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# WARWICKSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

COMMITTEE ROOM 2, SHIRE HALL, WARWICK

2:00pm, 18 June 2014

## AGENDA

### General

1. **Appointment of Chair**
2. **Appointment of Vice-Chair**
3. **Apologies**
4. **Disclosures of interests**
5. **Minutes of the previous meeting, including matters arising**

### Presentations

6. **All Party Parliamentary Group on Packaging**  
An overview from Mark Pawsey MP, Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Packaging and Member of Parliament for Rugby

### Reports

7. **Co-mingled Collections and Technical, Environmental and Economic Practicability**  
Overview and guidance on co-mingled collections and Technical, Environmental and Economic Practicability (Andy Smith - Works Services Manager from Rugby Borough Council)
8. **Waste Composition Analysis**  
Overview of the recent waste composition analysis (Kerry Moore)
9. **Waste Partners' Report**  
Update from each Partner Authority on the various waste initiatives taking place (Kerry Moore)
10. **Waste Statistics from Quarter 4 - Overview of waste data from the Quarter 4 period for 2013-14 (Glenn Fleet)**

Other

11. **Dates of future meetings**
  - 17 September 2014
  - 17 December 2014
  - 18 March 2015
12. **Agenda item suggestions for next meeting**
13. **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*

**Warwickshire County Council**

*Councillors Richard Chattaway, Jeff Clarke, Jenny Fradgley, Philip Johnson, Wallace Redford*

**Enquiries**

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## WARWICKSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

Minutes of the meeting held on 11 March 2014, Shire Hall, Warwick

### Present:

#### Warwickshire County Council

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

Officers: Glenn Fleet – Group Manager, Waste Management  
Monica Fogarty, Strategic Director, Communities Group  
Kerry Moore – Waste Strategy and Commissioning Manager  
Mark Ryder – Head of Economic Growth  
Paul Spencer – Democratic Services Officer

#### North Warwickshire Borough Council

Councillor Hayden Phillips  
Richard Dobbs – Assistant Director (Streetscape)

#### Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Councillor Roma Taylor  
Brent Davies – Director of Assets and Streetscene

#### Rugby Borough Council

Councillor Dr Mark Williams  
Sean Lawson - Head of Environmental Services

#### Stratford on Avon District Council

Chris Dobson – Waste and Recycling Officer

#### Warwick District Council

Councillor Dave Shilton  
Graham Folkes-Skinner - Waste, Policy and Performance Officer

### 1. Apologies

Councillor Lynda Organ (Stratford on Avon District Council) and Ollie Scholefield, Streetscene Manager (Stratford on Avon District Council).

**2. Disclosures of interests**

None.

**3. Minutes of the previous meeting and matters arising**

The minutes of the meeting held on 3 December 2013 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair. As a matter arising, it was questioned by Glenn Fleet, Group Manager, Waste Management whether an update should be provided by each partner regarding trade waste. An issue was raised about the poor siting of skips for commercial waste collection, which was impeding access for domestic refuse collection vehicles. Such issues could be forwarded to the portfolio holder, Councillor Clarke. It was agreed that a report from each authority on trade waste collection be included on the Agenda for the next meeting.

**4. Waste Strategy Implementation Annual Targets and Key Work Areas**

Glenn Fleet presented a report, which confirmed that all partners had now signed the updated Joint Municipal Waste Strategy. Draft annual waste targets were provided for the remainder of the strategy period to 2020/21, together with key work areas for strategy delivery during 2014/15.

Thanks were recorded to all partners for their work on the Strategy. Glenn Fleet spoke about delivery of the Waste Strategy objectives, through waste analysis and education, including a door to door campaign, if funding permitted. He referred to two circulated leaflets on home composting and the availability of compost bins, together with a leaflet on the use of cotton nappies and a trial scheme, which was being promoted by the County Council.

There was discussion about the potential impact of home composting, which would reduce the tonnages of recyclable materials collected. Officers advised of campaigns to promote other forms of recycling with the overall objective being to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.

Glenn Fleet confirmed the circulation of the leaflet on the cotton nappy scheme to parish councils, maternity wards and ante natal clinics. It was further suggested that supermarkets could be approached to display the leaflet adjacent to disposable nappies. It was noted that this scheme provided for a deposit payment by a cheque, which was becoming less common as a method of payment.

Reducing the amount of 'junk mail' was discussed and it was confirmed that the County Council are currently updating a leaflet that promotes the mail preference service.

The provision of smaller wheelie bins for waste was raised by Nuneaton and Bedworth's Officer and was discussed. Research of the implications of introducing smaller bins was suggested, so this could be considered by each district and borough council. It was stated that this would need political support from all partners. Councillor Chattaway sought confirmation from all partners of support to progress this aspect and asked when it would be considered again by the Partnership. The Chair suggested that a report be provided at the September meeting. There was also discussion about education and the 'Wastebuster' initiative.

## **Resolved**

That the Warwickshire Waste Partnership approves the draft Waste Strategy Implementation Annual targets and notes the key work areas for 2014/15.

## **5. Waste Partners Report**

### North Warwickshire Borough Council

Richard Dobbs, Assistant Director (Streetscape) provided a verbal report on the implementation of revised recycling arrangements in North Warwickshire. In the first ten weeks of the new scheme, the recycling tonnages had increased by 20% to 47%. The Authority was looking at how it could improve even further with schemes for flat accommodation and recycling of commercial waste. It had been identified that capacity for the composting scheme might become an issue in the summer months and the home composting scheme was being promoted. The Council had agreed to remove recycling centres from June on a phased basis. There was a perception that quantities of cardboard and glass at these centres was coming from commercial sources.

Councillor Philip Johnson questioned how the commercial recycling would be encouraged. The idea being progressed was to provide a free service for recycling, if the customer used the Authority's commercial waste service.

A further issue discussed was the collection of litter from verges adjacent to trunk roads.

### Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Brent Davies, Director of Assets and Streetscene gave a verbal update to the Partnership. Following door to door surveys, a scheme to provide comingled recycling services to those living in flat accommodation would be rolled out from the following week. There were 50 blocks of flat accommodation, where the scheme wouldn't be suitable, but alternate arrangements were being considered for those residents.

Use of the 'Binfo' phone application was continuing to increase and there were now over 1000 users. Through promotion, it was expected this would increase further. Glenn Fleet asked about the Council's dry recycling scheme and it was confirmed that additional boxes were being provided where requested.

#### Rugby Borough Council

Sean Lawson, Head of Environmental Services reported on the re-launch of this Council's kerbside collection scheme. There had been a change to vehicle livery, but the main aspect was educating residents to improve the quality of materials presented for collection.

#### Warwick District Council

Graham Folkes-Skinner, Waste, Policy and Performance Officer referred those present to his written report. This gave details of the successful recycling awareness campaign over the Christmas period, the development projects planned over the coming months and liaison with the County Council on a scheme for recycling advice stickers on receptacles.

#### Stratford District Council

Chris Dobson, Waste and Recycling Officer, spoke to a circulated report, which updated the Partnership on Stratford's kerbside collection scheme, the recycling of batteries, the offer of a free kitchen caddy and liners and their review of clinical waste collections. He also referred to the successful Christmas campaigns to promote recycling via the Twitter social media platform.

#### Warwickshire County Council

Kerry Moore, Waste Strategy and Commissioning Manager reported on progress with new County Council tenders, a new waste data management system and home composting workshops. The report also covered the Warwickshire week of thrift, which would take place in late March and the initiative to promote washable nappies. Glenn Fleet referred to planned projects for the recycling of carpets and mattresses.

A suggestion was made about Town Centre managers being asked to promote recycling initiatives. The collection and recycling of old electrical items and furniture by retailers was discussed, together with the use of civic amenity sites and issues associated with fly tipping, legislative powers and enforcement.

#### **Resolved**

That the Waste Partnership notes the contents of the report and acknowledges the work being undertaken by each partner authority.

## **6. Waste Data Overview for Quarter 3, 2013/14**

The Partnership received the provisional data for the third quarter of 2013/14. This included a provisional estimate of waste and recycling figures at both disposal and collection authority level, for the period. Glenn Fleet took the Partnership through the appended data, advising that a recycling rate of 54% was anticipated. It was noted that for January there had been a slight increase in waste levels.

### **Resolved**

That the Waste Partnership notes the contents of the report.

## **7. Separate Collection of Waste and TEEP**

Kerry Moore provided a verbal update on the Waste Framework Directive (WFD). From January 2015, councils would be expected to collect separately paper, metal, plastics and glass, unless there were technical, environmental, economical or practical (known as TEEP) reasons for not doing so. This would also apply to collections from commercial sources and schools.

Under new Materials Recovery Facility Regulations, from October 2014, companies handling over 1000 tonnes of materials would be required to provide samples of inputs and outputs. She also reported that Birmingham City Council had issued a statement, that it was confident it could achieve the required standards of the WFD through its newly introduced dual stream system.

Finally, reference was made to the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) publication expected in May that would provide a route map or checklist that authorities could use in ensuring robust processes to comply with the new waste regulations.

Comment was made about the reduction in the quality of materials presented at commercial recycling centres. There was discussion about the requirements for each district and borough council to comply with the new regulations and it was suggested that this issue be added to each authority's risk registers. The risks for district/borough councils were higher than those for the County Council, but it was noted that this could impact on recycling and therefore increase waste levels and associated costs. It was questioned whether guidance could be sought from the LGA or Defra, but was felt the WRAP route map would be more helpful. It was suggested that regular

updates be provided to the Partnership. Once the WRAP route map was issued, a further officer meeting would be arranged.

**Resolved**

That the Waste Partnership notes the report and that this item is included on the agenda for every meeting.

**9. Any urgent items**

None.

The meeting closed at 15:35

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Chair



## Warwickshire Waste Partnership

18th June 2014

### Co-mingled collections and Technical, Environmental and Economic Practicability (TEEP)

#### Recommendations

- a) That the Waste Partnership notes the guidance in this report
- b) Individual Authority Members consider the best way forward for their own Authority in completing this process prior to January 1st 2015.

#### 1.0 Key Issues

##### 1.1 Background

Councils collecting waste paper, metal, plastic or glass from 1st 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 The key issue local authorities are likely to be concerned with is whether they must collect the four materials separately from one another, or whether they can collect some or all of them co-mingled. Whilst the Regulations express a clear presumption in favour of material being collected in separate streams, there are circumstances under which it may be permissible to collect materials co-mingled. Decisions about whether co-mingled collections are justifiable need to be taken locally, based on the particular circumstances in each area. Authorities can apply the Necessity and Practicality ("TEEP") tests to determine if this is needed in their circumstances.

- 1.3 Authorities will want to ensure that they are compliant with the law. In addition to their normal desire to achieve high standards of compliance, Authorities will also need to be aware of the possibility of judicial review or regulatory enforcement. The Environment Agency is responsible for enforcing compliance with the Regulations in England. They may use compliance, stop and/or restoration notices where they identify non-compliant practice. Local authorities will in any case wish to take steps to examine the compliance of their waste collections with the requirements of the law to underpin and justify any decision they take regarding their future shape (which may in some cases

include retaining their current collection model). In particular, authorities considering a change in their collection method in the lead up to and most particularly after January 2015 will need to be particularly mindful. Where this could lead to paper, metals, plastics or glass being collected co-mingled with one or more other materials when it had previously been collected as a separate stream consideration will need to be given to whether the proposed new system is compliant. However, all local authorities may wish to ensure they have carried out a robust assessment of their collection systems before 1st January 2015, even if they currently separately collect the four materials, in case application of the Necessity and Practicality (TEEP) tests reveals that changes are required. They will also want to ensure that they establish a process for future reviews of compliance, which may need to take place at periodic intervals or when relevant circumstances change – for example, when a collection, treatment or recycling contract ends, if vehicles are to be replaced, or if access to a new recycling facility or technology becomes available.

## **2.0 Proposal**

### **2.1 Compliance**

This report provides a practical guide that Warwickshire Authorities can follow to ensure compliance.

In order to comply with the Regulations the following tests must be carried out on the four materials (paper, cans, glass & plastics); however, Authorities can, should they so wish, carry the tests out on all materials collected within their particular scheme.

The guidance provided within this report assumes that the tests are carried out solely on the four materials.

### **2.2 The Necessity Test**

The first part of the process that needs to be carried out is the necessity test. For each material, is separate collection (the default option) ‘necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with Articles 4 and 13 of the Waste Framework Directive and to facilitate or improve recovery’? (Regulation 13).

If the Authority is carrying out separate collections then it is already operating a compliant system and will need to go no further unless it wishes to.

If the Authority is not carrying out separate collection then it must carry out the following;

Examine the quantity & quality of Recycling. This process will show if separate collection is necessary to ‘facilitate’ or ‘improve’ recovery. Compared with other approaches, what would be the effect of separate collection of each material?

If in answering this question for all four materials it can be proven that separate collection would not lead to an increase in both quality and quantity of each material then there is no need to carry out separate collections. If it can be proven that quantity and quality would not be increased on 2 or 3 of the four materials then it is acceptable to collect those co-mingled.

Proving quantity can be carried out via each Authority recycling collection records, however proving quality would require the assistance of the MRF operator. The MRF Operator would have to provide the necessary proof that in the case of the four materials the process of the MRF is so effective that;

**Paper:** is sold to the re-processor as top quality product such as newsprint. None of the collected material sold on as low quality paper.

**Cans:** properly separated and sold on to both steel and aluminium re-processors and market prices achieved.

**Glass:** sold on to the glass industry as re-melt only. Not aggregate.

**Plastics:** sold on as quality mixed plastics achieving market prices for the product.

If it can be proven that the Authority meets one of the criteria through its co-mingled collection, say quantity but cannot meet the quality criteria then the necessity test is not conclusive but separate collections may be necessary. At this point the Authority must move to the Practicability Test commonly known as the TEEP Test.

### 2.3 The Practicality Test (TEEP)

Is separate collection technically, environmentally and economically practicable? (Regulation 13)

The TEEP test must be applied separately to each of the four materials or any of the materials that required possible separate collection after the Necessity Test.

It is not the purpose of the TEEP test to prove that an Authority's co-mingled collection system is compliant but that separate collections in an Authority area are or are not compliant. If any of the four materials fails any one of the TEEP tests then separate collection of that material is no longer necessary.

The outline details of each test are as follows;

### 2.4 Technical

Is separate collection technically practicable?

The first question to answer is "Has your Authority ever carried out a separate collection of these materials in the past?" If the answer is yes to all four

materials then put simply there is no technical reason why the Authority could not re-introduce such a collection system.

If the Authority has collected never collected materials separately, then the following question needs answering, “Is separate collection of materials carried out by another Authority with similar characteristics?” If the answer is yes then transpose their system into your own Authority area, are there any technical reasons why such a system will not work? if you cannot prove this to be the case there is no technical reason why the Authority cannot introduce such a collection system.

Another area to consider and question is “Does your Authority area have unusual characteristics that would make separate collections impracticable?” If so then then separate collections fail the TEEP test on technical grounds allowing co-mingled collections to continue.

It is unlikely that Warwickshire WCA’s will be able to use Technical as a justifiable reason as all have carried out kerbside separate collections in the past.

## 2.5 Environmental

Is separate collection environmentally practicable?

There is no easy way to show that separate collections of the four materials is or isn’t environmentally practicable. The European Commission guidance on the Waste Framework Directive stated that:

*‘Environmentally practicable’ should be understood such that the added value of ecological benefits justifies possible negative environmental effects of the separate collection (e.g. additional emissions from transport). A system will therefore be environmentally practicable if the benefits from increased or improved recycling outweigh any negative impacts’.*

As such the environmental practicability issue becomes subjective and the results open to challenge. It will be necessary to question such areas as;

Would separate collection for recycling achieve a net environmental benefit?

Does a co-mingled collection approach yield a better environmental outcome?

In order to answer such questions each Authority would have to compare such issues as CO2 emissions, air pollution, water pollution and noise between separate kerbside collection systems against that of a co-mingled collection systems. The environmental practicability element of the TEEP test must also be a fair comparison, looking at equivalent parts of different systems under consideration. For example, in addition to the impacts of the collection process, it must take account of the transport emissions related to haulage of materials after they have been collected and the energy used by any MRF that is needed to sort co-mingled materials, as well as taking account of MRF loss rates. Finally, the greenhouse gas savings associated

with the specific uses envisaged for the materials should be accounted for – these are likely to be greater for “high quality” recycling (e.g. remelt glass applications will avoid more greenhouse gas emissions)

## 2.6 Economic

Is separate collection economically practicable?

The European Commission guidance on the Waste Framework Directive says that:

*“Economically practicable” refers to a separate collection which does not cause excessive costs in comparison with the treatment [including recycling] of a non-separated [co-mingled] waste stream, considering the added value of recovery and recycling and the principle of proportionality.”*

The following questions need to be answered;

Would a separate collection system result in excessive costs when compared to a co-mingled collection system?

Are any additional costs proportionate to the environmental benefits (if any) of a separate collection system?

Factors to consider when answering such questions include;

Capital costs already incurred (Vehicles, bins etc.)

Capital required to start- up new scheme (vehicles, collection boxes etc.)

Revenue costs associated with publicity for new service.

Possible compensation payable to collection and or MRF operators, in case of early contract termination.

## 2.7 Council Sign Off

It will be necessary to get formal “sign-off” of the full process from the Head of Service as an absolute minimum. It would also be prudent to have the Head of Legal also sign the process off as it will be that department that would have to defend any legal challenge. Many Authorities will also require this process to be signed off at Member level.

## 3 Conclusion

- 3.1 The requirements of the WFD and the regulations present one of the greatest challenges faced by Authorities recently especially those using co-mingled collections. It is therefore necessary for the Authorities concerned to go through the process set out in the report.

- 3.2 The process has to be completed by January 1<sup>st</sup> 2015, Authorities will either have to secure the resources to carry out this work internally or employ external consultants.

## Background Papers

1. The Waste Framework Directive and Co-mingled Collections Report to Warwickshire Waste Partnership Meeting of September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2012.
2. DEFRA views on co-mingled collections and Technical, Environmental and Economic Practicability (TEEP) Report to the Warwickshire Waste Partnership Meeting of December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2013.

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## Warwickshire Waste Partnership

18th June 2014

### Waste Composition Analysis

#### Recommendations

- (1) The Waste Partnership is asked to note the overview of the recent waste composition analysis.

#### 1.0 Background

- 1.1 Warwickshire County Council commissioned a further waste composition analysis to take place during a three week period in February/March 2014 (spring 2014) on behalf of the Partnership.
- 1.2 The analysis replicated the waste composition surveys undertaken in October / November 2012 and February / March 2013 in order to provide comparable results.
- 1.3 The latest survey, as per the previous analyses, focused on the weight and composition of
- kerbside residual waste
  - kerbside organic/green recycling containers,
  - and HWRC residual waste (at Warwickshire's four largest sites -Lower House Farm HWRC in North Warwickshire, Hunters Lane HWRC in Rugby, Princes Drive HWRC in Leamington and Burton Farm HWRC in Stratford).
- 1.3 The data was again split into primary categories and sub categories these are shown in Appendix 1.
- 1.4 The key aim of the waste composition analysis was to provide information which could be used by the Partnership when planning future services and campaigns etc.

#### 2.0 Residual Kerbside Analysis

- 2.1 The same households were surveyed in the spring 2014 survey as had been during the two surveys undertaken in 2012/13. The households were selected using Mosaic demographic profiles so that results from each survey could therefore be weighted to give the annual picture of the residual waste being collected within individual WCAs as well as combined figures for the County.

2.2 The two largest proportions of the bin, as per the previous analyses, were:

- Putrescibles (organic matter capable of being decomposed) at 43.63% (this was previously 40.24%) and
- Miscellaneous combustibles at 10.46% (previously 12%).

The major component of the putrescibles was seen to be food waste forming 39.6 (previously 38.8%), this included home compostable food waste (14.24% previously 18.21%) and non-home compostable food waste (25.33% previously 17.14%).

The main element of the miscellaneous combustible category was again disposable nappies at 5.4% (previously 7.3%).

The key findings, along with a comparison of the previous year's analysis are shown in Appendix 2.

2.3 Across Warwickshire it is estimated that 57.9% (previously 47.1%) of all residual waste being disposed of at the kerbside is potentially recyclable (utilising existing kerbside collection systems).

One of the main reasons for the rise in this figure is the introduction of the alternate weekly collection service in North Warwickshire that now means that food waste is able to be recycled and therefore the food waste content of the residual bin is now considered 'potentially recyclable'.

Out of the material that could potentially be recycled:

- 68% was food waste (previously 62.1%),
- 7.6% was paper (previously 10.9%),
- 5.8% was plastic (previously 7%) and
- 5.1% was card & cardboard (previously 6%)
- the remaining 13.5% is made up of recyclable textiles, plastics, glass, metals, WEEE and garden waste.

2.4 In terms of kerbside residual waste generation only, households were setting out an average of 7.51kg/hh/wk for direct collection. This figure has decreased slightly compared with the previous year results which showed an average of 7.68kg/hh/wk. For this sample of households, this equates to nearly 9kg/hh/yr reduction. On a county level a reduction of 27kg/hh/yr is currently being forecast for 2013/14 compared with 2012/13.

### **3.0 Organic Kerbside Analysis**

3.1 For the organic kerbside bin analysis, again the same households were surveyed as per the previous year's surveys. Results from each survey could again be weighted to give the annual picture of the waste being collected within individual WCAs as well as combined figures for the County and compared with the previous year's results.



3.2 The organic kerbside bin was made up of:

- 88.37% garden waste (previously 91.09%),
- 7.68% putrescible (food waste) materials (previously 7.45%) and
- 3.79% other materials.

The breakdown of the other materials is provided below:

Material	%
Paper and Card	0.41%
Waste Wood	2.19%
Pet Bedding	0.47%
All Other Waste	0.72%

3.3 The data obtained during the composition showed that 12% of **all** food waste (previously 15%) and 99% of **all** garden waste (previously 99%) was correctly captured by household where these collections were available. This decrease in capture rate of food waste can be explained by the introduction of the alternate weekly collection within North Warwickshire (see 2.3).

## 4.0 HWRC Analysis

4.1 During this survey residual waste was sampled at weekends from Princes Drive and Lower House Farm HWRCs and during the week from Hunters Lane and Burton Farm HWRCs. The total weight of waste analysed during the survey in 2014 at HWRCs was half that undertaken during the two analyses undertaken in 2012/13 due to budget constraints.

4.2 As per the previous waste composition analysis, black sacks that were deemed to be for the disposal of general household waste were removed from the overall pile. The total amount of this bagged material was weighed and the contents sorted separately. The waste was then combined to give an overall composition of residual waste being disposed of at the HWRCs.

4.3 Results from the survey showed that a large proportion of residual waste being disposed of at the HWRCs is bagged household waste. This material ranged from 7% (Hunters Lane) to 29% (Lower House Farm) of the total residual waste and overall it was seen that bagged household waste formed a higher proportion of weekend (24%) as opposed to weekday (12%) waste.

4.4 Compositionally black sacks were seen to be different to that of the rest of the residual waste, around 41% of black bag contents consisted of food and garden waste (previously 23.5%), with 15% being paper and card (previously 20%) and 7% being textiles (previously 11%).

4.5 The main materials making up HWRC residual waste (including the black bag waste) are:

- miscellaneous combustibles such as furniture, mattresses, carpet and wood waste (27%),

- paper & card (8%),
- miscellaneous non-combustibles such as DIY, rubble and plasterboard (6%),
- dense plastics (22%),
- textiles (10%) and
- food & garden waste (10%).

The key findings, along with a comparison of the previous waste analysis, are shown in Appendix 3.

- 4.6 On average 49% of weekday and 48% of weekend residual waste is potentially recyclable (utilising current HWRC recycling services). 30% could have been recycled utilising kerbside recycling services and nearly 19% could have been recycled using alternative skips at the site.

## 5.0 Next steps

- 5.1 It is proposed that future communication campaigns target the recyclable material that is currently being disposed of in the residual waste both at the kerbside and the HWRCs.

## Background Papers

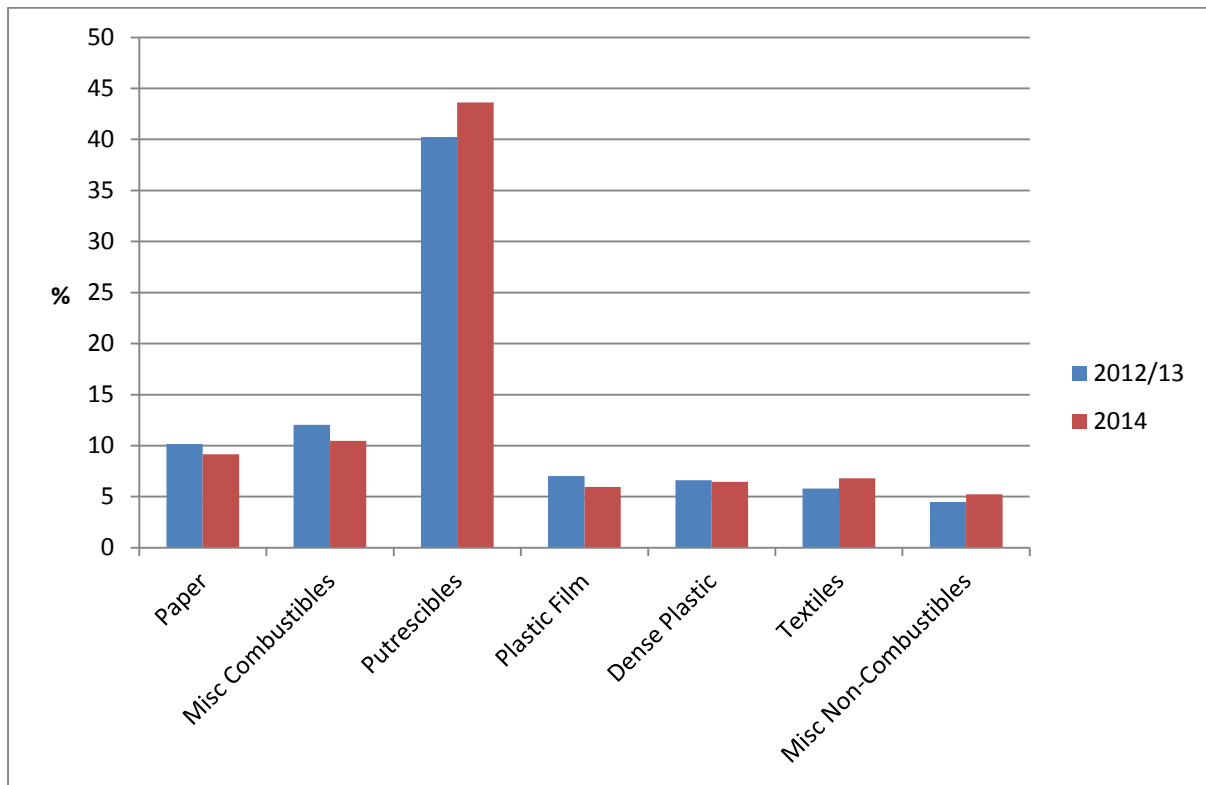
1. Waste Composition Analysis, 25<sup>th</sup> June 2013, Warwickshire Waste Partnership

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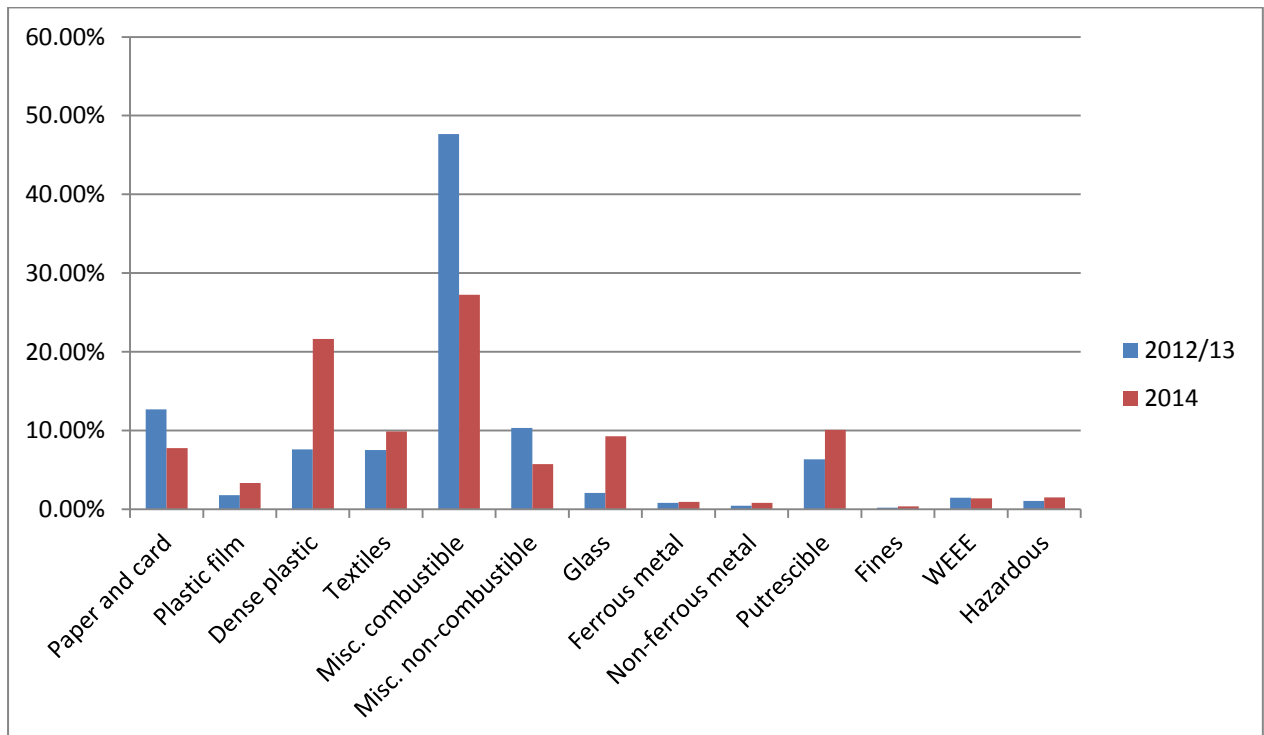
## Appendix 1 – Sort sheet primary and sub-categories

Primary categories	Sub-categories
PAPER	Newspaper & magazines
	Catalogues & Directories
	Other recyclable paper
	Paper tissue
	Shredded paper
	Other non-recyclable paper
CARD	Tetrapak cartons
	Corrugated Cardboard
	Thin high-grade packaging card
	Thin high-grade non-packaging card
	Thin low-grade brown card
	Non-recyclable card & books
PLASTIC FILM	Packaging film
	Carrier Bags
	Refuse Sacks
	All other film
DENSE PLASTIC	Plastic Bottles Types 1,2,3,5,
	Plastic Bottles Types 4,6,7
	Other Bottles
	EPS
	Packaging Containers Types 1,2,3,5,
	Packaging Containers Types 4,6,7
TEXTILES	Other dense plastic
	Reusable clothing
	Pairs of shoes
	Accessories
	Carpet & underlay
	Clean bed linen, curtains, blankets & towels
	All other textiles & odd shoes
MISC COMBUSTIBLES	Composite & laminates INC TREATED WOOD
	DIY based materials
	Untreated Wood
	Disposable nappies
	All other
MISC NON-COMBUSTIBLES	Plasterboard
	DIY rubble & ceramics
	All other inc Pet Litter non-organic
GLASS	Green packaging
	Brown packaging
	Clear bottles
	Clear jars
	Other glass
	Drinks cans
FERROUS METAL	Food cans & tins
	Aerosols
	Other ferrous packaging inc jar lids
	Other ferrous
	Drinks cans
NON-FERROUS METAL	Food cans & tins
	Aerosols
	Aluminium foil & trays
	Other non-ferrous
	Flora organics
GARDEN WASTE	Soil & turf
	Home compostable food waste
	Cooked Meat & Fish Waste
	Uncooked Meat & Fish Waste
	Other non-home compostable food waste
	Unsortable Composite Food waste
	Herbivorous Pet Straw & Sawdust Bedding
	Consumable Liquids
	Fats & Oils
FINES	Particles passing a 10mm screen
HHW	Household Batteries
	Engine Oil
	Other Separately listed
WEEE	Separately listed

**Appendix 2 – Residual Kerbside Analysis; Key Materials (those over 5%), Comparison of composition analyses undertaken in 2012/13 and analysis undertaken in 2014**



### Appendix 3 HWRC residual waste composition – comparison of 2012/13 and 2014 waste analyses



# Warwickshire Waste Partnership

18<sup>th</sup> June 2014

## 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 Following positive negotiations with Palm Recycling agreement was reached on the removal of their contractual requirement to provide a recycling service for flats in the borough. The recycling service for flats will now be provided by the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council and 1100 recycling bins are being rolled out to all complexes to give them some recycling capacity. Two large scale trials are being introduced to assess the capacity requirements, pending the switch of the residual collections to a fortnightly frequency. This has included the purchase of small recycling sacks for each flat to store their recyclable material.
- 3.2 With the introduction of a new sampling protocol at the MRF we have seen an increase in contamination and are working with Palm Recycling on a programme of awareness focused on non-targeted material.
- 3.3 The County initiative of putting stickers on the bins is now nearing completion, and we have not seen any increase in the number of comments or complaints. The effectiveness of the bin stickers in encouraging better awareness will be assessed as part of the forthcoming door to door surveys.

- 3.4 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council have now replaced the contamination sticker with a new contamination bin tag. The use of a bin tag was very effective during the Christmas period to inform residents about their collection days.
- 3.5 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council have obtained some additional resource through the appointment of a Recycling & Education Officer to support the waste strategy. The officer is presently developing a communication and media plan, with a recycling initiative based around the football world cup the first priority.
- 3.6 The residual collection rounds have now been restructured and reduced from 6 to 5 as part of the Councils efficiency savings. The restructure has significantly improved the productivity of the rounds maximising the working day.
- 3.7 A fundamental review of street cleansing is being undertaken with the purpose of optimising operational areas and a move to zones with an agreed inspection and scoring methodology to reduce over cleansing in some areas, especially around the town centres. This is to ensure better use of existing resources and improve operational flexibility.

## **4.0 Rugby Borough Council**

- 4.1 A communication campaign is in the planning stage, the aim of the campaign is to increase the tonnage and quality of materials for recycling. The campaign entitled 'Recycle Right for Rugby' will consist of a service instruction leaflet being delivered to all homes to serve as a reminder as to what materials are and are not acceptable within the blue lid bin. A series of road-shows will also be carried out, together with use of alternative media via the Rugby App and Twitter account.
- 4.2 Garden and food waste will be targeted during the campaign, with the aim of getting more food waste out of the residual bins and into the green bins.
- 4.3 WCC has funded new Agripa signage for all the Borough collections vehicles focussing on food waste.
- 4.4 Mattresses from bulky waste collections are delivered to Hunters Lane HWRC and subsequently delivered to HMP Onley for recycling.

## **5.0 Warwick District Council**

### **5.1 Student Departure**

Warwick District Council are finalising the approach to take to minimise any waste issues during and following the departure of students from the district. All student properties will be provided with advice as to the best way to

recycle any unwanted materials and reduce the amount of waste arising when they come to leave their rented accommodation. We are working in conjunction with our contractors and a local charity to provide various options to students.

## **5.2 Stickers of bins and recycling boxes**

The third party contractor has been employed by Warwickshire County Council to undertake the sticking of the refuse and green waste bins together with the recycling boxes. At the time of writing this will be undertaken using a four week timescale.

## **5.3 Waste Planning Guidance**

Warwick District Council is producing a waste planning guidance document in conjunction with both internal and County Council planning colleagues. This document will enable developers to be clear on what we require from properties with regards to bin storage facilities and the various distances for bin handling stipulated in national guidance.

## **5.4 Communications Plan**

Warwick District Council have produced an Internal and External Communication Plan in conjunction with our internal media team to proactively understand the costs and benefits of our various initiatives i.e. raising awareness of initiatives and promotions in line with WDC contributions to the Warwickshire Waste Strategy.

## **5.5 Requirements under Waste England and Wales Regulations 2011**

Warwick District Council attended a seminar in London organised by a national working group comprising of local authority waste networks, the London Waste and Recycling Board and WRAP. It was to “road test” a route map to understanding the requirements of the Waste Regulations In particular it focused on Regulation 13, which concerns the separate collection of glass, metal, paper and plastic and whether Waste Collection Authorities collection services abide by the requirements.

## **6.0 Stratford District Council**

6.1 Officers have recently negotiated with our contractors Biffa to roll out a new waste and recycling collection fleet in 2015 to include 360 degree cameras and in-cab technology to protect operatives, improve efficiency of collection service and greatly enhance communication processes. This exercise will also give us the opportunity to carry out route optimisation.

6.2 A bulky waste collection service is scheduled to be carried out in 2014/15. SDC are offering an open invitation to the other WCAs in Warwickshire to carry this out as a joint project.

6.3 A similar project is being planned for 2014/15 to review communal waste collection provision in the district to enhance the service (incorporating garden and food waste collections where appropriate). As above, other WCAs are



invited to partake in the project which aims to promote and increase other reuse options and divert as much as possible from landfill.

- 6.4 An initiative to include new resident packs in kitchen caddies is being trialled from June 2014. Caddies with information packs will be delivered to new residents alongside wheeled bins. This will have the dual benefit of promoting and increasing food waste diversion from landfill.
- 6.5 A very successful in-house Systems Thinking process review has been completed. The review focused on missed collections and how they are reported and handled and has resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of issues and has freed up capacity for the Council's contact centre, back-office team and contractor.
- 6.6 Officers have recently contributed to a national officer group, led by the London Waste and Recycling Board, to develop and test a route map for TEEP assessment in response to the recycling separate collection legislation

## **7.0 Warwickshire County Council**

- 7.1 Work is taking place on the following tenders:
- i. Re-use shops and HWRCs – A tender for the operation of all 6 HWRC re-use shops and 2 HWRCs (Stockton and Wellesbourne including their reuse shops) will take place in early summer.
  - ii. Residual waste disposal contracts – A contingency contract for the disposal of residual waste from the Stratford area, should current facilities close for any reason will be procured later in the year.
  - iii. HWRC Recyclables – A tender for the sale of paper, card, cardboard and mixed soft plastic from Warwickshire HWRCs has been awarded via an e-auction. The tender was successful in obtaining best value for these recyclables, and will be showcased as a case study by Improvement & Efficiency West Midlands (IEWM).
- 7.2 Additional staff will be performing a meet and greet service and issuing leaflets to users of the HWRCs from June to October 2014 in an attempt to increase recycling rates
- 7.3 The data from the most recent waste analysis is now available (an update is provided in a separate report). Food waste has again been show as a large contributor of kerbside residual waste and thus a campaign to reduce this will begin shortly.
- 7.4 Warwickshire Thrift Week, inspired by the national Festival of Thrift, took place in March. The week was a success with 71 local events taking place across the county. Two other county councils have expressed an interest in collaborating on the proposed 2015 Thrift Week.

- 7.5 A series of home composting workshops have been taking place across the County, with more planned. So far more than 650 residents have attended workshop sessions.
- 7.6 Nappies – A free two week trial of washable nappies is now available to parents and carers in Warwickshire. This enables them to try different styles of washable nappies before making the decision to buy. 15 parents have used the trial since it was launched at the end of February.
- 7.7 The development of Lower House Farm HWRC and Waste Transfer Station in partnership with Staffordshire County Council was Highly Commended in the Excellence in Public Procurement Awards 2014/15 in the Collaborative Procurement of the Year category. The scheme is now shortlisted in the Awards for Excellence in Recycling & Waste Management 2014 plus the National Recycling Awards 2014.
- 7.8 A revised leaflet on reducing junk mail will soon be available.

## Background Papers

1. None

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## Warwickshire Waste Partnership

18<sup>th</sup> June 2013

### Waste Data Overview for Q4 2013/14

#### Recommendations

- (1) The Waste Partnership is asked to note the provisional data for the 4th quarter, January to March 2014.

#### 1.0 Key Issues

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

#### 2.0 Data Overview

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

## Provisional Waste Management Data Quarter 4 2012/13

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

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

	January	February	March	Q4 Total	Q3 Total
<b>Total Tonnes</b>	<b>18,846</b>	<b>15,952</b>	<b>18,072</b>	<b>52,870</b>	<b>63,439</b>
<b>Landfilled</b>	4,463	2,717	3,310	10,490	15,152
<b>Inert - Landfilled</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Energy from Waste</b>	5,431	4,055	3,594	13,080	14,575
<b>Other Technology*</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>In-vessel Composting*</b>	2,657	2,996	4,472	10,125	12,385
<b>Windrow Composting*</b>	234	221	502	957	1,687
<b>Other Composting*</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Recycling (HWRC)</b>	1,782	1,527	1,702	5,011	4,552
<b>Recycling (WCA)</b>	3,904	4,072	3,889	11,865	13,859
<b>Reuse</b>	375	364	603	1,342	1,229

\*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

	January	February	March	Q4 Total	Q3 Total
% Recycling	30.2%	35.1%	30.9%	31.9%	29.0%
% Composting	15.3%	20.2%	27.6%	21.0%	22.2%
% Reuse	2.0%	2.3%	3.3%	2.5%	1.9%
Total	47.5%	57.6%	61.8%	55.4%	53.1%

% Landfill	23.7%	17.0%	18.3%	19.9%	23.9%
% Energy from Waste and RDF	28.8%	25.4%	19.9%	24.7%	23.0%
Total	52.5%	42.4%	38.2%	44.6%	46.9%

\*

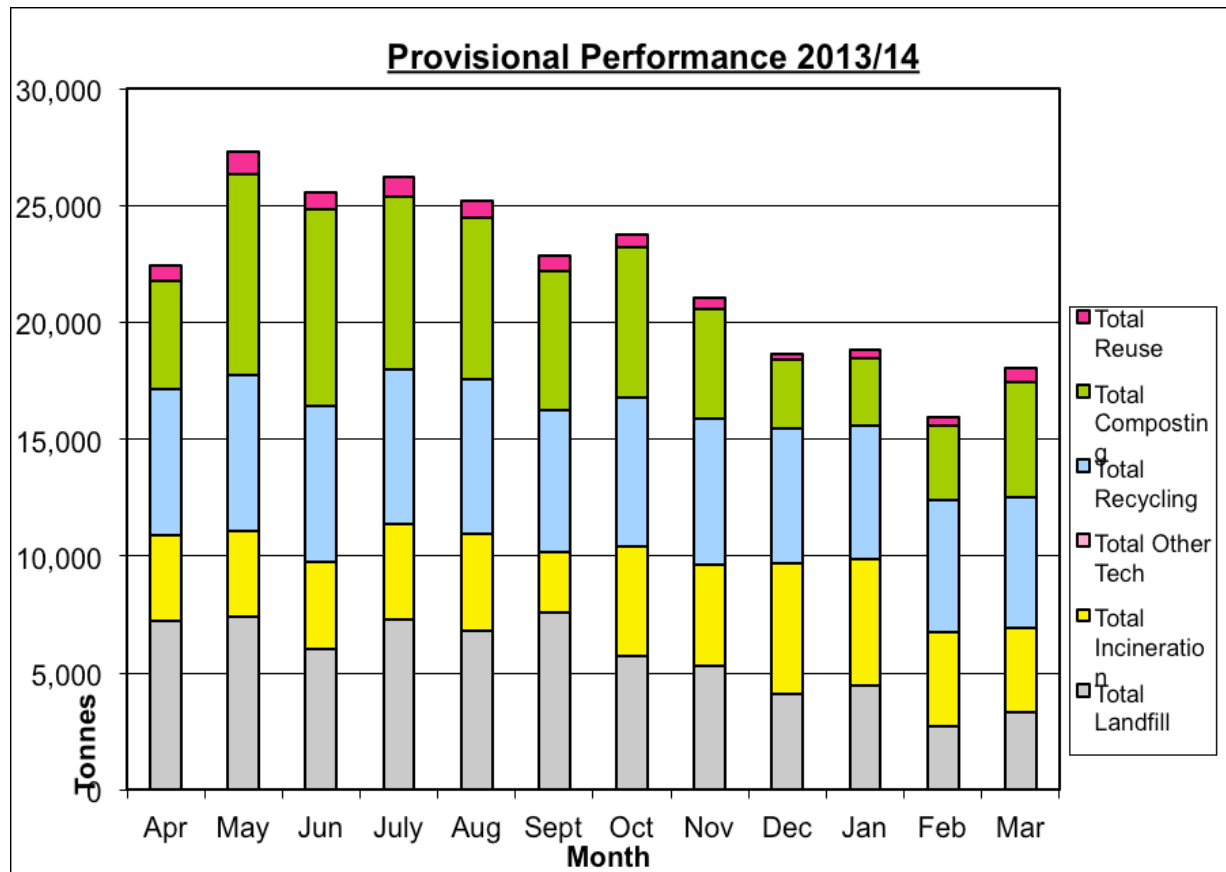
### 3. Estimated Provisional Performance

	<b>Q4 2012/2013</b>	<b>Q4 2013/2014</b>	<b>Change</b>
Recycling/Reuse Rate	18,667 tonnes	18,218 tonnes	<i>X 449 tonnes down</i>
	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<i>☺ 2% up</i>
Composting Rate	7,600 tonnes	11,082 tonnes	<i>☺ 3,482 tonnes up</i>
	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<i>☺ 7.8% up</i>
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	26,267 tonnes	29,300 tonnes	<i>☺ 3,033 tonnes up</i>
	<b>45.7%</b>	<b>55.5%</b>	<i>☺ 9.7% up</i>
Landfill Rate	20,412 tonnes	10,490 tonnes	<i>☺ 9,922 tonnes down</i>
	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<i>☺ 15.7% down</i>
Energy from Waste	10,834 tonnes	13,080 tonnes	<i>☺ 2,246 tonnes up</i>
	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<i>☺ 5.9% up</i>
<b>Total Municipal Waste</b>	<b>57,513 tonnes</b>	<b>52,870 tonnes</b>	<i>☺ 4,643 tonnes down</i>
			<i>☺ 8.1% down</i>

### 4. Comparison of Yearly figures 2012/13 to 2013/14

	<b>2012/13 Year</b>	<b>2013/14 Year</b>	<b>Change</b>
Recycling/Reuse Rate	75,399 tonnes	76,080 tonnes	<i>☺ 681 tonnes up</i>
	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<i>☺ 0.3% up</i>
Composting Rate	66,166 tonnes	68,592 tonnes	<i>☺ 2,426 tonnes up</i>
	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<i>☺ 1.1% up</i>
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	141,565 tonnes	144,672 tonnes	<i>☺ 3,107 tonnes up</i>
	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<i>☺ 1.4% up</i>
Landfill Rate	87,412 tonnes	71,066 tonnes	<i>☺ 16,346 tonnes down</i>
	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<i>☺ 6.0% down</i>
Energy from Waste	41,194 tonnes	53,567 tonnes	<i>☺ 12,373 tonnes up</i>
	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<i>☺ 4.6% up</i>
<b>Total Municipal Waste</b>	<b>270,171 tonnes</b>	<b>269,305 tonnes</b>	<i>☺ 866 tonnes down</i>
			<i>☺ 0.3% down</i>

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	
	Year 2012/13	Year 2013/14	Year 2012/13	Year 2013/14	Year 2012/13	Year 2013/14	Year 2012/13	Year 2013/14	Year 2012/13	Year 2013/14
Recycling Rate	3,748 tonnes	3,948 tonnes	10,587 tonnes	10,261 tonnes	10,237 tonnes	9,591 tonnes	14,306 tonnes	14,131 tonnes	12,674 tonnes	12,924 tonnes
	14%	15%	23%	22%	25%	23%	27%	27%	26%	27%
Composting Rate	5,384 tonnes	6,462 tonnes	10,255 tonnes	11,865 tonnes	10,609 tonnes	10,852 tonnes	17,301 tonnes	17,419 tonnes	14,711 tonnes	14,331 tonnes
	20%	24%	22%	25%	26%	26%	33%	34%	31%	30%
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	9,152 tonnes	10,410 tonnes	20,812 tonnes	22,126 tonnes	20,846 tonnes	20,413 tonnes	31,607 tonnes	31,550 tonnes	27,385 tonnes	27,255 tonnes
	34%	39%	45%	47%	51%	49%	60%	61%	57%	57%
Residual	18,018 tonnes	16,492 tonnes	25,503 tonnes	25,028 tonnes	20,563 tonnes	20,601 tonnes	20,827 tonnes	20,192 tonnes	20,646 tonnes	20,011 tonnes
	66%	61%	55%	53%	49%	51%	40%	39%	43%	43%
Total	27,170 tonnes	26,902 tonnes	46,315 tonnes	47,154 tonnes	41,409 tonnes	41,014 tonnes	52,434 tonnes	51,742 tonnes	48,031 tonnes	47,566 tonnes