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# WARWICKSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

COMMITTEE ROOM 2, SHIRE HALL, WARWICK

2:00pm, 3 December 2013

## AGENDA

### General

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

### Reports

4. **Waste Strategy Update** - Overview of progress with Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Strategy update, including outcome of statutory consultation and provision of draft document. (Tamalyn Goodwin)
5. **Waste Strategy Implementation Plan** - Overview of Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Strategy implementation plan for 2013/14 based on the updated strategy document, including provision of draft plan. (Tamalyn Goodwin)
6. **DEFRA views on co-mingled recycling collections and Technical, Environmental and Economic Practicability (TEEP)** - Overview and guidance from Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) on the implementation of Technical, Environmental and Economic Practicability (TEEP) on co-mingled recycling collections. (Kerry Moore)
7. **Waste Partners' Report** - Update from each Partner Authority within the Partnership on the various waste initiatives taking place in each authority area. (Tamalyn Goodwin)
8. **Waste Statistics from Quarter 2** - Overview of waste data from the Quarter 2 period for 2013-14. (Nav Rai)

### Other

9. **Dates of future meetings**
  - 11 March 2014
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 Neil Phillips*

#### **Rugby Borough Council**

*Councillor Dr. Mark Williams*

#### **Stratford-on-Avon District Council**

*Councillor Lynda Organ*

#### **Warwick District Council**

*Councillor Dave Shilton (Vice Chair)*

#### **Warwickshire County Council**

*Councillors Mike Brain, Richard Chattaway, Jeff Clarke (Chair), Jenny Fradgley, Philip Johnson*

### Enquiries

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## WARWICKSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

Minutes of the meeting held on 10 September 2013, Shire Hall, Warwick

### Present:

#### Warwickshire County Council

Councillors: Mike Brain  
Richard Chattaway  
Jeff Clarke (Chair)  
Jenny Fradgley  
John Holland (substitute for Councillor Philip Johnson).

Officers: Glenn Fleet – Group Manager, Waste Management  
Tamalyn Goodwin - Waste Projects Officer  
Kerry Moore – Waste Strategy and Commissioning Manager  
Louise Wall – Head of Sustainable Communities  
Janet Purcell – Democratic Services Manager

#### North Warwickshire Borough Council

Councillor Hayden Phillips  
John Rhodes – Waste and transport Manager

#### Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Councillor Roma Taylor  
Brent Davies – Director of Assets and Streetscene

#### Rugby Borough Council

Sean Lawson

#### Stratford on Avon District Council

Olly Scholefield – Streetscene Manager

#### Warwick District Council

Nick Gray - Contract Supervisor  
Jodie Angold – Sita Education Officer

Other Councillors in attendance

Councillor Philip Johnson (WCC) attended for part of the meeting.

## 1. Apologies

Councillors Lynda Organ (SDC), Dave Shilton (WDC) and Dr Mark Williams (RBC).

Councillor Phillip Johnson (WCC) had sent his apologies but was able to attend for part of the meeting.

An apology was also submitted on behalf of Richard Dobbs, officer from NWBC.

## 2. Disclosures of interests

None.

## 3. Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 25 June 2013 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

## 4. Waste Strategy Update – Review of Objectives and Finalisation of Targets and Indicators for the Waste Strategy update

Glenn Fleet gave a presentation on the current development of the Waste Strategy Update (appended to these minutes). The Partnership had agreed to focus on the two key areas of 'reduce and reuse' and 'recycling and composting'.

The following targets had emerged from the Waste Conference and public consultation and been discussed at the previous meeting:

- 1) Aim to achieve to reduce household waste to **320kg per person**, per year, by the end of the strategy period (2020)
- 2) Aim to achieve countywide recycling and composting targets of **70%** by the end of the strategy period (2020)

The following proposed revised targets were put to the meeting:

- (1) Aim to reduce residual waste to 311kg per household, per year, (NI191) by the end of the strategy period (2020).
- (2) Aim to achieve countywide reuse, recycling and composting targets of 65% (NI192) by the end of the strategy period (2020).

Glenn explained that the revision was proposed as it was estimated that there was potential for reducing residual waste further. There are currently wasted resources (58,000 tonnes at the kerbside, 6,000 tonnes at household waste recycling centres). He anticipated a saving of up to £4.3 million if every item in the grey wheelie bin could be recycled. £682,250 could be achieved in recycling credits alone and there is currently 5,400 tonnes of kerbside

recyclable material arriving at HWRCs. It was recognised that there may need to be some investment in capital infrastructure to assist in this.

It was proposed to target households to minimise waste through a range of initiatives (including composting, reusable nappies and wood chipping) but to also encourage reuse (e.g. of furniture) which in turn creates jobs. The encouragement of home growing also helps to reduce waste, particularly if combined with composting, and reduces packaging. Glenn listed the 'big winners' for recycling for both collection authorities and household waste sites, including recycling of bigger items such as mattresses.

It was recognised that there remained some work to do on marketing initiatives and encouraging changes in behaviours and that there was continuing need to explain the benefits both in savings for the individual but also for councils, the environment and brought social and economic benefits through job creation and raising funds for good causes. The focus at the HWRCs will be to ensure people know what they can recycle, to 'meet and greet' to ensure recyclable items are taken out and an 'open bag' policy so staff can sort items.

The meeting discussed the problem, particularly for those in flats, of storage of recycling containers. This was a concern raised by Councillor Brain but was an issue across the County.

Brent Davies reported that Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council had surveyed flats to assess what number and size of containers would be possible and now knew what to provide but there was a capital cost to be met. John Rhodes, North Warwickshire Borough Council, added that this was also the case in North Warwickshire where new containers were required for those who had limited space but there was an initial capital cost that was difficult to meet. Nick Gray advised that this was being tackled in Warwick District.

Councillor Fradgley asked whether encouraging reusable nappies was a realistic proposition and whether there was much to gain. Glenn Fleet explained that, realistically, this was likely to be something that parents may opt to do for part of the time (e.g. whilst at home) and was unlikely to remove the use of disposable nappies for most of the time. The service had found that it was necessary to offer free trial packs to encourage use. This had been done in the past through childrens' centres. Somerset County Council had taken this approach and this had led to an 80% take up.

Councillor Clarke welcomed the approaches set out in the presentation and added that it could be helpful for continual liaison with Public Health on some of the initiatives.

The Partnership agreed the two revised targets set out above. Glenn Fleet explained that the next stage would be to produce the updated strategy. Two tables were circulated. One set out the key objectives (that were already agreed and could not change) with the updated targets and actions. The other

document set out the draft strategy implementation plan which included initiatives, identified lead authorities, measures and targets for each. These would be reflected in the updated strategy for consultation and would be brought back to the Partnership meeting in December.

### **Resolved**

That the following revised targets be agreed.

- (1) Aim to reduce residual waste to 311kg per household, per year, (NI191) by the end of the strategy period (2020).
- (2) Aim to achieve countywide reuse, recycling and composting targets of 65% (NI192) by the end of the strategy period (2020).

## **5. Waste Partners Report**

### North Warwickshire Borough Council

John Rhodes reported that from 21 October 2013 the new bin system would start allowing food waste in with green waste. Some 26,000 bins were being rolled out to all households, including providing to flats.

Public communication had been widespread and included meetings with the communities and the feedback had been positive. A survey of homes had been undertaken to identify where there was additional bins. Approximately 1000 additional bins have been issued over the past years and it was proposed to have these removed once the new scheme was implemented.

### Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Brent Davies reported that they were looking at recycling for flats. They had a mobile phone application with information on the recycling service. It was noted that Sarah Elliott, their recycling officer, leaves the council in October and a new officer will be appointed.

### Rugby Borough Council

Sean Lawson referred to his written report and explained that it had been necessary to remove the recycling bring sites due to flytipping, contamination and textile bags being taken. He added that the resources freed up from removing the sites will assist in core refuse/bio waste collection which was stretched as a result of new housing units. The move of the tipping point from Ling Hall to Whitely Coventry had also resulted in collection rounds having further to travel.

### Warwick District Council

Nick Grey referred to his written report and highlighted the success in moving a further 350 properties to alternate week collection (AWC) making monetary and logistical efficiencies. There is also potential to move some of the collections from flats to AWC.

### Stratford District Council

Olly Scholefield reported that the weekly kerbside collection of small items of WEEE, textiles and batteries was going well and invited members to contact him if they wished to see how the vehicles operated. The vehicles have a small cage inside which is put onto a wheeled bin for collection. The vehicle adaptation had involved a small capital cost absorbed by the contractor. The temporary recycling bins in Bancroft Gardens had been well received and helped increase knowledge of recycling. It was envisaged that this would be available for use at temporary events in future.

Olly Scholefield added that there had been an increase in fly tipping across the district since April and that officers were investigating whether there has been a trend across the country. He undertook to report to the next meeting if it appeared there was a widespread problem.

### Warwickshire County Council

Kerry Moore reported on the areas listed in the written report. It was noted that the contract for plasterboard was out to tender again. The position on other tenders is as set out in the report. Lower House Farm opened in June and work was going forward with Biffa with the transfer station due to open in December.

The meeting was advised of home composting workshops that were being held for the public (who would be offered free composting bins). Glenn Fleet explained that this was also being run for elected members and asked whether members would welcome this in each district area. It was agreed that sessions be held in each area, with all councillors in the area being invited (including towns and parishes). Councillor Richard Chattaway welcomed this proposal and encouraged members to promote the sessions through their community forums. Partners were invited to let officers know of venues within their area that would be appropriate for composting workshops.

In response to a question from Councillor Jenny Fradgley, Glenn Fleet confirmed that there were composting schemes in schools to reduce waste and also teach children about composting. This was a good way of gaining interest of young people and their parents.

## **6. Waste Management Statistics for 2012/13**

The Partnership received the statistics on waste management which showed the total tonnes of waste and recycling for the county and for each authority and a national comparison.

The following key headlines were noted:

- Overall household recycling and composting has increased from 48.6% in the previous year to 52.5%, due mainly to wet summer weather.
- Total household waste reduced by 592 tonnes in 2012/13
- The amount of household waste sent to landfill reduced by 10,669 tonnes (11.6%) –in part due to inert waste going to reuse.
- Total household waste reduced from 471kg per head of population to 461kg with residual waste decreasing by 22kg per head to 219.5 kg per head.

The report highlighted some variances across authorities but noticeably recycling rates increased in Nuneaton and Bedworth and Warwick. Nuneaton and Bedworth had also seen the largest decrease in total household waste from 393kg to 369kg per head. Warwick had the lowest residual waste per head of population and North Warwickshire the highest.

Municipal waste had also decreased by 1% with a small increase in tonnage sent to energy from waste. Total waste to landfill reduced by over 14% and biodegradable waste totalled 50,763 (within the 75,596 LATS allowance).

Warwickshire has moved from second to top quartile nationally for the percentage of waste reused, recycled and composted. Whilst being in second quartile for performance in relation to energy from waste, household waste landfill, amount of residual household waste (moved up from third) and municipal landfill, Warwickshire is in the bottom quartile for the total amount of waste per head (424.91 kg). However it was noted that there had been an increase in green waste.

Councillor Richard Chattaway asked whether it was possible to see any correlation between investment and results and was advised that this is difficult to measure although officers were aware that areas such as Oxfordshire (which was highest performer) did invest more.

It was agreed that officers would seek to provide some data on 'cost per head' for the next meeting. An indication of possible impact of population change would also be useful for the next meeting.

## **7. Waste Data Overview for Q1 2013/14**

Partners noted the provisional estimates for the first quarter (April-June 2013). This indicated an increase of possibly 1.5% in municipal waste. The meeting noted that the figures should be treated as provisional as data may change



until all authorities data is approved by the EA and DEFRA through the Waste Data Flow System.

**10. Any urgent items**

None.

The meeting closed at 15:40

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Chair

## Warwickshire Waste Partnership

03 December 2013

### Waste Strategy Update

#### Recommendations

That Members: -

- (1) Approve Warwickshire's updated Municipal Waste Management Strategy (subject to any amendments necessary)
- (2) Authorise the process for adoption by individual partner Authorities
- (3) Publish the updated Strategy and make available on the Warwickshire Waste Partnership webpages

#### 1.0 Background

1.1 Warwickshire currently has two strategy documents adopted by the Warwickshire Waste Partnership relating to the delivery of waste targets, these are - the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2005) and the Joint Waste Minimisation Strategy (2007). Both strategy documents were also adopted individually by each of the Partner Authorities.

#### 2.0 Waste Strategy Update

2.1 In June 2012 the Warwickshire Waste Partnership agreed to update key elements of the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy including waste composition, services, performance information, data, legislation, targets and indicators. It was not the intention to fundamentally re-write the existing strategy, start from a blank canvas or substantially alter the main strategy objectives.

2.2 The Partnership chose to 'update' the strategy rather than carry out a formal review, as the 2005 objectives of the strategy have been successful and so do not need changing substantially. In addition, it was understood that a formal review, that changed the objectives significantly, would entail completion of a full strategic environmental assessment (SEA)<sup>1</sup>, which could be time

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<sup>1</sup> The existing Strategy was not accompanied by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) because the strategy development and adoption dates fell before the dates set by the EU SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC) and the subsequent national SEA Regulations (The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 2004 No. 1633)). A Best Practical

consuming and costly. Since Defra is in the process of reviewing the requirement for Authorities to develop Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategies, it was felt better to complete an update at this time and await the outcome of Defras review before completing a formal review.

- 2.2 Since June 2012 the Warwickshire Authorities – North Warwickshire Borough Council, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, Rugby Borough Council, Stratford on Avon District Council, Warwick District Council and Warwickshire County Council, have been working together to update the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Warwickshire. The final updated strategy for Warwickshire is provided in Appendix A.
- 2.3 The updated Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy will ensure that the members of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership continue to work together to implement sustainable methods of waste management and will help to ensure the Authorities meet their legislative requirements.

### **3.0 Overview of updated Waste Strategy**

- 3.1 As stated in section 2.1 it was not the intention to alter the objectives of the Warwickshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, this was adhered to with the exception of the objective relating to landfill diversion targets.

The objective relating to landfill diversion targets is no longer relevant as the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) ended at the end of the 2012/13 scheme and therefore the objective and related targets and indicators have been removed. It should be noted, however, that several of the other objectives will reduce waste to landfill through more sustainable practices, reducing waste and increasing re-use, recycling and composting of the waste that does arise.

- 3.2 The objectives in the updated strategy are:

- To reduce the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire
- To develop integrated, sustainable solutions for managing waste in Warwickshire
- To meet and exceed national re-use, recycling and composting targets
- Work in partnership with each other and other stakeholders to produce and implement the Strategy
- Encourage public participation in the implementation and review of the Waste Strategy
- Regularly review and update the Strategy and implementation programme

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Environmental Option (BPEO) study was conducted in accordance with prevailing guidance at the time.

3.3 The key aspirational targets in the updated strategy are as follows:

- Aim to achieve to reduce household waste to 311kg per household, per year, by the end of the strategy period (2020)
- Aim to achieve countywide recycling and composting targets of 65% by the end of the strategy period (2020)
- Provide an effective HWRC service aiming to reach re-use, recycling and composting levels of 74% across all sites by reducing recyclables being put into the residual waste stream

## 4.0 Consultation

4.1 In addition to the consultation with stakeholders and the public which took place earlier in 2013, the partnership carried out consultation on the draft updated strategy with neighbouring authorities<sup>2</sup>. The consultation took place over a four week period from 15<sup>th</sup> October to 12<sup>th</sup> November, the authorities were asked to comment on any aspect of the Strategy. No comments were received from any of the neighbouring authorities, during the consultation period.

4.2 In addition to the consultation with neighbouring authorities the project team undertook a consultation with the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage, the consultation formed part of a screening process for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) requirements of the update to the Waste Strategy. A screening report was produced to aid the process; the report presented the draft changes to the updated waste strategy, as well as an analysis of significant environmental effects. It was the view of the Authority that the environmental impacts of the revised strategy would not be significantly different to those of the original strategy and so a full Strategic Environmental Assessment would not be required. The Environment Agency and Natural England both responded to confirm that they agreed with the assessment of no significant environmental impacts from the refresh to the Strategy. There was no response from English Heritage.

## 5.0 Next steps

5.1 The next steps in the process are as follows:

- Approval of the updated Waste Strategy by the Warwickshire Waste Partnership - December 2013
- Adoption of updated Waste Strategy by individual authorities – December 2013 onwards (a template report that individual authorities may wish to use if provided in Appendix B)
- Publication of the updated Waste Strategy (once adopted by all partner authorities) – Spring 2014
- Annual Report – Dec 2014

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<sup>2</sup> Neighbouring authorities = Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Coventry, Solihull, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire and Worcestershire,

## Background Papers

1. Review of Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 26 June 2012
2. Proposed new Waste Management Targets to support Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 6<sup>th</sup> December 2011
3. Waste Strategy Update, Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 4<sup>th</sup> December 2012
4. Progress with Waste Strategy Update, Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 25<sup>th</sup> June 2013

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# **WARWICKSHIRE'S MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

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Produced by the  
*Warwickshire Waste Partnership*

Adopted October 2005  
Updated December 2013

## FORWARD

What we do with our waste can have an environmental impact for generations. The world is consuming resources at a rate the planet cannot sustain and it is recognised that the mass landfilling of waste contributes significantly to climate change.

Nationally, the government is looking closely at how waste is managed and local authorities, businesses and communities are being asked to play a part in using resources more responsibly.

It is now time to move the story on in Warwickshire, and to see it in the realistic light of the situation we find ourselves in. With the economy struggling and public services facing funding cuts, we need to recognise that waste and recycling are also economic issues.

The fact is that taxpayers will be better off, the economy will benefit, and more people will have jobs if we manage our waste more sustainably. We owe it to our taxpayers to support and encourage this change.

This Waste Strategy Update has been produced jointly by the Warwickshire Waste Partnership. We have consulted key stakeholders and the public as part of the development process and we will continue to do so, as appropriate, throughout its implementation.

You will find within this updated Strategy a continued commitment to sustainable waste management. As partners, we recognise that we must continue to work together in order to achieve the targets we have set ourselves, for reducing residual waste and increasing re-use, recycling and composting.

I would like to thank the public for embracing the changes to their waste services and working with us to begin to manage their waste in a more sustainable manner. We have now set further challenging waste reduction and recycling targets for the next seven years and look forward to working with all stakeholders to meet these targets which will result in both savings to the taxpayer and benefits to our local economy and environment.

Councillor Jeff Clarke  
Chair, Warwickshire Waste Partnership

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Waste Strategy update provides an updated framework for managing waste in Warwickshire up to 2020.

The Partnership has made great progress since the strategy was originally adopted in 2005 and has even achieved some of the key targets/actions before the original 2020 goal.

As part of the update process the Partnership have renewed support for the following 2005 strategy objectives:

- To reduce the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire
- To develop integrated, sustainable solutions for managing waste in Warwickshire
- To meet and exceed national re-use, recycling and composting targets
- Work in partnership with each other and other stakeholders to produce and implement the Strategy
- Encourage public participation in the implementation and review of the Waste Strategy
- Regularly review and update the Strategy and implementation programme

One of the original objectives 'To meet landfill diversion targets established by the WET Act 2003 (diversion of BMW)' has been removed from the updated strategy, as it is no longer applicable due to changes in legislation. The objective to remove biodegradable (and other) waste from landfill is reflected in the other objectives and targets within this strategy.

The key legislative drivers section contains information on changes and updates to key legislation and policies that have taken place since 2005, such as the revised European waste framework directive and associated national legislation, the waste hierarchy, the WEEE directive and the Localism Act.

Since 2005 Warwickshire has seen an increase in population of over 10% however waste has decreased by around 16% over the same period although most recent trend analysis has shown that waste has again started to increase.

Since 2005 there have been some dramatic improvements in the kerbside collection services provided by the district and borough councils. In particular we will have seen the collection of residual waste change from weekly to fortnightly collections across all five district areas by the end of 2013, a countywide introduction in the collection of food waste in with the garden waste (biowaste), an expansion in kerbside co-mingled dry



recycling and a reduced reliance on bring banks. The household waste recycling centres have also seen changes in terms of infrastructure improvements and a rise in the recycling performance levels from 32.5% in 2005 to 56% in 2012/13.

Overall the countywide recycling performance has increased from 29.90% in 2005/6 to a combined re-use, recycling and composting rate of 52.2% in 2012/13.

The cost of the waste management service has also risen dramatically from a total cost (collection and disposal) of £14m in 2003/4 to around £30m per annum in 2012/13.

However, the results of the most recent composition analysis indicate that much more can be done. The study showed that almost 48% of kerbside collected residual waste and 66% of the residual waste analysed from our HWRCs is recyclable within our current kerbside and HWRC recycling systems.

In order to achieve new requirements laid down by the Waste Framework Directive and move waste up the waste hierarchy the Partnership has set itself two key targets for the remaining strategy period:

- Aim to reduce residual waste produced to a maximum of 311kg per household, per year, by the end of the strategy period (2020)
- Aim to achieve a countywide reuse, recycling and composting targets of 65% by the end of the strategy period (2020)

The updated Strategy will be supported by an implementation plan, which will set out how the Partnership aims to deliver the objectives and targets. The plan will be a 'living' document and will be monitored and updated by the waste partnership officers on a regular basis.

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## **Appendix A – Waste facilities in Warwickshire**

## **Appendix B – Warwickshire Waste Collection Authorities Contracts**

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## **Appendix D – Historical Performance in Warwickshire**

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The purpose of the waste strategy

The Waste Strategy provides a framework for managing waste in Warwickshire up until 2020. The Warwickshire Waste Partnership have worked together to produce two documents; a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) and a Waste Minimisation Strategy which were adopted in 2005 and 2007 respectively. These two documents focus on waste prevention, minimisation, recycling and composting, as well as paving the way for projects and contracts that provide an alternative to landfill.

This strategy document updates the original JMWMS and waste minimisation strategies. The focus of this document is to look at; updates to policy and legislation, changes in Warwickshire population levels, improvements to waste services, progress made in moving waste up the waste hierarchy and against the objectives set within the 2005 strategy, updated objectives and provision of new targets and key areas for how these targets will be met.

## 1.2 The need for the waste strategy

In driving waste up the waste hierarchy, we must ensure that the UK meets its EU obligations and targets on waste management. While good progress has been made over the last decade to reduce the volume of waste sent to landfill and increase recycling, there is more to be done. If progress continues we will see the benefits not only in a healthier natural environment and reduced impacts on climate change, but also in the competitiveness of our businesses through better resource efficiency and innovation, helping to create a new, greener economy.

## 1.3 What the waste strategy covers

This document details how Warwickshire will handle and treat Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW); this includes all waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf.

Please note that "Municipal waste" as set out in the EU Landfill Directive now includes both household waste and that from other sources which are similar in nature and composition. This includes a significant proportion of waste generated by businesses which is not collected by Local Authorities.

*LACMW includes:*

- Waste collected households (domestic waste collection),
- Kerbside collected recyclables,
- Kerbside collected garden waste,
- Recycling bring banks,
- Bulky household items,
- Waste from household waste recycling centres (HWRCs),
- Street sweepings and litter,

- Trade/commercial waste managed by local authorities,
- Hazardous and clinical household waste
- Fly-tipped waste and
- Waste from educational establishments

The strategy does not cover waste from commercial and industrial sources which are managed by the private sector. Therefore this strategy does not cover future requirements, such as treatment plants or landfill capacity, for waste produced from commercial and industrial sources that is managed by the private sector.

## **1.4 Waste strategy partners**

Warwickshire's waste strategy has been developed jointly by officers and elected members from all six authorities within Warwickshire. In Warwickshire there are five waste collection authorities and one waste disposal authority, which are as follows:

### Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs)

- North Warwickshire Borough Council
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
- Rugby Borough Council
- Stratford-on-Avon District Council
- Warwick District Council

### Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)

- Warwickshire County Council

*The Government expects local authorities to work together to achieve the following:*

- Effective working relationships that will deliver a comprehensive Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy that includes clear objectives and timescales for action.
- Put in place effective arrangements to reduce waste and maximise recycling and recovery. These should achieve the statutory performance for waste.
- Raise awareness of the costs of dealing with waste and the role that individuals can play in reducing waste.
- Involve local people in decisions on waste and work with community schemes to promote reuse and recycling.
- Form consortia and other arrangements that will gain improved terms with re-processors and other outlets for recyclable materials.

It is currently a statutory duty for local authorities to produce Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategies although this may be reviewed by Defra in the future.

### **1.4.1 Warwickshire Waste Partnership**

The waste collection and disposal authorities work jointly together as the Warwickshire Waste Partnership. The Warwickshire Waste Partnership consists of Officers and elected Members representing the six Warwickshire 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 a joint 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 Warwickshire Authorities.

The Partnership is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of the Strategy.

## 2 Key legislative drivers

As the environmental impact of waste has increased and become better understood, legislation and guidance has been issued concerning the ways in which waste should be managed. Stricter environmental standards along with taxation and other fiscal measures have led to an increased cost of dealing with waste.

In terms of national waste policy the most important influences have originated from the EU Waste Framework Directive and the EU Landfill Directive. These directives are applied through national legislation. Policy aspects cascade down via the latest Guidance, Reviews and Strategies to the local level.

The focus in this section is on changes and updates to policy and legislation that have taken place since the 2005 version of the Warwickshire Waste Strategy was adopted, although key pre-existing principles and legislation are referenced for completeness.

*Key drivers for the change in the management of waste:*

- EU Waste Framework Directive
  - *Waste Hierarchy*
- The Landfill Directive
- WEEE Directive
- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations
- Government Review of Waste Policy, 2011
- Waste Strategy for England, 2007 and National Waste Management Plan for England
  - *Waste Prevention Plan*
- Localism Act
- Reduced public spending
- Waste strategy and the planning process

### 2.1 European Policy and Legislation

The European Union has become the major source of environmental legislation and guidance in relation to the management of waste.

#### 2.1.1 Framework Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC)

The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) was originally issued in 1975 and is the primary European legislation for the management of waste. A revised version of the Directive was adopted in November 2008 [2008/98/EC]. The WFD provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste across Europe, including in the UK.



The Waste Framework Directive defines key concepts such as waste, recycling, recovery and disposal and puts in place the essential requirements for the management of waste.

*It also establishes major principles such as:*

- An obligation to handle waste in a way that does not have a negative impact on the environment or human health;
- A requirement to apply the waste hierarchy as a "priority order" in legislation and policy; and,
- In accordance with the polluter-pays principle, a requirement that the costs of disposing of waste must be borne by the holder of waste, by previous holders or by the producers of the product from which the waste originated.

*The key targets within the WFD are:*

- The requirement to set up 'separate collections' of waste for at least paper, metal, plastic, and glass by 2015;
- A target to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020;
- A target to recover 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020.

### 2.1.1.1 The Waste Hierarchy

The waste hierarchy sets out five steps for dealing with waste ranked according to environmental impact. A diagram of the Waste Hierarchy is shown in Figure 1:

**Figure 1: Waste Hierarchy**



A definition of each of the stages is provided in Table 1:

**Table 1: Waste Hierarchy definitions**

Stages	Description
Prevention	Using less material in design and manufacture. Keeping products for longer; re-use. Using less hazardous materials.
Preparing for re-use	Checking, cleaning, repairing, refurbishing, whole items or spare parts
Recycling	Turning waste into a new substance or product. Includes composting if it meets quality protocols.

Stages	Description
Other recovery	Includes anaerobic digestion, incineration with energy recovery, gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power) and materials from waste; some backfilling.
Disposal	Landfill and incineration without energy recovery.

Local authorities may consider other factors when making decisions on waste, including social and economic impacts, and technical feasibility. These factors will vary in line with the size of the Authority, the range of materials it handles and its location. The relevance of these factors will have to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

### **2.1.2 Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)**

Part of the Government and EU response to managing the contribution of waste management to climate change was to introduce the Directive on the Landfilling of Waste (the 'Landfill Directive') as implemented into UK legislation. This sets targets for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) going into landfill as this is responsible for the damaging methane emissions that form the greatest climate change impact from waste operations.

The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) introduced fixed allowances for waste disposal authorities (e.g. Warwickshire County Council) for landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste. For each tonne of BMW landfilled without an allowance, the Government could levy a fine of £150.

The Government announced as part of the Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 that it would remove LATS at the end of the 2012/13 scheme year. The Warwickshire Waste Partnership met the final (2012/13) LATS allowance alongside all pre-existing annual targets for diverting the required tonnage of BMW from landfill.

The removal of LATS leaves landfill tax as the key driver for diverting waste from landfill. Landfill tax is currently (2013/14) £72 per tonne, and will increase by £8 per tonne to £80 per tonne in 2014/15. The level of landfill tax increase per year beyond 2014/15 has not been confirmed.

### **2.1.3 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive**

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE Directive) was introduced into UK law in January 2007 by the Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment Regulations. The WEEE Directive aims to reduce the amount of electrical and electronic equipment being produced and to encourage everyone to reuse, recycle and recover it.

Under the WEEE Directive, the Government has to ensure that the UK has an adequate network of collection facilities for household WEEE. This is to minimise its disposal as unsorted municipal waste. Under the regulations Household Waste Recycling Centres can be volunteered as Designated Collection Facilities for this waste stream.

## 2.2 National Requirements

### 2.2.1 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations

Revisions to the Waste Framework Directive have been implemented in England and Wales through the Waste Regulations 2011; a revised version of the regulations came into force on 1 October 2012.

The amended Regulations impose a duty on waste collection authorities<sup>1</sup>, from 1 January 2015, when making arrangements for the collection of waste paper, metal, plastic and glass, to ensure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection.

These duties apply where separate collection is “necessary” to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with the Directive and to facilitate or improve recovery; and where it is “technically, environmentally and economically practicable”.

The duties apply to waste classified as being derived from households and waste that is classified as of commercial or industrial origin.

### 2.2.2 Government Review of Waste Policy, 2011

The Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 looked at all aspects of waste policy and waste management in England with the aim of ensuring the right steps were being taken to move towards a ‘zero waste economy’. The review restates the Government’s commitment to ensure that the UK meets its EU obligations as a minimum. In order to meet the EU requirements the UK must produce a National Waste Prevention Plan by 2014 increasing the importance of preventing waste occurring in the first place, as the priority within the Waste Hierarchy.

*The key areas of the review for local authorities are:*

- The intention to remove the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme at the end of the 2012/13 scheme year, leaving landfill tax as the key driver for diverting waste from landfill<sup>2</sup>;
- A commitment to meet the EU revised Waste Framework Directive target to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020;
- Encouragement for local authorities to make it easier for small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) to recycle, including the introduction of a new Recycling and Waste Services Commitment for businesses;
- A commitment to consult on introducing restrictions on the landfilling of wood waste (with further consultations on textiles and biodegradable waste planned for the future);

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<sup>1</sup> Waste collection authorities are defined under the Environmental Protection Act (1990) and include the District and Borough Council in Warwickshire that are responsible for arranging the waste and recycling collections to households.

<sup>2</sup> LATs ended at the 2012/13 scheme year

- A consultation with local authorities on the future of Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategies (JMWMS), including the possible removal of the statutory duty to produce JMWMS;
- Encouragement for councils to provide weekly collections of 'smelly' waste;
- Support for rewarding or recognising householders for 'doing the right thing' in relation to waste reduction and recycling;
- Support for anaerobic digestion as a means of dealing with food waste, including the launch of an Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan

### **2.2.3 Waste Strategy for England 2007 & National Waste Management Plan**

*A National Waste Strategy for England was published in 2007 its main proposals were to:*

- Incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle and recover energy from waste;
- Reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant business and the regulatory agencies;
- Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes;
- Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and
- Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground.

The Strategy sets out national targets for recycling of household waste including a target of 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020<sup>3</sup>. The Warwickshire Waste Partnership has already exceeded the national recycling target of 50% set for 2020.

The Strategy also includes targets for *recovery*, a term meaning recycling / composting and also including energy recovery from wastes, and these targets are set at a national level for:

- 53% by 2010,
- 67% by 2015, and
- 75% by 2020.

Defra<sup>4</sup> is in the process of producing the National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) for England; the plan will replace Waste Strategy 2007 as the "national waste management plan".

The draft plan (published in July 2013) is a compilation of existing waste management information and policies. In particular, it reflects the conclusions of the

<sup>3</sup> The national recycling target of 40% by 2010 was achieved in England.

<sup>4</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Government Review of Waste Policy in 2011 and developments since the Review was published.

### **2.2.3.1 National Waste Prevention Plan for England**

The government intends to publish the first Waste Prevention Programme for England by the end of 2013. This is a requirement of the revised Waste Framework Directive and takes forward a commitment in the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011. The Waste Prevention Programme will aim to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste, by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.

*The plan aims to:*

- Improve the environment in support of sustainable economic growth;
- Help businesses recognise and act upon potential savings through better resource efficiency and preventing waste, to contribute to a more sustainable economy;
- Help businesses recognise the opportunities for growth through offering new and improved products and services;
- Make it easier for people to find out how to reduce their waste, and how to repair broken items, and reuse items they no longer want;
- Support action by local and central government, businesses and civil society to capitalise on these opportunities.

Consultation on the plan has taken place throughout the summer of 2013.

### **2.2.4 Localism Act**

The Localism Act contains a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility.

#### **2.2.4.1 General power of competence**

Local authorities' powers and responsibilities are defined by this legislation. In simple terms, they cannot do what the law says they cannot. The Localism Act includes a 'general power of competence'. It gives local authorities the legal capacity to do anything that an individual can do that is not specifically prohibited.

The new, general power gives local authorities more freedom to work together with others in new ways to drive down costs. It gives them increased confidence to do creative, innovative things to meet local people's needs.

#### **2.2.4.2 Community right to challenge**

The Government thinks that innovation in public services can offer greater value for taxpayers' money and better results for local communities. The Localism Act gives social enterprises and community groups, parish councils and local authority employees the right to express an interest in taking over the running of a local authority service. The local authority must consider and respond to this challenge;

and where it accepts it, run a procurement exercise for the service in which the challenging organisation can bid.

#### **2.2.4.3 Removal of fines and charges for rubbish collection**

Central Government is committed both to recycling and to reducing the amount of waste produced in the first place. The Climate Change Act 2008 gave councils the ability to charge families for overfilling their bin and to introduce extra tariffs for taking away household waste. In the Localism Act, the Government has now removed some of these abilities.

#### **2.2.5 Reduced Public Spending**

The national Government has been driving a programme of sustained reductions in public spending in order to reduce the budget deficit since 2010. The reductions in public spending have led to organisations looking at new ways of delivering services. Key mechanisms to improve the efficiency of local services have included partnering with other sectors, benefiting from economies of scale, improving logistics and planning and using procurement wisely to benefit from the market.

#### **2.2.6 Waste Strategy and the Planning Process**

As the Waste Planning Authority, Warwickshire County Council is required to produce a Waste Development Framework (WDF). The WDF Core Strategy will replace the Warwickshire Waste Local Plan (adopted 1999) as the Development Plan Document for the County. The Core Strategy provides the spatial strategy, vision, objectives and policies for managing waste for a 15 year plan period up to 2027/2028.

The Authority formally submitted its waste plan to the Secretary of State on 19<sup>th</sup> October 2012. A planning inspector was been appointed to undertake an independent examination into the soundness of Warwickshire's Waste Core Strategy.

The Inspector's report on [Warwickshire's Waste Core Strategy](#) has been received and confirms that the Strategy is 'sound'. The Waste Core Strategy was adopted at the Full Council meeting on 9th July 2013.

## 3 Waste strategy progress since 2005

This Strategy sets out the Partnership's plans for managing waste until 2020, however it is valuable to understand the journey waste management services have taken since the original Strategy was adopted in 2005.

*Important sections of municipal waste services include:*

- Warwickshire Changes
- Waste Tonnages
- Service delivery changes
- Waste Management Performance
- Warwickshire Waste Composition
- Projection of future waste quantities

### 3.1 Warwickshire changes

#### 3.1.1 Population Changes

Clearly there is a direct link between the number of people living in Warwickshire and the amount of waste created. In 2012 Warwickshire's population was 546,600<sup>5</sup> with just under a quarter of a million households. The population of Warwickshire has grown by 10% over the past 7 years and is projected to increase by a further 8% over the period of 2013-2020.

**Table 2: Population and household statistics 2012/13**

Area	Population	Number of Households
North Warwickshire	62,100	27,030
Nuneaton and Bedworth	125,400	54,670
Rugby	100,500	43,680
Stratford-on-Avon	120,800	54,580
Warwick	137,700	60,570
Warwickshire	546,600	240,530

Source: WDF updated by Districts/Boroughs where figures available.

#### 3.1.2 Economic Changes

The economic climate of an area is an influencing factor for the generation of waste and the economy has changed a great deal since the strategy was adopted in 2005. Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of the total economic activity in a region and provides an indication of the health of the region's economy.

<sup>5</sup> Based on 2012 population estimates

**Table 3: Warwickshire, West Midlands and UK GVA per head since the strategy was adopted in 2005 (figures in brackets show year on year percentage change)**

Year	GVA per heard (£) Warwickshire	GVA per head (£) West Midlands	GVA per head (£) UK
2005	17,371 (4.2%)	15,675 (2.4%)	18,542 (3.7%)
2006	18,612 (7.4%)	16,365 (4.4%)	19,542 (5.4%)
2007	19,731 (6.0%)	17,098 (4.3%)	20,539 (5.1%)
2008	19,956 (1.1%)	17,143 (0.3%)	20,911 (1.8%)
2009	19,387 (-2.9%)	16,602 (-3.2%)	20,341 (-2.7%)
2010	20,422 (5.3%)	17,218 (3.7%)	21,023 (3.4%)
2011	20,955 (2.6%)	17,486 (1.6%)	21,368 (1.6%)

Source: Office National Statistics

In Warwickshire we have seen an increase of around 20% over the first six years of the strategy period.

## 3.2 Waste Tonnages

A breakdown of the municipal waste generated in 2012/13 in Warwickshire is shown in Table 4. The total amount of municipal waste (including material from HWRCs) produced in Warwickshire in 2012/13 was 270,171 tonnes. This compares with approximately 313,000 tonnes produced in 2005/6, which represents a 16% decrease.

**Table 4: Total municipal waste tonnages in Warwickshire (2012/13)**

Districts/Boroughs	Waste collected (tonnes)
Total residual waste collected from households	105,832
Kerbside collected recycling	51,664
Kerbside collected composting	57,912
<b>Total Districts/Boroughs</b>	<b>215,408</b>
<b>Warwickshire CC</b>	
Household waste recycling centres (including inerts)	54,763
<b>TOTAL Warwickshire CC &amp; Districts/Boroughs</b>	<b>270,171</b>

The amount of household waste produced in Warwickshire in 2012/13 was 252,286 tonnes compared with 288, 781 tonnes in 2005/6. The tonnages for each district and for the HWRCs are shown in Table 5, along with the kg/head for each district.

**Table 5: Household waste tonnages for Warwickshire (2012/13)**

Area	Tonnes	KG/Head
North Warwickshire	27,190	437
Nuneaton and Bedworth	46,312	369
Rugby	41,441	412
Stratford-on-Avon	52,434	434
Warwick	48,031	348
HWRCs	36,878	N/A
Total	252,286	N/A



### 3.3 Service delivery changes

The following section outlines the changes that have taken place with the waste management services provided within Warwickshire and shows the current local authority waste management arrangements.

- Kerbside Collection
- Household Waste Recycling Centres
- Abandoned and End of Life Vehicles
- Flytipped waste
- Waste Disposal
- Existing contracts
- Current waste management costs

#### 3.3.1 Kerbside Collection

##### 3.3.1.1 Residual Waste Service

In 2005 all five of Warwickshire's WCAs provided a weekly collection of residual waste, three WCAs collected residual waste in wheeled bins, whilst the other two collected residual waste in sacks.

In 2013, all five WCAs use wheeled bins to collect residual waste from householders, and 4 of the 5 WCAs collect residual waste fortnightly. The remaining WCA collects residual waste weekly although the Authority plans to introduce a fortnightly collection in autumn 2013.

The collection arrangements for residual waste in each district, the choice of receptacles and the amount of residual waste collected from the households are shown in the Table 5.

**Table 5: Residual waste collection arrangements and amount of residual waste collected (2012/13)**

District/Borough	Collection arrangements	Total waste (tonnes)	Residual waste (tonnes)	Residual Waste (KG.Head)
North Warwickshire	Weekly collection (due to switch to fortnightly in Autumn 2013) using 240 litre wheeled bins	27,190	18,017	290
Nuneaton and Bedworth	Fortnightly collection <sup>6</sup> using 240 litre wheeled bins	46,312	25,550	203
Rugby	Fortnightly collection using 240 litre wheeled bins	41,441	20,556	204
Stratford-on-Avon	Fortnightly collection using 240 litre wheeled bins.	52,434	20,826	172

<sup>6</sup> Changed from a weekly collection in Autumn 2012

District/ Borough	Collection arrangements	Total waste (tonnes)	Residual waste (tonnes)	Residual Waste (KG.Head)
Warwick	Fortnightly collection using 180 litre wheeled bins.	48,031	20,883	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,530 households</b>	<b>215,408</b>	<b>105,832</b>	

The two main sources of household waste continue to be waste collected from the households and waste taken to household waste recycling centres (HWRCs). In addition to kerbside collected household waste, the WCAs also collect bulky waste, litter waste from municipal parks/gardens, waste from schools, street sweepings and clinical waste. They may also collect trade waste.

### 3.3.1.2 Kerbside Recycling and Composting Service

Since the adoption of the strategy in 2005 the WCAs have introduced new or extended existing kerbside collection schemes for recyclable materials.

**Table 6: Summary of kerbside collection schemes and number of households with the service (2012/13)**

Kerbside Collection Scheme	Waste Collection Authority				
	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick
Multi-material dry recycling (fortnightly) (no. of households)	27,030	54,670	43,480	54,580	51,958**
Percentage of households dry recycling service	100%	100%	99%	100%	86%
Biowaste collection (fortnightly) (no. of households)	24,105*	52,239	41,695	54,580	48,084
Percentage of household with biowaste service	89%	96%	96%	100%	79%
Total number of household	27,030	54,670	43,680	54,580	60,570

\* Currently collecting green waste only but will switch to fortnightly Biowaste by Autumn 2013

\*\* Figure relates to red box scheme. Other recycling facilities in place for flats and multiple occupancy premises

Source: Waste DataFlow

### 3.3.1.3 Side Waste Policy

Warwickshire authorities continue to have a policy of not taking side-waste (waste placed at the side of the wheeled bin and not inside the bin). They also require that the lid on the wheeled bin is closed. Waste that is placed outside the bin will not be removed for disposal.

### 3.3.1.4 Bulky Household Waste Collection

Bulky waste falls outside the scope of the regular weekly collection service as these items are generally too bulky or too difficult to be handled by the regular collection. Warwickshire District/Borough Councils collect bulky waste, such as cookers and mattresses, on request from householders. A small charge is made for this collection service.

The Sub Regional Re-use Forum has been looking at the possibility of re-using items collected as part of this bulky household waste collection service in the longer term. The Partnership will support projects that promote re-use where possible; all projects will be assessed on an individual basis.

### 3.3.1.5 Clinical Waste

Clinical waste is defined in the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012 and may include swabs, dressings, syringes etc. There are stringent controls in place to ensure that clinical waste is managed safely and is recovered or disposed of without harming the environment or human health.

Where requested, the Warwickshire authorities have a duty to collect clinical waste from households. However, this is not a standard service and will only be provided on request and a reasonable charge can be made by the authorities for providing the service. There is a contract with a specialist contractor for the disposal of clinical waste that is delivered by the WCAs into Princes Drive waste transfer station, where it is sent to thermal treatment for disposal.

Responsibility for the sharps box collection service was transferred to the Warwickshire WCAs by the National Health Service in April 2012. An arrangement is in place with Warwickshire's pharmacies for the collection of sharps boxes from the public.

### 3.3.1.6 Bring Banks

As kerbside recycling collections have expanded in recent years and are available in all WCA areas, there has been less reliance on bring sites. The range of materials collected in bring banks however, has expanded in some WCAs to include small WEEE and comingled dry recycling. Two WCAs<sup>7</sup> in Warwickshire have made the decision to remove some or all of their static bring sites from their area, due to a combination of problems including fly tipping problem, high contamination and low usage. Table 12 shows the number of bring recycling sites in each WCA in 2012/13 and the usual range of materials collected.

Nationally, some supermarkets have made the decision to provide a bring bank service and have partnered with private contractors to do this.

Table 12: Bring bank schemes in Warwickshire (From WDF 2013)

	Number of sites	Materials collected				
		Paper /Card	Glass	Plastic	Metal*	Textiles
North Warwickshire	48	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nuneaton and Bedworth	37	✓	✓		✓	✓
Rugby	29	✓	✓	✓		✓
Stratford-on-Avon	1					✓
Warwick**	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

\* Metals include aluminium and steel cans

<sup>7</sup> Stratford upon Avon District Council and Rugby Borough Council

\*\* Also collect Tetra Pak

### 3.3.1.6 Street Sweeping

The Waste Collection Authorities provide a regular weekly service across the districts/boroughs. In 2005 when the strategy was adopted all street sweepings were sent to landfill for disposal. A processing contract for street sweepings was awarded in 2010 and now all street sweepings are reprocessed at a facility in Wolverhampton.

**Table 13: Street sweeping tonnage 2012/13**

District/Borough	Tonnage
North Warwickshire	293
Nuneaton and Bedworth	1,207
Rugby	1,579
Stratford-on-Avon	1,937
Warwick	2,906
Total	7,922

### 3.3.2 Household Waste Recycling Centres

The County Council currently provides nine Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) throughout Warwickshire. The HWRCs collect a wide range of materials including; dry recyclables such as paper, cardboard, glass, textiles, wood, metals, plastics and Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE), green waste for composting and residual waste. The range and quantity of materials sent for recycling at the HWRCs has increased since the strategy was adopted in 2005. Information on what material streams are collected at which HWRC can be found on the Warwickshire County Council website<sup>8</sup>. Table 14 shows the amount of material recycled at the HWRCs in 2012/13.

**Table 14: Waste tonnage and recycling rates at HWRCs.**

HWRC	Total waste (tonnes) 2005/06 Excluding inerts	Total waste (tonnes) 2012/13 Excluding inerts	Total recycled (tonnes) 2005/06	Total recycled (tonnes) 2012/13	Recycling (%) 2005/06	Recycling (%) 2012/13
Grendon <sup>9</sup> North Warwickshire	7,223.25	3238.75	3,669.25	1834.68	50.7%	56.6%
Judkins, Nuneaton	13,598.68	7754.70	2877.68	3422.60	21.2%	44.1%
Hunters Lane, Rugby	15,398.57	6453.71	3393.62	3674.40	22.0%	56.9%
Cherry	6455.84	3969.98	3489.27		54.0%	61.2%

<sup>8</sup> [www.warwickshire.gov.uk](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk)

<sup>9</sup> Grendon HWRC closed and was directly replaced by Lower House Farm HWRC in June 2013 – there is therefore no data for the year 2012/13.

HWRC	Total waste (tonnes) 2005/06 Excluding inerts	Total waste (tonnes) 2012/13 Excluding inerts	Total recycled (tonnes) 2005/06	Total recycled (tonnes) 2012/13	Recycling (%) 2005/06	Recycling (%) 2012/13
Orchard, Kenilworth				2428.13		
Princes Drive, Leamington Spa	18,754.48	19,073.04	5870.78	10,576.38	31.3%	55.5%
Stockton <sup>10</sup>	893.92	841.34	254.90	515.05	28.5%	61.2%
Burton Farm, Stratford	7,234.91	5207.17	2846.13	3421.46	39.3%	65.7%
Wellesbourne	1897.77	1245.13	692.61	778.09	36.5%	62.5%
Shipston	2580.60	1907.19	977.93	1158.01	37.9%	60.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,142.57</b>	<b>49,691.01</b>	<b>24,072.17</b>	<b>27,808.79</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>56.0%</b>

Nationally, HWRC recycling performance has increased significantly in recent years as local authorities and contractors have made strenuous efforts to increase recycling rates at their sites. Householders have also played a major part in these efforts by being ever more willing to sort the materials they deliver to HWRCs and deposit them in the correct containers.

The overall HWRCs recycling and composting rate in Warwickshire has increased from 32.5% in 2005 to 56% in 2012/13. The improvement at the sites has occurred for a variety of reasons which are described in the following paragraphs:

### 3.3.2.1 Operation of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)

In 2010 the County Council undertook an internal review of the HWRC service. As a result of the review it was decided:

- To bring the management and operation of a number of Household Waste Recycling Centres 'in-house'. These were Cherry Orchard, Grendon<sup>11</sup>, Princes Drive, Shipston, Stockton and Wellesbourne
- To reduce the opening hours of all the Household Waste Recycling Centres

One of the key reasons for bringing the HWRCs in-house was to give the County Council a greater level of flexibility and control over the quality of the services, recycling rates, wastes accepted on site, the introduction of new and innovative services, ability to make future cost savings and to work in partnership with other local authorities.

<sup>10</sup> Stockton HWRC is only open three days a week (Saturday, Sunday and Monday)

<sup>11</sup> New Lower House Farm facility replaced the Grendon site in June 2012

As part of the process to bring the HWRC service in-house, discussions were held with a third sector organisation to secure and develop a network of Reuse Shops, previously run by the contractor operating the HWRCs, for the long-term benefit of the community. The brief was expanded further and investigations began on the potential for extending this benefit by engaging the third sector organisation in the running of an entire HWRC. In early 2012 it was agreed that Warwickshire Community Recycling (a joint charitable enterprise set up by Warwickshire Community and Voluntary Action (CAVA) and the Heart of England Community Foundation) would operate two HWRC sites at Wellesbourne and Stockton, (including the shops on those two sites), and three further re-use shops at the Shipston, Cherry Orchard and new Lower House Farm sites. The County Council has retained overall management of the sites.

### **3.3.2.2 Site Improvements and redevelopments**

The HWRCs have been upgraded and in some cases have been redeveloped in order to meet the needs of the service safely and improve performance. The signage at the sites has been improved by adopting the national 'recycle now' branding. The layout at the sites has been developed to incorporate additional material streams such as WEEE. In addition traffic calming has been implemented where appropriate.

- Hunters Lane HWRC was redeveloped in 2008. As part of the redevelopment the site offered improved recycling facilities and a split level design, which is a safer layout for members of the public. A re-use shop was also incorporated into the new design.
- Lower House Farm HWRC, which opened in June 2013, replaced the Grendon HWRC and has been developed as a joint venture with Staffordshire County Council. It serves both Warwickshire and Staffordshire residents. The site is co-located with a transfer station facility (due to begin operating in December 2013) which will be used for transferring residual waste from two Warwickshire WCAs; North Warwickshire and Nuneaton & Bedworth and two Staffordshire WCAs; Tamworth and Lichfield WCAs, to the Energy from Waste Facility (W2R) opening at Four Ashes in Staffordshire in December 2013.
- A 15 year contract for the design, build and operation of a HWRC in Nuneaton and Bedworth was awarded in April 2012. As part of the rebuild the site will have a purpose built reuse shop on site operated by a third sector organisation.

### **3.3.2.3 Vehicle restrictions**

After the introduction of the Landfill Tax in 1996, there was an increase in the amount of trade waste illegally disposed of at HWRCs. In an attempt to reduce trade waste abuse, Warwickshire introduced vehicle restrictions at the HWRCs.

Warwickshire County Council operates an annual permit and voucher system for households whose only means of transport fall within the vehicle restrictions. Trailers are allowed at all sites but there is a restriction on the accepted size of the trailer. Trailers with a gross laden weight of over 750kg (the size over which the law

requires the trailer to be fitted with a handbrake) are not permitted to enter the sites. Permits are not issued for trailers.

Waste carried in a vehicle that is not entitled to an annual permit or voucher system can be taken to two of the county’s HWRCs that offer a trade waste service (Princes Drive and Hunters Lane HWRCs), where a charge is applied for the acceptance of the waste. The rate charged depends on the type and weight of the waste.

The policy has been successful in reducing the amount of trade waste abuse at HWRCs and is reviewed regularly to take into account changes in legislation and vehicle choice and usage.

### 3.3.2.4 Trans-boundary use of HWRC sites

Although Warwickshire’s HWRC’s are for the use of Warwickshire residents, some sites are used by residents from outside the County. It is usually sites near to the Warwickshire county boundary that tend to be used from residents from outside the County. Warwickshire County Council has worked with two neighbouring authorities in relation to providing HWRCs.

**Table 15: Shared facilities with neighbouring authorities**

Authority	Summary
Staffordshire	WCC has worked in partnership with Staffordshire to build a joint HWRC and Waste Transfer Station in North Warwickshire to replace Grendon HWRC.
Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire currently contribute towards the operating costs of Shipston HWRC, which is close to the border and is used by some Gloucestershire residents.

### 3.3.3 Abandoned and End of Life Vehicles

The Refuse Disposal Amenity Act 1978, places a duty on local authorities to remove and dispose of vehicles abandoned on public land within their areas. The Warwickshire Authorities work together and with the local police and fire and rescue service to ensure that abandoned vehicles are removed as quickly as possible from the roadside. Since 2005, when the strategy was introduced, the number of abandoned cars has decreased, as the value of scrap metal has increased.

*There are currently two ways vehicles may be removed:*

- a) Vehicles abandoned in ‘arson hot-spots’ or vehicles at risk from arson are removed from the roadside as quickly as possible via the Warwickshire Car Clear scheme.
- b) Vehicles that are not in hot-spots or identified as an arson risk will be removed by a council appointed contractor to a vehicle storage compound. The vehicle is removed after a removal notice is affixed to the vehicle informing the owner that the vehicle is due for removal. The removed vehicle, if in working condition, is stored at the vehicle compound while efforts are made to contact the owner. If this is unsuccessful, the vehicle is sent for disposal/recycling.

### 3.3.4 Flytipped Waste

Flytipping is the illegal deposit of waste on land contrary to the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The types of waste flytipped range from 'black bag' waste to large deposits of materials such as industrial waste, tyres and construction material. Flytipping is a significant blight on local environments, a source of pollution, a potential danger to public health and a hazard to wildlife. It also undermines legitimate waste businesses when unscrupulous operators undercut those operating within the law. In addition to all this it can cost large amounts of money to remove the waste.

The WCAs and the Environment Agency both have a responsibility in respect of illegally deposited waste. The WCAs deal with most cases of flytipping on public land, whilst the Environment Agency investigates and enforces the larger, more serious and organised illegal waste crimes. The WDA in Warwickshire has to pay for the disposal of any flytipped waste collected by the WCAs.

The reporting system for flytipping is called 'Flycapture' and requires local authorities to record incidents of flytipping on the national database. Table 16 shows the number of incidents nationally since the strategy was adopted in 2005.

**Table 16: Flytipping nationally**

Year	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
<b>No of incidents<sup>12</sup></b>	2,508,048	2,640,745	1,272,349	1,164,998	946,906	819,571	744,414

Source: Defra

Reported flytipping incidents have been decreasing in the years for which data is available. This trend could reflect a number of possible factors. Local authorities may have put more effort into enforcement or raising awareness of flytipping issues. The Environment Agency has also worked with authorities to improve reporting quality and has produced guidance to reduce the possibility of double counting in authority returns. As a result some of the reported reduction in incidents will be due to reporting changes by some authorities.

**Table 17: Flytipping locally 2011/12**

Authority	Number of incidents
North Warwickshire	123
Nuneaton and Bedworth	28
Rugby	40
Stratford-on-Avon	196
Warwick	92
Total	479

Taken from Defra

<sup>12</sup> Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env24-fly-tipping-incidents-and-actions-taken-in-england>



### 3.3.4 Disposal

In 2005 landfilling was the main waste disposal route for waste in Warwickshire, although a small amount of waste was delivered to an Energy from Waste facility in Coventry. Waste to landfill has steadily declined from 203,627 tonnes in 2005 to 87,396 tonnes in 2012/13. The amount of municipal waste sent to an Energy from Waste facility has increased from 14,046 tonnes in 2005 to 41,194 tonnes in 2012/13. The current input of waste to specific landfill sites by Warwickshire is provided in Table 18.

**Table 18: Warwickshire's Waste input to Landfill (2012/13)**

Landfill Facility	Location	Tonnes
Bubbenhall (FCC)	Warwick	45,726
Cotesbach (LaFarge)	Leicestershire	13
Hill and Moor (SWS)	Worcestershire	137
Kingsbury (Biffa)	North Warwickshire	245
Ling Hall (Veolia)	Rugby	17,690
Packington (Sita)	North Warwickshire	23,580
Ufton (Biffa)	Stratford on Avon	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>87,411</b>

Most of the waste collected was transported directly to reprocessing sites. The locations of waste treatment and disposal facilities used by the Warwickshire authorities are shown on a map in Appendix A.

Following a review of possible options in 2007 Warwickshire County Council decided to go into partnership with Staffordshire County Council for disposal of waste from North Warwickshire and Nuneaton. The Energy from Waste facility based at Four Ashes is expected to be operational in December 2013.

In order to ensure that there is an outlet for Warwick, Rugby and Stratford, Warwickshire County Council has investigated a number of possible options for the long term disposal of waste in Warwickshire. The Authority is expected to make a decision regarding residual waste procurement by early 2014.

### 3.3.5 Existing Contracts

The Warwickshire Authorities have a number of disposal and collection contracts in place to manage waste in Warwickshire. The County Council manages treatment and disposal contracts, as well as contracts to support the operation of the HWRCs. The District/Borough Councils either run the collection services in-house or have separate contracts for the collection of refuse and recyclable materials. For further details of Warwickshire's contracts refer to Appendix B and C.

### 3.3.6 Trade Waste

Where trade (or commercial) waste is collected by a local authority then this is included within the definition of local authority collected municipal waste, although not included within the definition of household waste. At present a variety of trade waste services are offered by the different authorities in the Partnership.

Expanding trade waste services represents a policy direction change from the 2005 Strategy, largely as a result of the planned removal of the LATS regime (which disincentivised local authority trade waste services) and recent encouragement by Government.

### 3.3.6.1 Trade waste collections

Trade waste continues to be collected by three of the collection authorities; North Warwickshire Borough Council, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council and Rugby Borough Council. In Stratford and Warwick districts, businesses make their own arrangements with private waste contractors to have their waste removed.

### 3.3.6.2 Trade waste at HWRCs

During 2012 a review of WCC trade waste services at the HWRCs took place and changes to the pricing scheme were introduced to support businesses and encourage new business to use the two main HWRCs (Princes Drive and Hunters Lane). Following consultation with local businesses, the group may be looking to trial a commercial service for both recycling and disposal at four of the five HWRCs that are currently without a commercial service.

## 3.3.7 Current Waste Management Costs

In two tier areas such as Warwickshire the cost of waste management is split into two parts: cost for waste collection by the WCAs (including collection and transport of recyclates) and the cost of waste treatment and disposal and the management of HWRC sites by the WDA.

The current cost of services for 2012/13 is shown in Table 19.

**Table 19: Cost of services for municipal waste management (2012/13)**

<b>Waste Collection Authorities</b>	<b>Total waste service cost</b>
North Warwickshire	£1.5m
Nuneaton & Bedworth	£2.9 m
Rugby	£2.3 m
Stratford-on-Avon	£3.2 m
Warwick	£2.2 m
<b>WCA Total</b>	<b>£12.1 million</b>
<b>Waste Disposal Authority</b>	
Disposal and landfill	£4.4 m*
Landfill Tax	£5.8 m
Combined HWRCs + transfer station	£2.2 m
Composting	£2.7 m
Waste initiative's	£2.3m
Other miscellaneous	680 k
<b>WDA Total</b>	<b>£18.1 million</b>
<b>Total cost (collection and disposal)</b>	<b>£30.2 million</b>

\*excludes landfill tax

## 3.4 Waste Management Performance

The following looks at how levels of reuse, recycling and composting have increased and what changes have taken place in terms of waste sent for final treatment or disposal since 2005. It also looks at results of the composition analysis which analysed the contents of residual and biowaste collection containers.

### 3.4.1 Re-use, Recycling and Composting

In 2005/06, Warwickshire achieved a combined recycling and composting rate of 29.90% overall, which was well above the national recycling target of 25%.

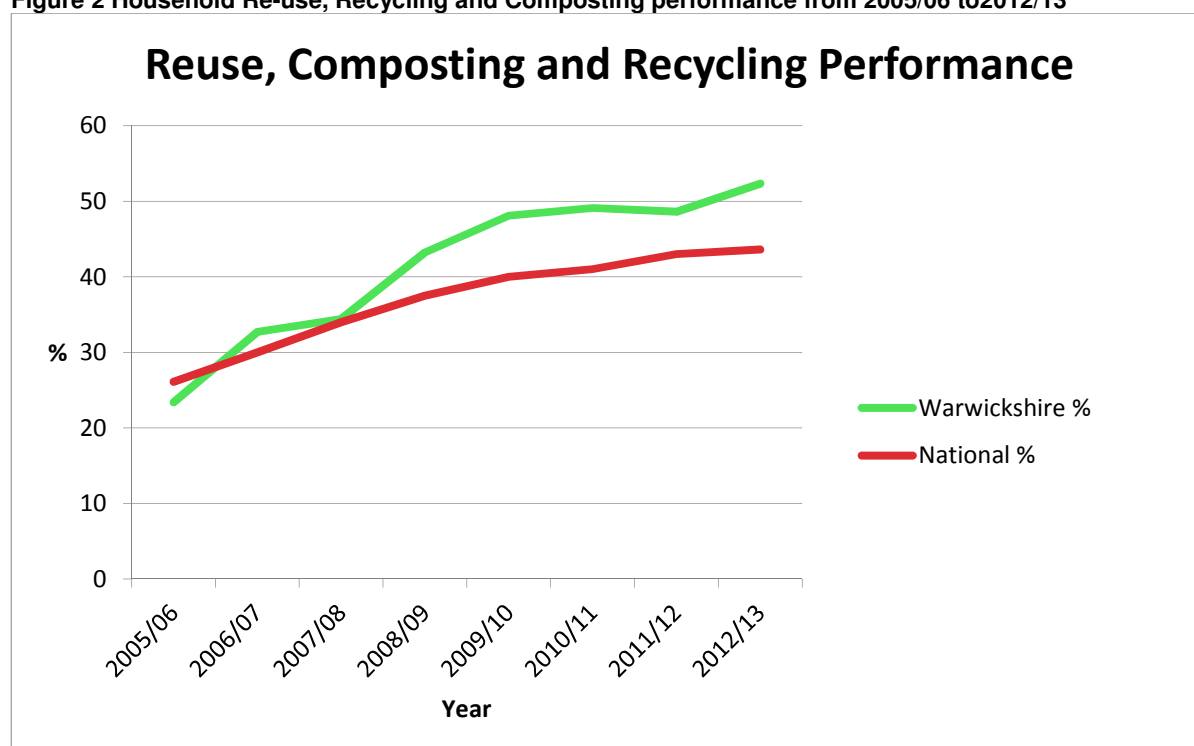
The recycling and composting performance has been substantially improved and a combined re-use, recycling and composting rate of 52.2% was achieved in 2012/13. Individual performance across the WCAs is shown in table 7. An overview of the historical performance in each district can be found in Appendix D.

**Table 7: Summary of Authority Performance (2012/13)**

	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton and Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford	Warwick
Recycling rate	14%	23%	25%	27%	26%
Composting rate	20%	22%	26%	33%	31%
Re-use, recycling & composting rate	34%	45%	51%	60%	57%

The re-use, recycling and composting figures achieved for Warwickshire since 2005 is shown in Figure 2, along with the national figure.

**Figure 2 Household Re-use, Recycling and Composting performance from 2005/06 to 2012/13**



In order to improve recycling and composting performance further, the participation of the public is needed. A waste composition survey carried out in 2012/13 has shown which materials can be targeted for campaigns.

### 3.4.1.1 Dry Recycling tonnages

The amount of dry recyclable material (paper, card, plastic, cans etc.) collected by each of the WCAs has increased significantly since the strategy was adopted in 2005. The WCAs collected over 27,980 tonnes of dry recyclables in 2005/06 and 51,664 tonnes of dry recyclables in 2012/13.

**Table 8: Recycled material (tonnes) collected by the WCAs in 2012/13**

	Bring schemes	Kerbside dry recyclables	Total
North Warwickshire	292	3,497	3,789
Nuneaton and Bedworth	252	10,372	10,624
Rugby	648	9,623	10,271
Stratford-on-Avon	4	14,302	14,306
Warwick	478	12,196	12,674
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>49,990</b>	<b>51,664</b>

The collection arrangements for dry recyclables in each district, the choice of receptacles and the destination in some cases are shown in Table 9.

**Table 9: WCAs collection arrangements in 2012/13**

	Collection arrangements
North Warwickshire	Weekly collection( due to switch to fortnightly in Autumn 2013) using 240 litre wheeled bins
Nuneaton and Bedworth	Fortnightly collection using 240 litre wheeled bins, taken to a Materials Recovery Facility <sup>13</sup> (MRF) in Coventry
Rugby	Fortnightly collection using 240 litre wheeled bins, taken to an MRF in Ettington
Stratford-on-Avon	Fortnightly collection using 240 litre wheeled bins, taken to an MRF in Ettington.
Warwick	Fortnightly collection of materials, sorted at the kerbside using red bags and boxes.

### 3.4.1.2 Composting

The amount of compostable material collected by each of the WCAs has increased significantly since the strategy was adopted in 2005.

**Table 10: Compostable material (tonnes) collected by the WCAs in 2012/13**

	Composting
North Warwickshire	5,384
Nuneaton and Bedworth	10,225
Rugby	10,609
Stratford-on-Avon	,17,301
Warwick	14,711

<sup>13</sup> A facility to recover useful materials using a variety of manual and mechanised separation techniques

At the end of 2012/13 there were 4 WCAs collecting biowaste<sup>14</sup> at the kerbside. Rugby Borough Council, Warwick District Council and Stratford-upon-Avon District Council sent the biowaste in their areas to an in-vessel composting facility<sup>15</sup> in Ufton. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council sent the biowaste in their area to an in-vessel composting facility in Daventry.

The remaining WCA (North Warwickshire) will commence biowaste collections in Autumn 2013 (as part of a service change to alternate weekly collections) and will send their biowaste to the same in-vessel composting facility used by Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council in Daventry.

The green waste from the HWRCs continues to be composted in an open windrow system<sup>16</sup> at various local facilities. In 2012/13 the amount of household green waste composted was 7,936 tonnes.

Table 11 lists the locations of the composting facilities and the amount of material that they processed in 2012/13.

**Table 11: Location of composting plants and tonnes processed (2012/13)**

<b>Composting Facility</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Tonnes processed</b>
Ufton IVC	Stratford-on-Avon	41,886
IVC	Daventry	2,852
Brinklow Quarry	Rugby	9,217
Gaydon	Stratford-on-Avon	3,485
Grendon House Farm	North Warwickshire	10,463
Sibson	Leicestershire	22

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<sup>14</sup> Food and green waste

<sup>15</sup> In vessel system is the composting of biodegradable material in an enclosed vessel. In vessel systems have greater control than windrow systems and speed up the initial phases of composting. In-vessel composting systems are compliant with the Animal By-Products Regulations and can therefore process food waste in addition to green garden waste.

<sup>16</sup> Open windrow composting is used for processing garden waste, such as grass cuttings, pruning and leaves in either an open air environment or within large covered areas where the material can break down in the presence of oxygen.

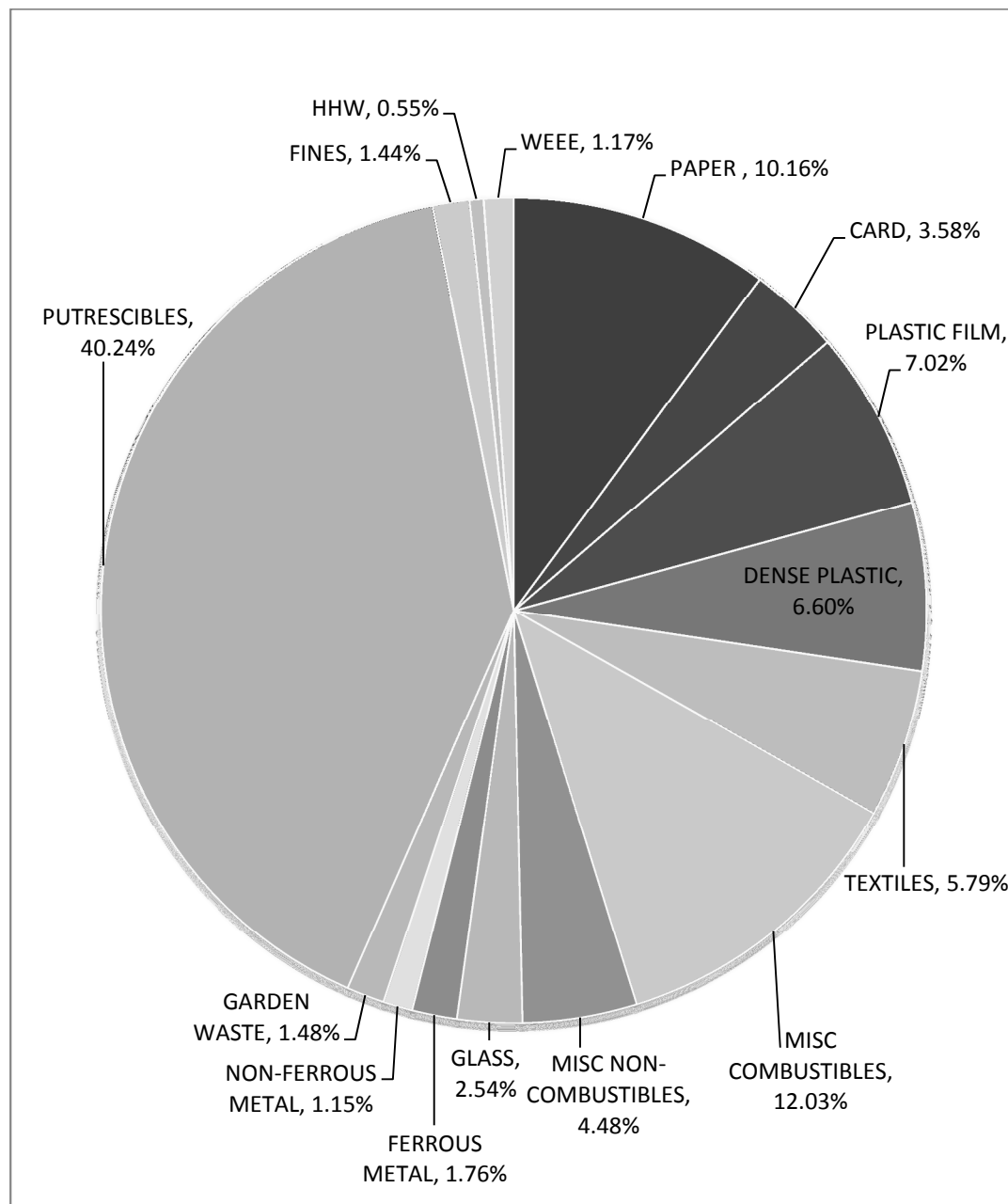
### 3.5 The Composition of Warwickshire's Waste

The Partnership carried out a waste composition analysis in 2012/13 of kerbside collected residual waste, kerbside collected organic waste and the HWRC residual waste. The results of the composition are shown in Figures 5 to 7.

#### 3.4.1 Kerbside residual waste

Figure 5, below, illustrates the components of the residual waste bin (i.e. what is left in the wheelie bin for disposal).

Figure 5: Composition of kerbside collected residual waste in Warwickshire



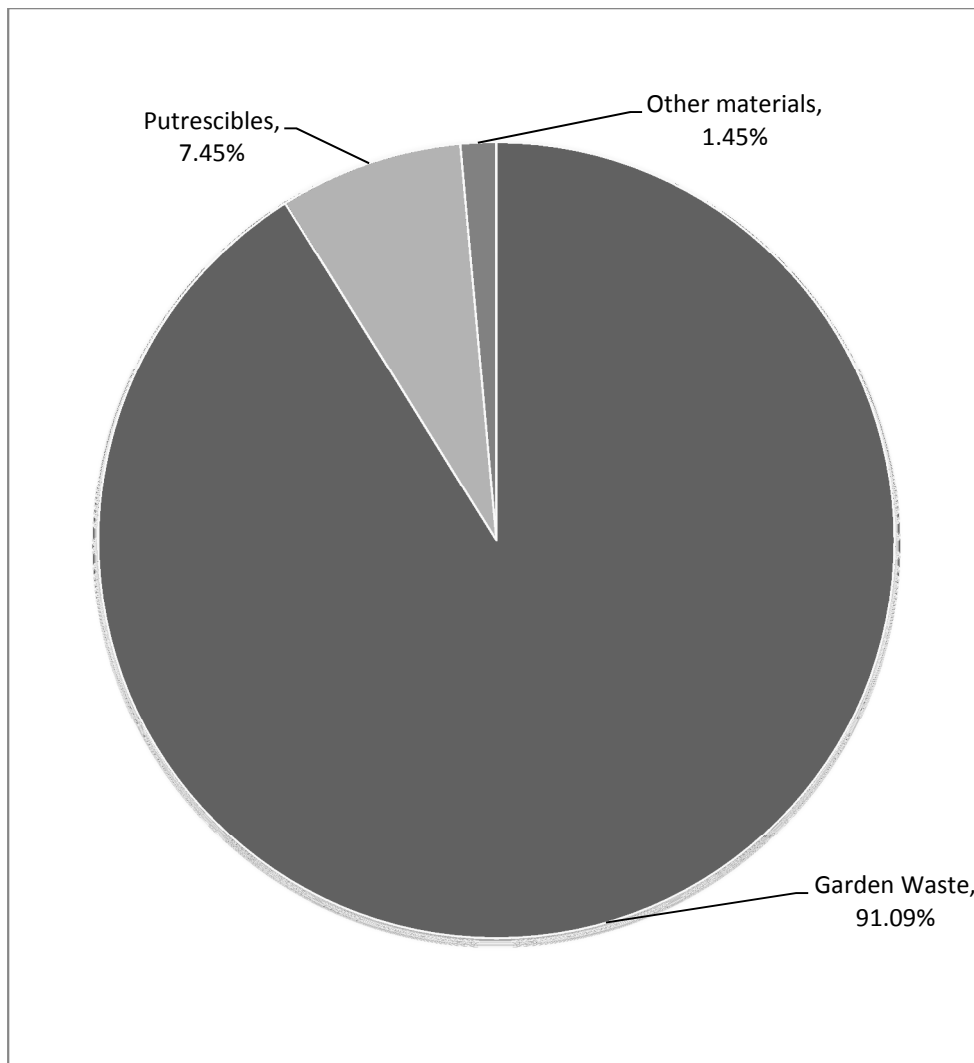
Key points from the kerbside residual composition analysis are:

- Food waste was seen to be the major component of residual waste forming 38.8% of the total – Up to 47% was potentially home compostable (18% of the total residual waste).
- 7.3% of miscellaneous combustibles consisted mainly of disposable nappies
- 47.9% of collected residual waste could have been recycled at the kerbside
- The potentially recyclable waste is largely made up of four material types; food waste 61%, paper 11%, plastic 7% and card/cardboard 6%.
- Residual waste collected from Warwickshire households was 67.5% biodegradable.
- Collected waste had a packaging content of 15.3%; some of this is recyclable across the material types as noted above.

### 3.4.2 Kerbside organic waste

Figure 6, below, illustrates the contents placed in the garden waste or food and garden waste bins.

Figure 6: Composition of kerbside collected organic waste in Warwickshire



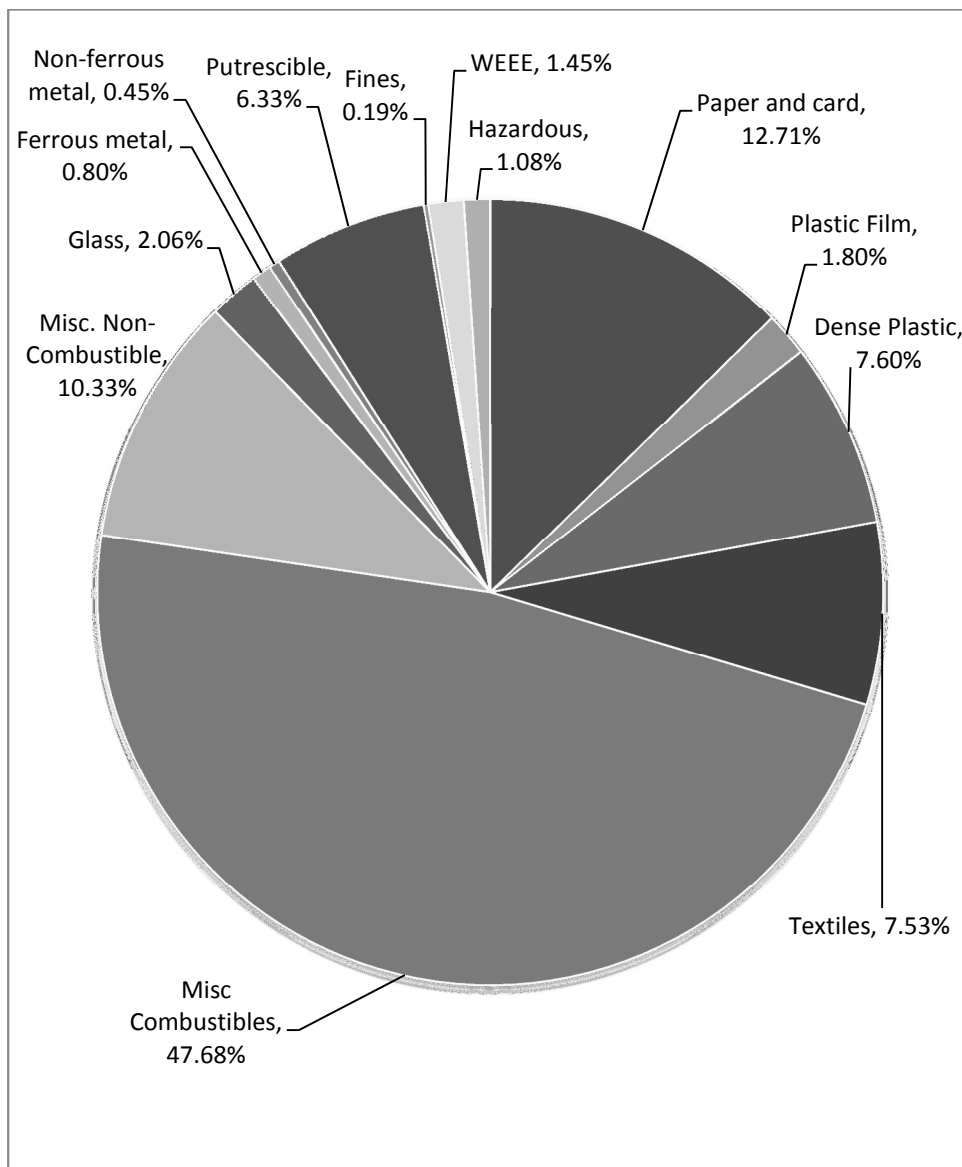
Key points from the kerbside organic composition analysis are:

- 15% of food waste and 98% of garden waste was correctly captured by households where these collections were available. This equated to 12% of all the food waste throughout Warwickshire.
- Properties on the organic collection scheme diverted an average of around 31.9% of their waste through these collections.
- If all food, garden and pet bedding organics available for recycling in all WCAs (including North Warwickshire) was recycled a potential diversion of 55.3% is possible.

### 3.4.2 HWRC residual waste

The materials in the mixed waste containers at HWRCs are considered here.

Figure 7: Average composition of residual waste collected at the HWRCs<sup>17</sup>



<sup>17</sup> Waste from the following 4 HWRCs was analysed – Princes Drive, Grendon, Burton Farm and Hunters Lane



Key points from the HWRC residual composition analysis are:

- Across the four HWRCs, bagged household rubbish formed 17% of the material present in the general HWRC waste.
- On average 69% of weekday and 63% of weekend residual waste is potentially recyclable (an average of 66%); of this waste 26% was compatible with kerbside recycling and an additional 40% within HWRC recycling containers.
- Of the recyclables present, 34% are due to recyclable wood and furniture, 16% are due to recyclable paper and card, 16% are due to carpet waste, 13% are due to textiles and shoes, 10% from food and garden waste, and 4.5% from recyclable rubble and plasterboard.

### 3.6 Projection of future waste quantities

It is notoriously difficult to predict trends in waste levels as it is subject to significant variation and can be influenced by many factors that are difficult to model, such as the weather, however it is necessary to try to provide an indication of future waste levels in order to update the strategy.

In 2005, it was expected that the amount of waste produced in Warwickshire would increase by around 2.4% per annum. However, waste has actually decreased at an average rate of 1% between 2005/06 and 2012/13. It is possible that a significant proportion of this reduction has been caused by the downturn in the worldwide economy; however, a series of waste prevention initiatives may also have contributed, along with improvements implemented at the HWRCs.

For the purpose of calculating data for the Strategy, the growth in waste has been estimated at 0.5% per year as shown below, along with the expected total households. Table 20 shows the projected future levels of municipal waste for Warwickshire. Warwickshire will continue to monitor waste data as part of WasteDataFlow<sup>18</sup>.

**Table 20: Projected future waste levels**

Year	Total Households	Municipal Waste (Tonnes)
2012/13	240,530	270,171
2013/14	242,743	271,522
2014/15	244,976	272,879
2015/16	247,230	274,244
2016/17	249,504	275,615
2017/18	251,800	276,993
2018/19	254,116	278,378
2019/20	256,454	279,770

<sup>18</sup> WasteDataFlow is the web based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government.

## 4 Progress towards 2005 strategy objectives and targets

To provide a focus and direction for the Waste Strategy, the Warwickshire authorities agreed the following objectives when the strategy was adopted. In order to update the strategy it is essential to review progress towards each of the objectives.

- To reduce the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire
- To develop integrated, sustainable solutions for managing waste in Warwickshire
- To meet landfill diversion targets established by the WET Act 2003 (diversion of BMW)
- To meet and exceed statutory recycling and composting targets
- Work in partnership with each other and other stakeholders to produce and implement the Strategy
- Encourage public participation in the implementation and review of the Waste Strategy
- Regularly review and update the Strategy and implementation programme

### 4.1 To reduce the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire

Reducing the amount of waste that we produce in Warwickshire is critical to the development of sustainable waste management practices. The objectives set by the Warwickshire authorities have been successful at helping to reduce waste in Warwickshire and the Partnership achieved its target to reduce the quantity of waste collected per head, to 544kg per inhabitant in 2007/08.

Target/Action	Indicators	Progress
Aim to reduce the quantity of waste collected per head, not exceeding 544kg per inhabitant.	Annual kg of waste produced per person.	Figures for 2005/06 show that the annual kg of waste produced per head was 550kg.  In 2012/13 the annual weight of household waste produced per head was 461kg; this is an 83kg improvement on the target we set ourselves.
	Annual kg of residual waste produced per household (NI 191). <sup>19</sup>	In 2012/13 the kg per household of residual waste was 500kgs

<sup>19</sup> The Partnership started monitoring this in 2010

Target/Action	Indicators	Progress
To develop a waste prevention and minimisation strategy	Waste Prevention and minimisation strategy developed by 2006/07.	The Waste Minimisation Strategy was launched in 2007 and included a broad range of promotional campaigns such as home composting (including Master Gardeners), real nappies, junk mail and smart shopping. The partnership has also carried out various activities under the high profile Love Food Hate Waste campaign.
To increase reuse of materials in Warwickshire	Number of reuse shops at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs).	There are currently 4 large re-use shops operated by charities based at Lower House Farm, Hunters Lane, Princes Drive and Burton Farm. A 5 <sup>th</sup> charity operated re-use shop will open at Judkins, as part of the site redevelopment. In addition there are 4 smaller charity operated re-use shops sited at Cherry Orchard, Stockton, Shipston and Wellesbourne.
	Number of furniture reuse schemes in Warwickshire	<p>There are a number of charity organisations in the County that accept furniture for re-use in Warwickshire. The organisations are Action 21 and Sue Ryder in Leamington, 2<sup>nd</sup> Chance in Nuneaton, Rugby Bareboards and Age UK in Rugby, Shakespeare Hospice in Stratford and Warwickshire Community Recycling who have shops at Shipston, Wellesbourne, Stockton, Wellesbourne and Lower House Farm HWRCs.</p> <p>The Warwickshire re-use forum expanded in 2012 to include Coventry &amp; Solihull and a report was carried out on the potential to develop the furniture re-use market across the region.</p>

## 4.2 To develop integrated, sustainable solutions for managing waste in Warwickshire

Positive progress has been made against this objective with a reduction in the amount of waste being landfilled and an increase in the amount of material recycled and composted.

Target/Action	Indicators	Progress
To reduce reliance on landfill as a primary means of waste disposal.	Reduction in the overall tonnages of waste disposed of to landfill.	In 2005/06 67% (210,323 tonnes) of municipal waste generated in Warwickshire was disposed of to landfill. In 2012/13 32.8% (88,655 Tonnes) of municipal waste generated was disposed of to landfill.
	Levels of recycling, composting and recovery.	Countywide re-use, recycling and composting rate of 52.3% of municipal waste in 2012/13.  Countywide recycling and composting rate of 26% of municipal waste in 2005/06.  Recovery of energy from residual waste has increased from just 3% in 2005/6 to 15.6% in 2012/13.
Minimise, so far as is practicably possible, the distance that waste is transported throughout the County.	Monitor distance of journeys.	Where possible vehicle journeys have been minimised.  The current HWRC contract prices are set per tonne per mile to allow mileages to be monitored, and to provide an incentive to reduce transport distances.
Monitor the development of new waste treatment technologies.	Review development and status of new technologies on a regular basis.	Officers monitored the development of new technologies through the information provided nationally by Defra and the Environment agency. Officers have also carried out a soft market testing exercise with representatives from industry who provided details on new and emerging waste technologies.
Investigate and implement where practicable the use of cleaner fuels when collecting (including general refuse collection) and transporting waste and for use in vehicles used at HWRC.	Number of vehicles operating on alternative fuel sources.	The County investigated using biodiesel for vehicles used at Burton Farm and Hunters Lane, however it was decided not to proceed with this option due to potential operational costs.

### 4.3 To meet landfill diversion targets established by the WET Act 2003 (diversion of BMW)

Landfill tax has superseded LATs as being the key policy driver diverting biodegradable waste from landfill. The LATs scheme ran until the end of 2012/13 scheme year.

Whilst Warwickshire made good progress towards these targets they are no longer applicable to this strategy due to the change in legislation, however, the ambition to

remove biodegradable (and other) waste from landfill is reflected in the other objectives and targets within this strategy.

Target/Action	Indicators	Progress
Develop landfill allowance trading Strategy by December 2005.	Strategy will be updated regularly in accordance to changes in the market for Landfill Allowances.	An interim Landfill Allowance Trading strategy was approved by Warwickshire County Council's Cabinet in January 2007. The Strategy proposed that surplus allowances were put up for sale using the national landfill allowance trading system. The Authority has always been within its allowances and even sold some in 2010.
Development of treatment/disposal procurement Strategy 2005-2012	Development of treatment facilities and subsequent diversion of BMW from landfill (in tonnes).	In the last year of monitoring (2012/13) Warwickshire landfilled 50,763 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste which is 24,833 tonnes less than our annual allocated allowance of 75,596 tonnes of BMW for the year.

#### 4.4 To meet and exceed statutory recycling and composting targets

Warwickshire has significantly increased the amount of waste recycled and composted. In 2005/06, the Partnership recycled around 30% of waste. In 2012/13, it achieved its highest ever performance of 52.3%<sup>20</sup>.

The five waste collection authorities (WCAs) within the Partnership have enhanced the range of recyclable materials offered to residents via kerbside collection schemes. The County Council as the disposal authority has improved the recycling infrastructure at its Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) including major redevelopment of two sites.

Target/Action	Indicators	Progress
To optimise recycling and composting within Warwickshire.	Number of households served by separate green waste collection service.	All suitable properties now have access to this service.
Aim to achieve enhanced, countywide recycling targets of between 40-45% by 2009/10.	Recycling and composting rate %	Countywide household re-use, recycling and composting rate of <b>52.3%</b> (29.9% in 2005/06).  The figures, below, show individual district recycling figures (excluding figures from HWRCs in their area)  <b>District recycling performance</b> North Warwickshire Borough Council <b>34%</b> Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council <b>45%</b>

<sup>20</sup> The EU recycling target is now 50% for municipal waste by 2020

Target/Action	Indicators	Progress
		Rugby Borough Council <b>51%</b> Stratford-on-Avon District Council <b>60%</b> Warwick District Council <b>57%</b>
Extend home composting	Number of households estimated to be composting at home.	Currently an estimated 26,000 properties in Warwickshire have a home compost bin, this equates to 11% of households.  The Partnership have also been supporting the Master Gardeners project – which aims to train people to grow their own food, as it is more likely for people to want to compost if they are gardening. In addition, households growing their own food will reduce the environmental impacts of transport, retail and packaging.
Develop improved HWRC infrastructure, increasing the type of materials that can be collected and subsequently recycled. Aim to reach recycling levels of 60% at all sites.	Performance of individual HWRCs (recycling rate%).	The average recycling rate achieved at HWRCs in Warwickshire in 2005/06 was 32.5%, in 2012/13 the rate was around 56%. The range of materials collected at the site has improved with some sites now collecting hard plastics and carpet for recycling; although the market for these materials is still limited.
Development of a phased improvement plan for HWRCs over the next 5 years.	Number of sites redeveloped	A number of sites have been improved, including complete redevelopment of the HWRC in Rugby (Hunters Lane) and North Warwickshire (Lower House Farm). A complete redevelopment is planned for the site in Nuneaton (Judkins). All site signage has been replaced with the 'recycle now' iconography and many sites have had smaller improvements.
HWRC contracts maximise re-use and recycling, aim to recycle 60% at HWRC's	Recycling targets set for individual contractors. Penalty and bonus system in place.	The majority of the sites are now run in-house.

## 4.5 Work in partnership with each other and other stakeholders to produce and implement the Strategy.

Although the partnership has chosen not to progress the potential for working together more formally through the Partnership, there has been a number of partnership projects across the county and region.

<b>Target/Action</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Increase the potential for working together more formally.	Development of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership.	The Partnership has preferred less formal working arrangements.
	Establishment of formal partnership with Memorandum of understanding.	A memorandum of understanding was been agreed by all members of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership.
Investigate the potential for joint waste contracts.		The feasibility of entering into joint contracts continues to be investigated.  The County Council has worked with adjoining authorities on joint contracts where appropriate i.e. Residual waste and Street Sweepings, HWRCs.
Examine the benefits of working with other authorities outside Warwickshire.	Membership of the Midlands Recycling Consortium.	The Midlands Recycling Consortium is no longer active.  Partners have worked with adjoining authorities to implement aspects of Warwickshire's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.
Investigating the possible benefits of joint purchasing and negotiating.	Performance of Midlands Recycling Consortium (tonnage recycled through the Consortium)	The Midlands Recycling Consortium is no longer active.  The Partners have chosen to work together in clusters on appropriate projects such as joint purchasing of caddies etc. The Partnership has also worked with authorities on a sub-regional basis i.e. to implement a Love Food Hate Waste campaign.

One of the strategic goals of the 2005 strategy was to lobby central Government on key waste issues.

The County Council and some of the WCAs in Warwickshire are active members of national organisations including LARAC (Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee), NAWDO (National Association of Waste Disposal Officers) and CIWM (Chartered Institute of Waste Management). These organisations lobby the Government on key waste issues via submission of consultation responses and dissemination of best practice. The County Council has recently participated in the CIWM workshop on the EU targets and supported the submissions made by LARAC, NAWDO and CIWM on the Waste Management Plan for England and the National Waste Prevention Plan.

Individual consultation responses to key consultations or calls for evidence have also been submitted, examples of individual responses include:

- Consultation on the Controlled Waste Regulations
- Consultation on restrictions on the landfilling of certain wastes
- Consultation on Implementation of the packaging strategy
- Submission of evidence for the Waste Prevention Programme for England

## 4.6 Encourage public participation in the implementation and review of the Waste Strategy

The Partnership engages with the public across Warwickshire through various methods. Most recently a public survey took place in April/ May 2013 in relation to the updated strategy. The results of the survey have helped to inform the targets and actions up to 2020, as laid out within the following chapters.

Target/Action	Indicators	Progress
Keep the public informed with progress on local and national target	Provide web-based feedback – updated regularly to reflect changes in performance.	The Waste Strategy is on the County Council's website. Surveys relating to the waste services have taken place regularly. The public are kept updated through press releases.

## 4.7 Regularly review and update the Strategy and implementation programme

The Partnership made a commitment to carry out a review of the document at key intervals. The first review was scheduled for 2008/09; however this was put on hold as the Waste Framework Directive was due to be published around that time. The review was put on hold again as there was speculation that a proposal to remove the legal requirement for councils to produce a waste management strategy, would form part of the Governments waste review. The proposal was put forward, but a decision is yet to be made. In 2012 the Authority made the decision to update the strategy rather than complete a full review.

Target/Action	Indicators	Progress
Review the Strategy every 5 years.	Feedback on changes and upload information to relevant website pages. First review in 2008/09	An update commenced in 2012.
Annual reporting on progress with targets and actions	Progress reported on web	Several annual reports were published on the council website.



## 5 Updated objectives, targets and indicators

To provide a focus and direction for the next 7 years, the Warwickshire authorities agreed the following updated objectives, targets and indicators for the updated strategy.

- To reduce the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire
- To develop integrated, sustainable solutions for managing waste in Warwickshire
- To meet and exceed national re-use, recycling and composting targets
- Work in partnership with each other and other stakeholders to produce and implement the Strategy
- Encourage public participation in the implementation and review of the Waste Strategy
- Regularly review and update the Strategy and implementation programme

### 5.1 Updated Objectives, targets and indicators

The Partnership agreed that the majority of the objectives adopted in the 2005 strategy remain relevant and have been successful in driving the Partnership forward; as a result these objectives will remain unchanged.

The objective relating to landfill diversion targets is no longer relevant as the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme<sup>21</sup> has been cancelled and therefore the objective and related targets and indicators have been removed. It should be noted, however, that several of the other objectives will reduce waste to landfill through more sustainable practices, reducing waste and increasing re-use, recycling and composting of the waste that does arise.

As a number of the targets have been achieved the Partnership agreed to update targets and indicators to those listed in sections 5.1.1 to 5.1.5.

#### 5.1.1 Waste reduction

Since there is now a legal requirement to apply the waste hierarchy, reducing the amount of waste that we produce in Warwickshire remains critical to the development of sustainable waste management practices.

The targets set under this objective have been achieved across the County and the Partnership agreed these should be revised in order to ensure performance continues to improve.

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<sup>21</sup> LATs see section 2.1.2

REF	OBJECTIVE	TARGETS/ACTIONS	INDICATORS
JMWMS 1	To reduce the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire	Aim to reduce residual waste to 311kg per household, per year, by the end of the strategy period (2020)	Annual kg of residual waste produced per household (NI191)
		Raise awareness of waste reduction and promote behaviour change	Implement and monitor key waste reduction campaigns
		To increase re-use of materials in Warwickshire	Tonnage of reuse in Warwickshire Number of community furniture reuse schemes in Warwickshire

### 5.1.2 Sustainable waste management

A fundamental challenge facing the world is the threat of climate change. Climate change occurs because of changes in the amounts of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane and others) in the atmosphere. Waste Management has a role to play in mitigating the emissions of carbon through application of the waste hierarchy. As a result the Partnership agreed to continue to reduce reliance on landfill and monitor new waste technologies; in addition a new target relating to carbon has been added to this section.

Carbon impacts are difficult to measure, however, the Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 aims to target waste streams with high carbon impacts<sup>22</sup> and promote measurement and reporting of waste management in carbons terms including the development of a carbon metric tool.

REF	OBJECTIVE	TARGETS/ACTIONS	INDICATORS
JMWMS 2	To develop integrated, sustainable solutions for managing waste in Warwickshire	To reduce reliance on landfill as a primary means of waste disposal.	Reduction in the overall tonnages of waste disposed of to landfill. Levels of recycling, composting and recovery.
		Monitor the development of new waste technologies	Review development of new waste technologies on a regular basis.
		Continually seek ways to reduce carbon emissions (including from transport) to lower the impact of the service on climate change as far as technically, environmentally and economically practicable	Carbon metric tool as developed by UK Government

<sup>22</sup> Such as food, metal, plastic and textiles

### 5.1.3 Recycling and composting

The Partnership recognises that waste should be seen as a source of valuable materials, that when managed appropriately can help contribute to a more vibrant and sustainable economy.

The Partnership has set a challenging target of a Countywide recycling and composting target of 65% by the end of the strategy period.

REF	OBJECTIVE	TARGETS/ACTIONS	INDICATORS
JMWMS 3	To meet and exceed national re-use, recycling and composting targets <sup>23</sup>	To optimise recycling and composting within Warwickshire.	Types of material that can be recycled by Warwickshire Householders
		Aim to achieve aspirational countywide recycling and composting targets of 65% by the end of the strategy period (2020).	Re-use, recycling and composting rate % (NI192)
		Extend home composting	Number of households estimated to be composting at home.
		Provide an effective HWRC service aiming to reach re-use, recycling and composting levels of 74% across all sites by reducing recyclables being put into the residual waste stream	Performance of individual HWRCs (% rate).
		Raise awareness of recycling and composting in Warwickshire and promote behaviour change	Implement and monitor recycling and composting campaigns

### 5.1.4 Partnership working

The Partnership has a track record of support and co-operation and recognises this method of working is important for the efficient and effective implementation of the Strategy across the County. The new actions and targets included in the table below broaden the opportunities for Partnership working across the region, sub region and with appropriate stakeholders.

<sup>23</sup> The Waste Framework Directive target is to recycle or prepare for re-use 50% of household waste by 2020. The Directive also details a requirement to set up separate collection of "at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass", from the household waste stream by 2015.

REF	OBJECTIVE	TARGETS/ACTIONS	INDICATORS
JMWMS 4	Work in partnership with each other and other stakeholders to produce and implement the Strategy.	To work Regionally and Sub regionally with appropriate stakeholders to improve value for money and service delivery	Overall savings and/or improved service delivery

The Warwickshire Authorities will aim to lobby Government on key waste issues by responding to relevant consultations.

### 5.1.5 Public participation

The Partnership recognises that effective engagement with the public is essential to implementing the Strategy and will engage with the public across Warwickshire through various methods for the remaining period of the Strategy.

REF	OBJECTIVE	TARGETS/ACTIONS	INDICATORS
JMWMS 5	Encourage public participation in the implementation and review of the Waste Strategy	Keep the public informed with progress on local and national targets	Provide web-based feedback – updated to reflect changes in performance.

### 5.1.6 Review and update

The Partnership made a commitment to carry out a review of the Strategy at key intervals linked to the target years of the landfill directive<sup>24</sup>. In 2012 the Authority made the decision to update the strategy rather than complete a full review, due to the Government reviewing the legal requirement for councils to produce a strategy.

Since the next critical review point was listed as 2020, the Partnership suggests the Strategy is reviewed in the final year of the current strategy period - 2019/20.

REF	OBJECTIVE	TARGETS/ACTIONS	INDICATORS
JMWMS 6	Regularly review and update the Strategy and implementation programme	Review the strategy in the final year of current strategy period – 2019/20'	Feedback on changes and put information on web
		Annual reporting on progress with targets and actions	Progress reported to Partnership and on web

<sup>24</sup> (The target years are 2010, 2013, 2020)

## 6 Delivery of updated targets and objectives

The following sections outline in broad terms how the updated objectives and targets are to be met. The delivery of the objectives will be made via the following main areas:

- Waste Reduction and Re-use
- Recycling and Composting
- Residual waste treatment and disposal

### 6.1 Waste Reduction and Re-use

The Partnership recognises the need to move waste up the hierarchy and will continue to support initiatives to reduce and re-use household waste in order to meet the updated targets.

- Reduction and Re-use targets
- Areas for focus for waste reduction and re-use
- Monitoring waste reduction and re-use

#### 6.1.1 Reduction and Re-use targets

As listed in Section 5.1 the Partnership has decided to aim to:

- Reduce residual waste to 311 kg per household by the end of the strategy period (2020)
- Raise awareness of waste reduction and promote behaviour change
- Increase re-use of materials in Warwickshire

##### 6.1.1.1 Target setting

The Partnership has set a target to reduce residual waste per household per year.

The process of setting this target commenced at the Warwickshire Waste Partnership Conference in March 2013 when all attendees<sup>25</sup> voted on a series of possible targets. The initial reduction target proposed at this time was to reduce

<sup>25</sup> Attendees included Members, key stakeholders, contractors and officers

municipal waste per person. The majority of attendees (49%) voted to reduce municipal waste to 307kg per person.

A public consultation on the Strategy update took place in April/May 2013. As part of the consultation the public were asked whether they supported the 307kg per person put forward by the Partnership. The results showed that overall the public did support the target put forward.

A report was taken to the Warwickshire Waste Partnership in June 2013 providing an overview of progress with the update, including the proposed waste reduction target. The Partnership discussed whether it would be better to have a waste reduction target that would focus Partners on reducing the amount of residual waste. It was felt by the Partnership that this would not be realistic in the proposed time period. The public were asked to come forward if they did not agree with the residual waste reduction target; however no further comments were received.

## **6.1.2 Areas of focus for waste reduction and re-use**

### **6.1.2.1 Reduction**

The Partnership feels that informing residents and communicating the different options available is very important and so intends to implement a range of waste reduction campaigns to meet the updated targets.

At the waste management conference in March 2012, the Partnership suggested the following three schemes to be the focus for promoting waste education in Warwickshire:

- Love Food Hate Waste and smart shopping
- Home Composting and Master Gardeners
- Junk mail

A public consultation on the Strategy update took place in April/May 2013. As part of the consultation the public were asked whether they supported the areas of focus put forward by the Partnership. The results showed that overall the public did support the reduction schemes put forward.

The Partnership will also focus on disposable nappies, as this was a key material<sup>26</sup> found in the residual waste 2012/13 waste analysis.

*Details on how each of these schemes could be implemented are provided in the following sections:*

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<sup>26</sup> Disposable nappies made up 7.3% of the total residual waste

### *Love Food Hate Waste and smart shopping*

The Partnership will continue to promote the Love Food Hate Waste campaign in Warwickshire in order to help residents reduce the amount of food they waste. Love Food Hate Waste also runs as a national campaign in association with WRAP<sup>27</sup> useful resources available to use include an informative website<sup>28</sup> and new application for smart phones.

The basis of the Love Food Hate Waste campaign is designed to promote easy practical tips to help change the way people behave such as adapting purchasing practices by better meal planning, prolonging the life of purchased food by proper storage and adapting cooking behaviours to ensure the correct portions are cooked. It is hoped that by supporting people to make changes and demonstrating how much money they can save they will begin to change their behaviour. It is thought that a successful campaign in Warwickshire should prevent around 12,000 tonnes<sup>29</sup> per year of food waste arising over the period of the Strategy.

### *Home composting and Master Gardeners*

The recent 2012/2013 analysis showed that 18% of the total residual waste was potentially home compostable. The Partnership will promote home composting to residents in the county and will make home composting bins available at a subsidised rate. The Partnership will also continue to support the Master Composter scheme. The Master Composter scheme trains local volunteers to provide information and encouragement to residents to successfully use their compost bin and generally help spread the composting message.

The Master Gardener's scheme trains volunteers to support other householders growing their own food, as people who grow their own food are more likely to home compost. The scheme also links with the smart shopping message, as home grown food has no packaging.

### *Junk Mail*

Warwickshire residents will be encouraged to sign up to the mailing preference service through online and press release promotion campaigns. Members of the public will also be able to request 'no junk mail' stickers for their home. When residents request a sticker they will also be provided with instructions on how to use the mailing preference service.

### *Real nappies*

Since the outcome of the composition in 2012/13 showed there were significant quantities of disposable nappies in the residual waste bin it is felt the Partnership

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<sup>27</sup> Waste Resources Action Programme

<sup>28</sup> [www.lovefoodhatewaste.com](http://www.lovefoodhatewaste.com)

<sup>29</sup> Based on a food waste reduction of 15kg per person

should encourage residents to use real nappies. Ideas to do this include possible trial packs for residents to borrow or suggesting residents use real nappies when they can i.e. at weekends or in the evening.

### **6.1.2.2 Re-use**

Re-use is an important part of the waste hierarchy, and nationally Warwickshire has been one of the local authorities leading the way. The Partnership feels that with the right support the re-use market will continue to grow in Warwickshire, particularly as the re-use ethos gains support from local communities and the national media.

At the waste management conference held in March 2013 the Partnership suggested the following three schemes should be the focus for promoting and improving re-use in Warwickshire:

- Bulky waste collections – furniture collected for a charge by your district or borough council
- Furniture re-use schemes – carried out by charities or not for profit organisations
- HWRC re-use shops – currently operating at 8<sup>30</sup> of the 9 HWRCs in Warwickshire.

A public consultation on the Strategy update took place in April/May 2013. As part of the consultation the public were asked whether they supported the areas of focus put forward by the Partnership. The results showed that overall the public did support the re-use schemes put forward.

*Details on how each of these schemes could be implemented are provided in the sections below.*

#### *Bulky waste collections and furniture re-use schemes*

The Warwickshire Re-use Forum has been operating for several years and has recently expanded to include Coventry and Solihull. The Re-Use Forum is a network of organisations interested in promoting and increasing re-use across the region. Members include Local Authorities, Third Sector Organisations (such as charities and community groups), as well as businesses.

In a report commissioned by the Re-use Forum in 2012/13 it was identified that there is both the supply and demand to increase re-use and recycling of bulky waste and furniture re-use schemes in Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire, although supply and demand are not necessarily located in the same areas.

Following production of the research report, an implementation plan for the Forum was developed in spring 2013. The aim of the plan is to increase the total amount of

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<sup>30</sup> A re-use shop will open at the remaining site in Spring 2014



bulky waste re-used and recycled across Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire within two years. The Partnership will continue to support re-use in Warwickshire as a member of the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Re-use Forum.

### *HWRC re-use shops*

Warwickshire pioneered HWRC re-use shops in 2003 and now has shops at all but one HWRC. A re-use shop will open at the remaining HWRC in spring 2014.

The Partnership will continue to support HWRC re-use shops and will progress initiatives that increase re-use levels where appropriate.

### **6.1.3 Monitoring waste reduction and re-use**

The Partnership will monitor the following reduction and re-use indicators:

- Kilograms of residual waste per household (NI191)
- Implementation/monitoring of key waste reduction campaigns
- Tonnage of re-use in Warwickshire
- Number of community furniture re-use schemes in Warwickshire

If monitoring shows that there is insufficient progress, the Partnership will consider undertaking corrective measures.

As a variety of factors can influence waste production and residents behaviour it can be difficult to measure waste reduction and re-use activities with accuracy. The Partnership recognises the challenge and will seek to implement best practice on waste reduction and re-use where appropriate.

## **6.2 Recycling and composting**

The household recycling and composting performance in Warwickshire has improved from 29.9% in 2005/06 to 52.2% in 2012/13.

The improvements have been achieved through various service changes to kerbside collections implemented across the county, improvements to the HWRC service as well as communication activities.

- Recycling and composting target
- Areas of focus for waste recycling and composting
- Monitoring of recycling and composting

## **6.2.1 Recycling and composting target**

The national target for recycling and composting of household waste is 50% by 2020<sup>31</sup>. As the Partnership has already achieved the national target for household waste, the Partnership has set an ambitious local target as part of the update.

The Partnership is therefore aiming to achieve:

- 65% re-use, recycling and composting of household waste by 2020

A range of campaigns and projects will be required to deliver the Partnership's recycling and composting target the keys areas for focus are outlined in section 7.2

### **6.2.1.1 Target setting**

The Partnership has set a target to increase re-use, recycling and composting of household waste by 2020.

The process of setting this target commenced at the Warwickshire Waste Partnership Conference in March 2013 when all attendees<sup>32</sup> voted on a series of possible targets. The top two votes were very close with 36% opting for a re-use, recycling and composting rate of 60-65% and 38% opting for a re-use, recycling and composting rate of 70%.

A public consultation on the Strategy update took place in April/May 2013. As part of the consultation the public were asked whether they supported the 70% re-use, recycling and composting target put forward by the Partnership. The results showed that overall the public did support the target put forward.

A report was taken to the Warwickshire Waste Partnership in June 2013 providing an overview of progress with the update, including the proposed 70% re-use, recycling and composting target. The Partnership discussed the fact that a 70% rate could only be achieved if all recyclable material was removed from the residual waste bin. It was felt by the Partnership that this would not be realistic in the proposed time period. The Partnership felt a 65% target would be more practical for partner authorities. The public were asked to come forward if they did not agree with the 65% target; however no further comments were received.

## **6.2.2 Areas of focus for recycling and composting**

The Partnership feels that informing residents and communicating the different options available is very important and so intends to implement a range of recycling and composting campaigns to meet the updated targets.

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<sup>31</sup> The Waste Framework Directive target is to recycle or prepare for re-use 50% of household waste by 2020. The Directive also details a requirement to set up separate collection of "at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass", from the household waste stream by 2015.

<sup>32</sup> Attendees included Members, key stakeholders, contractors and officers

The waste composition analysis carried out in 2012/13 showed that 47.9% of collected residual waste could have been recycled at the kerbside using the existing services and infrastructure. An average of 66% of the residual HWRC waste was recyclable; of this waste 26% was compatible with kerbside recycling and an additional 40% within HWRC recycling containers.

The Partnership intends to implement a range of waste recycling and composting campaigns for key materials shown in the 2012/13 waste analysis. Key materials to focus on will be food, metal, plastic and textiles since these will have the most beneficial carbon impact<sup>33</sup> and in some cases make up a significant percentage of the total residual waste<sup>34</sup>. Other key materials to target are paper, card/cardboard and glass as these also make up a significant percentage of the total residual waste<sup>35</sup>.

The Partnership will also aim to raise awareness of recycling and composting generally - for example within schools or voluntary organisations and at times when large quantities may be produced; such as during holiday periods.

### **6.2.2.1 Kerbside**

At the waste management conference in March 2013, the Partnership agreed the following three areas to be the focus for promoting kerbside waste education in Warwickshire:

- Promotion of environmental and economic benefits
- More information about services – how, when, what
- Smaller replacement residual waste bins

A public consultation on the Strategy update took place in April/May 2013. As part of the consultation the public were asked whether they supported the areas of focus put forward by the Partnership.

The results showed that overall the public did support the areas of focus for kerbside recycling and composting put forward.

The Partnership is also proposing to review the roll out of kerbside recycling and composting services to areas that have access to a service - such as flats.

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<sup>33</sup> Based on life cycle assessment results (Waste Review 2011)

<sup>34</sup> Food (18%), Metal (1.8%), Plastic (13.6%), Textiles (3.3%)

<sup>35</sup> Paper (4.9%), Card/Cardboard (2.9%), Glass (2%)

*Details on how each of these schemes could be implemented are provided in the following sections.*

### *Promotion of environmental and economic benefits and more information about services*

Getting the most out of the current kerbside recycling systems is a cost effective option for improving recycling performance. The Partnership will look at a range of measures to improve the performance of current recycling and composting schemes, including considering possible barriers and use of targeted communication messages.

WRAP<sup>36</sup> has carried out research into the types of messages which work best for each segment of the population. For example:

- ‘Complete recyclers’ and ‘broadly competent recyclers’ (who make up 30% of the population nationally) will be engaged by messages that outline the cost of recycling, the cost of waste disposal and landfill tax or via feedback on recycling rates and thank you messages.
- ‘Unreliable recyclers’ and ‘recyclers who are trying their best’ (who make up 43% of the population nationally) will be engaged by messages that dispel recycling myths such as what can/cannot be accepted or highlighting what happens to recycling once it is collected.

### *Smaller replacement residual waste bins*

At the waste conference in March 2013 the Partnership agreed to a longer term policy of replacing the larger residual waste bins (240 litre) with smaller (180 litre) bins, such as those used by Warwick District. Use of the smaller residual waste bins will encourage the use of recycling services since the capacity to put recyclable waste into the residual waste bin will be reduced.

## **6.2.2.2 HWRC**

The Partnership also agreed the following four areas to be the focus for promoting HWRC waste education in Warwickshire:

- Promotion of environmental and economic benefits
- Replace van permits with voucher system for managing vehicle restriction policy
- Strict policies/ enforcement on what can go into the residual waste – open bag policy
- More materials collected

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<sup>36</sup> WRAP (Waste Resources Action Programme)

A public consultation on the Strategy update took place in April/May 2013. As part of the consultation the public were asked whether they supported the areas of focus put forward by the Partnership. The results showed that overall the public did support the areas of focus for HWRC recycling and composting put forward.

*Details on how each of these schemes could be implemented are provided in the following sections.*

#### *Promotion of environmental and economic benefits*

It is vital for residents to know where sites are located, opening times, what wastes can be recycled and whether there are any restrictions (particularly if changes have been made to the network). It is also important to promote other messages such as the cost of recycling, the cost of waste disposal and landfill tax, feedback on recycling rates, thank you messages, myths busting on what can/cannot be accepted, as well as highlighting what happens to recycling once it is collected. The Partnership will aim to raise the profile of HWRC recycling and composting in Warwickshire.

#### *Replacing van permits with voucher system for managing the vehicle restriction policy*

The disposal of large proportions of waste at all of Warwickshires HWRCs is managed by the vehicle restriction policy. Warwickshire County Council operates an annual permit and voucher system for households whose only means of transport fall within the vehicle restrictions. The permit and voucher system will be reviewed and updated if appropriate.

#### *Strict policies/ enforcements on what can go into the residual waste - open bag policy*

The 2012/13 waste analysis carried out showed that a large proportion of the waste being disposed of at the HWRCs is bagged household waste. This material formed 12.6% of the residual waste at the weekends and 21.3% during the week.

At many of the high performing HWRCs, site staff manage the disposal of the residual waste including segregating waste brought to the sites in black bags. The partnership will look at introducing an open bag policy to ensure that all recyclable waste is put into the correct containers on site.

Materials found in the residual waste to target include:

- Food
- Garden waste
- Paper
- Card/cardboard
- Textiles
- Plastics

In order to help people use the recycling containers a trial will be carried out using a meet and greet operative on site to help people locate the right containers.

### *More materials collected*

The recycling of new material types will become increasingly common, as new outlets are developed and new recyclers enter the market. The Partnership will continue to monitor the markets and will explore the potential incorporation of additional materials into existing services, as they become viable.

For example mattresses and carpet make up a significant element of the non-recyclable waste collected at some HWRCs, if these materials can be diverted to recycling markets, the environment will benefit and waste management costs may fall.

## **6.2.3 Monitoring recycling and composting**

The Partnership will monitor the following recycling and composting indicators:

- Types of material that can be recycled by Warwickshire householders
- Re-use, recycling and composting rate (NI192)<sup>37</sup>
- Number of households estimated to be composting at home
- Performance of individual HWRCs (re-use, recycling and composting rate)
- Implementation/monitoring of key recycling and composting campaigns

If monitoring shows that there is insufficient progress, the Partnership will consider undertaking corrective measures.

## **6.3 Residual Waste Treatment and Disposal**

Since the Warwickshire Strategy was adopted in 2005, the amount of residual waste has decreased from 217,674 tonnes per annum in 2005/06 to 119,980 tonnes per annum in 2012/13.

The decrease could be due to:

- Waste Prevention activities
- Increased household recycling, composting and re-use
- A decrease in waste arisings due to a down-turn in the economy

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<sup>37</sup> The Partnership report their recycling and composting performance through the national WasteDataFlow system. The Partnership will continue to monitor performance against the former National Indicator 192 (percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling or composting) using data submitted to the WasteDataFlow system.

There has also been a decrease in the proportion of residual waste sent to landfill for disposal. In 2005/06, 210,323 tonnes of municipal waste generated in Warwickshire was disposed of to landfill (67%) and in 2012/13, 87,412 tonnes of municipal waste was disposed of to landfill (33%).

- Residual waste treatment and disposal capacity
- Monitoring residual waste treatment and disposal

### **6.3.1 Residual waste treatment and disposal capacity**

Warwickshire County Council decided to go into partnership with Staffordshire County Council for disposal of waste from North Warwickshire and Nuneaton in 2007. The project, known as W2R, will see an energy from waste facility built at Four Ashes in Staffordshire, the facility is expected to start operation in December 2013. Warwickshire is currently forecasting the facility will process 40,000 tonnes of Warwickshire's residual waste per annum, although this will be reviewed every five years.

In March 2008, Warwickshire County Council (WCC), Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council submitted a bid for PFI credits to develop a sub-regional waste treatment solution (Project Transform). The facility would have treated the waste from Warwick, Rugby and Stratford in Warwickshire and all of the waste from Coventry and Solihull. The project was approved by Defra and was forecast to take three years, with financial close estimated to be March 2012. In June 2010, following political changes in the administration of Coventry and Solihull Councils; a decision was made by these Authorities to withdraw from the Project.

With the loss of Project Transform, the County Council decided to review its position in relation to residual waste for Warwick, Rugby and Stratford.

Whilst Warwickshire's review was being carried out, the Government announced the removal of LATS at the end of the 2012/13 scheme year. The removal of LATS left landfill tax as the key financial driver for diverting waste from landfill.

The review found that there is sufficient capacity within the County Council's current contracts to meet the requirements for residual waste treatment and disposal, utilising a combination of Energy from Waste and landfill capacity up to 2018.

The County Council will continue to investigate the best solution for Warwickshire's residual waste; any new waste contract(s) for Warwickshire will support the diversion of waste from landfill, thereby avoiding the rising cost of landfill tax, would seek the best combination of value and flexibility, and not be restricted to any particular waste disposal technology.

### **6.3.2 Monitoring residual waste treatment and disposal**

The Partnership will monitor the following indicators in relation to residual waste treatment and disposal:

- Annual Kilograms of residual waste per household <sup>38</sup>
- Reduction in the overall tonnage of waste disposal to landfill

In addition the Partnership will monitor the development of new technologies so waste is continually moved up the waste hierarchy where technically, environmentally and economically practicable.

If monitoring shows that there is insufficient progress in the above indicators, then the Partnership will consider undertaking corrective measures.

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<sup>38</sup> The Partnership will continue to monitor performance against the former National Indicator 191 (KG of residual waste per household) using data submitted to the WasteDataFlow system.



## 7 Overview of Implementation Plan

The updated Strategy will be supported by an implementation plan, which sets out how the Partnership aims to achieve the objectives.

The document will be developed by the Partnership and will provide detail on the activities to be carried out in order to move the Strategy forward.

The plan will be a 'living' document and will be monitored and updated on an on-going basis. Where monitoring identifies that insufficient progress is being made in a particular area, then additional activities / corrective measures may be introduced.

*The plan will contain the following:*

- Time-bound actions and targets to achieving the strategic objectives
- Details of who will be responsible for each action
- Details of the monitoring and revision procedures

Outlined below are the key strategic areas that will inform the development of the accompanying Plan:

### 7.1 Key strategic areas

- Implement and monitor a range of waste reduction campaigns to raise awareness and promote behaviour change (love food hate waste, smart shopping, home composting and master gardeners, junk mail, real nappies)
- Implement measures to improve re-use through the HWRC re-use shops and bulky waste collections
- Work with partners (re-use forum, third sector organisations, etc.) to increase re-use in Warwickshire
- Commence review and implementation of measures to improve kerbside recycling and composting performance; such as roll out of services to flats and provision of smaller replacement residual waste bins
- Commence review and implementation of measures to improve HWRC recycling and composting performance; such as review of van permit scheme, meet and greet trial and open bag policy

- Implementation of various communication activities (providing information on current services and promoting behaviour change) to improve performance of current recycling and composting schemes
- Raise awareness of recycling and composting across Warwickshire by providing information on the environmental and economic benefits to the public and key stakeholders (volunteer groups, third sector organisations, schools etc.)
- Review of waste technologies on a regular basis to optimise recycling and composting opportunities for Warwickshire residents
- Introduce measuring and monitoring of the carbon impact of Warwickshire's waste management (using Government guidance/carbon metric tool)
- Continue to investigate the best solution for Warwickshire's residual waste, ensuring any new residual waste contracts support the diversion of waste from landfill
- Promote and support implementation of commercial services for recycling and composting of business waste (particularly SMEs) at the HWRCs
- Consider opportunities for increased partnership working within Warwickshire and across the region to support the efficient delivery of services and savings
- The Warwickshire Authorities will lobby Government on key waste issues by responding to relevant consultations either individually, through relevant organisations or as a Partnership

## **8 Working in Partnership**

### **8.1 Working together**

The Partnership has a good track record of co-operation, and the partner authorities will continue to work together to provide residents with high-quality, efficient services. This updated Strategy will provide a foundation for continued joint working.

To deliver this Strategy, it is recognised that effective engagement with key stakeholders and the public is essential. Partner authorities have and will continue to work together on communications campaigns in order to deliver strong, coherent messages to key stakeholders and the public.

The role of education will also play an important role in ensuring successful delivery of the strategy objectives by helping to ensure that residents are aware of the services available to them, and by changing behaviour to promote waste reduction, re-use and increased recycling. This will take place as part of communications campaigns, but also through direct engagement (where appropriate) with community groups, volunteers and schools.

The Partnership will lobby Government through submission of responses to key consultations and calls for evidence. The Warwickshire Authorities may submit responses individually, through relevant organisations such as LARAC (Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee), NAWDO (National Association of Waste Disposal Officers) or CIWM (Chartered Institute of Waste Management) or as a Partnership.

### **8.2 External partnerships**

Partnership working between different groups and sectors is becoming increasingly important.

The Partnership will continue to explore opportunities to work with others, including 'third party' and community groups, wherever practical, efficient and within the public interest. There are already several successful examples of where this has worked previously, such as the Master Composters scheme which promotes home composting, and partnerships with Third Sector Organisations to operate the re-use shops at the HWRCs.

We will also continue to build links with other partnerships and local authorities, in order that information and examples of best practice can be shared, and joint working opportunities can be explored.

### **8.3 Monitoring**

The Partnership will continue to work together and will meet regularly at both a Member and Officer Level to monitor progress. Information on overall savings and/or improved service delivery will be reported to the Partnership.

# APPENDIX A

## Waste facilities in Warwickshire



# APPENDIX B

## Warwickshire Waste Collection Authorities Contracts

# Warwickshire Contracts

## *North Warwickshire Borough Council*

<b>Service</b>	<b>Current contractor</b>	<b>Contract Expiry date</b>	<b>Future arrangements</b>
<b>Refuse collection</b>	In House	N/A	No change planned
<b>Biowaste waste collection</b>	In House	N/A	No change planned
<b>Kerbside recycling collection</b>	Palm Recycling	Oct-13	Currently tendering
<b>Bulky waste collection</b>	In House	N/A	Under review
<b>Clinical waste collection</b>	In House	N/A	No change planned
<b>Trade waste collection</b>	In House	N/A	Under review
<b>Street sweepings/ litter</b>	Majority In House Remainder: Enterprise	External aspect: Dec-14	External aspect will be retendered
<b>Bring banks – glass</b>	GRUK	Ongoing	Under review
<b>Bring banks – cans</b>	Alutrade	Ongoing	Under review
<b>Bring banks – paper</b>	UPM	Ongoing	Under review
<b>Bring banks – textiles</b>	Salvation Army. TRAUD	Ongoing	Under review
<b>Fly-tipped waste</b>	Local Contractor	Ongoing	No change planned
<b>Abandoned vehicles</b>	Rowleys	N/A	N/A

*Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council*

<b>Service</b>	<b>Current contractor</b>	<b>Contract Expiry date</b>	<b>Future arrangements</b>
<b>Refuse collection</b>	In-House	N/A	N/A
<b>Green waste collection</b>	In-House	N/A	N/A
<b>Kerbside collection</b>	Palm Recycling	Oct 2018	TBA
<b>Bulky waste</b>	In-House	N/A	6 months trial with Second Chance FRN
<b>Clinical waste</b>	In-House	N/A	N/A
<b>Trade waste</b>	Partnership with Coventry City Council	12 Months	TBA
<b>Street sweepings/ litter</b>	In-house	N/A	N/A
<b>Bring banks – glass</b>	Berrymans	Rolling contract	TBA
<b>Bring banks – cans</b>	Alltrade	Rolling contract	TBA
<b>Bring banks – paper</b>	Palm Recycling	Oct 2018	TBA
<b>Bring banks – textiles</b>	Various Charities	No formal contract	N/A
<b>Fly-tipped waste</b>	In-house	N/A	N/A
<b>Abandoned vehicles</b>	Rowleys	N/A	N/A



*Rugby Borough Council*

<b>Service</b>	<b>Current contractor</b>	<b>Contract Expiry date</b>	<b>Future arrangements</b>
<b>Refuse collection</b>	In House		
<b>Green waste collection</b>	In House		
<b>Kerbside collection</b>	Kier		
<b>Bulky waste</b>	In House		
<b>Clinical waste</b>	Cannon Hygiene		
<b>Trade waste</b>	In House		
<b>Street sweepings/ litter</b>	In House		
<b>Bring banks – glass</b>	N/A		
<b>Bring banks – cans</b>	N/A		
<b>Bring banks – paper</b>	N/A		
<b>Bring banks – textiles</b>	Wilcox		
<b>Fly-tipped waste</b>	In House		
<b>Abandoned vehicles</b>	Rowleys		

*Stratford and Avon District Council*

<b>Service</b>	<b>Current contractor</b>	<b>Contract Expiry date</b>	<b>Future arrangements</b>
<b>Refuse collection</b>	Biffa Municipal Limited	31 August 2022	
<b>Green waste collection</b>	Biffa Municipal Limited	31 August 2022	
<b>Kerbside collection</b>	Biffa Municipal Limited	31 August 2022	
<b>Bulky waste</b>	Biffa Municipal Limited	31 August 2022	
<b>Clinical waste</b>	Biffa Municipal Limited	31 August 2022	
<b>Trade waste</b>	N/A		
<b>Street sweepings/ litter</b>	Biffa Municipal Limited	31 August 2022	
<b>Bring banks – glass</b>	N/A		
<b>Bring banks – cans</b>	N/A		
<b>Bring banks – paper</b>	N/A		
<b>Bring banks – textiles</b>	Wilcox	No end date	
<b>Fly-tipped waste</b>	Biffa Municipal Limited	31 August 2022	
<b>Abandoned vehicles</b>	Rowleys		

*Warwick District Council*

<b>Service</b>	<b>Current contractor</b>	<b>Contract Expiry date</b>	<b>Future arrangements</b>
<b>Refuse collection</b>	SITA	March 2021	No change planned
<b>Biowaste waste collection</b>	SITA	March 2021	No change planned
<b>Kerbside recycling collection</b>	SITA	March 2021	No change planned
<b>Bulky waste collection</b>	SITA	March 2021	No change planned
<b>Clinical waste collection</b>	SITA	March 2021	No change planned
<b>Trade waste collection</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Street sweepings/ litter</b>	Veolia	March 2021	No change planned
<b>Bring banks – co-mingled</b>	SITA	March 2021	No change planned
<b>Bring banks – textiles</b>	Oxfam, British Heart Foundation, Salvation Army, TR Aid, JMP Wilcox, European Recycling Company	N/A	No change planned
<b>Fly-tipped waste</b>	Veolia	March 2021	No change planned
<b>Abandoned vehicles</b>	Rowleys		

# APPENDIX C

## Warwickshire Waste Disposal Contracts

Type	Location	Contractor	Total term (inc ext)	Contract Start Date
Management of HWRC and Transfer Station	Princes Drive CV31 3PH	WCC	N/A	01/12/2011
Management of HWRC	Lower House Farm HWRC, CV9 2QA	WCC	N/A	13/06/2013
Management of HWRC	Shipston CV36 4AX	WCC	N/A	01/12/2011
Management of HWRC	Cherry Orchard CV8 2UB	WCC	N/A	01/12/2011
Management of HWRC and Transfer Station	Hunters Lane CV21 1EA	WCC	N/A	01/12/2011
Management of HWRC	Burton Farm CV37 0RW	WCC	N/A	01/12/2011
Management of HWRC - License	Wellesbourne CV35 9QZ	CAVA	Annual Review	01/12/2011
Management of HWRC - License	Stockton CV47 8LA	CAVA	Annual Review	01/12/2011
Management of HWRC	Judkins CV10 9QB	FCC	15	01/04/2012
Haulage HWRCs	Princes Drive, Grendon, Shipston, Cherry Orchard, Hunters Lane, Wellesbourne, Stockton and Burton Farm	Biffa	15	01/12/2011

<b>WEEE</b>	Princes Drive, Grendon, Shipston, Cherry Orchard, Hunters Lane, Wellesbourne, Stockton, Burton Farm and Judkins	DHL	5	01/04/2012
<b>Leachate removal and disposal</b>	Hell Hole SP and Burton Farm	Bridmin Ltd	2	01/04/2012
<b>Analysis of landfill gas, leachate and surface waters</b>	Burton Farm, Ryton CV8 3BH, Hell Hole, Stockton, Stockton Cutting, Cherry Orchard, Willey	Environmental Monitoring and Sampling Services Ltd	3	01/03/2011
<b>Ryton - Gas sale</b>	Closed landfill site Ryton Country Park	Energy Development (UK)	25	31/12/1992
<b>Re-use shop</b>	Burton Farm HWRC	Shakespeare Hospice	7	05/11/2007
<b>Reuse Shop and Lease</b>	Lower House Farm HWRC	CAVA	1	15/06/2013
<b>Re-use shop</b>	Princes Drive HWRC	Sue Ryder Care	6	18/01/2011
<b>Re-use shop</b>	Hunters Lane HWRC	AgeUK Warwickshire	5	01/07/2008
<b>Small Re-use shops - Lease</b>	Grendon HWRC, Shipston HWRC, Cherry Orchard HWRC, Wellesbourne HWRC, Stockton HWRC	CAVA	Annual Review	

<b>Street Sweepings</b>	Transfer at Exhall CV7 9NH / Treatment at Nechells Lane, Wolverhampton WS11 3LN	SITA	10	03/01/2012
<b>Tyres</b>	Long Marsden (SIMS) CV37 8AQ	SIMS	3	04/04/2011
<b>Tyres</b>	Attleborough (Midfit) CV11 4FS	Midfit	3	04/04/2011
<b>Inert</b>	Brinklow Quarry, CV23 0NJ	Brinklow Quarry	3	01/08/2013
<b>Green Waste / Biowaste Composting</b>	Grendon House Farm CV9 3DT and Earthworm Northants	WRG	15 years	28/09/2012
<b>Green Waste Composting</b>	Brinklow CV23 0NJ	Brinklow Quarry	7	01/05/2010
<b>Green Waste Composting</b>	Gaydon CV35 0AH	Simpro	7	01/05/2010
<b>Green Waste Composting</b>	Grendon House Farm CV9 3DT	Land Network International Limited	2	21/10/2013
<b>Biowaste - In-vessel composting (South)</b>	Ufton CV33 9PP	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	20	07/09/2009
<b>Disposal - Landfill</b>	Bubbenhall CV8 3BN	WRG	End of site	01/05/1991
<b>Disposal - Landfill</b>	Packington CV7 7HN	SITA	5	01/04/2010
<b>Disposal - Landfill</b>	Ling Hall CV23 9HH	Veolia	5	01/04/2010
<b>Treatment - EFW</b>	Coventry CV3 4AN	CSWDC	8	01/04/2010
<b>Treatment and Haulage - Clinical Waste from PD</b>	Transport depot - Stafford ST18 9QE	Polkacrest	6	01/04/2010
<b>Transfer - NBBC</b>	Nuneaton CV11 5DZ	ABS Skip Hire	5	01/04/2010

<b>CCTV</b>	HWRCs	Mitie	2	02/09/2013
<b>Waste Data System</b>	WCC	Open Sky	6	05/12/2011



# APPENDIX D

## Historical Performance in Warwickshire

## Historical Performance across Warwickshire

### *North Warwickshire Borough Council*

Year	Total Household Waste (tonnes)	Total Waste Recycled	Recycling Rate (%)	Total Waste Composted	Composting Rate (%)	Re-use, Recycling and Composting Rate (%)
2006/07	31,806	3,103	9.8%	4,822	15.1%	24.9%
2007/08	29,929	3,340	11.2%	5,102	17.3%	28.5%
2008/09	30,050	3,310	11.0%	5,297	17.6%	28.6%
2009/10	30,206	2,994	10.1%	5,116	17.2%	27.3%
2010/11	27,087	3,325	12.3%	5,130	19.2%	31.5%
2011/12	25,755	3,569	13.9%	4,840	18.8%	32.7%
2012/13	27,170	3,769	13.9%	5,384	19.8%	33.7%

### *Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council*

Year	Total Household Waste (tonnes)	Total Waste Recycled	Recycling Rate (%)	Total Waste Composted	Composting Rate (%)	Re-use, Recycling and Composting Rate (%)
2006/07	56,686	6,157	10.9%	8,139	14.3%	25.2%
2007/08	54,536	6,402	11.7%	8,260	15.2%	26.9%
2008/09	54,424	9,457	17.3%	8,849	16.3%	33.6%
2009/10	51,558	8,924	17.4%	8,737	16.9%	34.3%
2010/11	51,795	8,598	16.6%	8,330	16.1%	32.7%
2011/12	47,671	9,156	19.2%	8,017	16.8%	36.0%
2012/13	46,315	10,587	22.9%	10,226	22.1%	44.9%

### *Rugby Borough Council*

Year	Total Household Waste (tonnes)	Total Waste Recycled	Recycling Rate (%)	Total Waste Composted	Composting Rate (%)	Re-use, Recycling and Composting Rate (%)
2006/07	42,257	5,284	12.5%	4,929	11.7%	24.2%
2007/08	42,803	5,814	13.6%	5,301	12.5%	26.1%
2008/09	42,086	6,211	14.8%	7,322	17.4%	32.2%
2009/10	39,847	10,575	26.6%	9,710	24.4%	51.0%
2010/11	40,431	10,621	26.3%	9,973	24.8%	51.1%
2011/12	40,893	10,180	24.9%	9,494	23.2%	48.1%
2012/13	41,414	10,237	24.7%	10,609	25.6%	50.3%

*Stratford and Avon District Council*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Household Waste (tonnes)</b>	<b>Total Waste Recycled</b>	<b>Recycling Rate (%)</b>	<b>Total Waste Composted</b>	<b>Composting Rate (%)</b>	<b>Re-use, Recycling and Composting Rate (%)</b>
<b>2006/07</b>	56,094	8,030	14.3%	14,532	25.9%	40.2%
<b>2007/08</b>	54,985	8,533	15.5%	15,330	27.9%	43.4%
<b>2008/09</b>	52,266	11,684	22.4%	12,887	24.6%	47.0%
<b>2009/10</b>	52,469	14,271	27.2%	16,486	31.4%	58.6%
<b>2010/11</b>	54,080	14,686	27.2%	17,379	32.1%	59.3%
<b>2011/12</b>	51,379	14,040	27.4%	15,376	29.9%	57.3%
<b>2012/13</b>	52,436	14,306	27.3%	17,301	33.0%	60.3%

*Warwick District Council*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Household Waste (tonnes)</b>	<b>Total Waste Recycled</b>	<b>Recycling Rate (%)</b>	<b>Total Waste Composted</b>	<b>Composting Rate (%)</b>	<b>Re-use, Recycling and Composting Rate (%)</b>
<b>2006/07</b>	50,661	7,734	15.2%	7,131	14.1%	29.3%
<b>2007/08</b>	49,103	8,177	16.7%	6,988	14.2%	30.9%
<b>2008/09</b>	50,091	12,357	24.7%	13,758	27.4%	52.1%
<b>2009/10</b>	49,486	10,963	22.2%	13,431	27.1%	49.3%
<b>2010/11</b>	50,045	10,945	21.9%	13,613	27.2%	49.1%
<b>2011/12</b>	48,391	10,950	22.7%	13,376	27.6%	50.3%
<b>2012/13</b>	48,032	12,674	26.4%	14,712	30.1%	56.5%

## **Committee Report – Template – Update of Warwickshire’s Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

### **Recommendation**

That Members support and approve the update of Warwickshire’s Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

### **Background**

The current Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy was adopted in 2005 by the Warwickshire Waste Partnership, as well as individually by each of the Partner Authorities and runs until 2020. The Warwickshire Waste Partnership is a Committee that was established to develop and implement Warwickshire’s Waste Strategy. The Warwickshire Waste Partnership is composed of representatives (elected Members and Officers) from all of the Warwickshire Authorities.

The Partnership has made great progress since the strategy was adopted and has even achieved some of the key targets/actions before the original 2020 goal. While good progress has been made over the last decade to reduce the volume of waste sent to landfill and increase recycling, there is more to be done.

### **Why do we need a Waste Strategy?**

Since 2005, Authorities in two-tier areas have a statutory duty (under the Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act) to have a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy in place and to keep the strategy under review. Defra is currently reviewing the duty contained in the WET Act to produce a joint strategy, but no imminent decision is expected.

The updated Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy will ensure that the members of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership continue to work together to implement sustainable methods of waste management and will ensure the Authorities meet their legislative requirements.

### **Waste Strategy Update Process**

In June 2012 the Warwickshire Waste Partnership agreed to update key elements of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy including waste composition, services, performance information, data, legislation, targets and indicators. It was not the intention to fundamentally re-write the existing strategy, start from a blank canvas or substantially alter the main strategy objectives.

The Partnership chose to ‘update’ the strategy rather than carry out a formal review, as the 2005 objectives of the strategy have been successful and so do not need changing substantially. In addition a formal review would entail completion of a full strategic environmental assessment (SEA), which can be time consuming and costly. Since Defra is in the process of reviewing the

requirement for Authorities it was felt better to complete an update at this time and await the outcome of Defras review before completing a formal review.

### **Warwickshire's Updated Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

The Waste Strategy provides a framework for the management of waste in Warwickshire for the next 7 years. As part of the update process the Partnership have renewed support for the following 2005 strategy objectives:

- To reduce the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire
- To develop integrated, sustainable solutions for managing waste in Warwickshire
- To meet and exceed national re-use, recycling and composting targets
- Work in partnership with each other and other stakeholders to produce and implement the Strategy
- Encourage public participation in the implementation and review of the Waste Strategy
- Regularly review and update the Strategy and implementation programme

The key aspirational targets in the updated strategy are as follows:

- Aim to achieve to reduce household waste to 311kg per person, per year by the end of the strategy period (2020)
- Aim to achieve a countywide recycling and composting target of 70% by the end of the strategy period (2020)
- Provide an effective HWRC service aiming to reach re-use, recycling and composting levels of 74% across all sites by reducing recyclables being put into the residual waste stream

### **Implementation of the Waste Strategy**

Warwickshire's updated Municipal Waste Management Strategy is supported by an implementation plan, which sets out how the Partnership aims to achieve the objectives and targets within the Strategy.

Outlined below are the key strategic areas of the Waste Strategy Implementation plan.

- Implement and monitor a range of waste reduction campaigns to raise awareness and promote behaviour change (love food hate waste, smart shopping, home composting and master gardeners, junk mail and real nappies).
- Implement measures to improve re-use through the HWRC re-use shops and bulky waste collections.
- Work with partners (re-use forum, third sector organisations, etc.) to increase re-use in Warwickshire.
- Commence review and implementation of measures to improve kerbside recycling and composting performance; such as roll out of

service to flats and provision of smaller replacement residual waste bins.

- Commence review and implementation of measures to improve HWRC recycling and composting performance; such as review of van permit scheme, meet and greet trial and open bag policy. Implementation of various communication activities (providing information on current services and promoting behaviour change) to improve performance of current recycling and composting schemes.
- Raise awareness of recycling and composting across Warwickshire by providing information on the environmental and economic benefits to the public and key stakeholders (volunteer groups, third sector organisations, schools etc.)
- Review of waste technologies on a regular basis to optimise recycling and composting opportunities for Warwickshire residents.
- Introduce measuring and monitoring of the carbon impact of Warwickshire's waste management (using Government guidance/carbon metric tool).
- Continue to investigate the best solution for Warwickshire's residual waste, ensuring any new residual waste contracts support the diversion of waste from landfill.
- Promote and support the implementation of commercial services for recycling and composting of business waste (particularly SMEs) at the HWRCs.
- Consider opportunities for increased partnership working within Warwickshire and across the region to support the efficient delivery of services and savings.
- The Warwickshire Authorities will lobby Government on key waste issues by responding to relevant consultations either individually, through relevant organisations or as a Partnership.

### Next Steps

- Adoption of updated Waste Strategy by individual authorities – December 2013 onwards
- Publication of the updated Waste Strategy (once adopted by all partner authorities) – Spring 2014
- Annual report – December 2014

# Warwickshire Waste Partnership

## Waste Strategy Implementation Plan

03 December 2013

### Recommendations

- (1) That Members approve the draft Implementation Plan (to be provided at the meeting) for the updated Waste Strategy (subject to any amendments necessary).

### 1.0 Background

- 1.1 Warwickshire's updated Municipal Waste Management Strategy is supported by an implementation plan, which sets out how the Partnership plans to achieve the objectives within the Strategy.

### 2.0 Waste Strategy Implementation Plan

- 2.1 The plan provides detail on the activities to be carried out in order to meet the objectives and targets within the updated Strategy. The plan will be subject to revisions and updates throughout the life of the Strategy period to ensure it remains relevant and effective in delivering the Strategy objectives.

### 3.0 Key Strategic Areas

- 3.1 Outlined below are the key strategic areas of the Waste Strategy Implementation plan.
- 3.1 Implement and monitor a range of waste reduction campaigns to raise awareness and promote behaviour change (love food hate waste, smart shopping, home composting and master gardeners, junk mail and real nappies).
- 3.2 Implement measures to improve re-use through the HWRC re-use shops and bulky waste collections.
- 3.3 Work with partners (re-use forum, third sector organisations, etc.) to increase re-use in Warwickshire.

- 3.4 Commence review and implementation of measures to improve kerbside recycling and composting performance; such as roll out of service to flats and provision of smaller replacement residual waste bins.
- 3.5 Commence review and implementation of measures to improve HWRC recycling and composting performance; such as review of van permit scheme, meet and greet trial and open bag policy.
- 3.6 Implementation of various communication activities (providing information on current services and promoting behaviour change) to improve performance of current recycling and composting schemes; such as application of stickers to all kerbside collected bins.
- 3.7 Raise awareness of recycling and composting across Warwickshire by providing information on the environmental and economic benefits to the public and key stakeholders (volunteer groups, third sector organisations, schools etc.); such as use of refuse collection vehicles for showing key messages.
- 3.8 Review of waste technologies on a regular basis to optimise recycling and composting opportunities for Warwickshire residents.
- 3.9 Introduce measuring and monitoring of the carbon impact of Warwickshire's waste management (using Government guidance/carbon metric tool).
- 3.10 Continue to investigate the best solution for Warwickshire's residual waste, ensuring any new residual waste contracts support diversion of waste from landfill.
- 3.11 Promote and support the implementation of commercial services for recycling and composting of business waste (particularly SMEs) at the HWRCs.
- 3.12 Consider opportunities for increased partnership working within Warwickshire and across the region to support the efficient delivery of services and savings.
- 3.13 The Warwickshire Authorities will lobby Government on key waste issues by responding to relevant consultations either individually, through relevant organisations or as a Partnership.

## **4.0 Next steps**

- 4.1 The next steps in the process are as follows:
  - Approval of the Waste Strategy Implementation plan – 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2013
  - Implementation of updated Waste Strategy commences – Spring 2014



## Background Papers

1. Review of Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 26 June 2012
2. Proposed new Waste Management Targets to support Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 6<sup>th</sup> December 2011
3. Waste Strategy Update, Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 4<sup>th</sup> December 2012
4. Progress with Waste Strategy Update, Warwickshire Waste Partnership – 25<sup>th</sup> June 2013

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## Warwickshire Waste Partnership

3<sup>rd</sup> December 2013

### DEFRA views on co-mingled collections and Technical, Environmental and Economic Practicability (TEEP) Report

#### Recommendations

- (1) The Waste Partnership is recommended to note the contents of this report;
- (2) WCA members are recommended to consider the implications of TEEP in respect of their recycling collection methods and the potential implications of not achieving the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) targets for the Partnership.

#### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Councils collecting waste paper, metal, plastic or glass from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 will have a duty that they must do so by separate collection where it is necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with WFD articles and to facilitate or improve recovery and is technically, environmentally and economically practicable.
- 1.2 DEFRA will be publishing guidance for LAs shortly but ahead of this a great deal of debate and uncertainty has been created by a letter from Lord de Mauley, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for natural environment and science to LAs. The LGA has subsequently written to Owen Patterson, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, in response to the Lord de Mauley letter.

#### 2.0 Background

- 1.1 A paper was presented to the Warwickshire Waste Partnership on the 18<sup>th</sup> September 2012 on the Waste Framework Directive and Co-mingled collections. It set out the requirements within the WFD and the transposition of the directive into UK regulations. It also outlined the subsequent legal challenge (judicial review) of this transposition which then resulted in an amendment to the UK regulations.
- 1.2 The European Commission issued guidance on implementation on the key provisions of the WFD in June 2012.

### **3.0 DEFRA Guidance**

- 2.1 Discussions regarding the interpretation of TEEP have been taking place within DEFRA. The publication of guidance has been delayed but is believed to be due within the next few months. It is unknown at this stage if this guidance will be statutory or not.
- 2.2 On 17<sup>th</sup> June 2013, DEFRA meet LA representatives to look at TEEP guidance. A copy of the presentation given can be found in Annex A. A summary of feedback and points made by local authorities at that event was subsequently sent to attendees.
- 2.2 The same presentation on TEEP was delivered by DEFRA at a meeting of the National Association of Waste Disposal Officers (NAWDO) in September 2013.
- 2.3 To do this, authorities must prove that collecting these materials together through a co-mingled collection is justified because:
  - It is not necessary for the production of quality recyclables because the output of the MRF is of 'high quality'; and
  - It is not technically, environmentally and economically practicable (TEEP) to provide separate collections.
- 2.4 DEFRA was clear that proving TEEP would not just be a simple tick-box exercise and neither would the argument that "it is what the public want us to do" be sufficient for an Authority to continue to collect co-mingled recyclables.
- 2.5 DEFRA stated that whilst glass was specifically referred to in the Judicial Review it cannot be assumed that it will be sufficient simply to collect glass separately and continue to mix everything else.
- 2.6 DEFRA also said that the duty is on the collector and thus the requirements probably also apply to any commercial waste collected.

### **3.0 Letter from Lord de Mauley**

- 3.1 On 16<sup>th</sup> October Lord de Mauley sent a letter out (a copy can be found in Annex B) informing local authorities, amongst other areas, that DEFRA fully supports the new requirements for the separate collection of waste paper, plastic, glass and metal. It goes on to say that 'it is clear that the intention is that these requirements should represent a high hurdle'.
- 3.2 The letter points towards the issues with achieving high quality recyclables when paper and glass are co-collected, with shards of glass ending up in the paper and low quality glass that is not able to be sent for re-melt.
- 3.3 Lord de Mauley advises local authorities to consult their own lawyers as necessary and keep a clear audit trail given the potential for legal challenge.

## **4.0 Letter from the LGA**

- 4.1 On 16<sup>th</sup> October the LGA sent a letter to Owen Patterson (a copy can be found in Annex C) in response to the Lord de Mauley letter.
- 4.2 The letter refer to outcome of the Judicial Review (JR), and points out that Lord de Mauley's letter does not have the weight of statutory guidance and that it would be legally unsafe to allow it to guide Local Authority decisions in any way.
- 4.3 The letter quotes the wording of Article 10 of the Directive which clearly states that '*waste shall be collected separately if technically, environmentally and economically practicable and shall not be mixed with other waste or other materials with different properties*' as being the most effective approach to mitigating the risk of legal challenge.
- 4.4 It acknowledges that the most useful advice in the letter is that Local Authorities should take their own legal advice and make decisions in accordance with that advice locally.

## **5.0 What this means to the WWP**

- 5.1 WCAs currently carrying out co-mingled collections can continue to do so after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 provided that they can demonstrate, if necessary to the satisfaction of a court, that their collection system and sorting arrangements/MRF are producing high quantities of quality material and that introducing a separate collection of paper, metal, plastic and glass would either not facilitate and improve recovery and recycling or it is not technically, economically and environmentally practicable to do so.
- 5.2 Glass and its potential to contaminate paper have featured as the main problem area with co-mingled collections which include glass. The separate collection of glass with all other materials collected co-mingled does not in itself represent a solution as there is a risk of reduced tonnages which breaches the duty to "improve recovery".
- 5.3 Each WCA wishing to continue with co-mingled collections will have to consider the DEFRA guidance when published and are likely to have to undertake an assessment of their collection methods and ensure they are able to defend their decision if challenged.

## **5.0 Conclusion**

- 6.1 The requirements of the WFD and the regulations present one of the greatest challenges faced by Authorities recently especially those using co-mingled collections.
- 6.3 WCAs will need to ensure they have appropriate collection methods in place for 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 along with evidence to support the use of these methods.

## **Background Papers**

1. Warwickshire Waste Partnership – The Waste Framework Directive and Co-mingled Collections, 18 September 2012

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Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

## Separate Collection. Developing Guidance for Waste Collection Authorities

Presented by: Sarah Wooller and Helen Matthews  
Date: June 2013

### Overview

- From 1st January 2015 every waste collection authority must, when making arrangements for the collection of waste paper, metal, plastic or glass, ensure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection, wherever separate collection:

(a) is necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations... and to facilitate or improve recovery; and

(b) is technically, environmentally and economically practicable.

This slide pack sets out the existing legislative requirements and key findings of the recent Judicial Review in order to inform development of new statutory guidance for local authorities on separate collection.

## Structure to the slide pack

- Part 1 of the slide pack sets out a cut down version of what we already know about the requirement to separately collect by 2015 unless not necessary or TEEP, drawing on:
  - The implementing Regulations;
  - The Waste Framework Directive;
  - The European Commission's guidance; and
  - The Judicial Review findings.
- Part 2 sets out the questions which need to be addressed in developing guidance.

## Part 1 – The legal requirement

- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 as amended by the 2012 Regulations set out what WCAs will have to do.
- *From 1st January 2015 an establishment or undertaking which collects waste paper, metal, plastic or glass must do so by way of separate collection. And every waste collection authority must, when making arrangements for the collection of waste paper, metal, plastic or glass, ensure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection, where separate collection:*
  - (a) is necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations... and to facilitate or improve recovery; and*
  - (b) is technically, environmentally and economically practicable.*
- *WCAs will need to ensure they are correctly fulfilling their legal duties, in consultation with their own lawyers as necessary.*

## Part 1– The Waste Framework Directive

This legal requirement transposes requirements in Articles 3,10,11, and 36 of the Waste Framework Directive (with references to articles 4 and 13).

- Article 11 says - *Member States shall take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, shall set up separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors.*
- *Subject to Article 10(2), by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass.*
- Article 10(2) is a proviso that separate collection is necessary in order to comply with the waste hierarchy or in order to protect human health and the environment.

## Part 1 – Waste Framework Directive

- Article 3 defines "separate collection" as *the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment.*

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:312:0003:01:EN:HTML>



## Part 1 – EC Guidance

The European Commission has issued guidance on the Waste Framework Directive which is relevant here. The guidance states that:

- *“‘Technically practicable’ means that the separate collection may be implemented through a system which has been technically developed and proven to function in practice.*
- *“‘Environmentally practicable’ should be understood such that the added value of ecological benefits justify possible negative environmental effects of the separate collection (e.g. additional emissions from transport).*
- *“‘Economically practicable’ refers to a separate collection which does not cause excessive costs in comparison with the treatment of a non-separated waste stream, considering the added value of recovery and recycling and the principle of proportionality.”*

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/guidance.htm>

## Part 1 - Judicial Review Findings

- In 2011 a Judicial Review was launched against Defra and the Welsh Government, challenging the way in which Regulations (including as amended) transposed provisions of the EU Waste Framework Directive relating to the separate collection of paper, metal, plastic and glass. The application was dismissed on Wednesday 6 March 2013.
- Mr Justice Hickinbottom’s points included:

*The phrase “technically, environmentally and economically practicable” is used in the Directive as a term of art, importing the principle of proportionality and demanding a sophisticated context-driven exercise of judgment, balancing (amongst other things) the positive and negative environmental and economic effects of separate collection.*

## Part 1 - Judicial Review Findings 2

*It was and is open to the United Kingdom to fulfil its obligations under the Directive by the system created by the 2011 Regulations, which allows a local authority to determine within its area whether separate collection is technically, environmentally and economically practicable; enforced by the Environment Agency.*

*It appears to be common ground that, whilst glass is a well-recognised potential contaminant, metal and plastic can be separated at a stage later than kerb-side without any significant contamination or other relevant disadvantage.*

<http://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWHC/Admin/2013/425.html>

## Part 2 - Our Aims

This slide pack is a tool to help us develop guidance on collection of municipal waste which enables Waste Collection Authorities to understand their existing duties from 2015.

It is not our intention to use the guidance to develop new policy nor to put any new burdens on Local Authorities.

## Part 2 - The Questions

- How do WCAs and WDAs work together on waste collection?
- When is separate collection “necessary” for the WFD?
- What evidence should be brought to bear?
- How should WCAs consider where, when, and which streams to separately collect?
- What should be considered when determining TEEP?
- Would you apply the same principles to Commercial & Industrial waste as for Household?

## Part 2 - Question One

Question1 What factors should Waste Collection Authorities consider when deciding whether separate collection is necessary in order to:

- Comply with the waste hierarchy?
- Protect human health and the environment?
- Facilitate or improve recovery?

## Part Two - Question Two

- What evidence should Waste Collection Authorities draw on?

## Part Two - Question Three

- How should Waste Collection Authorities consider:
  - Where they should separately collect?  
If it is not necessary/TEEP to separately collect everywhere
  - When they should separately collect?  
If it is not necessary/TEEP to separately collect by 2015
  - Which streams they should separately collect?  
If it is not necessary/TEEP to separately collect all four streams

## Part Two - Question Four

- What are the valid considerations when considering “technical, environmental and economic practicability” ?



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October 2013

**From Lord de Mauley  
Parliamentary Under Secretary**

I understand that many local authorities are currently looking at their arrangements for collecting and disposing of waste.

Since 2000 the national household recycling rate has risen from 11% to 43%. This is a massive increase and local authorities should be proud of the part they have played in achieving it. But there is no time for complacency. The increase in recycling rates has slowed. To reach our EU target, recycling 50% of all household waste by 2020, will require sustained effort and, whilst we have seen the amount of recycling increase, this has not been accompanied by an increase in the quality of recyclates coming through.

So we need to push ahead on all fronts, driving up both quantity and quality whilst driving down costs. To build up our local and rural economies we want our domestic glass and paper industries to be able to rely on a consistent supply of a good standard of recyclates produced here, without resorting to imports. Local authorities have an important role to play in achieving this, but they will need good information about what happens to the recyclates they collect.

It is for that reason that we are hoping to publish new regulations this winter, requiring information about the quality of recyclates that our Material Recovery Facilities produce. It is also the reason why we fully support the new requirements for the separate collection of waste paper, plastic, glass and metal.



INVESTORS  
IN PEOPLE

The revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) in effect requires member states to set up separate collection where necessary and practicable. Supporting European Commission guidance was published in June 2012.

The Government and Welsh Government transposed these requirements through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, as amended by the Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012.

It appears that some local authorities may be taking the view that co-mingled collections of paper, glass, plastic and metal waste streams will remain permissible in all circumstances after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015. I therefore thought it would be helpful now to remind local authorities of the effect of the Regulations.

From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 an establishment or undertaking which collects waste paper, metal, plastic or glass must do so by way of separate collection. These requirements apply where separate collection:

- (a) is necessary, in effect, to provide high quality recyclates, and
- (b) is technically, environmentally and economically practicable.

Where waste paper, metal, plastic or glass has been collected separately all reasonable steps must be taken to keep that stream separate from other waste streams wherever this is necessary to provide high quality recyclates.

It is clear that the intention is that these requirements should represent a high hurdle. I am aware that co-mingled metal and plastic are relatively easy to separate at a MRF. However, at present many of our existing MRFs struggle to keep glass shards out of the paper stream. In addition many MRFs produce low quality mixed glass which needs further sorting and can be uneconomic to re-smelt. I look to local authorities actively to address these problems, by the effective implementation of the new regulations and by tackling problems with operating practices.

Separate collection does not of course mean that each household will need more bins. For example, many areas have kerbside sort systems where materials are sorted before being loaded into the waste collection vehicle. The WRAP website is a useful source of help.

Any local authorities considering new collection or disposal plans should take care to ensure that they are placing themselves in a position to fulfil their legal duties from 2015. This is particularly important for local authorities who may be considering moving away from separate collection, or including glass within a co-mingled stream. Local authorities should consult their own lawyers as necessary, and should keep a clear audit trail given the potential for legal challenge.



I am aware that this is a challenging time for local government as budgets reduce and expectations increase. I would urge all local authorities to work more closely with each other to sharpen procurement practices and share both facilities and services where possible.

I hope this is helpful to you and would be grateful if you could share this message with your members.

Rupert de Manley







Rt Hon Owen Patterson MP  
Secretary of State for Environment Food and Rural Affairs  
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs  
Nobel House  
17 Smith Square  
London  
SW1P 3JR

16<sup>th</sup> October 2013

Dear Owen,

**Re: Separate collection of waste.**

I write further to correspondence from Lord de Mauley on the issue of separate collection of waste, received by the LGA on the 15<sup>th</sup> October. I rather feel this letter, which has been published and generated widespread media commentary, is an unhelpful contribution to the debate and will only cause confusion amongst councils and the industry in their interpretation of the legal framework.

The outcome of the recent Judicial Review (JR) demonstrated that the most sensible approach, and indeed the most effective approach to mitigating the risk of legal challenge, is to rely directly on the words of the Waste Framework Directive itself. Attempts to add commentary, views or gloss to this have been proved in the JR case increase confusion and risk and I believe should be avoided as far as possible.

Article 10 of the Directive clearly states that *'waste shall be collected separately if technically, environmentally and economically practicable and shall not be mixed with other waste or other materials with different properties'*

Lord de Mauley's letter of course does not have the weight of statutory guidance. Recent case law has shown that statements by Ministers articulating views on policy have no force in the Court's interpretation of the law. It is therefore crucial that councils understand that the letter records simply the opinion of the Minister, and that it would be legally unsafe to allow it to guide Local Authority decisions in any way. The most useful advice in the letter is that Local Authorities should take their own legal advice, and make decisions in accordance with that advice locally.

We are keen to continue the constructive work that has to date been taking place between our two organisations to develop statutory guidance on this issue that is clear and concise. The most important thing is having in place systems that work locally, encourage recycling and are easy for people to use. It is therefore regrettable that the

published correspondence, which has no legal force or value, is now causing confusion across the sector.

I would be very happy to discuss this matter further.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mike Jones', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Councillor Mike Jones  
Chairman, Environment and Housing Board  
Local Government Association

Cc

Rt Hon Eric Pickles MP, Communities and Local Government  
Lord de Mauley, DEFRA  
Rt Hon Dan Rogerson MP, DEFRA

# Warwickshire Waste Partnership

3rd December 2013

## Waste Partners Report

### Recommendations

- (1) 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 Verbal update to be provided at the meeting.

### 3.0 Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council

- 3.1 Gavin Waite, Head of Waste and Transport started at the Authority on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2013.
- 3.2 Nuneaton and Bedworth are currently looking into re-routing the waste rounds, reducing rounds from 6 to 5 - this is to make savings. It will also even out any heavier days/weeks. It is proposed that this will be rolled out by the new financial year.
- 3.3 Nuneaton and Bedworth are looking into proving all flat complexes with recycling facilities and have conducted a Borough wide audit of the flats to coincide with this. Nuneaton and Bedworth will be looking to start rolling this out by the new financial year.
- 3.4 The new Binfo application for smart phones has been launched and is available to download which gives householders 2 weeks collection information, what goes where for each bin and a reminder push notification option to provide a reminder to present their particular bins for collection. This will also be an invaluable tool to provide push notifications to residents that

have this application, to make them aware of any disruptions due to weather and any other information we want to get to residents quickly i.e. Christmas collections.

- 3.5 Christmas promotions will start in the middle of November, starting with the household magazine, radio advertising and bin hangers Christmas information, along with twitter and facebook communications.

## **4.0 Rugby Borough Council**

- 4.1 Verbal update to be provided at the meeting.

## **5.0 Warwick District Council**

- 5.1 Received approximately 450 completed resident surveys as part of look into the public's perception of their local environment and the effect our three main contracts have on it. At the time of writing the Keep Britain Tidy Group are analysing the results.

- 5.2 There are three proposed projects currently being scoped to look at:-

i) Recycling in flat rationalisation

ii) Sponsorship

iii) Measures

iv) Purchase and delivery of refuse and recycling containers.

v) PR & Marketing

vi) Non-Contractual cleansing teams and attendants.

This work is part of an overall aim of getting value for money and efficiencies out of the Refuse/Recycling, Street Cleansing and Grounds Maintenance contracts

- 5.3 At the beginning of the academic year all students' properties were written to, welcoming them to the district and providing the relevant information for their refuse and recycling collections. The cost of this mail shot was shared with colleagues in Council Tax, who were sending out Council Tax exemption letters to the same addresses.

- 5.4 Alongside the Waste Minimisation Officer employed by SITA, officers from Contract Services, visited these same student properties in late October asking whether they had received the information and providing advice, additional recycling containers etc. on the day.

- 5.5 Plans are in place to inform residents about their refuse and recycling collections over Christmas/New Year period using bin hangers. As has

happened in previous years there will be additional recycling points for Christmas cards, Wrapping Paper and Christmas Trees, which will be detailed on the hanger.

- 5.6 We have started closer dialogue/liaison with our colleagues in Planning to ensure that developers are aware of our requirements on space for bin provision, access etc.

## **6.0 Stratford District Council**

- 6.1 The kerbside collection of small items of WEEE, textiles and household batteries has now diverted over 10 tonnes of material from landfill. In the first six months of the new service approximately 8 tonnes of WEEE, 1 tonne of batteries and 2 tonnes of textiles was collected and sent for reprocessing.
- 6.2 The nine "temporary" on-street recycling banks have been removed from Bancroft Gardens in Stratford and put into storage for the winter. This trial was deemed to be a success in providing additional bin capacity during busy periods, diverting waste from landfill to be recycled and raising the profile of and promoting on-street recycling. The bins will be used for temporary events and reinstalled in the Bancroft in spring 2014 when visitor numbers increase.
- 6.3 Having signed up to the End of Recycling Destination Charter, the Council have publicised current information on where all of the household recycling collected in the district goes on our website [www.stratford.gov.uk/community/end-destination-charter.cfm](http://www.stratford.gov.uk/community/end-destination-charter.cfm)
- 6.4 The LGA "it's #OurDay 2013" on 17<sup>th</sup> October was used to send a range of waste and recycling messages to the Council Twitter 4,373 followers.
- 6.5 The latest version of the Council's resident's magazine "Stratford View" has been distributed to all households in the district in November 2013. The magazine features articles on garden and food waste and the In-Vessel Composter plant at Ufton. There is also an offer to residents of a free kitchen caddy and a start-up roll of compostable caddy liners.

## **7.0 Warwickshire County Council**

- 7.1 Work is taking place on the following tenders:
- i. Textiles – Quotation exercise for HWRC textiles has taken place and the new contract starts 1<sup>st</sup> December.
  - ii. Asbestos – Tenders evaluated and will be awarded shortly
  - iii. HWRC Recyclables – Plan to have e-auction tender for paper, card / cardboard and mixed soft plastics within the next two months, in conjunction with Improvement and Efficiency West Midlands (if successful further e-auctions will take place for different materials)
  - iv. Wood – A tender pack is being developed
  - v. Carpet – A tender pack is being developed

- vi. Residual Waste – continuing to look at the best solution for long term waste disposal
- 7.2 Work on ReStat (the development of the new waste data management system) is steadily progressing
- 7.3 The operations team are working with Biffa regarding running the transfer station at Lower House Farm, due to open in December 2013 when W2R goes live.
- 7.4 A series of home composting workshops have been taking place across the County, there will be more planned.
- 7.5 The Waste Management is exploring opportunities to secure further efficiencies in the service to support the savings in the 2014-18 period.

## Background Papers

- 1. None

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## Warwickshire Waste Partnership

3rd December 2013

### Waste Data Overview for Q2 2013/14

#### Recommendations

- (1) The Waste Partnership is asked to note the provisional data for the 2nd quarter- July to September 2013.

#### 1.0 Introduction

- 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 2 2013/14

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 Route (Tonnes)

	July	August	September	Q2 Total	Q1 Total
<b>Total Tonnes</b>	<b>26,189</b>	<b>25,188</b>	<b>22,838</b>	<b>74,215</b>	75,302
<b>Landfilled</b>	7,298	6,791	7,597	<b>21,686</b>	20,627
<b>Inert - Landfilled</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Energy from Waste</b>	4,080	4,175	2,582	<b>10,837</b>	11,095
<b>Other Technology*</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>In-vessel Composting*</b>	5,985	5,470	4,823	<b>16,278</b>	17,873
<b>Windrow Composting*</b>	1,405	1,461	1,133	<b>3,999</b>	3,732
<b>Other Composting*</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Recycling (HWRC)</b>	1,809	1,892	1,599	<b>5,300</b>	5,369
<b>Recycling (WCA)</b>	4,826	4,688	4,449	<b>13,963</b>	14,232
<b>Reuse</b>	786	711	655	<b>2,152</b>	2,374

\*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

	July	August	September	Q2 Total	Q1 Total
% Recycling	25.3%	26.1%	26.5%	<b>26.0%</b>	26.0%
% Composting	28.2%	27.5%	26.0%	<b>27.3%</b>	28.7%
% Reuse	3.0%	2.8%	2.9%	<b>2.9%</b>	3.2%
Total	56.5%	56.4%	55.4%	<b>56.2%</b>	57.9%

% Landfill	27.9%	27.0%	33.3%	<b>29.2%</b>	27.4%
% Energy from Waste and RDF	15.6%	16.6%	11.3%	<b>14.6%</b>	14.7%
Total	43.5%	43.6%	44.6%	<b>43.8%</b>	42.1%

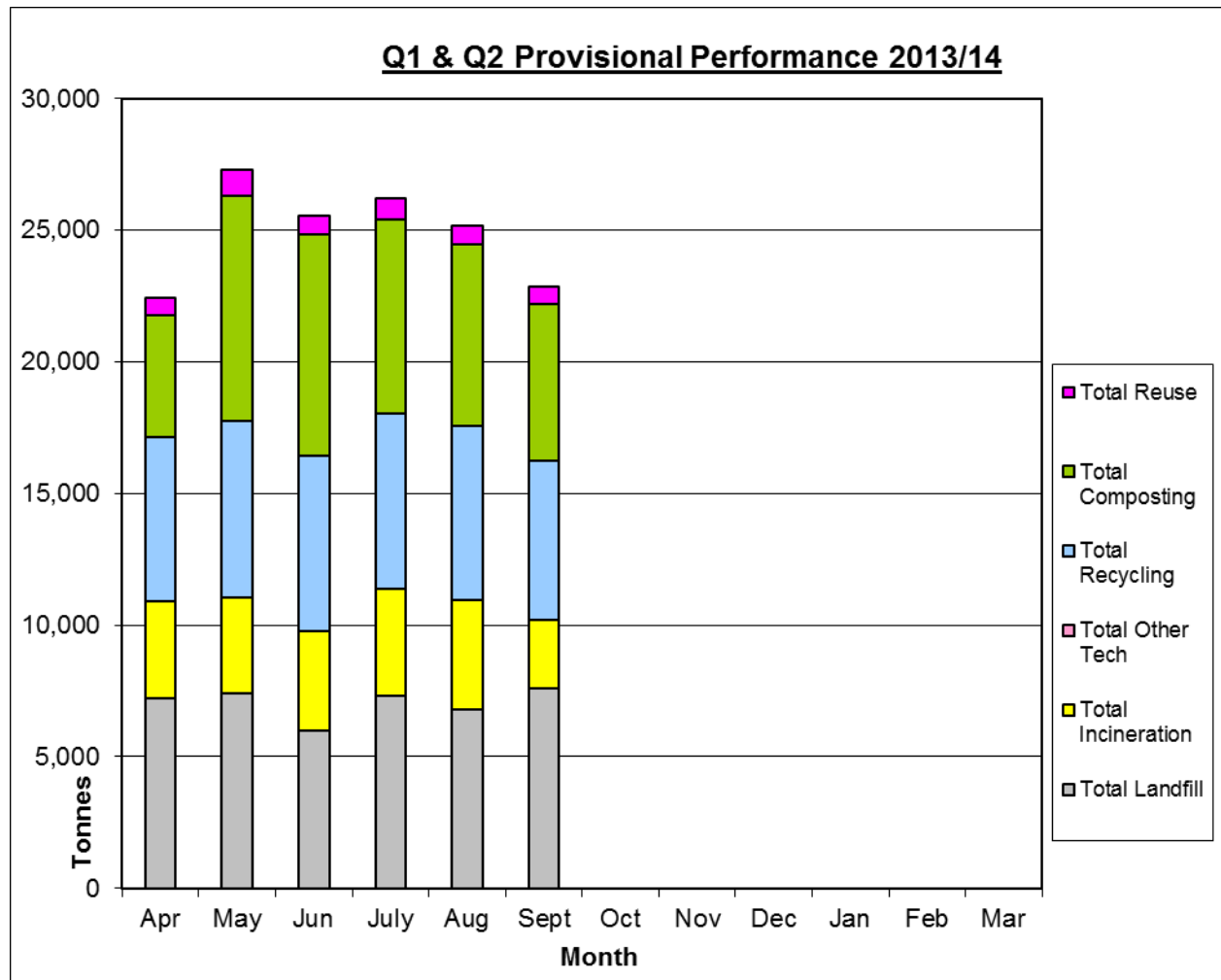
### 3. Estimated Provisional Performance Q2

	<b>Q2 2012/2013</b>	<b>Q2 2013/2014</b>	<b>Change</b>
Recycling Rate/Reuse	18,426 tonnes	21,415 tonnes	↑ 2,989 tonnes up
	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	↑ 5.2% up
Composting Rate	25,366 tonnes	20,277 tonnes	↓ 5,089 tonnes down
	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	↓ 5.3% down
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	43,792 tonnes	41,692 tonnes	↓ 2,100 tonnes down
	<b>56.3%</b>	<b>56.2%</b>	↓ 0.1% down
Landfill Rate	25,494 tonnes	21,686 tonnes	↓ 3,808 tonnes down
	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	↓ 3.5% down
Energy from Waste	8,596 tonnes	10,837 tonnes	↑ 2,241 tonnes up
	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	↑ 3.6% up
<b>Total Municipal Waste</b>	<b>77,882 tonnes</b>	<b>74,215 tonnes</b>	↓ 3,667 tonnes down
			↓ 4.7% down

### 4. Comparison of Q1 and Q2 Combined Performance

	<b>Q1 and 2 2012/2013</b>	<b>Q1 and 2 2013/2014</b>	<b>Change</b>
Recycling/Reuse Rate	35,771 tonnes	43,390 tonnes	↑ 7,619 tonnes up
	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	↑ 5.5% up
Composting Rate	47,862 tonnes	41,882 tonnes	↓ 6,817 tonnes down
	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>28%</b>	↓ 3.4% down
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	83,633 tonnes	85,272 tonnes	↑ 1,639 tonnes up
	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>57.0%</b>	↑ 2.2% up
Landfill Rate	51,504 tonnes	42,313 tonnes	↓ 9,191 tonnes down
	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	↓ 5.4% down
Energy from Waste	17,593 tonnes	21,932 tonnes	↑ 4,339 tonnes up
	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	↑ 3.2% up
<b>Total Municipal Waste</b>	<b>152,730 tonnes</b>	<b>149,517 tonnes</b>	↓ 3,213 tonnes down
			↓ 2.1% down

NB. District recycling rates are taken from claimed recycling credits. Last years 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**.



## 5. 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 and Q2 2012/13	Q1 and Q2 2013/14	Q1 and Q2 2012/13	Q1 and Q2 2013/14	Q1 and Q2 2012/13	Q1 and Q2 2013/14	Q1 and Q2 2012/13	Q1 and Q2 2013/14	Q1 and Q2 2012/13	Q1 and Q2 2013/14
Recycling Rate	1,908 tonnes	2,098 tonnes	5,287 tonnes	5,389 tonnes	5,207 tonnes	5,378 tonnes	7,036 tonnes	7,312 tonnes	5,944 tonnes	6,087 tonnes
	13%	13%	20%	20%	23%	24%	24%	26%	23%	24%
Composting Rate	4,151 tonnes	3,874 tonnes	7,371 tonnes	7,837 tonnes	7,442 tonnes	6,484 tonnes	12,135 tonnes	10,761 tonnes	10,256 tonnes	8,565 tonnes
	27%	25%	28%	30%	32%	29%	41%	38%	39%	34%
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	6,059 tonnes	5,972 tonnes	12,658 tonnes	13,226 tonnes	12,649 tonnes	11,862 tonnes	19,171 tonnes	18,073 tonnes	16,201 tonnes	14,652 tonnes
	40%	38%	48%	50%	55%	53%	65%	64%	62%	58%
Residual	9,127 tonnes	9,591 tonnes	13,318 tonnes	13,193 tonnes	10,354 tonnes	10,789 tonnes	10,230 tonnes	9,912 tonnes	10,162 tonnes	10,660 tonnes
	60%	62%	52%	50%	45%	47%	35%	36%	38%	42%
Total	15,186 tonnes	15,563 tonnes	25,976 tonnes	26,419 tonnes	23,003 tonnes	22,651 tonnes	29,401 tonnes	27,985 tonnes	26,363 tonnes	25,312 tonnes

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