
WARWICKSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

COMMITTEE ROOM 2, SHIRE HALL, WARWICK

2:00pm, TUESDAY 18th SEPTEMBER 2012

AGENDA

General

- 1. Apologies**
- 2. Disclosures of interests**
- 3. Minutes of the previous meeting, including matters arising**

Reports

- 4. Update on National Waste Policy**
- 5. The Waste Framework Directive and Co-mingled Collections**
- 6. Waste Partners Update**
- 7. Waste Management Statistics for 2011/12**
- 8. Waste Data Overview for Q1 2012/13**

Other

- 9. Dates of future meetings**
Officers to propose changes to future meeting dates to allow for more accurate statistics to be presented
- 10. Agenda item suggestions for next meeting**
- 11. Any urgent items**

Membership of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership

North Warwickshire Borough Council

Councillor Hayden Phillips

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Councillor Bill Sheppard

Rugby Borough Council

Councillor Dr. Mark Williams

Stratford-on-Avon District Council

Councillor Mike Brain

Warwick District Council

Councillor Dave Shilton (Vice Chair)

Warwickshire County Council

Councillors Martyn Ashford, Jeff Clarke, Alan Cockburn (Chair), Ray Sweet and John Whitehouse

Enquiries

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WARWICKSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
Minutes of the meeting held at 2pm on 26 June 2012, Shire Hall, Warwick

Present:

Members

Councillor Alan Cockburn (Chair)
Councillor Jim Foster
Councillor Hayden Phillips
Councillor Neil Phillips
Councillor Bill Sheppard
Councillor June Tandy
Councillor John Whitehouse
Councillor Dr Mark Williams

Officers

Brent Davis	Kerry Moore
Sarah Elliott	Olly Scholefield
Graham Folkes-Skinner	Andy Smith
Glenn Fleet	Louise Wall
Richard Maybey	

Others

Councillor Barry Lobbett

1.0 Apologies

Apologies were received from Councillor Lynda Organ, Councillor Ray Sweet (replaced by Councillor June Tandy) and Councillor Jeff Clarke (replaced by Councillor Jim Foster).

2.0 Disclosures of personal and prejudicial interests

None.

3.0 Minutes of the previous meeting, including matters arising

The minutes were approved and signed by the Chair.

4.0 Chair's announcements

The Chair welcomed Councillor Neil Phillips to the meeting as the new representative from Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council.

5.0 Review of Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Glenn Fleet introduced the report, highlighting that a 15-year waste management strategy was agreed in 2005. However, Warwickshire's waste volumes have since decreased by around 30,000 tonnes per year and recycling rates have increased (resulting in new targets being agreed). Therefore, the Waste Partnership has agreed to review the strategy and combine it with the waste minimisation strategy – creating one single up-to-date document.

5.1 Councillor Whitehouse asked if the recommendations of the 2011 Residual Waste Task & Finish Group, which were agreed by Warwickshire County Council's Cabinet, would be incorporated within the strategy review – particularly the recommendation about continuing to use multiple technologies. Glenn confirmed that this was now an agreed Council policy, and would be adhered to both within the strategy and any future procurement exercise.

5.2 Councillor June Tandy asked for clarification over the definition of a "zero waste economy" and how the "big society" (paragraph 3.5) would fit within Warwickshire's waste strategy. Glenn stated that there is debate around the definition of zero waste, but Warwickshire's interpretation is that it means avoiding any waste going to landfill. Regarding the "big society", Glenn gave

the example of re-use shops at Household Waste Recycling Centres being run by community groups.

Resolved

That the Waste Partnership approves the draft scope for the review of Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy

6.0 Household Waste Recycling Centre Direct Service Project

Kerry Moore introduced this report, which provided an update on the project to bring all but one of Warwickshire's Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) under the direct operation of Warwickshire County Council.

- 6.1 Kerry highlighted that recruitment and training of operative and haulage staff has been completed successfully; four re-use shops have been taken over by Warwickshire Community Recycling; two HWRC sites have been taken over fully by Warwickshire Community Recycling; and the implementation of the new opening hours has resulted in only six official complaints.
- 6.2 Noting the reduced traffic and falling waste volumes at HWRCs since the implementation of new opening hours, Councillor Foster asked if there has been any increase in fly tipping. Kerry stated that is no evidence of increased fly tipping, and the reduced waste volumes at HWRCs are mirrored by reduced waste volumes collected by the districts and boroughs. The reasons for this are unclear, but may in part be caused by the economic downturn.
- 6.3 Graham Folkes-Skinner asked if the County Council has any control over the opening hours of the re-use shop at the Cherry Orchard HWRC, as it appeared to be closed on a regular basis – and also if there was any flexibility over the planning restriction that prevents opening over bank holidays. Glenn responded that CAVA are working to recruit more volunteers, which would enable longer opening hours. However, changing the planning restrictions around bank holiday opening would incur a cost.
- 6.4 Councillor Whitehouse asked if the County Council would be assessing the difference in customer satisfaction between community-run sites and Council-run sites. Glenn stated that there would be a small public survey to identify any small changes required at the sites, but also a larger general survey that would be undertaken by the Warwickshire Observatory.
- 6.5 The Chair thanked the Waste Management team for their work on this project.

Resolved

That the Waste Partnership notes the updates and achievements of the HWRC Direct Service project

7.0 Update on Warwickshire Partners' Current and Forthcoming Waste Initiatives

Each partner authority provided an update on the waste initiatives in their region.

- 7.1 North Warwickshire Borough Council
 - (i) An alternate weekly collection service should be in operation by October 2013, and work is underway to prepare for this

- (ii) Officers are working within schools and the community to promote waste minimisation and increased use of current recycling schemes
 - (iii) Officers are working alongside County Council colleagues to promote food waste minimisation via the Love Food Hate Waste campaign
- 7.2 Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council
- (i) The alternate collection scheme, which began in October, is working well
 - (ii) Options are being explored for alternate collections in flats, either as a commingled service (a trial is underway) or a dual-stream service to match the kerbside scheme
 - (iii) A food collection service should be operational in November 2012, prior to which food caddies will need to be bought/distributed; awareness stickers will need to be put on all green bins and an advertising campaign will need to be developed. Green waste collections will be extended to 52 weeks per year to accommodate the additional waste. Stratford District Council stated it had used “luggage labels” on bins to promote food waste collection, however, it advised that large stickers may be more effective
- 7.3 Rugby Borough Council
- (i) Food waste collection is being promoted via community work and stickers on bins (31,000 stickers have been rolled out)
 - (ii) Rogue textile collections are still a major problem
 - (iii) The borough’s own recycling sites are being reviewed, given the availability of other recycling facilities and the increase in fly tipping at these sites. Stratford District Council is also reviewing its sites, and agreed to talk with Rugby colleagues to share knowledge etc
- 7.4 Warwick District Council
- (i) Rogue textile collections are also a major problem in Warwick District
 - (ii) The Council department has been restructured to include parks and open spaces, and has been split into strategic and operational teams
 - (iii) A new waste and recycling contract should be let in April 2013, which may include mixed plastics
 - (iv) Alternate weekly collections have been rolled out to a further 900 properties, and there are now very few properties that can be moved off weekly sack collections due to narrowness of roads
 - (v) Following a trial on 40 complexes, commingled recycling will be rolled out further to flats
 - (vi) Targeted letters are being sent to students to reduce the amount of waste they leave when vacating rental properties. Action 21 is collecting re-usable items, such as kettles and toasters
- 7.5 Stratford District Council
- (i) Following a review of its recycling centres, two have been closed. This is due to the good kerbside recycling provision that residents have
 - (ii) Options are being looked at for a new waste and recycling contract, which could include WEEE and textile collection. Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council offered to share information regarding a recent WEEE collection trial, and stated that WEEE collection banks are well used
 - (iii) Data provided by PURE regarding the contamination of recycling has been inconsistent, so the use of an industry standard is being explored

- 7.6 Warwickshire County Council
- (i) A pre-qualification questionnaire is ready to be distributed for the Recyclables Framework tender
 - (ii) The new digital waste data system requires the contractor to input more data, which will yield more accurate and informative results. Districts and boroughs will be consulted about how they will need to use the system
 - (iii) The street sweepings contract is up and running, and the Waste Management team has been commissioned to perform another tender exercise on behalf of a different group of local authorities

Resolved

That the Waste Partnership notes the work being undertaken in each partner authority

8.0 Review of Warwickshire's Love Food Hate Waste Christmas Campaign

Glenn Fleet introduced the report, noting the cost of the campaign was approximately £70,000, but the estimated benefit would equate to around £70,000 per year. This was calculated on the increased number of households participating in food waste collections, which would equate to a reduction in residual waste volumes of around 1,000 tonnes per year.

Resolved

That the Waste Partnership notes the progress of the Love Food Hate Waste campaign, and its contribution to the reductions in food waste being produced

9.0 Full Year Estimated Waste and Recycling Data

- 9.1 Updated data was circulated to members. Glenn Fleet highlighted an 18kg per household reduction in non-recyclable waste. The overall recycling rate was 1.1% below the previous year, possibly due to economic conditions. The composting rate was also down, however there are fluctuations in the monthly data. Waste sent for energy recovery is down compared to last year, due to existing contracts that commit a certain tonnage into landfill.
- 9.2 Brent Davis noted the WRAP estimate of 120kg of food waste per person (if correct) accounts for around a quarter of all waste produced, therefore there is huge potential to reduce overall waste volumes via food waste minimisation.

Resolved

That the Waste Partnership notes the data for Q4 and the full-year estimates

10.0 Agenda item suggestions for next meeting

A report on apprenticeship opportunities within waste management

11.0 Confirmation of future meeting dates

- 18 September 2012
- 4 December 2012

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Chair

The meeting closed at 3.30pm

Warwickshire Waste Partnership

18 September 2012

Update on National Waste Policy

Recommendation

The Waste Partnership is asked to acknowledge this overview of national waste policy

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The following report provides a summary of the progress with the delivery of commitments from the Waste Review published by DEFRA and other key updated published by DEFRA.
- 1.2 The updated Action Plan can be found at:
<http://www.DEFRA.gov.uk/publications/2012/03/27/pb13738-waste-review-progress/>

2.0 Background

- 2.1 On 27 March 2012, DEFRA published a progress report for delivering the actions in the Government's Review of Waste Policy in England 2011. The report highlighted good progress with 90 per cent of actions either completed or on track. The timetable for some actions have been extended, to improve prospective outcomes or because of prioritisation of resources within DEFRA or its partners.

3.0 Main implications for Councils

- 3.1 **Collection frequency:** DEFRA is working jointly with Department of Communities & Local Government (DCLG) to support the Weekly Collection Support Scheme; and continuing to work with WRAP to provide evidence to inform local authority decisions about waste collection services. The initial tendering process for the support scheme ended in May 2012, with 166 bids being received. Feedback has now been given to bidders and final bids were due to be completed by 17th August with successful bids being announced in October 2012.
- 3.2 **Collection code:** In 2009, WRAP, in partnership with local authorities, drew up the 'Waste Collection Commitment' which set out the principles of how local authorities would work with householders and keep them informed about waste collection arrangements in their area. Additional work has since been undertaken to develop this Commitment further and will result in the publication of a new '*Recycling and Waste Services Commitment*'. It is described in the Review as a "stronger statement by local authorities of a willingness to consult fully, to listen to and work with householders; to provide

information about recycling and re-use and to make it easier for householders to do the right thing". The work undertaken by DEFRA to support the Commitment, including case studies, is being published online. Work on the Commitment itself is ongoing.

- 3.3 **Food waste:** WRAP is continuing to provide advice to local authorities, which is done via the Love Food Hate Waste campaign.
- 3.4 **Fines and enforcement:** The Review addresses the government's concerns over "bin snooping" and "bin spies". DEFRA launched a public consultation on 16th January on proposed amendments to Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The consultation ended on 9th March. The amendments would abolish the criminal offence together with the £1000 fine. A new, civil sanction would be put in place instead. Interim changes to the law were made in May 2012, reducing the maximum fines under the current fixed penalty notice system. DEFRA is also planning to remove the criminal sanctions, currently available under s46 of the EPA, and introduce the 'harm to local amenity test'. Primary legislation is needed to make these changes.
- 3.5 **Incentives:** A £500,000 fund was made available for LAs and civil society organisations in June 2011 to bid for money for incentive schemes, named the Household Reward and Recognition Scheme. Following a successful first round of the scheme in 2011, which saw 16 projects receive funding, DEFRA ran a second round in 2012 and will be releasing details of successful bids in late summer. Further funding may be available in 2013/14.
- 3.6 **Reporting requirements:** A number of steps were outlined in the Review that DEFRA claimed would remove "some of the bureaucracy and burdens which have hindered local authorities' delivery of front line services for too long". Progress with these is as follows:
- (i) End the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) - a commitment has been made to end the LATS by the end of this financial year (2012/13). Final Regulations to end the scheme are expected to be laid in Autumn 2012.
 - (ii) No new national council recycling targets have been introduced, although the UK will have to meet the EU target.
 - (iii) The replacement of the Controlled Waste Regulations (1992) has been completed with the introduction of the new Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 coming into force from 6th April 2012. The regulations extend the principle that the producers of waste should pay the full cost of waste management by enabling local authorities to charge for the disposal of waste from a wider range of non-domestic premises than under the previous regulations, thus contributing to moving towards a zero waste economy.
 - (iv) Further changes to the data required for the WasteDataFlow (WDF) database have been set for Autumn 2012. Linked to this, DEFRA

needs to ensure WDF can meet the reporting requirements of the Waste Framework Directive in respect of reporting 'waste from households'. Preparatory work has been undertaken to develop a carbon metric reporting tool.

- (v) Consulting on a potential end to the need for Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategies in 2012 resulted in no clear consensus about whether the requirement should continue, and it was agreed that DEFRA would ask stakeholders for their views again. DEFRA has made informal contact with stakeholders and is considering a fuller consultation in due course.

4.0 Main implications related to businesses

- 4.1 DEFRA's approach to business waste in the Review paid close attention to small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
- 4.2 **Developing a 'Business Waste and Recycling Collection Commitment':** The Commitment was launched in October 2011; further details can be found at: <http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/business-recycling-and-waste-services-commitment-1>
- 4.3 **SME waste voluntary responsibility deals:** Deal launched in June 2011; Terms of Reference and Governance established; first Steering Group meeting held in January 2012 – Action plan agreed and signed off by Steering Group; Working groups established for some key actions, CIWM awareness raising certificate being updated; Federation of Small Businesses (FSB) and Environmental Services Association (ESA) are taking part in discussions on developing best practice on contracts and transparency.
- 4.4 **Sector-specific voluntary responsibility deals:** The government supports voluntary producer responsibility ahead of new regulation:
 - i. Paper: new deal with Direct Marketing Association includes targets to improve targeting of junk mail and update of a new environmental standard, and a commitment to develop a tool for measuring carbon emissions.
 - ii. Hospitality: A Hospitality and Food Services Agreement has been launched. The agreement has two targets: a prevention target to reduce food and packaging waste by 5% by 2015; and a waste management target to increase the overall rate of food and packaging waste being recycled, composted or sent to Anaerobic Digestion by at least 70% by the end of 2015.
 - iii. Textiles: The members of the Sustainable Clothing Action Plan are working together on a voluntary agreement to reduce the impacts of clothing consumed in the UK. The launch of the voluntary agreement has been scheduled for October/November 2012.

- 4.5 **Packaging:** Consultation on increased recycling targets on packaging producers has taken place. The Government will legislate later in 2012 for increased statutory packaging recycling targets from 2013-2017. Targets will increase annually by 3 per cent for aluminium, 5 per cent for plastic and 1 per cent for steel. Glass recycling targets will be split by end use.
- 4.6 **Controlled Waste Regulations:** Businesses currently in receipt of free waste disposal have been exempted from the change if they are in receipt of small business rate relief in line with the Government's commitment to support small and micro businesses.

5.0 Waste Management industry

- 5.1 Waste companies will have a key role to play in many of the measures outlined to tackle household and business waste, but there are also aspects of the Review that impact on the waste management industry more specifically:
- 5.2 **Lighter touch to enforcement:** The Review seeks to reduce the regulatory burden on businesses and allow businesses to fulfil their obligations "more easily". The Environment Agency (EA) is planning to allow companies to use data portals to provide access to their environmental compliance data and have completed a trial with one operator. DEFRA is working with the EA on the development of the electronic Duty of Care system.
- 5.3 **Responsibility deal:** As detailed above in the business section, the deal was formally launched in June 2011. The responsibility deal will also promote quality in the way recyclable materials are sorted, particularly at MRFs, through an industry-led Code of Practice (see 5.4 below).
- 5.4 **MRF Code of Practice:** If the decision is taken by the Minister to make the Code of Practice mandatory, a consultation will take place as part of the Environmental Permitting Regulations Consultation in late Summer 2012. DEFRA is currently developing an Impact Assessment. DEFRA is also in the process of developing a Quality Action Plan to improve the efficiency and transparency of the supply chain.

6.0 Legislation and planning

- 6.1 **The Waste Regulations 2011 (and 2012 Amendment):** These Regulations transpose the revised Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC. A Judicial Review has challenged the original transposition of the requirements of the Directive on the separate collection of recycling. DEFRA recognised that the original regulations did not accurately reflect these requirements and an Amendment has been made that comes into force from 1st October 2012. The court granted a 6-month stay of the Judicial Review proceedings to do this. Also refer to separate report to the Waste Partnership regarding the European Commission's guidance on the revised Waste Framework Directive.
- 6.2 **Reporting Recycling Rates:** Under the revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD), the UK has a target to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020. The revised WFD includes a statutory definition of recycling, which has

been transposed under the Waste Regulations 2011. The definition is slightly different from the previous definition of recycling set out in NI192, particularly in respect of green waste. It is likely that compost will need to meet end of waste status, via for example the Compost Quality Protocol, to count as recycled. See <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/114395.aspx> for more information.

7.0 Other key areas

- 7.1 **Landfill bans:** The consultation on landfill bans has now begun. DEFRA released a 'call for evidence' at the end of July inviting views and information on the sustainable management of wood waste and measures to divert wood waste from landfill where this is the best environmental option.
- 7.2 **Energy from waste:** Development of an EFW Guide is taking place with stakeholders to ensure it is as valuable as possible. The first two chapters have been sent to stakeholders for comment.
- 7.3 **Anaerobic digestion:** An Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan was published alongside the Waste Review in 2011. The Implementation of the AD Action Plan is underway and is being overseen by a joint Government and Stakeholder Steering Group which meets on a quarterly basis. A progress report on delivering the Action Plan was published in July 2012. See <http://www.DEFRA.gov.uk/environment/waste/business/anaerobic-digestion/> for more information.
- 7.4 **Planning:** Policy decisions relating specifically to waste management will be provided in the government's National Waste Management Plan for England, which may not be published until the end of 2013. Until the publication of the Plan, the DCLG's framework document states: "Local authorities preparing waste plans and taking decisions on waste applications should have regard to policies in this Framework so far as relevant." In order for developments to be classed as sustainable, a local authority will have to consider social and environmental and economic objectives, and: "positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area" unless "adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits." PPS 10 on Waste Planning Policy will remain in effect until the National Waste Management Plan is in place. The NPPF contains no waste policies, so PPS 10 has survived temporarily to fill the gap.
- 7.5 **Infrastructure:** Estimates of current national waste arisings and treatment capacity will include The Waste Infrastructure and Delivery Programme's (WIDP's) projections of residual waste future infrastructure capacity. Publication is linked to European reporting obligations and, thus, is likely to be delayed until the Summer.
- 7.6 **Waste Prevention Programme and Reuse:** Evidence to support waste prevention measures are being developed, together with stakeholders and WRAP, to identify: priority waste streams, barriers to increased action as well as opportunities to incentivise/support society and consumers. These include: the waste prevention load fund (launched June 11) and new business models pilots to support innovation by businesses and civil society, research and

pilots to identify how to give confidence to consumers and second-hand goods, provide clearer information to businesses and consumers on practical actions they can take. WRAP will be launching the second phase, supporting wider waste prevention and reuse measures shortly.

- 7.7 **Recycling on the go:** The Advisory Committee on Packaging (ACP) recommendations is due in April. WRAP guidance on 'on the go' recycling will be published in 2012. Joint working continues with Keep Britain Tidy through quarterly steering group meetings. WRAP and KBT will continue to share knowledge and expertise going forward and to collaborate on programmes where appropriate.

Background Papers

1. Summary of Governments Waste Review, Warwickshire Waste Partnership 27 September 2011

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Warwickshire Waste Partnership

18 September 2012

The Waste Framework Directive and Co-mingled Collections

Recommendations

- a) That the Waste Partnership notes the guidance in this report
- b) That Officers bring back reports as and when further guidance has been produced by the UK Government

1.0 Background

- 1.1 The revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD) came into effect on 12 December 2010 and its aims include promoting waste recovery. In order to encourage waste recovery, the Directive expresses a preference for the separate collection of waste.
- 1.2 There are three tiers of obligations in the WFD regarding separate collection of waste. Article 10(2) includes a general obligation to encourage separate collection to facilitate recovery. Building on this, Article 11(1) includes a general obligation to set up separate collection to facilitate recycling. Article 11(1) then adds a more specific obligation to separate collection of at least paper, glass, metal and plastic by 2015.
- 1.3 The Government transposed the WFD into national law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. Consultation on the draft Regulations revealed concern that a lack of clarity about the permissibility of co-mingled collection could lead to local authorities “gold plating” the WFD to avoid legal challenge. Therefore, the Government included words in Regulation 13 “for the avoidance of doubt” which said that co-mingling recyclable waste types counted as separate collection if as a group they were kept separate from other waste streams. In other words, so long as paper, glass, metal and plastic were kept separate from other waste they could be co-mingled at the kerbside or in “bring bins”, even after 2015, because this was a form of separate collection that satisfied the WFD.
- 1.4 Sadly, this did not avoid doubt and the Government has been judicially reviewed by the Campaign for Real Recycling (CRR). The CRR is supported by a mixture of commercial businesses and campaigning and third sector organisations such as the Friends of the Earth. The main aim of the CRR seems to be to improve the quality of recoverable waste available to the recovery industry.
- 1.5 DEFRA accepted that Regulation 13 incorrectly transposed the WFD and needed to be amended. In February this year, the judicial review was adjourned

for six months to allow DEFRA to review the Regulations and implement changes. Expedited consultation concluded in April and in July Regulation 13 was amended with effect from 1st October 2012 by The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012.

- 1.6 DEFRA accepted that Regulation 13 needed to be amended because co-mingling paper, glass, metal and plastic cannot count as separate collection for the purpose of the WFD. There is only separate collection if the paper, glass, metal and plastic are collected separately from each other. There is general acceptance that DEFRA is right to make this concession but the question which has troubled local authorities is whether it means that there is now an absolute obligation to introduce separate collection or whether there is scope for local discretion and, if so, what the limits are and what criteria must guide decision-making.

2.0 European Commission Advice and the Government Response

- 2.1 When consulting on the amendment of Regulation 13, DEFRA took the view that the purpose of the WFD:

“is to promote high quality recycling as an outcome, and it does not mandate a particular approach to collection, to the exclusion of all others to achieve this.”

- 2.2 More specifically, DEFRA interprets the WFD as setting out a preference for separate collection but with two important qualifications either of which can be used to justify co-mingling. In the view of DEFRA, all of the separate collection obligations apply only where separate collection is:

- (a) technically, environmentally and economically practicable; and
- (b) necessary to meet the appropriate quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors

Accordingly, DEFRA proposed an amendment to Regulation 13 which used just these words.

- 2.3 DEFRA¹ also rejected an argument that the Government must dictate a single national solution:

“It is the view of the Government in England that there are inherent difficulties in attempting to impose a one size fits all solution on local authorities, and that local authorities themselves are best placed to determine the most appropriate waste collection system to use in their local area, working with their residents.”

- 2.4 By the time that DEFRA reported on the outcomes of consultation, the European Commission had issued guidance on the WFD which broadly supported its interpretation of the WFD. However, a small number of consultees said that the wording proposed for Regulation 13 involved too much interpretation of the WFD

¹ The Welsh Assembly has taken a different view and will move over time to the universal adoption of kerbside sort collection systems.

and, to avoid another legal challenge, the final amendment to Regulation 13 uses a rather literal cut and paste from the WFD. The result is legally safer but rather less easy to understand. Regulation 13 now says that the separate collection duties only apply where separate collection is:

- (a) necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with Articles 4 and 13 of the Waste Framework Directive and to facilitate or improve recovery; and
- (b) technically, environmentally and economically practicable

Despite this change in language, it is quite clear from the DEFRA response to the consultation that it considers that for all practical purposes the legal position is still as stated in its original draft.

3.0 What Happens Next

- 3.1 As DEFRA noted in its response to the consultation, it is wrong to think that there is a simple dichotomy between full kerbside sorting and full co-mingling. Some authorities have adopted one or other of these two extremes but many have adopted some combination of the two and vary their methods according to the circumstances of different localities within their areas. Consultation responses from local authorities also reveal that separate collection can be counter-productive by reducing the total amount of recoverable waste collected or gives rise to other environmental problems such as congestion on narrow roads. Most importantly, authorities have often made substantial investments in their preferred method of collection and any programme for change should recognise the economic implications and respect the procurement cycle and asset life.
- 3.2 So long as the legal interpretation adopted by DEFRA is not successfully challenged, co-mingling can continue to be justified either on the basis that separate collection is not technically, environmentally and economically practicable (“the practicability test”) or on the basis that it still delivers high quality recycling (“the quality test”).
- 3.3 With respect to the practicability test, the guidance from the European Commission notes that a number of member states have demonstrated that separate collection is viable and implies that the only issue is likely to be whether it is economically practicable. The advice from DEFRA confirms that the fact that an authority has invested in co-mingled collection and is committed to lengthy contracts will be a very important factor in judging what is economically practicable. However, the DEFRA stance seems more open to the possibility that separate collection may not be practicable in a particular locality for other reasons.
- 3.4 With respect to the quality test, in order to be applied in practice, there will have to be accepted standards as to what quality of materials commercial recyclers can reasonably expect to be delivered. It can be expected that the quantity of recycling achieved will be an important benchmark of whether high quality is being delivered by the chosen arrangements. The quality test will also have to

be applied according to the particular type and scale of facilities available in an area and what their specific requirements are.

- 3.5 The view of DEFRA is that the judicial review and the advice from the European Commission has resulted in no significant change in the legal position. The legal position as explained by DEFRA also leaves considerable room for common sense and local judgement. However, even if there is no further legal challenge, there is still considerable uncertainty as to what criteria will govern decisions under the two tests and what evidence will be required to support those decisions. DEFRA has recognised this need and promised further guidance together with a MRF (Materials Recovery Facility) Code of Practice.

4.0 Conclusion

Even though none of the guidance issued by the European Commission or DEFRA is legally binding, it will be welcomed by member authorities in providing a common sense approach on the contentious issue of whether co-mingled collections are compatible with the WFD. This is based on whether it is practicable to introduce separate collections and whether the recycling is of high quality. It will be particularly welcomed by a number of our local authorities who have invested in co-mingled collection systems and are being faced with budget cuts. However, further clarification is required if authorities are to be able to reach decisions that are safe from legal challenge and in which they can have confidence over the long time periods involved in procuring collection services and recovery facilities. Your officers will report further advice when more guidance is available from DEFRA.

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Warwickshire Waste Partnership

18 September 2012

Waste Partners Update

Recommendation

The Waste Partnership is asked to acknowledge the work being undertaken in each partner authority

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report provides an update on the various waste initiatives taking place in each authority area.
- 1.2 Authorities work together on communications initiatives where there is an associated benefit.

2.0 North Warwickshire Borough Council

- 2.1 Work has begun to consider the options for service delivery following confirmation that an AWC service would be implemented across the Borough by October 2013 at the latest.
- 2.2 WRAP are providing guidance and advice following an application for assistance.
- 2.3 Implications surrounding the potential impact of the Revised Waste Framework Directive are being evaluated prior to beginning the procurement process.
- 2.4 A Website survey is in place encouraging residents to give feedback on the current and future recycling services.

3.0 Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council

- 3.1 The "Easy as 1, 2, 3" three bin waste collection service has been in place for 10 months and continues to perform well with no major issues.
- 3.2 From October 1st residents will be able to separate food waste via their green bin and work is being undertaken in preparation for the start of the new service.
- 3.3 Green Waste collections being extended to 52 weeks per year (previously 44).
- 3.4 A review of the Trade Waste collection service is currently being undertaken.

3.5 Following a trial of comingled recycling at schools bins are to be rolled out to all schools to allow separate cardboard collections.

3.6 New website launched in June.

4.0 Rugby Borough Council

Targeting food waste

4.1 Labels have been placed on all green bins reminding residents that food waste is acceptable in the green bin. Comparisons will be made when data is available from the forthcoming waste compositional analysis

Kerbside Textile Recycling

4.2 Three kerbside textile collections have been carried out in separate areas of the Borough; however results were disappointing in all cases. This is probably due to the fact that there are many such collections taking place, also it was witnessed that an unrelated white van had collected material put out for the Council's collection. It has been reported that WRAP are looking for WCAs to trial a textile survivor bag scheme which is placed into the blue bin, comingled collection and removed at the MRF. Officers have contacted WRAP with a view for RBC to be included in the trial.

4.3 The new updated website was launched in July 2012.

5.0 Warwick District Council

5.1 Alternate week co-mingled recycling trial for flats proved very successful with a 25% recycling rate out of a possible 40%. Scheme was trialled at 40 sites (440 properties) and will now be rolled out to a further 40 sites (550 properties) as phase 2. A feedback form has been sent to all residents on the trial and is currently being returned – the results are all very positive. Full results will be available after 31st August 2012.

5.2 Evaluation of the new waste contract is now complete and successful bidder will be announced in early September 2012. Awaiting final approval from the Executive Committee but hopefully will be able to expand the recycling scheme to accept plastic pots, tubs and trays. The newly created Service Development Team will concentrate on mobilising the contract. The new contract may mean some changes to schools and bring site collections.

5.3 Warwick District Council worked closely with Warwick University Students Union, Action 21 and Landlords/Lettings Agents to minimise problems with excessive waste left the end of term. A Section 46 letter was sent out to each student informing them of their responsibilities regarding waste prior to them moving out. We then worked closely with the students and landlords to ensure they complied. Action 21 spent a few days out and about collecting any reusable furniture from student properties.

5.4 Trialled a different method of delivering rubbish and recycling collection calendars to properties this year. Design and printed them as a bin hangar which the collection crews then put on the wheeled bins after collection. We

used to send them out via Royal Mail as we found this was the only guaranteed method of them arriving. However, the new method of crews delivering them worked very well and was a much cheaper method.

- 5.5 Health and Safety Executive inspection took place between 20 & 21 June 2012. The inspection was a very useful couple of days. The only real concern was with the Contractor's recycling depot; however they did not action anything due to renewal of the waste and recycling contract on 1st April 2013. If the new Contractor decides to utilise this depot, essential works will be required.

6.0 Stratford District Council

- 6.1 Stratford District Council are exploring the opportunities and options for kerbside WEEE and textile collections with our waste and recycling collection contractor and other partners,
- 6.2 Stratford District Council is attending a number of carnivals and fetes etc. across the district during the summer (June to Sept) to promote the recycling and waste reduction message. Recycling facilities were provided at the Olympic Torch Run locations in the district.
- 6.3 The Authority is actively working with third sector (specifically furniture reuse schemes) to divert re-usable items that are collected as part of the bulky waste collection service from landfill/energy from waste.
- 6.4 The recycling of street sweepings is adding 1.6% to the recycling rate. The rate could rise if EA approval is received for elements of the treated material to be used for spreading to restoration, thereby being classed as recycled.

7.0 Warwickshire County Council

- 7.1 Work is taking place on the following tenders:
- (i) Recyclables Framework – contract documents being developed
 - (ii) Long Term Residual Waste – business case continues to be discussed
 - (iii) Consultancy support – contract documents being developed
 - (iiii) Asbestos – specification to be developed following consultation with Waste Collection Authorities to potentially include Fly-tipped Asbestos
- 7.2 The project team for the implementation of the new digital waste data system (ReStat) has been established and an initial meeting has been held.
- 7.3 The contract for Biowaste processing in Nuneaton and Bedworth will go live on 1st October.
- 7.4 Construction of new Lower House Farm HWRC and Transfer Station is on target, as building work currently 5 weeks ahead of schedule.
- 7.5 The WEEE Producer Compliance Scheme agreement has been prepared for signing by WCC legal services.

- 7.6 Approximately 50 primary schools visits were completed by the waste project officers.
- 7.7 A consultation took place on how the HWRC changes impacted on members of the public. The consultation ran from Thursday 2nd August to Sunday 2nd September. The results are being analysed.

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Warwickshire Waste Partnership

18 September 2012

Waste Management Statistics for 2011/12

Recommendation

That members note the overall reduction in waste during the 2011/12 year, and the individual tonnage changes in the various types of waste

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The report for the 2011/12 year shows: the total waste and recycling for Warwickshire Waste Partnership as a whole, the waste and recycling produced by each partner authority and the position in relation to other waste disposal authorities nationally.
- 1.2 **Appendix A** shows the overall figures for Warwickshire.
Appendix B shows the waste and recycling for each partner authority.
Appendix C provides further information on the quantities by type of municipal waste handled and treatment destinations.
Appendix D compares our partnership/county area with the other 25 shire counties.

2.0 Main Points for 2011/12

2.1 Overall figures for Warwickshire Waste Partnership

With regard to **Appendix A**, some of the main points are:

Household Waste

- (a) The overall household recycling and composting rate has decreased from 49.2% (2010/11) to 48.6% (2011/12). This is due to a decrease in green waste tonnage which fell by 6,252 tonnes. This is believed to be attributed to the dry summer weather.
- (b) Total household waste tonnages reduced by 10,981 tonnes or 4.2% from 2010/11 to 2011/12.
- (c) The amount of household waste sent to landfill increased by 6.5% and this was due to commitments within Warwickshire County Council contracts. The amount of waste sent for energy recovery decreased by 20.2%.
- (d) Total household waste (including recyclables), by head of population, reduced by over 4.3%. The residual (non-recyclable) proportion of this waste decreased by over 3.3% per head.

Municipal Waste

- (e) Total municipal waste reduced by 10,112 tonnes (less of a reduction compared to household waste which is due to an increase of 869 tonnes in the non-household element of this waste stream), resulting in a 3.7% reduction in waste by head of population. The residual proportion decreased by 3.2%

2.2 Household Waste Performance Statistics by Partner Authority

With regard to **Appendix B**, some of the main points are:

- (a) **Table 1** shows that: recycling rates increased in two authorities (Nuneaton and Bedworth and North Warwickshire), stayed the same in two authorities, (Stratford and Warwick) and fell slightly in one authority (Rugby). The recycling also increased at the HWRCs. The overall county recycling rate increased by nearly 1%. Composting rates increased in two authorities (Nuneaton and Bedworth and Warwick), stayed the same in one authority (North Warwickshire) and decreased in two authorities (Rugby and Stratford). The composting rate also decreased at the HWRCs. The overall county composting rate decreased by just under 1%.
- (b) The total amount of residual household waste decreased in all authorities except for Rugby where there was an increase of 7.4% from 2010/11 to 2011/12. The HWRCs also saw an increase in household waste of 10% from 2010/11 to 2011/12.
- (c) Warwick has the lowest residual household waste per head, 173kgs, compared to North Warwickshire which has the highest with 280kgs per head.
- (d) **Figure 2** highlights that when it comes to total household waste, Nuneaton and Bedworth has seen the largest decrease this year, 7.5%.
- (e) **Figure 3** illustrates the split between recycling, composting and residual waste tonnes per head of population for each authority.

2.3 Municipal Waste, Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)

With regard to **Appendix C**, the main points are:

- (a) Municipal waste decreased by 3.6% from 2010/11 to 2011/12.
- (b) There was a large decrease in tonnages sent to energy from waste, down over 20%, mainly due to increased tonnages sent to landfill (due to contractual obligations) and the end of refused derived fuel (RDF) contract.
- (c) Total waste landfilled increased by 6.5%.
- (d) Biodegradable municipal waste landfilled in 2011/12 totalled 62,543 tonnes which is comfortably within Warwickshire County Council's LATS allowance for the year of 122,997 tonnes.

2.4 Waste Statistics, comparison with other shire authority areas

With regard to **Appendix D**, the main points are:

- (a) Warwickshire is in the top quartile for the percentage of waste sent to energy from waste
- (b) For another four indicators, Warwickshire is in the second quartile, namely: composting, household waste to landfill, reuse recycling and composting, and municipal waste to landfill
- (c) For recycling and kg/household, Warwickshire is in the third quartile
- (d) For kg/head, Warwickshire is in the bottom quartile

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Table 1 – Household Waste Summary Figures

Household Waste (tonnes)	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Recycling (BVPI 82a)	63,871	23.8	61,848	23.4	61,338	24.3
Composting (BVPI 82b)	65,116	24.3	67,835	25.7	61,583	24.4
Total Re-use, Recycling, Composting (NI 192)	129,336	48.1	129,733	49.2	123,097	48.6
Energy Recovery (BVPI 82c)	27,247	10.1	48,447	18.4	38,628	15.3
Landfill (BVPI 82d)	112,174	41.8	85,631	32.5	91,216	36.1
Total Household Waste	268,458		263,859		252,878	
Population	526,700		535,100		536,000	
Total hh waste per head (kg) (Overall hh waste)	509.70		493.10		471.79	
Residual hh waste per head (kg) (Total hh waste minus recyclables)	264.71		250.57		242.25	

Figure 1 – Household waste broken down by treatment method

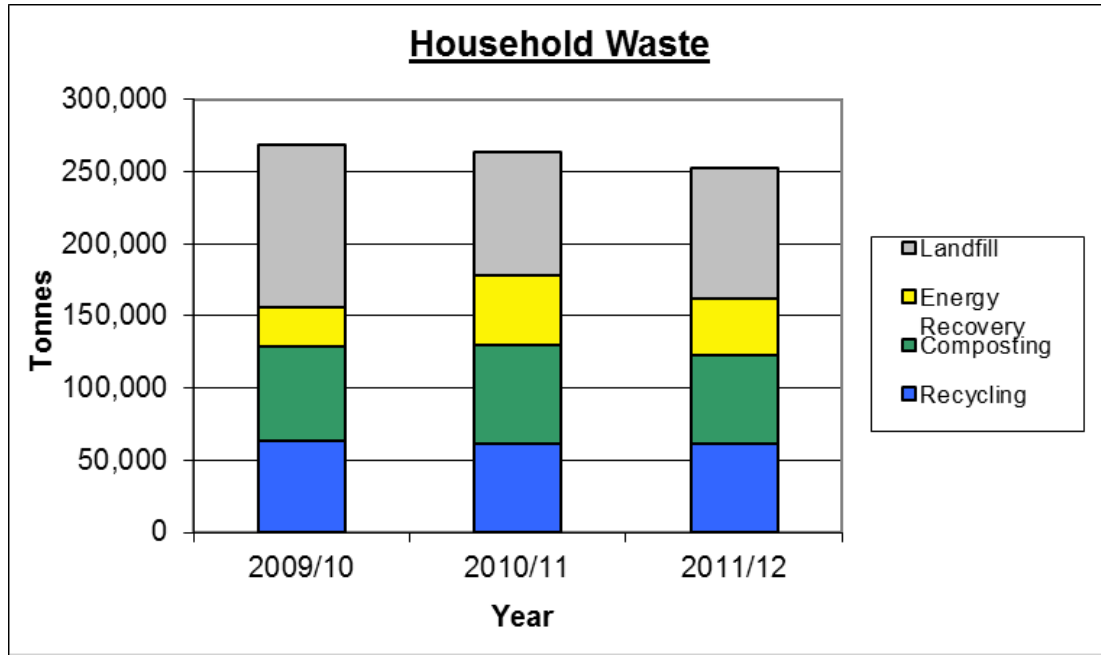


Figure 2 – Household waste per head

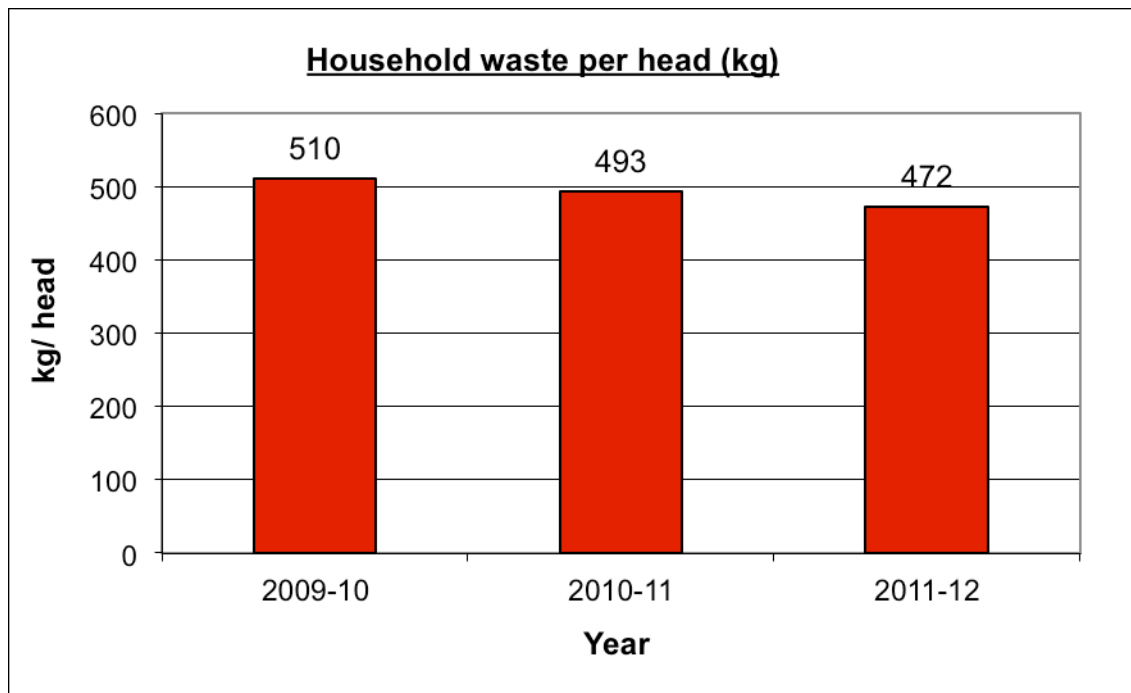


Table 2 – Municipal Waste Summary Figures

Municipal Waste	Municipal Waste	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
	Total Re-use, Recycling, Composting	131,956	45.2	132,415	46.8	126,807	46.5
Energy Recovery	31,101	10.6	54,666	19.3	43,979	16.1	
Landfill (NI193)	129,006	44.2	95,713	33.8	101,896	37.4	
Total Municipal Waste	292,062		282,794		272,682		
Population	526,700		535,100		536,000		
Total waste per head (kg) (Overall Municipal Waste)	554.51		528.49		508.74		
Residual waste per head (kg) (Overall Municipal Waste minus Recyclables)	303.98		281.03		272.15		

Figure 3 – Municipal waste by treatment method

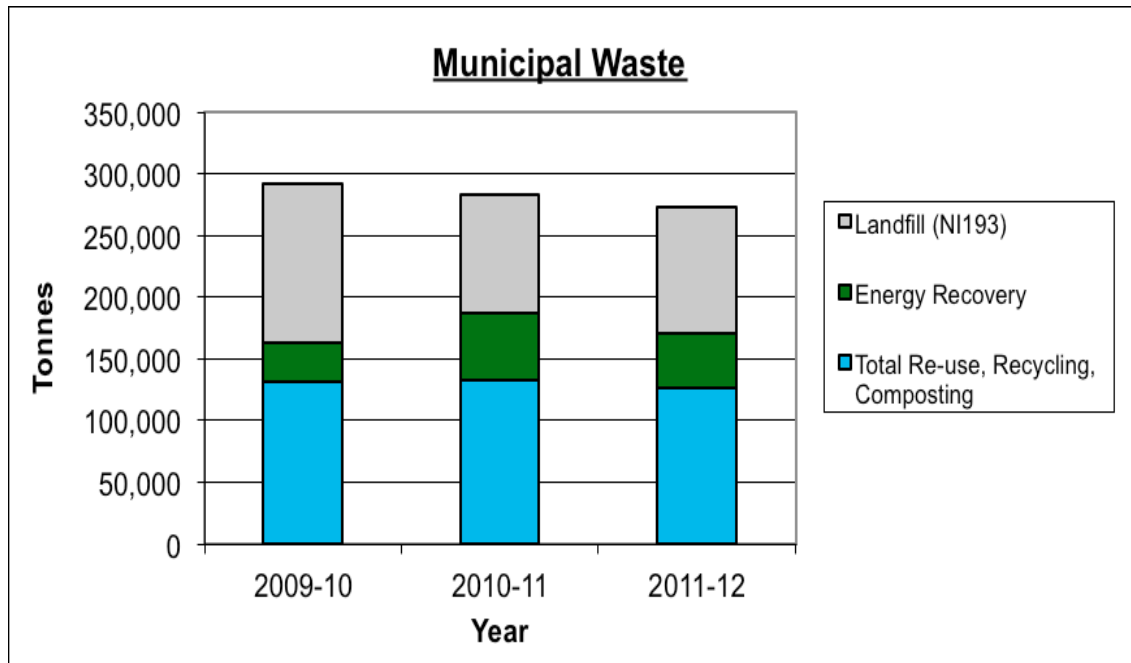


Figure 4 – Municipal waste per head

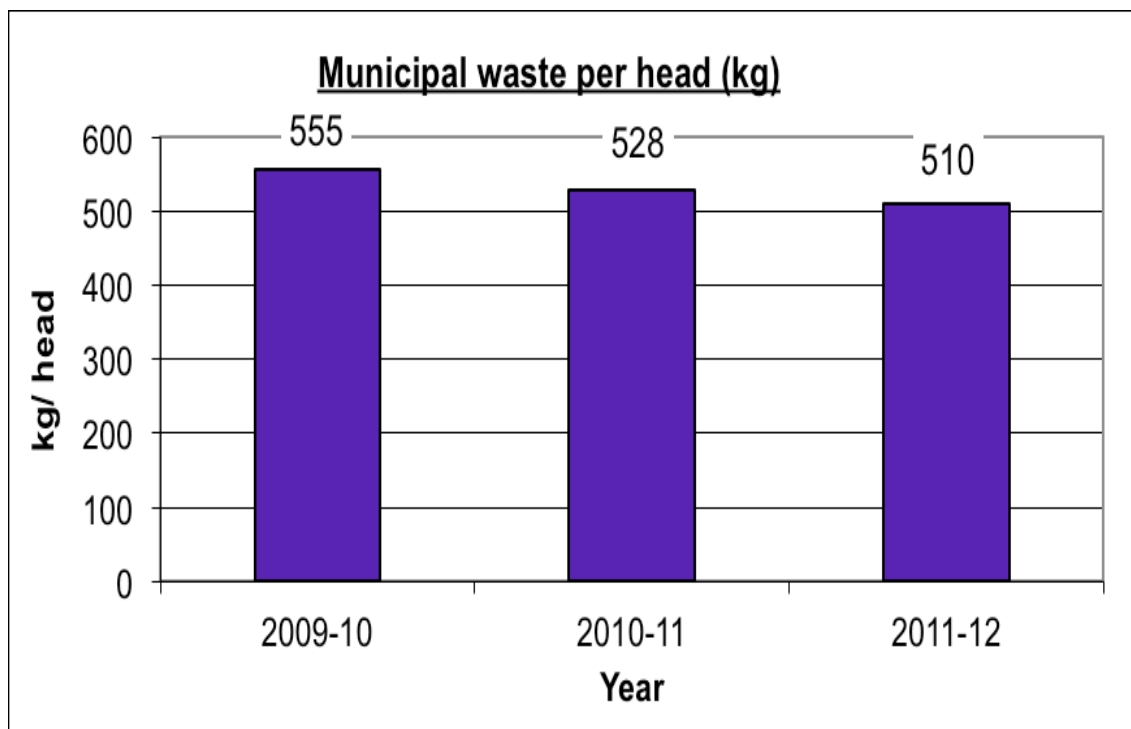


Table 1 – Authority Provisional Performance – Household Waste

	North Warwickshire		Nuneaton and Bedworth		Rugby		Stratford		Warwick		HWRCs		Warks Total	
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12
Population	61,900	61,900	122,000	122,000	93,300	94,200	118,900	119,000	139,000	138,800	535,100	536,000	535,100	536,000
Recycling Rate	3,325 12%	3,569 14%	8,598 17%	9,155 19%	10,621 26%	10,180 25%	14,686 27%	14,040 27%	10,946 22%	10,950 22%	13,671 34%	13,444 35%	61,847 23%	61,338 24%
Composting Rate	5,131 19%	4,840 19%	8,330 16%	8,017 17%	9,973 25%	9,494 23%	17,380 32%	15,376 30%	13,613 27%	13,376 28%	13,408 33%	10,480 27%	67,835 26%	61,583 25
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	8,456 31%	8,409 33%	16,929 33%	17,174 36%	20,598 51%	19,678 48%	32,076 59%	29,418 57%	24,559 49%	24,325 50%	27,115 67%	24,093 62%	129,733 49%	123,097 49%
Residual	18,556 300kg/ head	17,345 280kg/ head	34,866 286kg/ head	30,497 250kg/ head	19,743 212kg/ head	21,210 225kg/ head	22,005 185kg/ head	21,956 184kg/ head	25,486 183kg/ head	24,066 173kg/ head	13,569	14,932	134,225	130,006
Total	27,012 436kg/ head	25,754 416kg/ head	51,795 425kg/ head	47,671 393kg/ head	40,336 432kg/ head	40,888 434kg/ head	54,069 455kg/ head	51,374 432kg/ head	50,046 360kg/ head	48,391 349kg/ head	40,700	39,025	263,958	253,103

Figure1 – Residual household waste per head of population

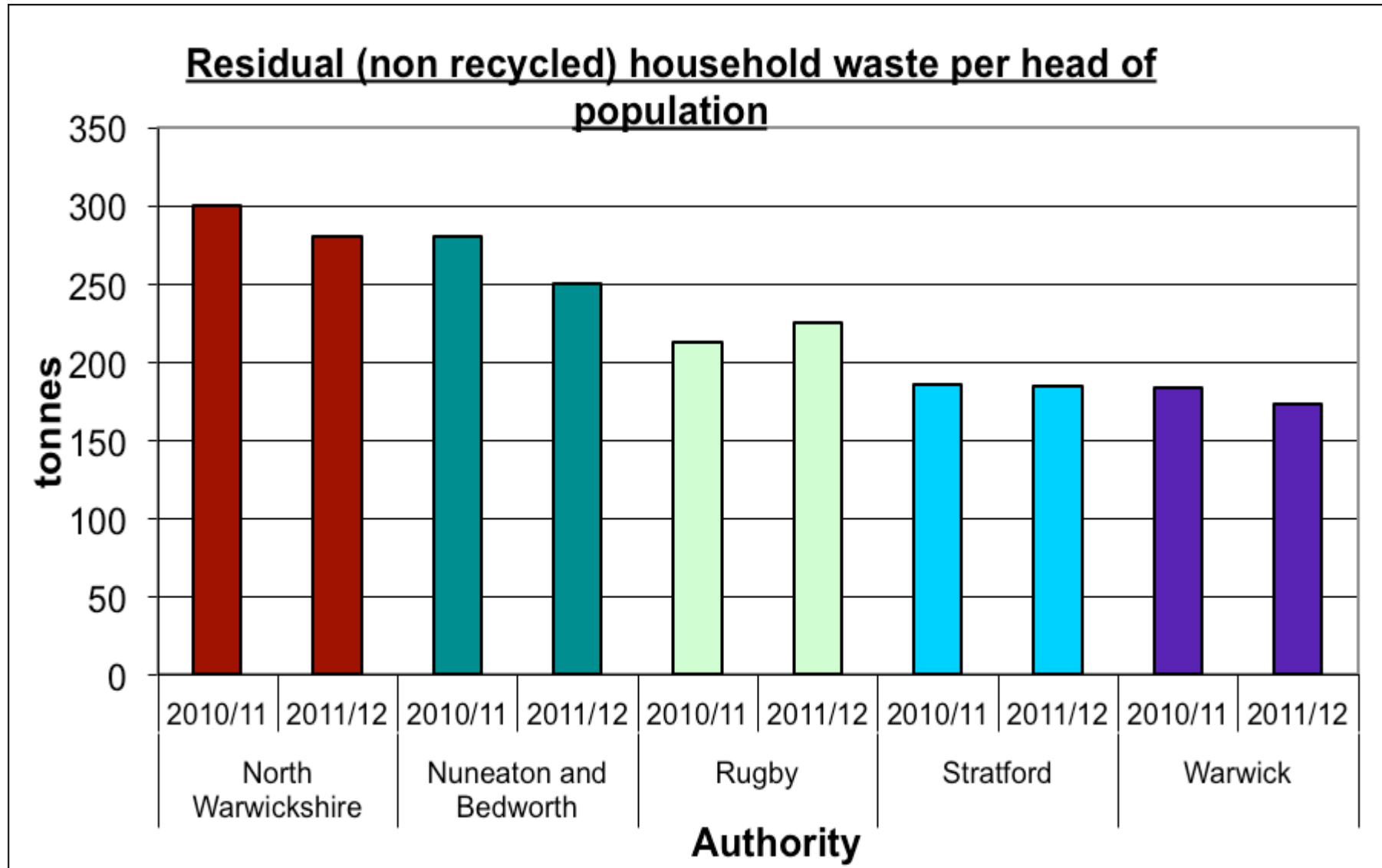


Figure 2 – Total household waste per head of population

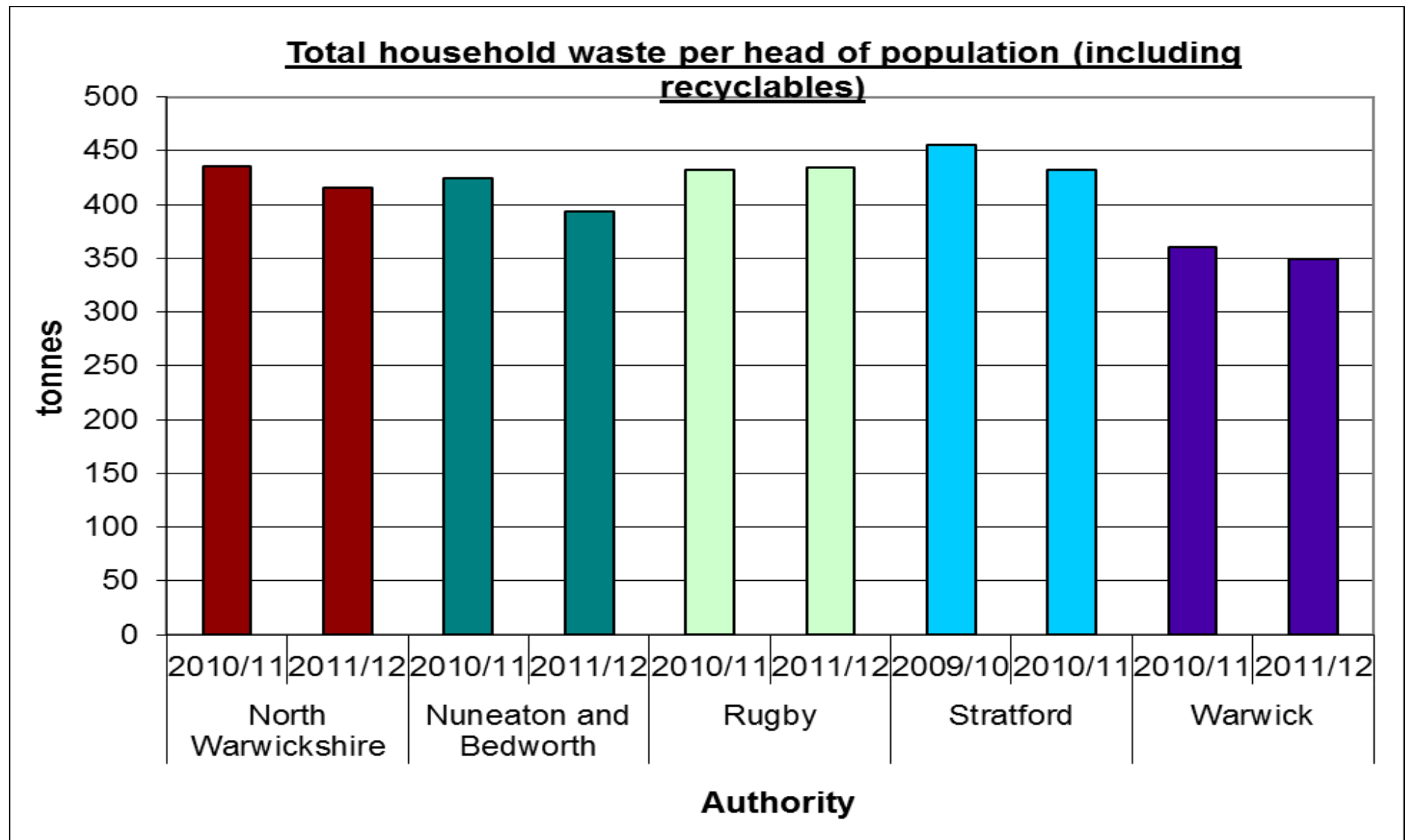
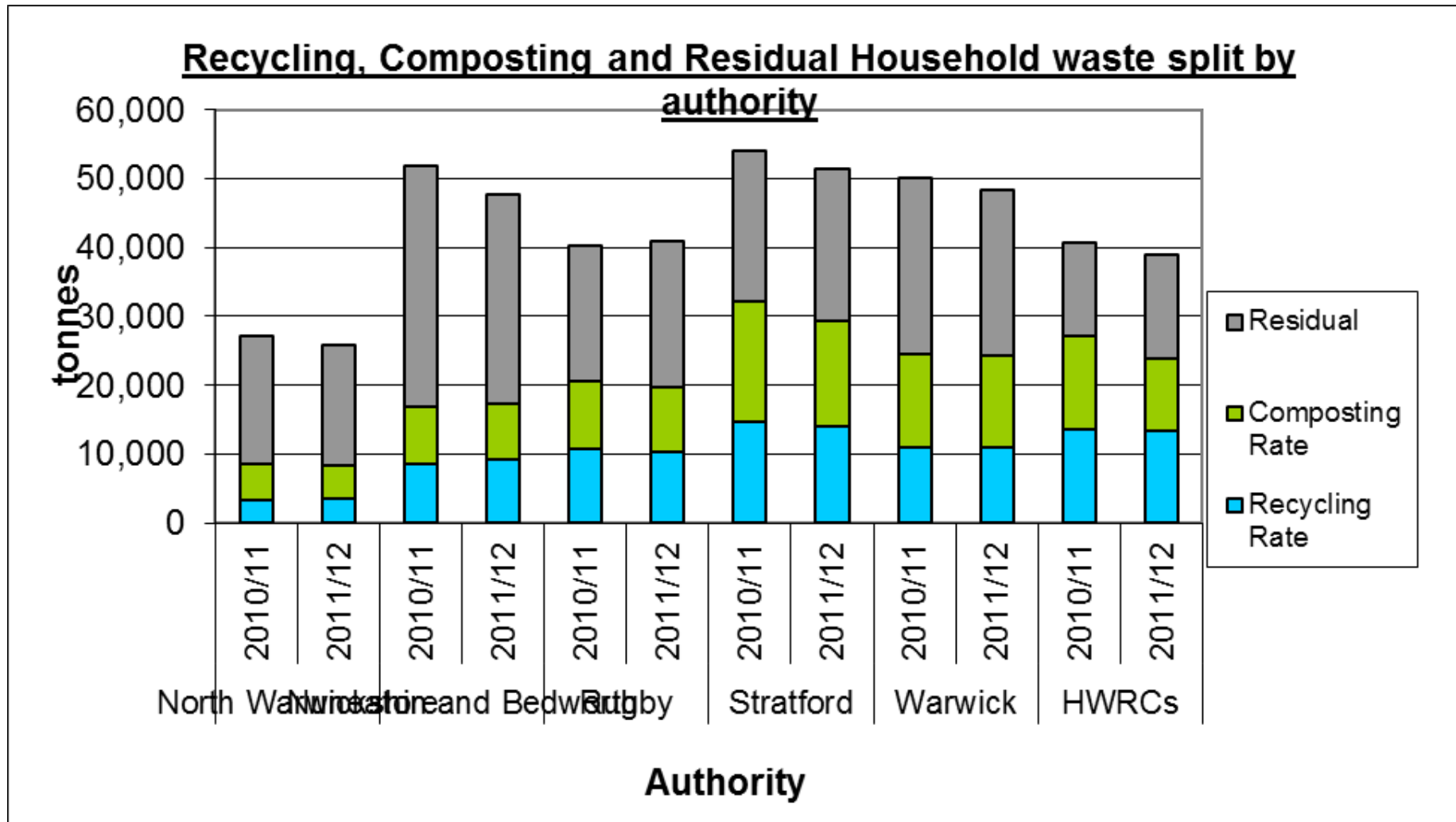


Figure 3 – Split between recycling, composting and residual waste by head of population in each authority



Appendix C, Item 7

Municipal Waste

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% Change
By source/type				2010/11 to 2011/12
Household – tonnes	268,458	263,859	252,878	-4.2%
Commercial – tonnes	14,711	5,627	7,937	+41.1%
Asbestos – tonnes	69.8	74.6	49.6	-33.5%
Soil, rubble – tonnes	8,823	13,233	11,817	-10.7%
Total – tonnes	292,062	282,794	272,682	-3.6%
By destination (from WasteDataflow)				
Recycled or composted (hh)	129,336	129,773	123,097	-5.1%
Incinerated/ RDF (hh)	27,247	48,447	38,628	-20.2%
Landfilled	129,006	95,713	101,896	6.5%
Total tonnes	292,062	282,794	272,682	-3.6%
Biodegradable municipal waste landfilled	77,084	66,093	62,543	-5.4%

Appendix D, Item 7

	High aim	High aim	High aim	Low aim	Low aim	High aim	Low aim	Low aim	
WasteDataFlow - 2011/12 full year (extracted from WDF (21/08/2012))	Recycling BV 82a	Composting BV 82b	Energy BV 82c	HH landfill BV 82d	kg/hh NI 191	RRC NI 192	Mun landfill NI 193	kg / head BV 84a	
Buckinghamshire County Council	23.52%	21.31%	0.00%	55.12%	620.25	45.29%	57.65%	471.57	1
Cambridgeshire County Council	28.97%	26.18%	0.00%	36.65%	475.81	55.77%	36.06%	454.09	2
Cumbria County Council	24.07%	21.41%	1.19%	48.37%	562.29	46.00%	46.28%	497.85	3
Derbyshire County Council	22.54%	20.50%	8.33%	48.63%	572.00	43.32%	49.36%	455.17	4
Devon County Council	27.67%	27.13%	0.01%	45.04%	454.63	55.22%	45.98%	468.90	5
East Sussex County Council	20.50%	18.41%	42.63%	18.43%	602.90	39.20%	18.48%	464.66	6
Essex County Council	28.64%	23.12%	0.19%	48.05%	516.26	51.81%	50.35%	460.37	7
Gloucestershire County Council	25.93%	21.15%	0.15%	52.78%	511.16	47.23%	55.18%	438.83	8
Hampshire County Council	24.15%	15.72%	51.91%	8.26%	622.72	40.54%	8.07%	450.50	9
Hertfordshire County Council	23.32%	26.80%	14.25%	35.76%	527.23	50.35%	37.13%	448.36	10
Kent County Council	25.28%	15.86%	35.26%	23.60%	616.39	41.11%	22.49%	465.37	11
Lancashire County Council	28.28%	18.41%	0.29%	46.42%	537.45	46.79%	51.61%	450.62	12
Leicestershire County Council	25.54%	30.58%	13.21%	26.51%	483.89	56.21%	32.35%	470.46	13
Lincolnshire County Council	30.10%	22.55%	1.08%	46.27%	486.70	52.77%	46.35%	477.43	14
Norfolk County Council	27.03%	18.16%	0.77%	54.03%	511.30	45.30%	54.32%	434.54	15
North Yorkshire County Council	23.66%	22.21%	0.03%	54.10%	588.77	46.15%	57.12%	499.69	16
Northamptonshire County Council	22.93%	21.43%	5.73%	49.94%	585.31	44.53%	48.64%	460.69	17
Nottinghamshire County Council	28.31%	14.50%	17.94%	39.25%	588.17	42.81%	38.80%	461.47	18
Oxfordshire County Council	31.16%	28.24%	1.71%	38.91%	409.64	59.56%	41.64%	422.72	19
Somerset County Council	26.14%	24.57%	1.80%	47.60%	485.86	50.90%	48.10%	452.02	20
Staffordshire County Council	26.54%	27.17%	23.22%	23.11%	504.98	53.74%	22.70%	478.76	21
Suffolk County Council	30.26%	22.87%	6.96%	39.91%	481.48	53.23%	40.66%	469.30	22
Surrey County Council	28.92%	22.51%	33.26%	15.29%	521.70	51.51%	15.04%	451.90	23
Warwickshire County Council	24.26%	24.35%	15.28%	36.07%	542.82	48.64%	37.37%	471.79	24
West Sussex County Council	27.10%	16.80%	14.57%	41.40%	602.31	44.02%	40.20%	481.85	25
Worcestershire County Council	30.02%	13.09%	6.87%	50.52%	575.36	43.28%	48.05%	451.02	26
	Recycling BV 82a	Composting BV 82b	Energy BV 82c	HH landfill BV 82d	kg/hh NI 191	RRC NI 192	Mun landfill NI 193	kg / head BV 84a	
Warwickshire position	18th out of 26	8th out of 26	7th out of 26	8th out of 26	15th out of 26	12th out of 26	9th out of 26	21st out of 26	
Quartile	3rd	2nd	Top	2nd	3rd	2nd	2nd	Bottom	

Warwickshire Waste Partnership

18 September 2012

Waste Data Overview for Q1 2012/13

Recommendations

The Waste Partnership is asked to note the provisional data for the 1st quarter, April to June 2012.

1.0 Key Issues

- 1.1 Members of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership are presented with an estimate of waste and recycling figures at Disposal and Collection Authority level.

2.0 Data Overview

- 2.1 This report contains a mixture of data taken from Waste Data Flow and from Warwickshire County Council in-house records and at the publication of this report are considered **provisional estimates**.
- 2.2 The figures should be treated as provisional as data may be changed until all authorities data is approved by the EA and DEFRA through the Waste Data Flow System.

Provisional Waste Management Data Quarter 1 2012/13

Figures are taken from Warwickshire County Council in-house records and at the publication of this report are considered **provisional estimates**.

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

	April	May	June	Q1 Total	Q4 2011/12 Total
Total Tonnes	22,263	26,670	25,177	74,209	62,035
Landfilled	8,009	8,741	7,490	24,240	24,715
Inert - Landfilled	655	510	223	1,388	1,248
Energy from Waste	2,897	3,099	3,001	8,997	8,906
Other Technology*	0	0	0	0	0
In-vessel Composting*	3,446	5,313	5,466	14,225	4,898
Windrow Composting*	1,680	2,854	3,054	7,588	4,009
Other Composting*	163	173	90	426	946
Recycling (HWRC)	1,397	1,659	1,462	4,518	3,401
Recycling (WCA)	3,909	4,057	4,014	11,980	13,067
Reuse	206	264	377	847	845

*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

*Other composting – Chipboard and wood

2. Percentage of Waste by Disposal Route

	April	May	June	Q1 Total	Q4 Total
% Recycling	25.4%	21.5%	23.3%	22.2%	26.5%
% Composting	23.1%	31.2%	29.0%	30.0%	15.9%
% Reuse	0.9%	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%
Total	49.4%	53.7%	53.9%	53.3%	43.6%

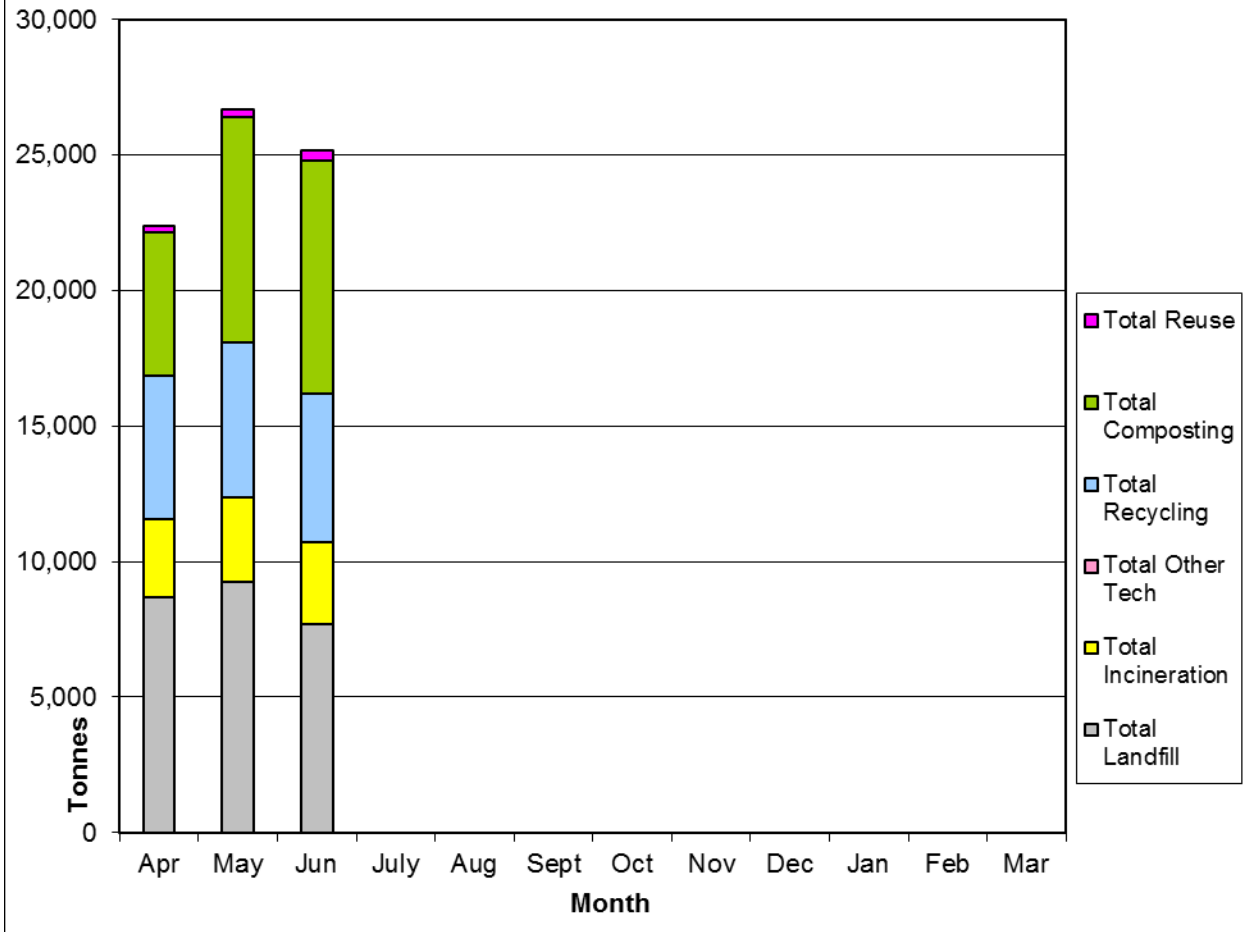
% Landfill	37.9%	34.6%	33.2%	34.5%	41.9%
% Energy from Waste and RDF	12.7%	11.7%	12.9%	12.1%	14.5%
Total	50.6%	46.3%	46.1%	46.4%	56.4%

3. Estimated Provisional Performance

	Q1 2011/2012	Q1 2012/2013	Change
Recycling/Reuse Rate	16,741 tonnes	17,345 tonnes	☺ 604 tonnes up
	21.9%	23.3%	☺ 1.4% up
Composting Rate	22,520 tonnes	22,239 tonnes	X 281 tonnes down
	29.5%	30.0%	☺ 0.5% up
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	39,261 tonnes	39,584 tonnes	☺ 323 tonnes up
	51.4%	53.3%	☺ 1.9% up
Landfill Rate	24,196 tonnes	25,628 tonnes	X 1432 tonnes up
	31.7%	34.5%	X 2.8% up
Energy from Waste	12,840 tonnes	8,997 tonnes	X 3843 tonnes down
	16.9%	12.1%	X 4.8% down
Total Municipal Waste	76,297 tonnes	74,209 tonnes	☺ 2088 tonnes down
			☺ 2.7% down

NB: District recycling rates are taken from claimed recycling credits. Last year's figures are taken from Waste Data Flow. All other figures are taken from Warwickshire County Council in-house records and at the publication of this report are considered **provisional estimates**.

Q1 Provisional Performance 2012/13



4. District Provisional Performance – Household waste

Note: Figures are from the Waste Management System and not Waste Data Flow therefore WCA reporting differences will exist.

	North Warwickshire		Nuneaton and Bedworth		Rugby		Stratford		Warwick	
	Q1 2011/12	Q1 2012/13	Q1 2011/12	Q1 2012/13	Q1 2011/12	Q1 2012/13	Q1 2011/12	Q1 2012/13	Q1 2011/12	Q1 2012/13
Recycling Rate	926 tonnes 13%	977 tonnes 13%	2,062 tonnes 15%	2,600 tonnes 19%	2,624 tonnes 24%	2,655 tonnes 24%	3,554 tonnes 27%	3,548 tonnes 24%	2,723 tonnes 20%	2,689 tonnes 21%
Composting Rate	1,866 tonnes 26%	1,929 tonnes 25%	3,301 tonnes 23%	3,514 tonnes 25%	3,439 tonnes 31%	3,853 tonnes 34%	5,402 tonnes 32%	5,744 tonnes 39%	4,372 tonnes 32%	4,635 tonnes 35%
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	2,793 tonnes 39%	2,906 tonnes 38%	5,363 tonnes 38%	6,114 tonnes 44%	6,063 tonnes 55%	6,508 tonnes 58%	8,956 tonnes 62%	9,292 tonnes 63%	7,096 tonnes 52%	7,324 tonnes 56%
Residual	4,366 tonnes 61%	4,892 tonnes 62%	8887 tonnes 62%	7,846 tonnes 56%	4,995 tonnes 45%	4,786 tonnes 42%	5702 tonnes 38%	5,423 tonnes 37%	6,462 tonnes 48%	5,777 tonnes 44%
Total	7,159 tonnes	7,798 tonnes	14,250 tonnes	13,960 tonnes	11,058 tonnes	11,294 tonnes	14,658 tonnes	14,715 tonnes	13,558 tonnes	13,101 tonnes

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