional campaigns can be carefully targeted. They have worked with WCC to devise the promotional timetable and on delivery of the campaign.

- 3.3 The baseline participation surveys are complete. The raw data was collated using the best practice methodology set out by WRAP. The collated data has been analysed to provide us with an overall participation rate.

Nuneaton and Bedworth overall initial participation rate	71.8%
North Warwickshire overall initial participation rate	64.0%

- 3.4 The Warwickshire Observatory have manipulated the data to demonstrate the localities and demographic groups which exhibit the lowest participation levels. They have been providing advice on how to best use this powerful data to ensure that we maximise the effectiveness of the promotional work, spend the budget wisely and not annoy current committed recyclers with unnecessary communications.
- 3.5 Nuneaton and Bedworth has been selected by the Beverage Can Manufacturers Europe (BCME) to receive significant funding to increase the levels of metal recycling in the Borough. The campaign began on 22 August 2010 and ran until 23 September 2010. Activities included attitudinal surveys, leaflets, road shows and billboards at bus stops.
- 3.6 In North Warwickshire the collection of two new recycling streams was launched on 18 October 2010. NWBC and WCC have collaborated to promote the new plastic and cardboard collections through a three week intensive campaign.

4. Success Criteria

- 4.1 The target for this project is a five percentage point increase in participation rate. This will be even more of a challenge than expected given that the estimated participation rate at the conception of the project was around 40%.
- 4.2 Assuming a five percentage point increase in participation, this would result in 4000 additional households participating. Assuming also that each new participating household segregates 4 kg of dry recyclables each week, this will result in a reduction of residual waste sent for treatment of 800 tonnes. Based on an average landfill disposal cost for this year of £62, this results in disposal savings of £50,000. The Borough Councils receive £38 per tone in recycling credits which will lead to a total increase income for them of £30,500, plus potential enhanced credits depending on overall performance.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 The data from the baseline participation survey is being used to develop targeted promotional work to increase participation in recycling, and to encourage waste minimisation and increase levels of recycling. The WCC Waste Projects Team and the Warwickshire Observatory is supporting the two Project co-ordinators in doing this and a detailed campaign delivery timetable has been drawn up. Materials such as leaflets and posters have been designed and purchased.
- 5.2 The promotional campaign will begin in November with articles in the two council publications: In Touch and North Talk. All households in Nuneaton and

Bedworth will receive a leaflet and targeted areas in North Warwickshire will be getting a leaflet. The roadshow schedule and work with community groups will begin. Work with schools and parents will take place in January. This marketing campaign will be focussed on the lower participation areas and demographic groups identified by the analysis of the baseline survey.

- 5.3 A Red Box Lottery will run throughout December and January. This method has previously been tested in Warwick District. Prizes in the form of vouchers have been donated by local businesses. Throughout the lottery period there will be weekly press announcements of that week's winner plus advice about recycling a particular waste stream. Non-participating households in particular streets will also receive cards through the door to remind them to set out their recycling next time to be in with a chance of winning.
- 5.4 The campaign will look to examine and address any barriers that prevent householders from recycling. The continued design and execution of the campaigns will be the project co-ordinators' key task until 2011.
- 5.5 The final participation surveys will take place in February and March 2011.

Enquiries: about this report should be made to Ruth Dixon - Senior Waste Management Officer, 01926 412961 email ruthdixon@warwickshire.gov.uk.

Background Papers

NBBC NWBC participation update for 20100615.doc.
NBBC NWBC participation update for 20100921.doc

PAUL GALLAND
Strategic Director for Environment and Economy
Shire Hall
Warwick

9 November 2010

**Warwickshire Waste Partnership Forum
7 December 2010**

Waste Management Statistics for 2009/10

**Report of the Strategic Director for
Environment and Economy on behalf of the Officers Group**

Summary

The report details the quantities of waste arising in each waste collection area and handled by each Council during 2009/10. It also highlights trends and some of the main differences between Councils.

Recommendation

That the report be noted.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 **Appendix A** gives details of the amount of household waste arising in each waste collection area and the quantities recycled, composted and incinerated. **Appendix B** compares the overall performance of Warwickshire with other councils. **Appendix C** categorises the waste recycled and composted. **Appendix D** provides more information on the quantities of municipal waste handled and other performance data.

2. Main Points for 2009/10

- 2.1 **Household Waste by Waste Collection Area** With regard to **Appendix A** some of the main points are:-

- (a) The overall recycling and composting rate was over 48% which is up 5% on last years rate.
- (b) Total household waste reduced by 2.41% from 2008/09 to 2009/10. Nuneaton and Rugby Borough saw a reduction in kg/ head of waste, whist North Warwickshire and Stratford increased by less than 1kg and Warwick by just 5kg
- (c) The Warwick District area had the lowest kilograms per head in 2009/10 (377kg/head) with North Warwickshire having the highest (483kg/head).

- (d) With respect to Waste Collection Authority performance, Stratford achieved the highest composting and recycling rate at 58.6% followed by Rugby at 51% and Warwick at 49.3%. These Authorities performance has considerably improved since 2007/08 due to the introduction of the new biowaste collection service covering all properties and the alternate weekly collection of residual waste.
- (e) With respect to Recycling Centre performance, the Princes Drive Site in Warwick District had the highest recycling rate of 75.8%. The site with the poorest performance was Judkins in Nuneaton at 49%.
- (f) The highest composting and recycling rate (including Recycling Centre waste) was achieved with the waste generated in Stratford District area at 58% with Warwick District second with 54%. The highest in 2008/9 was Warwick District at 58% and in 2007/08 was Stratford District at 45%.
- (g) Total recycling composting and re-use increased by over 9,700 tonnes compared with 2008/09.
- (h) As indicated in the note on **Appendix A**, the statistics have been prepared from several sources of information. Wherever possible DEFRA WasteDataFlow (WDF) data has been used.

2.2 Comparisons with other Authorities

- (a) **Appendix B** compares Warwickshire's performance with other shire councils. It can be seen that Warwickshire is the most improved shire council in 2009/10 in terms of recycling and composting with overall performance increasing by 4.85 percentage points. This is thought to be mainly due to Warwick, Stratford and Rugby now all having a biowaste collection service covering all properties and alternate weekly collection of residual waste.

2.3 Recycling and Composting As regards **Appendix C** some of the main points are:-

- (a) Paper/card based products are the most recycled materials at 15,713 tonnes. Glass is the second most recycled material at almost 10,148 tonnes.
- (b) Some materials are virtually only recycled by the County Council but some are delivered by the district councils to the County for recycling. Wood and scrap metal fall into the first category and electrical goods fall into the second category.
- (c) Warwick District, Stratford District and Rugby Borough all collected biowaste (green and kitchen) amounting to over 38,000 tonnes in 2009/10. 2,225 tonnes of wood and chipboard was sent for composting from Household Waste Recycling Centres.

- (d) It can be seen that only about 220 tonnes of non-household waste is recycled plus 1,440 tonnes of rubble and 487 tonnes of plasterboard which is also not classified as household waste.

2.4 Municipal Waste, National Indicators, LPSA2 Monitoring With respect to **Appendix D**, the main points are:-

- (a) Municipal waste decreased by 1.5% from 2008/09 to 2009/10.
- (b) There was a 19% diversion/ reduction in biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) away from landfill reducing the amount landfilled to 129,006 tonnes. The allocation for 2009/10 excluding surpluses carried forward from previous years was 113,495 tonnes.
- (c) Total waste landfilled reduced by 15.7%.
- (d) The LAA NI 191 target was 620kg per household and the target was met by some margin with the actual for 2009/10 at 588.5kg per household.

3. Financial Implications

3.1 None.

Enquiries: about this report should be made to Laura Vesty, Waste Research and Statistics Officer, 01926 41 8064, e-mail lauravesty@warwickshire.gov.uk or Kitran Eastman, Partnership and Strategy Manager on the same number, e-mail kitraneastman@warwickshire.gov.uk

Background Papers

None

PAUL GALLAND
Strategic Director for Environment and Economy
Shire Hall
Warwick

9 November 2010

Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 7 December 2010

Waste Management Statistics for 2009/10

Household Waste Produced by each District area in 2009/10 – Tonnes

	Stratford	Warwick	Rugby	Nuneaton	North W.	Total
Population	117,800	134,600	91,000	121,200	62,200	526,700
Number of households	53715	59582	42401	53,611	26,652	235,961
% by population	22.8	25.3	18	22.7	11.3	
% by households	22.3	26	17	23	11.8	
Waste Collected						
Recycled	14,272 ¹	10,963 ¹	10,575 ¹	8,925 ¹	2,994 ¹	47,728
Reuse	0.00	0.00	3.4	0.00	0.00	3.4
Composted	16487	13432	9,711	8,738	5,116	53,483
Residual/ other	21711	25092	19529	33896	21945	122,173
Total	52,468	49486	39,848	51,552	30,056	223,410
Household waste kilos/head	445	377	438	425	483	
District recycling and composting rate	58.6	49.3	51	34.3	27	45.3
County Council Recycling Centres						
HWS recycled	3420	6439	1885	2781	1238	15,763
HWS composted	2220	5300	1867	1103	1132	11,622
Residual waste from HWS (not including inert)	4395	4702	3173	3173	1473	17,790
Inerts (municipal)	2054	3727	1533	4047	818	10,751
Total County (municipal)	12,090	34,391	10,641	10,549	4661	55,952
Total HH	10,036	16,441	6,925	7930	3843	
Household waste kilos/head	85	122.	76	65	62	
% recycling and composting (household)	56	71	54	49	62	
Charities (recycling or reuse)	106	95	112			313
Trade (from HWRC's)		1412	123			1535
Street sweepings (-25% moisture loss)	364	4375	2039			6778

	Stratford	Warwick	Rugby	Nuneaton	North W.	Total
Combined District and HWRC Waste						
Total household waste 2009/10	62,504	65,927	46,773	59,482	33,899	268,867
Total household waste 2008/09	63,270	65,271	48,187	63,043	34,436	275,105
Total (07/08)	66,986	67,013	47,826	64,017	34,622	280,464
% Change 08/09 to 09/10	-1.21	+1	-2.94	-5.65	-1.56	-2.27
Kilos per head (09/10)	531	490	514	491	545	510
Percentage of total collected by District	84%	75%	85%	87%	89%	83%
	Stratford	Warwick	Rugby	Nuneaton	North W.	Total
Total recycling	17,692	17,402	12,463	11,706	4,232	63,495
Total composting	18,707	18,732	11,578	9,841	6,248	65,106
% Recycling	28	26	27	20	12	24
% Composting	30	28	25	17	18	24
% Recycling and composting	58	54	52	37	30	48
Total composted plus recycled 2009/10	36,399	36,134	24,041	21,547	10,480	128,601
Total composted plus recycled 2008/09	30,952	37,978	16,776	21,877	11,256	118,838
Total composted plus recycling in 2007/08	30,158	26,841	13,237	18,562	10,733	99,530

Note :-

1 District Council figures have been taken from Waste Data Flow, Recycling Credit claims and County Council figures from in house records.

2 Total household waste from Waste Dataflow (WDF) is 268,867 tonnes in 2009/10. In 2008/9 there was 275,105 tonnes of household waste.

**Warwickshire Waste Partnership Forum
7 December 2010**

Waste Statistics for 2009/10

NI192 - Percentage, Recycling, Re-use and Composting

Comparisons with Other Shire Counties

		2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	Change 08/09
		%	%	%	to 09/10 %
	Authority				points
1	Leicestershire County Council	52.64	52.00	48.61	0.64
2	Devon County Council	52.62	51.61	47.30	1.01
3	Cambridgeshire County Council	51.69	51.99	50.97	-0.3
4	Lincolnshire County Council	51.26	50.75	50.51	0.51
5	Suffolk County Council	50.62	48.40	45.89	2.22
6	Dorset County Council	49.59	48.14	45.77	1.45
7	Somerset County Council	48.69	49.15	50.99	-0.46
8	Warwickshire County Council	48.10	43.20	35.39	4.9
9	Staffordshire County Council	48.06	45.56	42.33	2.5
10	Oxfordshire County Council	47.75	43.05	40.24	4.7
11	Hertfordshire County Council	46.40	43.99	38.76	2.41
12	Essex County Council	46.03	43.51	39.82	2.52
13	Surrey County Council	45.71	40.92	35.28	4.79
14	Northamptonshire County Council	45.40	46.04	42.91	-0.64
15	Lancashire County Council	44.95	43.21	41.27	1.74
16	Buckinghamshire County Council	44.54	43.66	41.84	0.88
17	North Yorkshire County Council	44.25	43.16	38.54	1.09
18	Cumbria County Council	43.85	43.11	38.85	0.74
19	Norfolk County Council	43.48	43.07	40.46	0.41
20	West Sussex County Council	42.89	39.93	37.49	2.96
21	Nottinghamshire County Council	42.59	41.59	39.27	1
22	Derbyshire County Council	42.08	41.34	37.56	0.74
23	Worcestershire County Council	41.75	42.56	38.34	-0.81
24	Gloucestershire County Council	41.63	42.01	36.40	-0.38
25	Hampshire County Council	40.66	41.19	40.31	-0.53
26	Kent County Council	38.35	38.65	35.82	-0.3
27	East Sussex County Council	36.76	35.36	33.09	1.4

Warwickshire Waste Partnership Forum - 7 December 2010

Waste Management Statistics for 2009/10

Recycling, Re-Use and Composting - Municipal Waste

Recycled or re-used	North Warwicks	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford	Warwick	WCC	Total
Glass	1,157	2,314	2,567	0	3,425	685	10,148
Paper	1,492	3,538	134	0	4,501	1,190	10,855
Card	27	1,301	0	0	1,766	1,764	4,858
Books	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Mixed paper & card	0.1	0	7,058	0	0	176	7,234
Cans	212	589	541	0	537	0	1,879
Plastics	13	932	530	0	581	357	2,413
Textiles & footwear	63	112	35	7	126	468	811
Wood	0	0	0	0	0	5,140	5,140
Fridges & freezers	0	0	0	0	0	413	413
Other electrical goods	0	0	0	0	0	2,122	2,122
Other Scrap metal	13	60	0	0	0	3,332	3,405
Fluorescent tubes	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Aluminium foil	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Automotive batteries	0	0	0	0	0	159	159
Post consumer, non automotive batteries	0	19	0	0	14	4	37
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Mineral Oil	0	8	0	0	3	75	86
Other materials/ kerbside	0	0	0	14,414	0	1,956	16,370
Sub Total	2,978	8,874	10,864	14,421	10,951	17,859	65,947
Household waste	2,978	8,874	10,864	14,421	10,951	17,639	65,727

Material Composted	North Warwicks	Nuneaton and Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford	Warwick	WCC	Total
Green waste only	5,256	8,924	387	1,150	0	9,422	25,139
Other compostable waste (chipboard, wood)	0	0	0	0	0	2,225	2,225
Bio waste	0	0	9,600	15,336	13,409	0	38,345
Leaves	0	0	0	0	135	0	135
Sub Total	5,256	8,924	9,986	16,487	13,544	11,619	65,816
Household Waste	5,256	8,924	9,986	16,487	13,544	11,647	65,844

Total Recycled/ Composted	North Warwicks	Nuneaton and Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford	Warwick	WCC	Total
Total	8,234	17,798	20,850	30,908	24,495	37,590	139,875
Household waste	8,234	17,798	20,850	30,908	24,495	37,342	139,627

Rubble Re-used/Recycled							
Rubble, soil and mixed	0	0	0	0	0	1,440	1,440
Plasterboard	0	0	0	0	0	487	487

Warwickshire Waste Management Forum – 7 December 2010

Waste Statistics for 2009/10

Municipal Waste

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	% Change
By source/type					2008/09 to 2009/10
Household – tonnes	292,250	281,402	275,226	268,458	-2.6
Commercial – tonnes	10,906	10,641	10,043		
Asbestos – tonnes	102	80	69	69.8	0.8
Soil, rubble – tonnes	11,933	10,754	10,168	8,823	-13.2
Other		896	941		
Total – tonnes	316,339	303,773	296,447	292,062	
By destination (from WasteDataflow)					
Recycled or composted	98,987	102,228	121,891	129,336 (hh)	
Incinerated/ RDF	21,090	20,444	21,423	27,247 (hh)	
Landfilled	196,262	181,101	153,033	129,006	-15.7
Total tonnes	316,339	303,773	296,447	292,062	-1.5
Biodegradable municipal waste landfilled	125,905	114,134	95,107	77,084	-19

LPSA2 Monitoring

2009/10 Out-turn for non BMW Recycling

	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
						Total Including Trade	Trade
Glass	8,431	9,913	10,600	11,914	13,945	10,148	162
Fridges and WEEE (not screens/tubes)	981	1,430	2,184	2,276	2,826	2,535	9
Oil (engine and veg)	94	93	97	99	75	90	
Batteries (car and hh)	285	306	314	222	200	163	
Metal	5,470	5,381	5,452	4,274	3,792	3,405	0.4
Textiles (50%??)	296	292	408	465	511	811	
Cans	939	1,008	1,135	1,149	2,222	1,879	
Plastics	159	231	344	553	2,936	2,413	0.3
Total	16,664	18,674	20,566	20,991	26,508	21,444	172

Target for 2008/09 is 23,000 tonnes. The figure of 26,508 includes about 150 tonnes of non-household recycling which has to be deducted to produce the LPSA2 figure.

County wide outcome for other National indicators

NI 191 – Residual household waste per household

Household waste not sent for recycling, reuse or composting = 139,531.15 tonnes

Households = 235,961

NI191 = 591.33 kg per household

NI 193 Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill

Municipal waste = 292,062.48 tonnes

Sent to landfill = 129,005.64 tones

NI 193 = 44.2%

LATS - biodegradable municipal waste to landfill

2009/10 allowance = 113,495

Amount sent to landfill = 77,084

Under allowance by 32%

Provisional Waste Management Data Quarter 1 2010/11

1. Total Municipal Waste Arising and Disposal Route (Tonnes)

	April	May	June	Q1 Total
Total Tonnes	27,072	25,229	27,510	79,811
Landfilled	9,291	8,104	8,551	25,946
Inert - Landfilled	513	394	366	1,273
Energy from Waste	4,286	3,889	3,882	12,057
Other Technology*	63	213	443	718
In-vessel Composting*	3,937	4,415	5,114	13,467
Windrow Composting*	2,860	2,701	3,193	8,754
Other Composting	277	271	220	768
Recycling (HWRC)	1,688	1,297	1,426	4,411
Recycling (WCA)	4,007	3,831	4,118	11,956
Reuse	150	113	197	460

*Other Technology – Refuse Derived Fuel

*Windrow composting – Outdoor composting of green garden waste from HWRCs, NBBC and NWBC

*In Vessel composting – Indoor controlled composting of garden and food waste from RBC, WDC, SDC







2. Percentage of Waste by Disposal Route

	April	May	June	Q1 Total
% Recycling	21.04%	20.33%	20.15%	20.51%
% Composting	26.13%	29.28%	31.00%	28.80%
% Reuse	0.55%	0.45%	0.72%	0.58%
Total	48%	50%	52%	50%

% Landfill	36.21%	33.68%	32.41%	34.10%
% Energy from Waste and RDF	16.07%	16.26%	15.62%	16.01%
Total	52%	50%	48%	50%

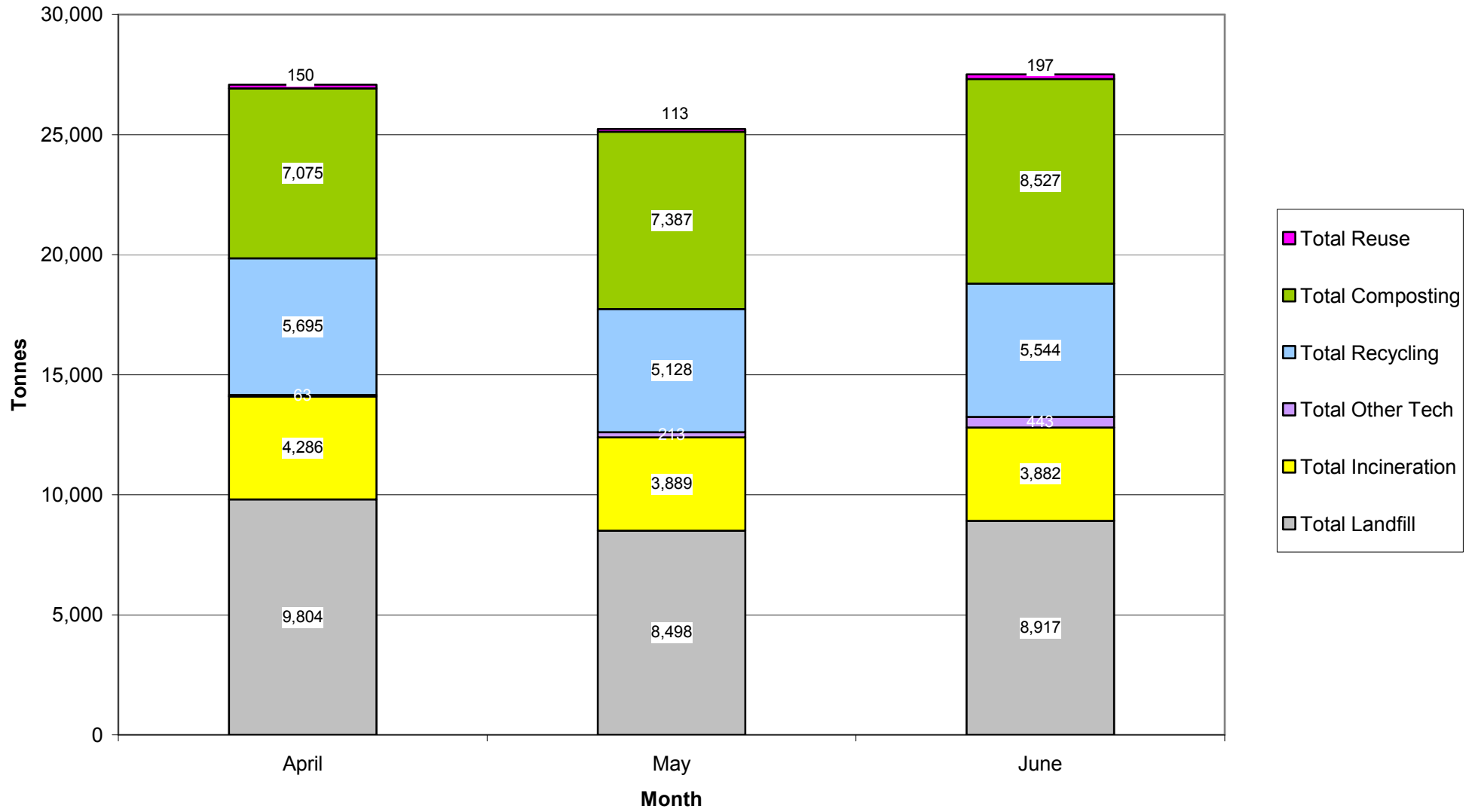
*

3. Estimated Provisional Performance

	Q1 2009/2010	Q1 2010/2011	% change from
Recycling Rate	16,700 Tonnes 20.7%	16,368 Tonnes 20.51%	 2% Drop
Composting Rate	22,500 Tonnes 27.9%	22,989 Tonnes 28.8%	 2.2% Rise
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	39,255 Tonnes 48.7%	39,817 Tonnes 49.89%	 1.4% Rise
Landfill Rate	34,013 Tonnes 42.2%	27,219 Tonnes 34.10%	 20% Drop
Energy from Waste	7,329.88 Tonnes 9.09%	12,057 Tonnes 11.11%	 35% Rise
Total Municipal Waste	80,598 Tonnes	79,811 Tonnes	 1% Drop

NB. District recycling rates are taken from claimed recycling credits. All other figures are taken from Warwickshire County Council in-house records and at the publication of this report are considered provisional estimates.

Provisional Q1 Performance



Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 7th December 2010

Fly-tipping in Warwickshire

Summary

This report acts as a summary of what is required by local authorities with regards to Fly-Tipping together with highlighting the information supplied by the Warwickshire authorities to Fly-Capture and finally highlights the best practice available to reduce the problem.

Recommendation

There is no recommendation to members of the partnership but hopefully gives the relevant information and guidance about fly-tipping.

1. Introduction

The key facts about fly-tipping are:-

- Someone fly-tips in England every 30 seconds, which is approximately 107,000 incidents per month.
- The most common fly-tip is a black bag of household rubbish at the side of a main road.
- Over 50% of fly-tips dealt with by local authorities are household refuse sacks or other household waste.
- Top five most frequently fly-tipped items are: i) household rubbish, ii) white goods such as fridges and freezers, iii) construction, demolition and home improvement rubbish, iv) garden rubbish, v) rubbish from business.
- Top four favourite spots for fly-tippers are: i) roadside, ii) council land such as housing estates, car parks, parks and open spaces, iii) back alleys, iv) country paths.

2. Background

- 2.1 Fly tipping is defined as “the illegal disposal of waste” and is illegal under Section 33 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990. Related to this the EPA also makes it an offence to handle waste without a “Duty of Care” or without a waste management licence/permit.

- 2.2 The responsibility for dealing with fly-tipping and fly-tippers rests primarily with the Environment Agency and Local Authorities. In order to clarify who deals with what, a national working protocol has been agreed (Working Better Together, Fly-Tipping Protocol, 6, 2005). In essence this agreement states that the Environment Agency will deal with the more serious fly-tipping problems irrespective of where they occur and Local Authorities are responsible for smaller fly-tips on public land, roads and by-ways.
- 2.2 The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 have increased the powers available to both Local Authorities and the Environment Agency. Specifically, it:
- Raises the maximum penalty fine available in the Magistrates Court for fly-tipping from £20K to £50K.
 - Makes a guilty offender pay for all court and investigation costs that local authorities had to pay in bringing the action to court
 - Gives Waste Collection Authorities the power to stop and search vehicles (a police officer must still be present to stop a vehicle) which are used for fly-tipping.
 - All acts of fly-tipping are now arrestable offences.
- 2.3 Alongside these powers the Government encouraged greater local attention to Fly-Tipping by the creation of a Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) on fly-tipping (BVPI 199) later to become NI196. Progress against this indicator was through Local Authorities returning information to government through the national “FlyCapture” database with progress indicated through a reduction in the number of fly-tipping incidents reported over consecutive years and an increasing number of enforcement actions taken against fly-tippers.
- 2.4 The aim of the “Fly-Capture” database is to build an evidence base for fly-tipping in order to inform future policy making and to provide local authorities with a management tool.
- 2.5 For the purposes of Fly-Capture a single full bin bag upwards may constitute a fly-tip. Alongside that several carrier bags full of rubbish dumped together would also constitute a fly-tip. Waste placed out at the wrong time could also be counted as

fly-tipping but the reporting system asks local authorities to use their discretion on recording such incidents.

2.6 Careful interpretation of the data is required. Differences in how individual authorities report on Fly-Capture can have a significant impact on the overall figures. Fly-Capture was meant as a management tool to help target action rather than to compile league tables, nevertheless, the figures should still be of interest.

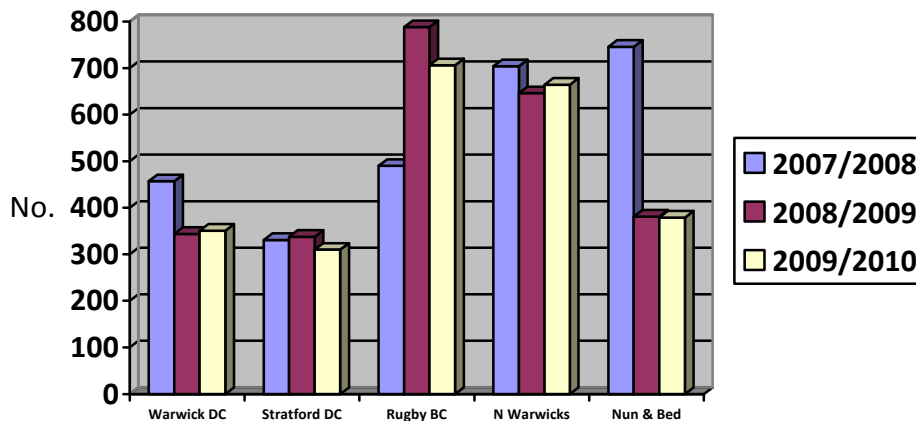
3. Warwickshire in Context

3.1 The national headline statistics from the Fly-Capture database for 2009/2010 are:-

- Approximately 947,000 fly-tipping incidents were dealt with by local authorities in England, a 18.7% decrease from 2008-2009.
- 63% of fly-tips involved household waste
- There was a 2.3% increase in enforcement actions by local authorities

3.2 Figure 3.1 below shows the total number of Fly-Tips that the 5 local authorities within Warwickshire have reported onto the Fly Capture database over the last three financial years.

Fig 3.1 - Total number of reported Fly-Tips



3.3 Due to the variations of the local authorities within Warwickshire and the different factors influencing fly-tipping and enforcement the data cannot be interpreted to say who is "best" and who is "worst". One authority may report a large number of fly-tips and also be taking a lot of action to address the situation and to properly record incidents whereas one

reporting very few may be taking little or no action and to some extent some fly-tipping will always be beyond a local authority's control.

3.4 Table 3.4 below summarizes the action taken by the respective local authorities with regards to fly-tipping during 2009/2010

Table 3.4

	Warning letters	Fixed Penalty Notice	Formal Cautions	Successful Prosecutions
Warwick DC	45	-	-	-
Stratford DC	13	-	-	-
Rugby BC	-	-	-	-
Nun & Bed	-	-	-	-
North Warw	31	1	1	4

3.5 The different local authorities within Warwickshire appear to have a different perception as to whether or not fly-tipping is a minor or major problem. North Warwickshire consider it a major problem with the fly-tips a rough split between Household and Commercial. Nuneaton and Bedworth BC together with Warwick DC believe that their problem is mainly domestic in origin. The perceived problem in North Warwickshire reflects itself in increased legal action and successful prosecutions.

3.6 As mentioned in Section 2.2. there is a national working protocol that details the general split of responsibilities between Local Authorities and the Environment Agency

The link below is to that protocol: -

http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/protocol6fly_tip05_1567953.pdf

This considers that best practice is to have local agreements between the Local Authority and the Local Environment Agency office in place. Some of Warwickshire's Local Authorities have local forums, some do not. A number of years ago there was a Warwickshire Fly-Tipping forum but that ceased partly due to an Environment Agency re-structure.

4. The Way Forward

4.1 If it is considered that fly-tipping is a problem and either collectively or individually we decide we wish to do something there are certain approaches that are recommended: -

4.2 Although it is difficult to reduce fly-tipping it is not impossible. There is no size fits all solution to the issue and something that works in one area doesn't mean it will work in another, this is because: -

- Fly-tipping problems differ from place to place, some areas may have frequent but smaller fly-tips of household waste, whilst others have larger but less frequent deposits of builders waste for example.
- The geography differs. Fly-tipping in densely populated cities differs from that of rural areas.
- Different types/levels of waste disposal services in an area will influence the number and type of people who choose to fly-tip
- How high fly-tipping is on the political agenda
- Ability to find partner agencies may differ from place to place.

4.3 There are recognized ways of working in order to try and prevent fly-tipping and they are: -

- **Increase the effort** – Make it easier to behave within the law while making it harder not to; i.e. increasing the accessibility and

convenience of Civic Amenity Sites and conversely reducing the accessibility of popular sites for fly-tipping.

- **Increase the risks** – A simple increase in the perceived risk of getting caught, i.e. use of CCTV, using signage, publishing all successes.
- **Reduce the rewards** – consider offering free or subsidized bulky waste collection for householders
- **Reduce provocations** – lengthening opening hours at Civic Amenity Sites, making sure that all waste collection times are clearly communicated
- **Remove excuses** – i.e. making residents, businesses aware of their responsibilities and the services available to them.

4.4 The above will not answer all of the problems and ideally it would be useful to create a strategy to consider how to tackle a particular fly-tipping problem and overcome the common barriers to dealing with fly-tipping which include: -

- Maximize resource – Although resources are limited more effective use of that resource can achieve better results. For example: -
i) getting different departments within your local authority whose activities can contribute to dealing with fly-tipping aware of the issue, ii) working in partnership with other agencies, organizations with the same interest i.e. pool resources.
- Partnership working – Develop partnerships with the police for example to encourage those organizations to take appropriate action. As we have within Warwickshire, distinct Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authorities we need to work together strategically as some of the drivers for fly-tipping, as highlighted above, are related to waste disposal services yet it is the waste collection authorities that pick up the cost for its clear-up.
- Community Engagement – Members of the community are both victims, offenders and witnesses. Communicating and mobilizing

the community is critical for any campaign that is undertaken on fly-tipping

- Improving investigative outcomes. It is important to think about the quality of the fly-tipping evidence right at the beginning of any investigation. When a case gets to court it cannot be assumed that the Magistrates are knowledgeable about fly-tipping. The context of each case needs to be explained. Given the relative rarity of getting a fly-tipping offence to court it is important to maximize the preventative dividends through the results publicity.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 If it is considered that fly-tipping is a problem either in individual authorities or as Warwickshire as a whole the key is to work strategically with the local authorities working together with the County Council alongside other organizations such as planning departments. Neighboring authorities working together to make sure that any strategies developed do not contradict each other.
- 5.2 There is no one size fits all approach to fly-tipping. There needs to be an understanding of what drives, encourages and facilitates fly-tipping in order to stop it.

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Background Papers: