WARWICKSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

COMMITTEE ROOM 2, SHIRE HALL, WARWICK

2:00pm, 17 September 2014

AGENDA

General

1. Apologies

2. Disclosures of interests

3. Minutes of the previous meeting, including matters arising

Reports

4. Government Inquiry into Litter
A report from Sean Lawson of Rugby Borough Council, regarding a call for evidence from the Communities and Local Government Select Committee.

5. Trade Waste
A report will be circulated to give an update on trade waste.

6. Wheeled Bin Review
Overview of current provision and options for the future.

7. Waste Partners' Report
Update from each Partner Authority on the various waste initiatives taking place.

8. Waste Strategic Review Report
To consider the outcome from a strategic waste meeting on opportunities for enhancing performance, customer satisfaction, income and joint working.

9. Waste Management Statistics for 2013-14
Overview of annual waste data from 2013-14

10. Waste Statistics from Quarter 1
Overview of waste data from Quarter 1 of 2014-15

Other

11. Dates of future meetings
- 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 Mike Brain

Warwick District Council
Councillor Dave Shilton (Vice-Chair)

Warwickshire County Council
Councillors Richard Chattaway, Jeff Clarke (Chair), Jenny Fradgley, Philip Johnson, Wallace Redford

Enquiries

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WARWICKSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

Minutes of the meeting held on 18 June 2014, Shire Hall, Warwick

Present:

Warwickshire County Council

Councillors: Jeff Clarke
Jenny Fradgley
Peter Morson
Wallace Redford

Officers: Glenn Fleet – Group Manager, Waste Management
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 Neil Phillips
Brent Davies – Director of Assets and Street Services

Rugby Borough Council

Councillor Dr Mark Williams
Sean Lawson - Head of Environmental Services

Stratford on Avon District Council

Councillor Mike Brain
Chris Dobson – Waste and Recycling Officer

Warwick District Council

Councillor Dave Shilton
Rob Hoof - Head of Neighbourhood Services

In Attendance

Mark Pawsey MP
Councillor Keith Kondakor (WCC)

1. Appointment of Chair

Councillor Dave Shilton proposed that Councillor Jeff Clarke be Chair of the Waste Partnership and was seconded by Councillor Wallace Redford.

There were no other nominations.

Resolved

That Councillor Jeff Clarke is appointed Chair of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership.

2. Appointment of Vice-Chair

Councillor Wallace Redford proposed that Councillor Dave Shilton be Vice-Chair of the Waste Partnership and was seconded by Councillor Jeff Clarke.

There were no other nominations.

Resolved

That Councillor Dave Shilton is appointed Vice-Chair of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership.

3. Apologies

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Richard Chattaway, replaced by Councillor Peter Morson, Councillor Phillip Johnson and Olly Scholefield, Streetscene Manager (Stratford on Avon District Council). The Chair welcomed Councillors Mike Brain and Neil Phillips and Rob Hoof to the Waste Partnership.

4. Disclosures of interests

None.

5. Minutes of the previous meeting and matters arising

The minutes of the meeting held on 11 March 2014 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair. As a matter arising, it was noted that the requested report on trade waste would be provided to the Waste Partnership Meeting in September. Councillor Shilton reminded of the importance of this matter, spoke about fly tipping and the opportunity to increase recycling from trade waste sources. It was questioned whether Warwick District Council would be willing to lead on this initiative, which was confirmed, but support and liaison from the County Council was requested.

6. All Party Parliamentary Group on Packaging

The Chair welcomed Mark Pawsey MP to the Waste Partnership. In addition to being the MP for Rugby, Mr Pawsey is Chair of the Government's All Party Parliamentary Group on Packaging.

Mr Pawsey explained his background in the packaging industry and spoke of the work of the Parliamentary Group and current work areas of the Communities and Local Government Select Committee, of which he is also a member.

The Parliamentary Group's role was stated as 'to create a better understanding of UK packaging manufacture; to address issues facing industry from regulation; and to promote the UK as a centre of excellence for packaging manufacture'. Mr Pawsey explained that the Group lobbied Government on issues such as responsible disposal, the inclusion of recycling messages on packaging and the need to encourage behaviour change.

Examples were given of how the packaging industry had responded to lobbying, such as reducing the weight of glass used in bottles. He spoke about the Group's links to campaigns such as 'love food, hate waste'. A key issue was the use of correct packaging to extend the shelf life of food. Currently, there is £6.7 billion of food waste each year.

Mr Pawsey spoke about the implications of over regulation of the packaging industry, the continual improvements in recycling rates across the Country and the recent announcement for a tax on plastic bags.

Questions were invited. There was discussion about controls on imported packaging, the economic and other drivers which had caused packaging companies to relocate abroad, although some were now returning to the UK. A Government incentive to stimulate production of biodegradable bags in the UK was suggested. However, it was noted these were already produced abroad. The rebranding of trade waste companies to become recycling companies was discussed. The difficulties with PRN (Packaging Recovery Note) system were noted and Mr Pawsey recognised the need for further work, especially on the financial transparency of the PRN system. There had been improvements in plastic recycling, but were problems with contamination and more work in this area was needed. The difficulties of processing black plastic products was discussed. Another challenging area for recycling was combined products like crisp packets or tetra packs. This could be an area to discuss with market leaders, to see if alternate packaging could be used, but it was noted that packaging decisions were taken on a commercial basis. Other aspects raised were the close liaison between the Parliamentary Group and the waste minimisation group 'WRAP', endeavours to drive packaging waste up the waste hierarchy and the potential for taxation of certain types of packaging. Mark Pawsey MP was thanked for the presentation.

7. Co-Mingled Collections and Technical, Environmental and Economic Practicability

A report was presented by Sean Lawson, Head of Environmental Services at Rugby Borough Council. This sought to provide guidance to the Partnership and enable individual authorities to consider the implications of changes coming into force from January 2015.

Background was provided on the new duties for councils collecting waste paper, metal, plastic or glass. From January2015, the regulations coming into force expressed a presumption of separate collections for the four streams. However, there were circumstances where it might be permissible to undertake co-mingled collections. Decisions had to be taken by each council applying a necessity and practicability test. The need to ensure compliance with the law and the potential for enforcement through the Environment Agency were noted.

The report included practical guidance on compliance with the Regulations. The first test to be carried out, for each of the recyclable materials, was a 'necessity test' that separate collection was required to ensure that waste underwent recovery operations in accordance with the Regulations. If the authority was undertaking separate collections, no further action would be required. If this wasn't the case, the authority would have to examine the quantity and quality of its recycling, to see if separate collections would facilitate or improve recovery. Dependent on the outcome of this test, a further test might be required to look at the practicality of separate collections, based on technical, environmental and economic grounds. Further detail was provided on each of these areas.

There was discussion about the different processes currently operated by Warwickshire authorities, the benefits of separate collections, implications for those who currently operated a mixed collection scheme, issues of contamination, the quality of resultant recyclable materials and alternate uses for some materials.

Resolved

That the Warwickshire Waste Partnership notes the guidance in this report and that individual authorities consider the best way forward in completing this process prior to 1st January 2015.

8. Waste Composition Analysis

A report was submitted on the waste composition analysis completed in the Spring of 2014. This replicated earlier surveys, to provide comparable data, focussing on the weight and composition of kerbside residual waste, the

organic/green recycling containers and residual waste at the four largest household waste recycling centres. The report and accompanying appendices provided detailed data, tables and charts showing the latest information as compared to the analysis in 2012/13.

The residual kerbside analysis showed the two largest areas were putrescibles (mainly food waste) and miscellaneous combustibles. It showed that 57% of all residual waste was potentially recyclable and a key reason was the introduction of alternate weekly collections in North Warwickshire, meaning that food waste could potentially be recycled. A context was provided on the positive data from this survey. Of the 68 categories measured, exactly half had reduced with a further 12 remaining unchanged.

Within the HWRC's there had been a reduction of 7% overall, but an increase in recyclable material that can be recycled at the kerbside from 26.26% to 30.09%, but waste that can be recycled at the HWRC reduce from 29.41% to 18.67%

An area discussed was kerbside textile collections and those for charitable donations. In some cases, the bags were being taken by people other than the councils' contractors. It was confirmed that there was a significant residual value for textiles. Points were made about the food waste resulting from supermarket 'multi buy' promotions, and inadequate sized wheelie bins, which could result in recycleables being placed in the residual waste bin, or residual waste contaminating a recycling bin's contents.

Resolved

That the Warwickshire Waste Partnership notes the overview of the recent waste composition analysis.

9. Waste Partners Report

North Warwickshire Borough Council

Richard Dobbs, Assistant Director (Streetscape) provided a verbal report. The Authority had now closed all but a few of its recycling 'bring' sites. An update was given on the increased tonnages of green waste being collected, mainly from the inclusion of food waste and the extra demands this was placing on the service. An issue with contamination of recyclables from flat accommodation was reported. The Council was also to tender for replacement of its refuse fleet and for the dry recyclables contract.

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council

Brent Davies, Director - Assets and Street Services spoke to a circulated report. He highlighted changes to the recycling arrangements for flat accommodation within the Borough. Measures to address an increase in contamination of the mixed recyclables collected and the near completion of

the County Council's recycling initiative, to place stickers on wheelie bins were reported. Other aspects were an additional officer to support their waste strategy, a review of residual waste collection rounds and a review of street cleansing.

Rugby Borough Council

Sean Lawson, Head of Environmental Services explained the Borough's plans for a communication campaign to improve recycling. The target was to get more garden and food waste placed in the recycling bin, rather than the residual waste bin. New signage had been placed on all collection vehicles, focussing on food waste. Arrangements for the recycling of bulky collections were also reported.

Warwick District Council

Rob Hoof, Head of Neighbourhood Services spoke to a circulated report. This covered measures to minimise the impact of students leaving the area, through guidance on disposal of unwanted items. Implementation of the County Council's recycling sticker initiative was reported. Further aspects were the production of waste planning guidance for developers, a communications plan and the research being undertaken to understand the requirements under the Waste England and Wales Regulations.

Stratford District Council

Chris Dobson, Waste and Recycling Officer, referred those present to the circulated report. Updates were provided about the new waste and recycling collection fleet, plans for a joint bulky collection service and a similar scheme for collections from communal premises. Further initiatives were new resident packs, an in-house review, focussing on missed bin collections and the Authority's work with others to meet the requirements of the new recycling regulations.

Warwickshire County Council

Kerry Moore, Waste Strategy and Commissioning Manager reported on progress with new County Council tenders. She advised that leaflets would be distributed to users of household waste recycling centres, to seek an increase in recycling rates. Other aspects reported were the waste analysis report, Warwickshire thrift week and the trial scheme for washable nappies.

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

10. Waste Data Overview for Quarter 4, 2013/14

The Partnership received the provisional data for the fourth 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, focussing particularly on the estimated performance, which was very positive. It was noted that whilst performance in neighbouring areas had reduced, in Warwickshire further improvements in recycling had been achieved. Particular issues discussed were the disposal of paint at civic amenity sites and the renewal of tenders, where contractors could bid for some or all aspects of the new contracts.

Resolved

That the Waste Partnership notes the contents of the report.

11. Dates of Future Meetings

It was noted that future meetings of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership were scheduled for 17th September and 17th December 2014 and 18th March 2015.

12. Agenda Item Suggestions

It was confirmed that a report on a policy for the size of wheeled bins would be included on the agenda for the next meeting.

13. Any urgent items

None.

The meeting closed at 15:45

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Chair

Item 4

Warwickshire Waste Partnership

17 September 2014

Government Inquiry into Litter

Recommendations

(1) That the Waste Partnership submits written evidence to the Communities and Local Government Select Committee

1 Background

Litter remains an issue of local public concern, with levels of littering and fly-tipping failing to reduce substantially, despite campaigns and publicity aimed at changing public behaviour, and despite a suite of powers and responsibilities for local councils and other bodies enshrined in legislation. The costs of managing litter and fly-tipping are significant – Keep Britain Tidy puts a £1 billion plus annual price tag on managing litter and its knock-on impacts nationally.

The issue of fly-tipping and litter control has been a topic of discussion and interest to the individual councils and for the partnership as a whole for many years. This Governmental inquiry is an opportunity for our collective and individual authorities to make representations to Government and potentially influence future strategy and policy.

2. Terms of Reference

The Committee invites submissions on how significant a problem littering and fly-tipping is, and whether current government policies are adequate and give local authorities enough autonomy to tackle the problem in local communities.

The select committee has issued a general call for evidence from individuals, organisations and Councils and has produced a short video (4minute) to encourage interested parties to make representations.

The video can be accessed via the internet through the following link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=bORE3HgQ5ds

One of the members of the select committee is Mark Pawsey, Member of Parliament for the Rugby and Bulkington constituency. Mr. Pawsey has expressed an interest in receiving local information from Warwickshire to assist the deliberations of the inquiry.

3. Evidence Sought

The select committee is specifically seeking written submissions from interested parties on the following:

- What problems do litter and fly-tipping create for local communities-is the situation improving or deteriorating?
- How effective are the actions of those responsible for managing waste in the local environment?
- What more should local councils, the Environment Agency, and Government funded bodies such as WRAP do?
- Does the current statute, regulation and guidance set an effective framework to minimise litter and fly-tipping.
- What, if any, further changes are required?
- What roles do and should the private citizen and campaign and action groups have in tackling litter?

The Committee has indicated that it would particularly welcomes any evidence from local authority scrutiny committees along with photographs illustrating problems with litter and fly-tipping and also before and after photographs where areas have been successfully cleaned up. They are also embracing the use of social media by encouraging people to tweet photographs to @commonsclg, using the hashtag #litterpix

The Committee has some guidelines on how to submit evidence which should be followed, such seeking to restrict the submission to a maximum of 3,000 words. If the partnership would wish to contribute any evidence the deadline for doing so is 2.00pm on Thursday, 16 October 2014.

Background Papers

None.

	Name	**Contact Information**
Report Author	Sean Lawson	Sean.lawson@rugby.gov.uk

Item 6

Warwickshire Waste Partnership

17 September 2014

Wheeled Bin Review

Recommendations

(1) That the paper be used by the Waste Partnership, to debate the possible options for reducing residual capacity and recommend the way forward

1.0 Key Issue

1.1 In order to achieve new requirements laid down by the Waste Framework Directive and continue to move waste up the waste hierarchy the Warwickshire Waste Partnership updated the joint municipal waste management strategy for Warwickshire in 2013 and has set itself two key targets for the remaining strategy period:

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

1.2 In order to achieve these targets the partnership will need to work together to reduce the amount of residual waste in Warwickshire and encourage residents to fully utilise the re-use, recycling and composting services provided.

1.3 The EU Commission is proposing a 70% municipal waste target by 2030 and bans on the landfilling of recyclable material by 2025.

2.0 Background

2.1 As part of the process for updating Warwickshire's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy the Partnership agreed some areas of focus to support the implementation of the targets.

2.2 The three areas chosen by the Partnership to be the focus for promoting kerbside waste education in Warwickshire were as follows:

- Promotion of environmental and economic benefits
- More information about services – how, when, what

- Smaller replacement residual waste bins where appropriate

2.3 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 put forward.

2.4 An implementation plan has been developed and has started to be delivered to promote the kerbside recycling/composting services.

2.5 This report on the implications of introducing smaller bins was requested at the Warwickshire Waste Partnership meeting on 11th March, so this area of focus could be considered by each district and borough council.

3.0 Current collection arrangements and capacity

3.1 The current provision for collection arrangements and capacity across Warwickshire is provided in Table 1. All materials are collected fortnightly.

Table 1 Current collection arrangements and capacity

District/ Borough	Collection arrangements (All collected fortnightly)	Households
North Warwickshire (NWBC)	240 litre wheeled bin for residual waste 240 litre wheeled bin for co-mingled recycling 240 litre wheeled bin for biowaste[1]	27,030
Nuneaton & Bedworth (NBBC)	240 litre wheeled bin for residual waste 240 litre wheeled bin for co-mingled recycling 240 litre wheeled bin for biowaste	54,670
Rugby (RBC)	240 litre wheeled bin for residual waste[2] 240 litre wheeled bin for co-mingled recycling 240 litre wheeled bin for biowaste	43,680
Stratford-on-Avon (SDC)	240 litre wheeled bin for residual waste 240 litre wheeled bin for co-mingled recycling 240 litre wheeled bin for biowaste	53,580
Warwick (WDC)	180 litre wheeled bins for residual waste 55 litre box and 55 litre re-usable sack for source separated recycling[3] 240 litre for biowaste	60,570
Warwickshire Total		240, 530

[1] Comingled food and garden waste
[2] Standard replacement is a 180 litre wheeled bin – approximately 500 of these have been issued.
[3] There is no limit on the amount of recycling you can present as long as it is contained and presented properly.

3.2 It is worth noting that a 'traditional' dust bin had a capacity of approximately 90 litres and this was collected weekly. However, time and waste composition have changed. The time of the 'dust bin' was in the days of the open fire where most combustible items would have gone on the fire and the bin would just contain ash. Milk and pop bottles were in returnable bottles and the availability of fruit and veg was only what was in season. The move to oil, gas and electric heating, the demise of the returnable bottle plus the change from glass to plastic for bottles in addition to the availability of almost any food at any time of the year has meant the volume of waste has risen substantially. After a brief use of paper sacks, which proved unreliable in wet weather, the 80 litre sack became the norm as collectors did not have to return to the property with the bin. Many authorities, for many years did not limit the amount of sacks collected.

3.3 The changes to our waste collections (adding recyclables and garden waste collections) in recent years have also increased the overall weekly collection capacity to its current level of 360 litres[4] per household in North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby and Stratford-on-Avon. In Warwick the overall weekly collection capacity is an average of 292.5 litres[5].

3.3 Warwickshire authorities have a policy of not taking residual side-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. Residual waste that is placed outside the bin will not be removed for disposal.

4.0 Tonnages

4.1 The tonnages for Warwickshire in 2012/13 are provided in Table 2:

Table 2 - Residual waste, recycled and compostable material collected by the WCAs in 2012/13

District/ Borough	Residual Waste (tonnes)	Kerbside recyclables (tonnes)	Bring Schemes (tonnes)	Composting (tonnes)
NWBC	16,315	4,085	148	6,288
NBBC	26,847	9,834	252	11,413
RBC	22,164	8,073	271	10,277
SDC	21,557	13,026	2	17,186
WDC	22,397	10,263	90	13,948
Total	109,280	45,281	763	59,112

[4] Based on (Capacity of bins x No of containers) x (Weeks of the year/Fortnightly collections) / Weeks of the year or ((240 litres) x (3))*(52/2))/52))

[5] Based on ((180+240+55+55+55)*(52/2)/52)) – Assuming each HH as 1 bag and 2 boxes

5.0 Performance

5.1 The performance for Warwickshire in 2013/14, for the two key targets in the updated strategy, was as follows:

- Annual kg of residual waste produced per household was 497.14 kg (NI 191)
- Countywide re-use, recycling and composting rate of 53.2% of municipal waste (NI 192)

6.0 Waste Composition Analysis results

6.1 A waste composition analysis carried out in Feb/March 2014 showed that overall 57.9% of collected residual waste could have been recycled at the kerbside – the equivalent of 4.34 kg/hh/wk or 50,746 tonnes per annum across Warwickshire.

6.2 The cost to WCC of disposing of **ALL** of the recyclable material remaining in the residual waste bin (based on the average residual waste disposal cost of £69.50 in 2013/14) was £3,526,847 per annum.

6.3 If **ALL** of the recyclable material was diverted into the current kerbside collections, based on the cost of the recycling credit £41.82 in 2013/14 this would result in the WCAs obtaining recycling credits to the value of £2,127,272. The disposal cost saving to WCC would therefore be £1,399,575 per annum.

6.4 It is not felt realistic to remove **ALL** recyclables from the residual waste stream at the kerbside, so the assumptions work on the basis of removing **50%** from the residual waste. If the Partnership managed to do this the performance for Warwickshire for the two key targets in the updated strategy would be approximately as follows. It should be noted that this performance figure is based on the kerbside recycling and composting only and does not include any changes introduced at the HWRCs.

- Annual kg of residual waste produced per household of 280kg (NI 191)
- Countywide re-use, recycling and composting rate of 64% of municipal waste (NI 192)

6.5 The potentially recyclable waste[6], was largely made up of five material types; food waste, paper, plastic, card/cardboard and textiles.

6.6 Table 3 shows the kg/hh/wk for each material type.

Table 3 Kg/hh/wk of residual waste currently recyclable relative to current collection schemes

Current recyclables[7] in residual waste	NWBC KG/HH/WK	SDC KG/HH/WK	RBC KG/HH/WK	NBBC KG/HH/WK	WDC KG/HH/WK	County Average KG/HH/WK
Recyclable Paper	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.31	0.35	0.33
Recyclable card/cardboard	0.20	0.27	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.22
Recyclable Textiles	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.29	0.37	0.21
Recyclable Plastics	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.22	0.27	0.25
Recyclable Glass	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.13
Recyclable Metals	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11
Recyclable Garden Waste	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Recyclable Food Waste	2.94	3.23	3.05	2.70	3.03	2.97
Recyclable Other Organics [8]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.05
Recyclable WEEE & HHW [9]	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total Recyclable	4.01	4.77	4.19	3.97	4.81	4.34

7.0 Proposal

7.1 The majority of residents across the County have access to a very comprehensive recycling service, which the waste composition survey shows is being underutilised.

7.2 In addition to providing education to residents, it is suggested that a number of options to reduce residual waste capacity are considered to understand if a

[6] The overall recyclability of the residual waste relates to all the items present that could have been accepted into the current kerbside recycling containers specific to each WCA.
[8] Pet bedding
[9] Hazardous Household Waste

service change would be feasible in some or all of the Districts and Boroughs and if this would help achieve the targets in the updated strategy.

8.0 Required Outcomes

8.1 Any service change would need to ensure the following outcomes in order to be considered:

- Reduced residual waste being presented at the kerbside by residents
- Greater quantities of recycling waste being presented at the kerbside by residents, with low impact on contamination
- A rise in recycling rates across the County
- A reduction in treatment costs as less material is being sent for disposal
- Increased participation in recycling schemes across the County

9.0 Proposed Options

9.1 The proposed options are as follows:

A. Purchase and roll out of replacement 180 litre residual waste bins for all households with a residual waste wheeled bin (in one programme) North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby and Stratford and continuation of fortnightly collection – this would bring these Authorities in line with Warwick residents.

B. Phased replacement of 240 litre residual waste bins in North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby and Stratford with 180 litre residual waste bins by the end of the strategy period (2020) and continuation of fortnightly collection.

C. Three weekly collection of the existing 240 litre residual waste bin in North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby, Warwick and Stratford.

D. Fortnightly collection of two residual waste bags (1 per week) in North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby, Warwick and Stratford.

E. Keep the service as it currently stands.

9.2 In all of the above options, allowances may need to be made for larger households or those with a legitimate reason for producing higher quantities of residual waste i.e. nappies/AHPs or larger families. It may also be necessary to allow for the collection of additional waste at Christmas and New Year.

9.3 It may be useful for some of the options suggested to carry out a pilot, if relevant this will be noted in the individual options review.

10.0 Options review

10.1 A brief review of each of the example options is provided on the following pages in tables 4 to 8.

Table 4 Review of Option A

Review of Option A			
Overview	**Collection frequency**	**Cost/Saving implications**	**Impact on tonnage & targets**
Purchase and roll out of replacement 180 litre residual waste bins for all households with a residual waste wheeled bin (in one programme) in North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby and Stratford	Continuation of fortnightly collection for all three waste streams (residual, recycling and composting)	The one off capital cost for the purchase of the smaller residual waste bins would be approximately £3,359,267[10] It should be noted that fundingl is not currently available at any of the Authorities and so funding would need to be investigated before this option is chosen. Payback on capital for the procurement of bins can be made in 1.5 years[11]. Payback should be made to the provider before any savings are shared between the WCA/WDA. Cost of communications Additional costs will also be incurred to collect and dispose of "old" bins. If chosen full costs will be calculated.	Immediate reduced residual waste capacity per fortnight per household of 60 litres Residual waste of 5.34 (kg/hh/wk) or approx. 280 kg per annum - assuming 50% removal of recyclables. Potential increase of 11% on current re-use, recycling and composting rate – assuming 50% removal of recyclables.
Key Issues This scheme is already working effectively in Warwick, although it should be noted that it was rolled out as part of a larger service change (when the WDC moved from weekly sack collections to fortnightly refuse collections, together with introducing food waste collections and expanded their dry recycling service) and so residents would have received a lot of support at this time. The recycling and composting rate increased from 31% to 61% at this time, this has since reduced to 55% in 2013/14. It should be noted that since Warwick have a kerbside collection sort scheme they have the advantage that contamination is readily identifiable at source. The recycling rate in SDC where residents have a 240 litre residual waste bin is 26%, the recycling rate in WDC where residents have a 180 litre residual waste bin is 27% - this means there is no real difference in rates between the Authorities even though WDC has less residual waste capacity. Very likely this option would have a negative reaction from residents and would therefore need good support for residents to assist with the change. Huge logistical exercise and cost of exchanging old for new bins would need to be investigated and carefully implemented. Would not be able to move over to 3 weekly collections of a 180 litre bin as bulk densities would be too high (an average of minus .006 T/M^3 short of space).			

[10] Based on bin cost of £18.95 (latest ESPO price of wheeled bin)
[11] Based on removing 50% of recyclables from the residual waste bin

Review of Option A
Could result in increased use of HWRCs for the disposal of excess kerbside waste. May increase fly tipping Political reticence/resistance from Councillors in WCAs

Table 5 Review of Option B

Review of Option B			
Overview	**Collection frequency**	**Cost/Saving implications**	**Impact on tonnage & targets**
Phased replacement of 240 litre residual waste bins in North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth and Stratford with 180 litre residual by the end of the strategy period 2020 - 6 years	Continuation of fortnightly collection for all three waste streams (residual, recycling and composting)	The annual cost for the smaller bins over the 6 years would be approximately £568,374 broken down across the 4 WCAs as: £85,370 for NWBC £172,666 for NBBC £137,956 for RBC £172,382 for SDC It should be noted that funding is not currently available at any of the Authorities and so funding would need to be investigated before this option is chosen. The average reduction in waste disposal cost per year would be £2,287,777 Cost of communications to ensure that there are no issues with overloading or contamination. Implementation costs	This method will not be wholesale replacement, but will instead be phased the expected time to roll out across the County will be 6 years – the end of the current waste strategy period. Capacity would reduce over the 6 year period as shown in option A. The expected annual impact on the strategy target, assuming removal of 50% of the recyclables would be: Yr 1 – 59% Yr 2 – 60% Yr 3 – 61% Yr 4 – 63% Yr 5 – 64% Yr 6 – 65%
Key Issues This scheme is already working effectively in Warwick, although it should be noted that it was rolled out as part of a larger service change (when the Authority moved from bags to wheeled bins/ fortnightly collection) and so residents would have received a lot of support. It should be noted that since Warwick have a kerbside collection sort scheme they have the advantage that contamination is readily identifiable at source. Very likely this option would have a negative reaction from residents at the point of change and therefore this option would good support for residents to assist at that time. The phased approach minimises the risks associated with a large service change and consequent media communication issues. The roll out of replacement 180 litre bins is already taking place in Rugby (currently 500 have been replaced), but based on the current annual replacement schedule of 200 bins per year it would take a very long time for all bins to be replaced. It should be noted that there have been some issues with			

Review of Option B
overloading of bins and contamination in recycling in areas that are moving over to 180 litre bins. RBC are considering the stance on capacity for new properties and replacement bins. Could result in increased use of HWRCs for the disposal of excess kerbside waste One disadvantage of this approach is that the positive impacts would be seen gradually over time as more and more bins get replaced. Another approach may be to start replacing 240 litre bins with 180 litre bins when residents request new bins, then fully roll out to the remaining properties once an agreed percentage has already gone over to 180 litre bins. May increase fly tipping Political reticence/resistance from Councillors in WCAs

Table 6 Review of Option C

Review of Option C			
Overview	**Collection frequency**	**Cost/Saving implications**	**Impact on tonnage & targets**
Reduced collection frequency for existing 240 litre residual waste bins in North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby, Warwick and Stratford.	A reduction in the collection frequency of the residual waste bin to 3 weekly Fortnightly collection of dry recyclables and biowaste Provides flexibility for the future, does not preclude the introduction of smaller residual bins in future years.	No immediate capital investment needed for the North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby and Stratford The one off capital cost for the purchase of the larger residual waste bins in Warwick would be approximately £928,625[12] It should be noted that funding is not currently available at any of the Authorities and so funding would need to be investigated before this option is chosen. A rough estimate of savings on reduced collections would be £1 million	Weekly capacity reduced from 240 litres every 2 weeks to 240 litres every 3weeks. Residual waste of 5.34 (kg/hh/wk) or approx. 280 kg per annum - assuming 50% removal of recyclables. Potential increase of 27,141 tonnes
Key Issues The recycling rate in SDC where residents have a 240 litre residual waste bin is 26%, the recycling rate in WDC where residents have a 180 litre residual waste bin is 27% - this means there is no real difference in rates between the Authorities even though WDC has less residual waste capacity. Warwick has been included in this option for completeness even though they already have reduced residual capacity when compared with the other WCAs. Very likely this option would have a negative reaction from residents and therefore this option would need good support.			

[12] Based on a recent 240 litre bin price of £19.55

Review of Option C
Design of new rounds would need to be investigated and carefully implemented to minimise disruption to the public. It should also be notes that WCAs may not be able to carry out this major change during current contract periods without renegotiating. Could result in increased use of HWRCs for the disposal of excess kerbside waste. Fear from public of increase in insects and vermin. A report on the health impacts of extended residual collections has been carried out by zero waste Scotland and its summary is provided in Appendix 1. May increase fly tipping It may be useful to carry out a trial of three weekly collections on one round to gain further information. Political reticence/resistance from Councillors in WCAs

Table 7 Review of Option D

Review of Option D			
Overview	**Collection frequency**	**Cost implications**	**Impact on tonnage & targets**
Collection of two residual waste bags in North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby, Warwick and Stratford.	Fortnightly collection of 2 bags of residual waste per household	Ongoing purchase and delivery of council specific bags might be required– to prevent people putting out more than their allowance Cost of communications Implementation costs and increased costs of collections due to changes in the RCVs or the removal of the lifter mechanisms to enable this type of collection method to be carried out in such a way that it limits the H&S impacts – although these cannot be removed.	Reduced residual waste capacity per fortnight per household of 160 litres (Reduced from 240 litres)
Key Issues This option has been considered for completeness, but due to the expected problems and issues this is not really considered a viable option. Areas that have this scheme in place, already had black bag schemes, rather than wheeled bins. There are no examples of Authorities moving from wheeled bins to black bags. The HSE[13] recommends that wherever possible, refuse collection should be carried out using wheelie bins of appropriate sizes rather than bags or small dustbins. More litter on highways due to split bags and wildlife. The lengths of the rounds may increase due to the use of bags rather than wheeled bins. It should			

[13] Manual handling in refuse collection - http://www.hse.gov.uk/research/hsl_pdf/2002/hsl02-21.pdf

Review of Option D
also be noted that WCAs may not be able to carry out this major change during current contract periods without renegotiating. Very likely this option would have a negative reaction from residents and therefore this option would need a very large amount of support to implement. Could result in increased use of HWRCs for the disposal of excess kerbside waste. Households may put out more bags for collection than allowed. Fear from public of increase in insects and vermin. May increase fly tipping Political reticence/resistance from Councillors in WCAs

Table 8 Review of Option E

Review of Option E			
Overview	**Collection frequency**	**Cost implications**	**Impact on tonnage & targets**
Keep the service as it currently stands.	Fortnightly collection of residual waste, dry recycling and biowaste	Costs remain the same	Tonnage remains the same
Key issues It may be difficult to meet 2020 re-use, recycling and composting target in updated strategy with education alone.			

11.0 Fly tipping

11.1 There are always concerns when changes are made to the waste services that the change will result in increased fly tipping. Increases in fly tipping can occur when restrictions to waste are initially introduced, but this often settles down shortly afterwards. The impact on fly tipping would therefore need to be carefully monitored throughout the process. A budget to deal with any increases in fly tipping may be necessary.

12.0 Comparisons with other authorities

12.1 The options presented in this report are based on schemes already in operation across the UK. An overview of the three different types of schemes (bags, smaller bins and reduced collections) that have been implemented already and the impact this has had are provided in table 9 for information.

12.2 It should be noted that two of these examples are from Scotland and Wales. The reason for this is there are more detailed examples of Authorities that have already implemented reduced residual capacity in these areas, since they have more challenging national targets to meet. All of the examples have a weekly food waste collection, so this should be taken into consideration

when looking at the impact. The reason for choosing these examples is that they have the most detailed data on tonnages, recycling rates etc. at this time. A longer list of the Authorities that have or are considering making a change is included in Appendix 2 and can be monitored if necessary to gain an overview of how these schemes work elsewhere.

12.3 It is important to remember there are significant differences in services, performance, participation and demographics across Authorities and so the impact of a scheme can vary from place to place. Specific and detailed work on the impact of any proposed scheme in Warwickshire would need to be supported and carried out by members of the Partnership before any changes are investigated and then implemented.

Table 9 Implemented Scheme and impact

Authority	Implemented Scheme	Impact
Monmouthshire County Council	Collection of two residual bags per fortnight (about 120 litres) Weekly collection for dry kerbside recycling in bag Weekly food waste collection in kitchen caddy (free liners) Nappy/AHP collection on request Chargeable service for garden waste	Implemented July 2013 Residual tonnage decrease of 15% Re-use and recycling tonnage increase of 30% Composting tonnage decrease of 15% Increase in re-use, recycling and composting rate from 56% in 12/13 to 62.9% in 13-14. Reduced overall treatment cost
Bristol	Collection of 180 litre bin per fortnight Weekly collection for dry kerbside in box/bag Weekly collection of food waste bin and caddy Chargeable service for garden waste.	Phased implementation approved in June 2009 when residents 240 litre bins were replaced with 180 litre versions when they request a new bin, or on any new developments. A complete replacement of bins between Jan 2012 – June 2012 took place when a new contractor took over. Saved £2.5 million a year compared to previous waste contract. The recycling and composting rate in Bristol when from 39% in April-June 2011 to 50% in April-June 2012.
Falkirk	Collections of 240 litre residual waste bin once every three weeks Fortnightly collection for dry kerbside recycling in bin/box Weekly collection of food waste in caddy	Implemented May 2014 Weekly collection capacity of 393 litres Estimated to save £258,826 in 2014/15 and £385,542 the following year. Estimated saving of £1.4 million

Authority	Implemented Scheme	Impact
	Fortnightly collection of garden waste (on request from Dec-Feb)	a year in landfill tax costs. Estimated that the change to 3 weekly will result in a recycling rate of 60.8%. If the initial performance was mirrored throughout the district the results on performance would be as follows: • Residual waste per household per week reduces from 7.62 kg to 5.59 kg • Food waste increased from 0.62 kg to 0.92 kg

Background Papers

None.

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Appendix 1 – Summary of report into health impacts of extended residual waste collections

The laboratory analysis findings demonstrate that certain characteristics of non-recyclable waste are affected by collection frequency. Although householders, collectors and staff at tipping facilities could theoretically be affected by these factors, the conclusion is that the lower exposure of householders and the availability of simple precautions mean the risk for them is little changed from that experienced with existing weekly and fortnightly collections. The repetitive nature of the occupational exposure to waste collectors and staff at tipping facilities suggests that the risk could be more significant for operatives albeit if properly controlled and a precautionary approach adopted, these issues are unlikely.

The priority for local authorities planning extended frequency collections should be to try to prevent exposure at source by reducing concentrations of microorganisms and gases. Examples discussed in this report include:

- ☐ Capturing biodegradable waste (e.g. absorbent hygiene products (including nappies) and food waste) through separate, frequent collections.
- ☐ Promoting good practice measures for storage of waste. Encourage residents to bag waste, rather than placing it loose in bin.

If exposure can't be prevented, local authorities should put suitable measures in place to control it adequately; ensuring that control measures are used and regularly updated. Examples discussed in this report include:

- ☐ Undertake occupational and environmental monitoring and if necessary identify further controls at tipping facilities to reduce emissions, e.g. improved ventilation and odour control.
- ☐ Promote good hygiene practices and provide health and safety training to staff. Ensure that adequate welfare facilities are provided (e.g. hand wash facilities on the vehicle) and that personal protective equipment is provided and used.
- ☐ Implement health screening and monitoring to identify staff with respiratory illness or sensitiveness.
- ☐ Develop and implement working practices to control exposure e.g. collectors should stay in the vehicle cab or in a designated area away from the vehicle when non-recyclable waste is tipped.
- ☐ Develop policies for missed collections to limit collection delays, particularly when the service is bedding in and residents may have difficulty remembering their collection schedule.
- ☐ Advise contractors of extended frequency collections to allow risk assessments to be updated.

Appendix 2 – Other authorities reduced residual schemes

Authority	Scheme Overview / Plan
Newport	180 litre wheeled bins for residual waste have been rolled out. Residents have weekly food waste collection with free liners, fortnightly or weekly dry recycling depending on material in boxes. Some 55,000 bins were swapped by the council with 11,000 in the first phase with a further four phases– the cost was estimated at £850,000. It is hoped that the £850,000 cost can be recovered in the first six months from savings achieved through increased recycling and reduced landfill. The introduction of smaller 180 litre bins has been a part in the reduction of residual waste and increase in recycling in the city. 15 per cent increase in plastic recycling since the new bins were introduced.
Merthyr Tydfil	240-litre wheelie bins will be replaced with 140-litre bins and collected fortnightly, to reduce disposal costs. Weekly collection of dry recyclables in a box, weekly collection of food waste Seasonal garden waste collections become fortnightly, rather than weekly, in an effort to reduce costs by £204,000 per year. Welsh Government recycling targets have been outlined as 58% by 2015/16, 64% by 2019/20 and 70% by 2024/25.
Torfaen Borough Council	Asked residents for their views on three proposed options for the future of waste collections in the borough in June 2014. The options residents were asked to consider were: • Maintain a fortnightly collection but with a smaller, 140 litre wheelie bin • A fortnightly collection of two refuse bags per household • A monthly collection using the existing 240 litre black wheelie bin These options were chosen from a full options review for schemes that would ensure the Authority met the welsh targets. A total of 1093 people stated a preference for a fortnightly collection with a smaller bin, 98 for fortnightly collections with refuse bags, and 186 for a monthly collection with the existing black bin. If the smaller bin system is implemented, the old 240 litre bins will be recycled, and replaced with a free 140 litre bin. During the first year there will be an additional cost of £754,000 to cover the roll out of the new smaller bins and promotional costs of £38,000 to roll out the new system. It is estimated that a recycling rate of 67.5% would be achieved with this option.

Authority	Scheme Overview / Plan
Gwynedd	Gwynedd council in North West Wales is to switch to collecting residual waste from households every three weeks, under plans approved by its cabinet at a meeting yesterday (April 29). Residents will also have weekly recycling and food waste collections while garden waste will be collected fortnightly. Gwynedd's recycling rate for 2012/13 stood at 51.2% Service change could lead to savings of around £350,000 per year for the local authority in reduced service costs.
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	Recommending a move to a three-weekly residual waste collection service and switch to a weekly kerbside-sort recycling service to increase recycling rates and achieve compliance with the Waste Regulations.
Aberdeen City Council	Residual waste bins will reduce in size, dropping from a 240-litre wheelie bin to a 180-litre bin in conjunction with adoption of comingled dry recycling collection. Under the proposed new service, a 240-litre wheeled bin for fully-commingled kerbside recycling – including glass – would replace the existing 70-litre bag and box for separated glass system. It is hoped that these changed will allow the Authority to meet a 60% recycling target by 2010. The new service would likely be rolled out in 2015/16.
Perth and Kinross	Roll out of smaller 180 litre residual waste bins (from 240 litre bins), with retained fortnightly service – an option that is expected to cost £1 million in its first year due to the purchase of new containers – but which is anticipated to save £0.6 million in its second year due to the projected increase in recycling. An initial 12-month trial of the new collection arrangement will be rolled out to 5,000 households in three wards which is due to commence in February 2015.
Bury Council	Service change to three weekly collection of residual waste bins, three weekly collection of dry recycling bins and fortnightly collection of food and garden waste. Implementation from Oct 2014 Recycled around 47% of its household waste in 2013/14, hopes these changes to the collection service could push its recycling rate up to 60% by March 2016. Every 1% improvement in its recycling rate will save it up to £130,000 in treatment and disposal costs.

Item 7

Warwickshire Waste Partnership

17th September 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 Verbal update to be provided at the meeting.

4.0 Rugby Borough Council

4.1 A communication campaign entitled 'Recycle right for Rugby' has commenced in a bid to remind and inform residents of 'what goes where' in relation to the 3 bin recycling and refuse service.

4.2 A new service information leaflet has been delivered to all households in the Borough and a supply of leaflets will be delivered to letting agents in the town in order that they are passed onto new residents. A polish version of the leaflet will be delivered to appropriate locations in the Town. A poster giving similar information has been produced for communal bins stores and these will be displayed on site.

4.3 In addition to the leaflet delivery; several road-shows will be carried out during September / October in areas where it has been shown there are higher levels of contamination in the blue lid bins

4.4 To correspond with these actions the County Council is funding a 'door-stepping' initiative to take place in the Autumn. Prior to the initiative participation levels will be monitored and then again post initiative. Levels of contamination will also be reviewed. Officers from RBC have been heavily involved this initiative in identifying specific areas where it is recognised participation levels are low and contamination levels high.

5.0 Warwick District Council

5.1 Student Leaving

Contract Services worked in partnership both internally with the Media and Health and Community Protection teams and externally with Warwick University, SITA and Action 21 to both offer the District's student population every opportunity to recycle and minimise any disruption to other residents when they leave at the end of term. We produced a "Leaving Pack" (shown below) which was posted to approximately 500 student properties, highlighting additional collections of textiles and "bric a brac" these collections reflected the busiest period for tenancies to finish. A press release was produced and picked up by both local papers and national periodicals. This produced interest from other local authorities in the country asking for advice and information on our approach. To coincide with this Warwick Students Union ran a campaign called "Leave Leam Tidy" which also informs students how to get rid of waste appropriately

5.2 SITA Textile Partnership with Guide Dogs

SITA, our refuse and recycling contractor is continuing to develop it's partnership with Guide Dogs to promote the collection of textiles at the kerbside. For a donated proportion of the revenue gained through any increase in textile tonnage going to the charity, Guide Dogs lend their strong brand image and local connection to the campaign.

6.0 Stratford District Council

6.1 Work is currently taking place following the extension of the contract with 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 consider route optimisation.

6.2 The results of a Customer Satisfaction Survey carried out in April have been compiled and for the waste and recycling service the headline results are:

- Best aspect of the service – ease of moving wheeled bins
- Worst aspect of the service - mess left behind after collection
- Most important aspect of the service – fortnightly wheeled bin collection service

6.3 A bulky waste collection service review 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 New resident packs are being distributed in kitchen caddies delivered to new residents alongside wheeled bins. The pack includes a guide to the three bin system and the new junk mail leaflet.

6.6 Work is currently taking place to produce the TEEP assessment in response to the recycling separate collection legislation.

6.7 The kerbside collection of textiles, small items of WEEE and batteries continue to prove popular

7.0 Warwickshire County Council

7.1 Work is taking place on the following tenders:

i. Door canvassing project – A tender has been awarded and the project will commence in mid Sept 2014

ii. Re-use shops and HWRCs – Tenders have been submitted for the operation of all 6 HWRC re-use shops and 2 HWRCs (Stockton and Wellesbourne including their re-use shops). The evaluation of the tenders will take place over the next few weeks.

iii. 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.

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 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. 45 parents across Warwickshire 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 is a finalist in the Association for Public Service Excellent (APSE) Service Awards 2014 in the public/public partnership working category. In addition WCC Waste Management Team is shortlisted in the Best Service Team – Waste Management and Recycling Category.

7.8 The extended commercial waste services at the HWRCs went live on 1st September at the following recycling centres: Burton Farm, Cherry Orchard, Princes Drive, Hunters Lane and Shipston. The other 3 WCC run HWRCs (Lower House Farm, Wellesbourne and Stockton) are all due to go live on 5th November. Further info is available at: www.warwickshire.gov.uk/commercialwaste

Background Papers

1. None

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Item 8

Warwickshire Waste Partnership

17 September 2014

Waste Strategic Review

Recommendations

(1) That Members endorse the proposed work areas (listed in section 3 of this report) and ask the Sub Regional Strategic Officers Group to take the work forward.

1.0 Background

1.1 A strategic waste meeting was held on Friday 3 July to discuss opportunities for enhancing performance, customer satisfaction, income and joint working.

1.2 The following officers attended from each Authority:

Warwickshire County Council
Monica Fogarty - Strategic Director, Communities
Mark Ryder - Head of Service, Economic Growth (Chair)
Glenn Fleet - Group Manager, Waste Management

Warwick District Council
Chris Elliott - Chief Executive
Robert Hoof - Head of Service, Neighbourhood Services

Stratford-upon-Avon District Council
David Buckland - Assistant Chief Executive
Tony Perks - Head of Technical Services

North Warwickshire Borough Council
Jerry Hutchinson - Chief Executive
Richard Dobbs - Assistant Director, Streetscape

Both Rugby Borough and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council's were unable to attend, so their comments have been included within the report

2.0 Areas for discussion at the meeting

2.1 Following the development of a draft scoping document to look at Partnership working across Warwickshire's waste services, the following areas were the basis of discussion at the meeting:

A. Investigation of best practice within existing waste partnerships across the UK and other similar types of arrangements, such as joint waste committees or shared waste services. These arrangements may include wider waste related services such as street cleansing. Initial inquiries show that the Kent Waste Partnership (KWP), a partnership of 13 councils is on track to deliver cost savings of £100m during a 10-year period ending in 2021. Somerset Waste Partnership has achieved “initial and continued savings of £1.5m a year since 2007”.

B. Review of opportunities to achieve efficiencies, improve customer satisfaction and service provision through partnership working on tenders and service delivery. Initial work could include collating current practices and services, reviewing lessons learned by other partnerships. For example each authority manages its own communications with residents about waste collection, recycling, reuse etc. Tailored communications per authority are essential, but there may be opportunities for both cashable and non-cashable savings to be made via reduced design costs through use of templates, advertising design and purchase, joint runs of generic items such as posters.

C. Consideration of possible income generation opportunities through services like trade waste provision and sale of recyclables.

D. Investigation of opportunities for developing joint infrastructure, that could reduce overall costs examples could include transfer stations and shared depots.

E. Review into optimising savings between collection and disposal – looking at the whole cost not just unit costs.

F. Research into behaviour change best practice across the UK and whether this could be implemented across Warwickshire, review of possible financial benefits across Warwickshire. For example initial savings may be available in communications, however communications support behaviour change and will be vital if the Partnership is to achieve its 65% re-use, recycling and composting target in 2020.

G. Assessment of how to maximise performance across Warwickshire. The largest part of the savings and associated opportunities identified, already relate to achieving an overall 65% re-use, recycling and composting rate in Warwickshire. If the authorities managed to remove all recyclable material from the residual waste bin, then savings of £4.2m could be achieved across Warwickshire.

H. Harmonisation of policy through removal of policies that encourage additional waste arising’s.

I. The review could also consider whether working with neighbouring authorities would be beneficial.

3.0 Proposed work areas from meeting

3.1 At the end of the meeting it was agreed to put before the Waste Partnership the following investigative areas to be conducted by the Sub Regional Strategic Officers Group:

1. Research 'dirty MRF' technology[1] and investigate what the economics of salvaging recyclables from the residual bins would look like.

2. Carry out public consultation and fact finding to discover what is stopping people from recycling.

3. Run a pilot involving one collection round, a MRF provider and some form of community group or champion to see what could be achieved on a profit share basis.

4. Look at the possibility of a standard collection truck specification and a common maintenance contract or Local Authority Company.

5. Investigate the possibilities of providing transfer stations and estate rationalisation.

6. Consider how the recycling offer from flats can be improved.

7. Carry out a detailed comparison of the collection contracts to see what could be learned from each Authority such as why the WDC contract appears significantly cheaper than the other WCAs.

4.0 Comments from Authorities unable to attend the meeting

4.1 Since NBBC and RBC were unable to attend the meeting, their views were sought afterwards.

NBBC

- The Authority supports exploring all of the areas proposed although several have been looked at in detail in the past e.g. vehicle specifications, shared depots.

  In relation to collection contracts; decisions relating to costs and approach to collections are of each District/Borough to make with them taking account of a raft of value for money issues – not just price. For example the geography of each area will have a significant impact on the approach each District/Borough feels to be best suited to its circumstances as will the ability to adapt to changing circumstances/ situations.

[1] A 'dirty MRF' (Materials Recycling Facility) separates mixed solid waste into designated recyclable materials through a combination of manual and mechanical sorting.

While a comparison of overall costs might be something NBBC would be willing to participate in, detailed costing is something that both the private contractors and/or direct service organisations would not want to share with each other.

RBC

- Many of the topics have previously been investigated and considered when we travelled down the "Total Place" sub-regional working several years ago, but there may be merit in exploring some of these again.

  The use of the Warwickshire Waste Partnership has always been the appropriate forum for this form of strategic discussion with elected members. However, officers cannot be able to engage in discussion regarding a single waste authority for Warwickshire, unless or until that debate and discussion has been held with our elected members. It was over this issue alone that caused Rugby to step backwards from our active engagement in other strategic aspects of the waste management agenda.

  One other topic that we feel the WWP should research (linked to the obstacles to recycling) is whether the introduction of smaller capacity residual waste containers is counter-productive to achieving high quality recycling.

Background Papers

1. None.

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Warwickshire Waste Partnership

17 September 2014

Waste Management Statistics for 2013/14

Recommendations

(1) That members note the overall increase in waste during the 2013/14 year, and the individual tonnage changes in the various types of waste.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report for the 2013/14 year shows: the total tonnes of waste and recycling for the Warwickshire Waste Partnership as a whole, the waste & recycling produced by each partner authority and the position in relation to other shire waste disposal authorities nationally.

1.2 **Appendix A** shows the overall figures for Warwickshire.
Appendix B shows the waste & recycling for each partner authority and the household waste and recycling centres (HWRCs).
Appendix C provides further information on the quantities by type of municipal waste handled and treatment destinations.
Appendix D compares our partnership/county area with 25 other shire counties.

2.0 Main Points for 2013/14

2.1 Overall figures for Warwickshire Waste Partnership. With regard to **Appendix A -** some of the main points are:-

Household Waste

(a) ***Table 1*** - The overall household recycling and composting rate has increased from 52.3% (2012/13) to 53.2% (2013/14). This is largely due to an increase in recycling and reuse tonnage at the HWRC's which rose by 4,197 tonnes, which is mainly due to better sorting at the sites. Residual tonnage was also down at the HWRC sites by 1,575 tonnes.

(b) Total household waste tonnages increased by 4,376 tonnes from 2012/13 to 2013/14.

(c) ***Figure 1*** - The amount of household waste sent to landfill decreased by 16,557 tonnes (21%). The amount of waste sent for energy recovery increased by 42%.

(d) Total household waste (including recyclables) shown in ***Table 1***, by head of population, increased from 461kg in 2012/13 to 468kg in 2013/14. The residual (non-recyclable) proportion of this waste decreased by 0.8kg per head to 218.7kg per head

Municipal Waste

(e) ***Table 2*** - Total municipal waste increased by 897 tonnes. The residual proportion decreased from 235.3kg per head to 229.5kg per head

(f) ***Figure 3*** shows a slight increase in recycling, composting, energy from waste and a large reduction in landfill

(g) The total municipal waste per head increased by 1kg from 494kg per head to 495kg per head as show in ***Figure 4***

2.2 Household Waste Performance Statistics by Partner Authority.
As regards **Appendix B** some of the main points are:-

a) ***Table 3*** shows that; recycling rates increased in two authorities, (North Warwickshire and Warwick), and reduced slightly in the other three authorities, (Nuneaton and Bedworth, Stratford and Rugby).

b) The total amount of residual household waste decreased in North Warwickshire where there was fall of 1,702 tonnes. There was an increase in all the remaining authorities ***Table 3***

c) Warwick has the lowest residual household waste per head, 162kg's, compared to North Warwickshire which has the highest with 262kgs per head (however North Warwickshire fell from 290kg per head to 262kg per head) as shown in ***Figure 5***

d) ***Figure 6*** highlights that when it comes to total household waste, North Warwickshire have seen the only decrease this year – a fall of 2kgs per head from 437kgs per head of population to 435kg per head

e) ***Figure 7*** illustrates the split between recycling, composting and residual waste tonnes per head of population for each authority.

f) ***Tables 3 & 4*** show overall waste at HWRC's of 57,159 tonnes, up 2,237 tonnes from 2012-13

g) Residual tonnage at HWRCs reduced by 1,575 tonnes to 21,633 tonnes

h) Recycling, Composting and Reuse at HWRCs rose by 4,181 tonnes to 35,526 tonnes

i) ***Table 5*** and ***Figure 8*** illustrate the performance of each site, the best performing site was Hunter's Lane at 72.8% recycling rate and the worst performing site was Judkins at 42.5%.

2.3 **Municipal Waste,** With respect to **Appendix C**, the main points are:-

(a) Municipal waste increased by nearly 0.3% from 2012/13 to 2013/14.

(b) There was a large increase (nearly 42%) in tonnages sent to energy from waste from 39,433 tonnes in 2012/13 to 55,857 tonnes in 2013/14

(a) Total waste landfilled decreased by almost 27%

(d) Biodegradable municipal waste landfilled fell 30% to 35,682 tonnes

2.4 **Waste Statistics, comparison with other shire authority areas – please see Appendix D** the main points are:

(a) Warwickshire is now in the top quartile for six of the eight indicator areas (previously only top in two areas).

(b) Warwickshire remains in the top quartile for the percentage of waste reused, recycled and composted (NI 192) and is in 5th position of the 26 authorities.

(c) For recycling (BV 82a) Warwickshire remains in the third quartile (and remains in position 15 out of the 26 shire authorities).

(d) Warwickshire is now in the top quartile for both household waste to landfill (BV 82d), municipal waste to landfill (NI 193) and household waste sent to energy from waste (BV 82d) whereas it was previously in the second quartile for all three indicator areas.

(e) For residual waste collected per head (NI 191) Warwickshire has continued to rise up the quartiles and is now in the top quartile (previously gone up from third quartile in 2011/12 to second quartile), and

(f) For total waste collected per head (BV 84a), Warwickshire has moved up from the bottom quartile to the third quartile (now 19th out of 26).

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Appendix A

Warwickshire Waste Partnership
September 2014

Waste Statistics 2013-14

Table 1 – Household Waste Summary Figures

	Household Waste (tonnes)	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Household Waste	**Recycling (BVPI 82a)**	61,338	**24.3**	66,140	**26.2**	68,542	**26.7**
	Composting (BVPI 82b)	61,583	**24.4**	66,166	**26.2**	67,945	**26.5**
	Total Re-use, Recycling, Composting (NI 192)	123,097	**48.6**	132,306	**52.3**	136,946	**53.2**
	Energy Recovery (BVPI 82c)	38,628	**15.3**	39,433	**15.6**	55,857	**21.8**
	Landfill (BVPI 82d)	91,216	**36.1**	80,547	**31.9**	63,990	**25.0**
	Total Household Waste	252,878		252,286		256,662	
	Population	546,600		546,600		547,974	
	Total hh waste per head (kg) (**Overall hh waste) (BVPI 84a)**	471.79		461.20		468.38	
	Residual hh waste per head (kg) **(Total hh waste minus recyclables)**	242.25		219.50		218.71	

Figure 1 – Household waste broken down by treatment method

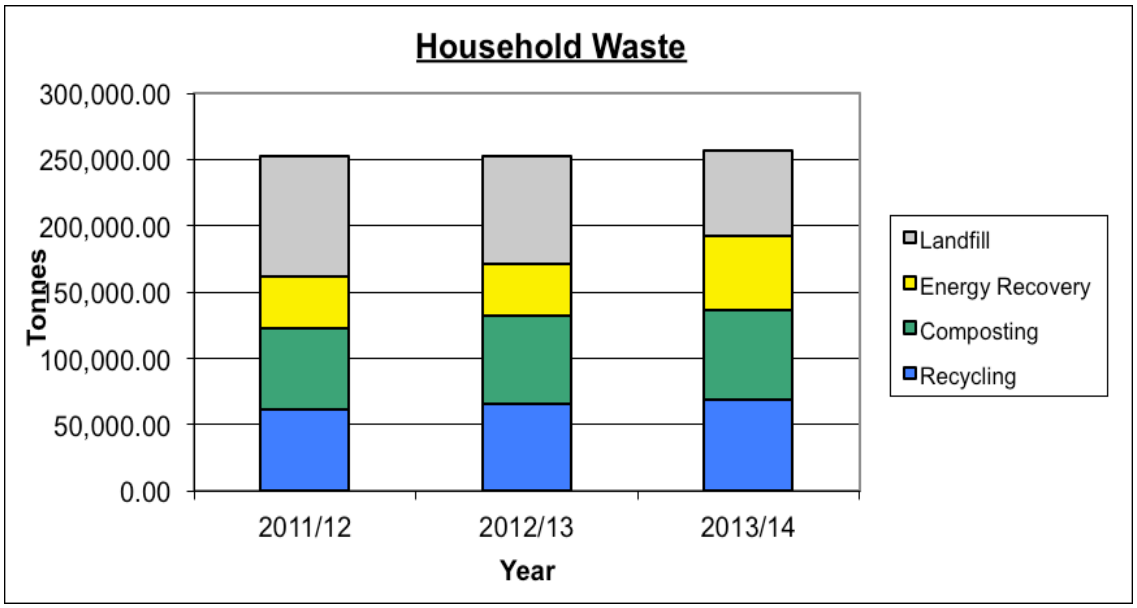


Figure 2 – Household waste per head

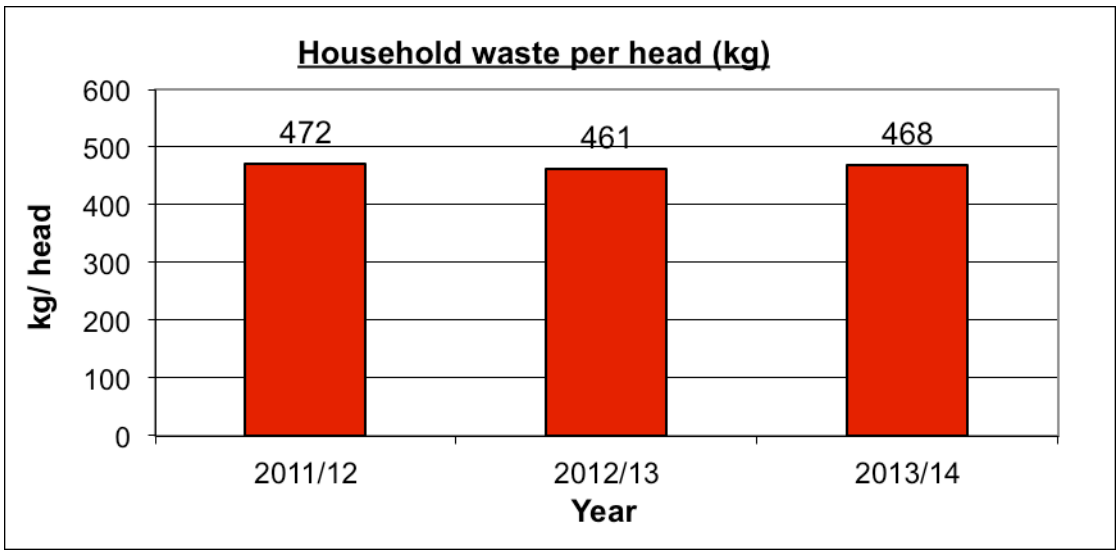


Table 2 – Municipal Waste Summary Figures

Municipal Waste	Municipal Waste	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
	Total Re-use, Recycling, Composting	126,807	**46.5**	141,565	**52.4**	147,285	**54.5**
	Energy Recovery	43,979	**16.1**	41,194	**15.2**	56,977	**21.0**
	Landfill (NI193)	101,896	**37.4**	87,412	**32.4**	66,806	**24.5**
	Total Municipal Waste	272,682		270,171		271,068	
	Population	536,000		546,600		547,974	
	Total waste per head (kg) **(Overall Municipal Waste)**	508.74		494.00		494.67	
	Residual waste per head (kg) **(Overall Municipal Waste minus Recyclables)**	272.15		235.28		229.54	

Figure 3 – Municipal waste by treatment method

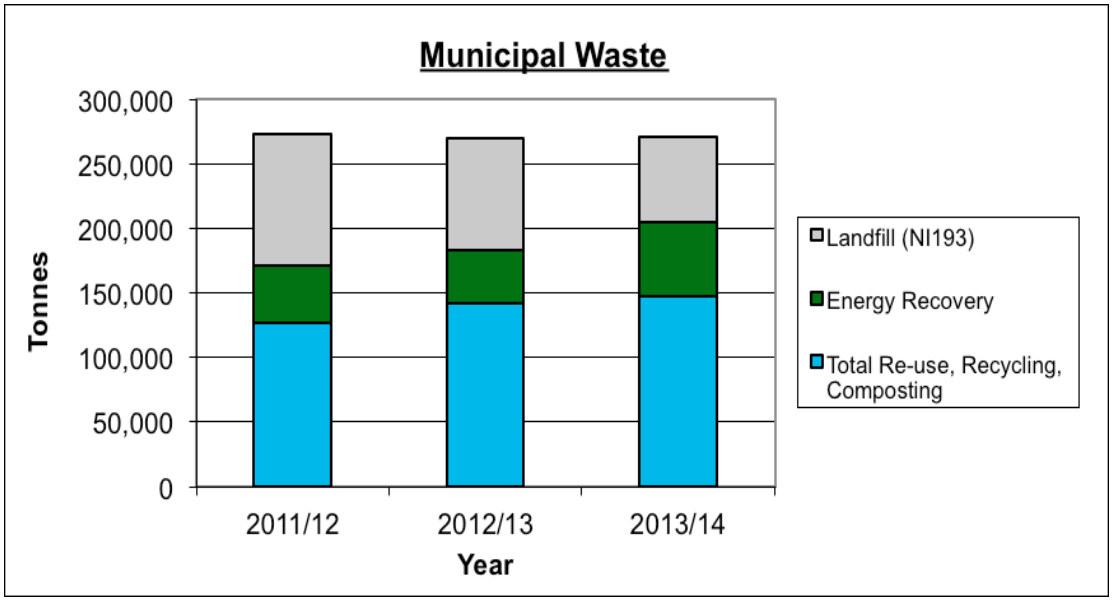
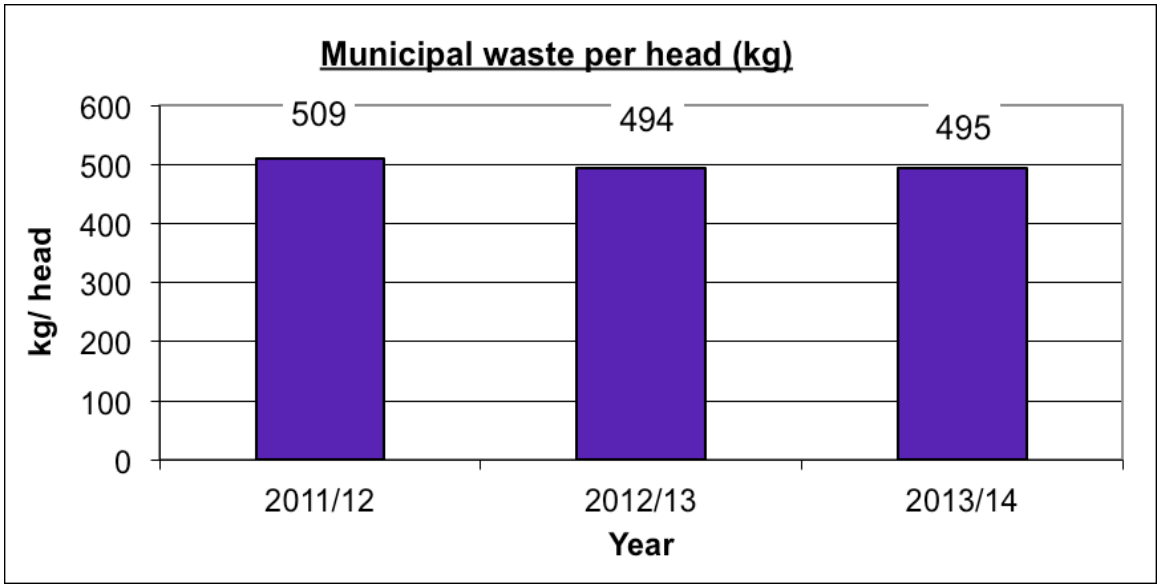


Figure 4 – Municipal waste per head



Warwickshire Waste Partnership
September 2014
Waste Statistics 2013-14

Table 3 – Authority Performance - Household Waste

	North Warwickshire		Nuneaton and Bedworth		Rugby		Stratford		Warwick		Warwickshire (HWRC)		Warwickshire Total	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Population	62,100	62,200	125,400	125,805	100,500	100,751	120,800	120,578	137,700	138,640			546,600	547,974
Recycling Rate	3,789 14%	4,448 17%	10,624 23%	10,587 22%	10,271 25%	9,137 22%	14,306 27%	13,909 26%	12,674 26%	13,138 27%	23,658 43%	27,855 49%	66,140 26%	68,698 27%
Composting Rate	5,384 20%	6,288 23%	10,225 22%	11,413 23%	10,609 26%	10,277 25%	17,301 33%	17,186 33%	14,711 31%	13,948 28%	7,687 14%	7,671 13%	66,166 26%	67,945 26%
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	9,173 34%	10,737 40%	20,762 45%	21,982 45%	20,885 51%	19,419 47%	31,609 60%	31,096 59%	27,148 57%	27,080 55%	31,345 57%	35,526 62%	132,551 52%	137,103 53%
Residual	18,017 290kg/ head	16,315 262kg/ head	25,550 203kg/ head	26,847 213kg/ head	20,556 204kg/ head	22,164 219kg/ head	20,826 172kg/ head	21,557 178kg/ head	20,883 152kg/ head	22,397 162kg/ head	23,208 43%	21,633 38%	119,980 48%	119,716 47%
Total	27,190 437kg/ head	27,052 435kg/ head	46,312 369kg/ head	48,829 388kg/ head	41,441 412kg/ head	41,584 412kg/ head	52,434 434kg/ head	52,654 436kg/ head	48,031 348kg/ head	49,477 356kg/ head	55,122	57,159	252,531	256,819

Figure 5 – Residual household waste per head of population

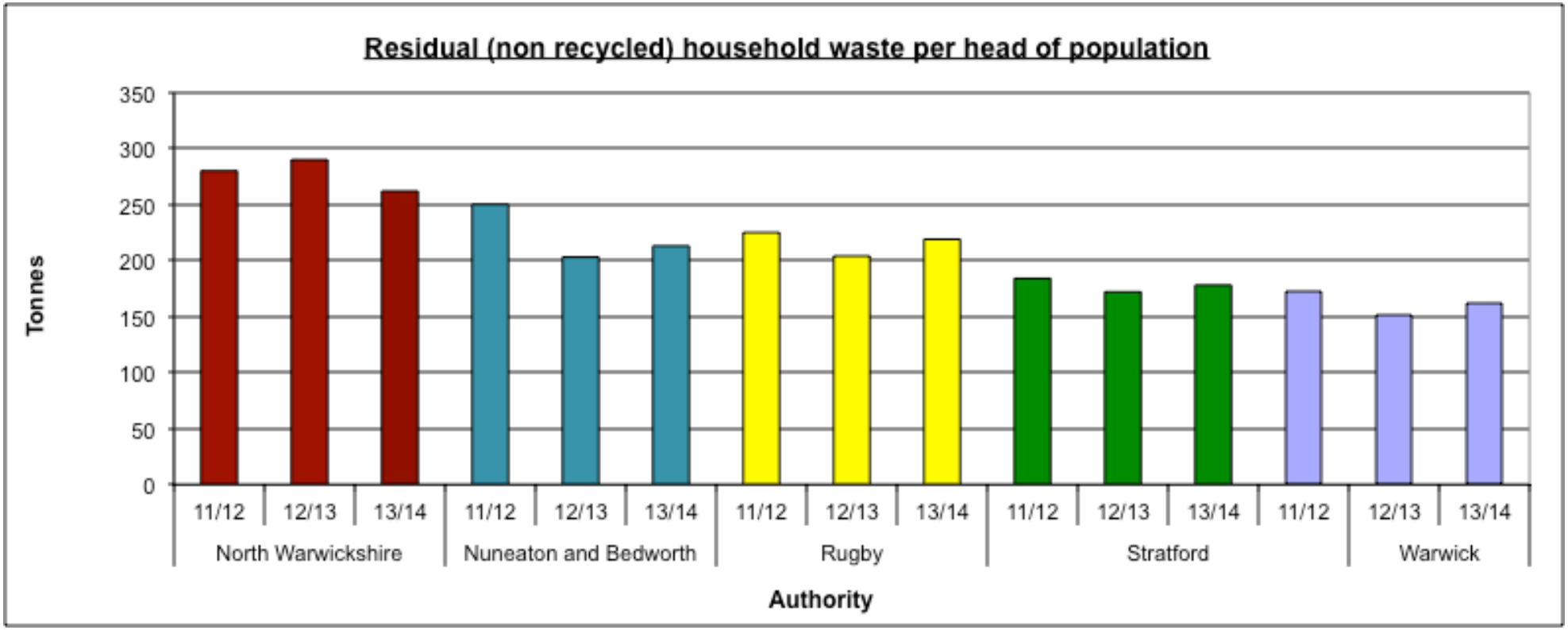


Figure 6 - Total household waste per head of population

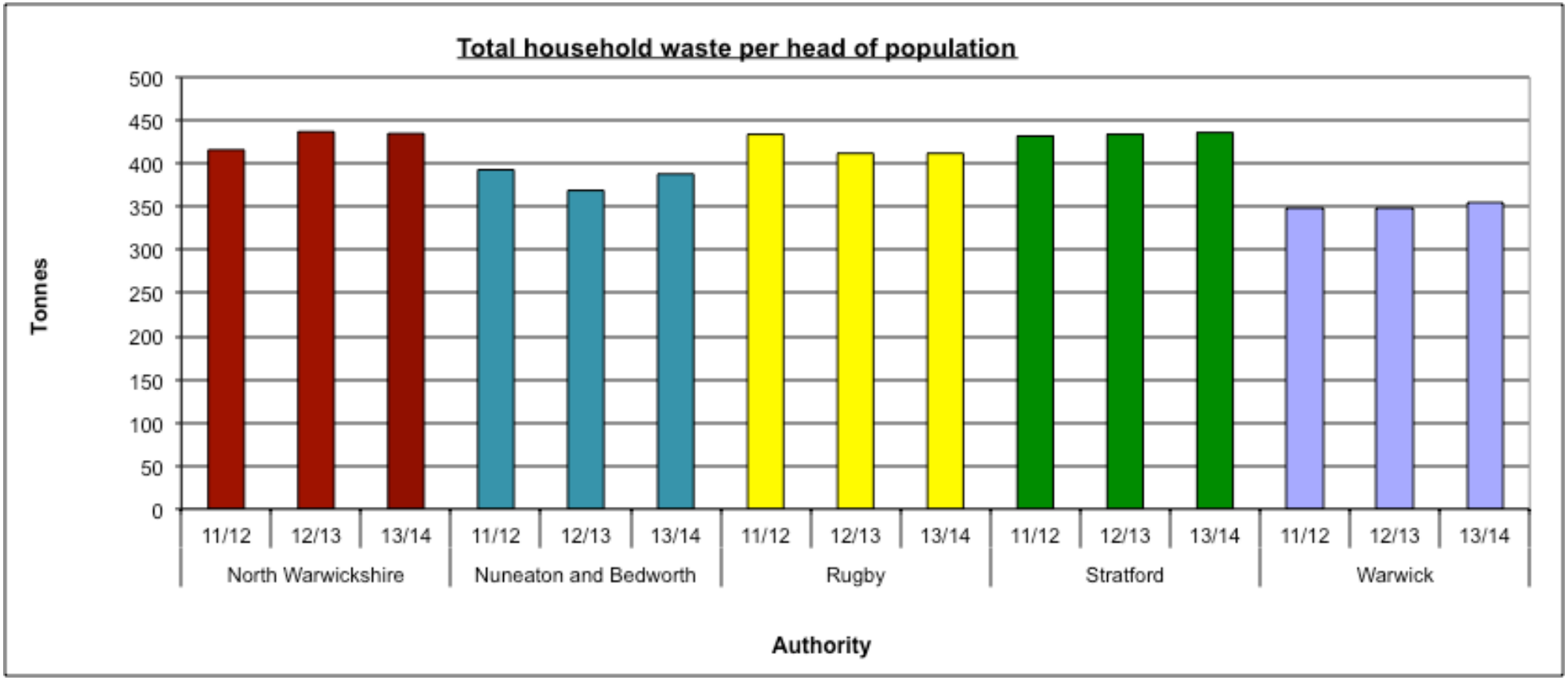


Figure 7 – Split between recycling, composting and residual waste by head of population in each authority

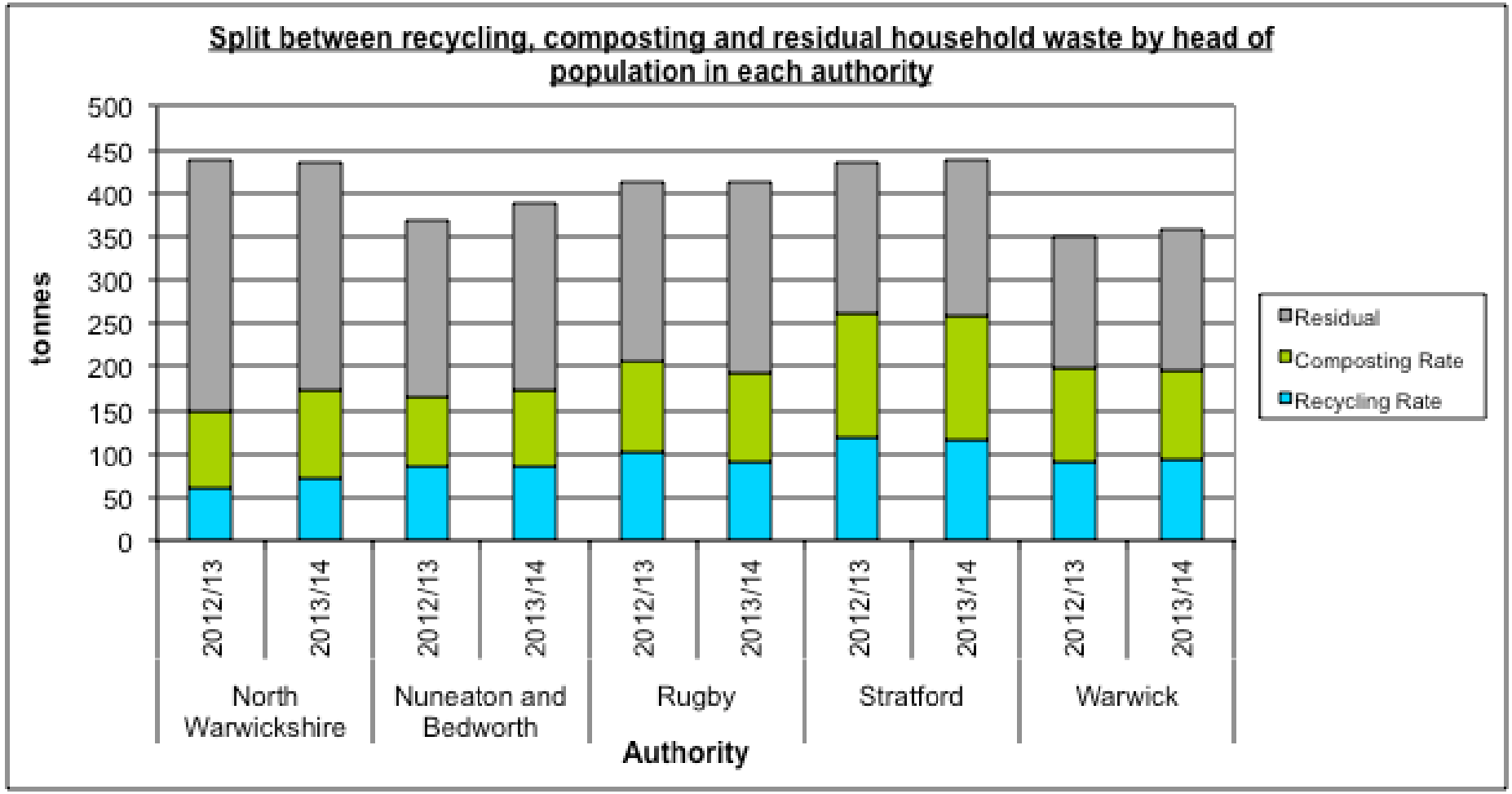


Table 4 – HWRC Tonnages

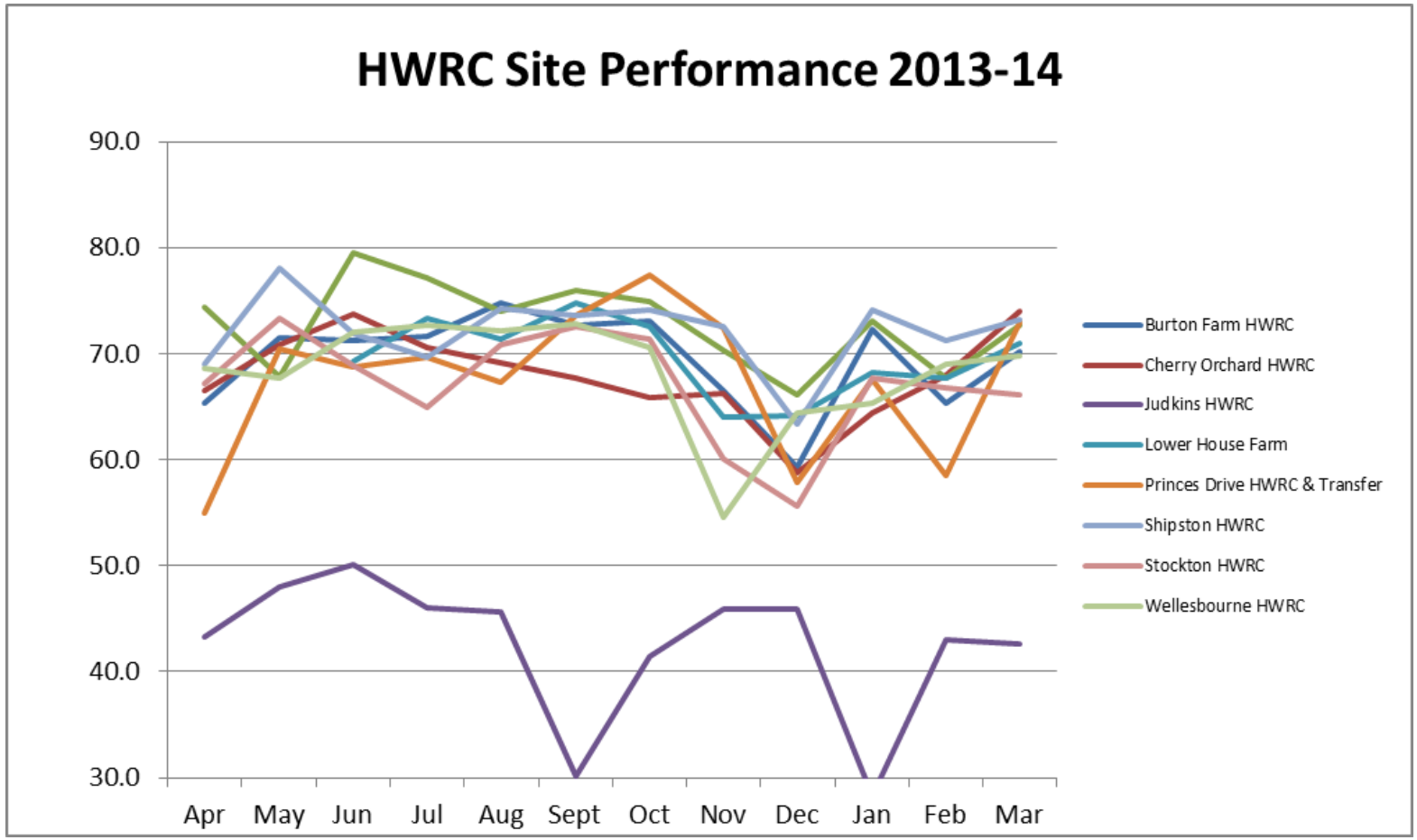
	Burton Farm HWRC	Cherry Orchard HWRC	Grendon HWRC	Hunters Lane HWRC & Transfer	Judkins HWRC	Lower House Farm HWRC	Princes Drive HWRC & Transfer	Shipston HWRC	Stockton HWRC	Wellesbourne HWRC	Total
Recycling	2,424	1,656	433	1,685	2,651	1,594	8,302	942	401	545	20,633
Composting	729	833	92	2,231	756	327	2,057	327	128	193	7,672
Residual	2,429	1,670	433	1,780	2,651	1,945	8,837	942	401	545	21,633
Reuse	1,138	841	134	1,421	15	513	2,401	322	192	244	7,221
Total	**6,720**	**5,001**	**1,092**	**7,117**	**6,074**	**4,380**	**21,596**	**2,532**	**1,122**	**1,526**	**57,159**

Table 5 – HWRC Performance Year on Year Comparison

	Burton Farm HWRC	**Cherry Orchard HWRC**	**Hunters Lane HWRC & Transfer**	**Judkins HWRC**	**Lower House Farm**	**Princes Drive HWRC & Transfer**	**Shipston HWRC**	**Stockton HWRC**	**Wellesbourne HWRC**	**Total**
2012-13	70.6	63.8	72.5	44.4	58.8*	62.8	63.7	64.4	64.3	63.3
2013-14	69.5	68.0	72.8	42.5	69.6	67.6	72.1	67.1	68.3	64.9
Change	-1.1	4.2	0.3	-1.8	10.8	4.9	8.4	2.7	4.0	1.6

**Grendon 2012-13*

Figure 8 – HWRC Performance



Warwickshire Waste Partnership– September 2014

Waste Statistics for 2013/14

Municipal Waste

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% Change
By source/type				2012/13 to 2013/14
Household – tonnes	252,878	252,531	256,819	+1.7%
Commercial – tonnes	7,937	7,547	7,341	-2.7%
Asbestos – tonnes	749.6	40.7	55.3	+3.6%
Soil, rubble – tonnes	11,817	7,874	6,656	-15.5%
Total – tonnes	272,682	270,171	271,068	+0.3%
By destination (from WasteDataflow)				
Recycled or composted	123,097 (hh)	132,306 (hh)	137,103 (hh)	+3.6%
Energy from Waste	38,628 (hh)	39,433 (hh)	55,857 (hh)	+41.7%
Landfilled	101,896	87,412	63,990	-26.8%
Total tonnes	252,878	252,531	256,819	+1.7%
Biodegradable municipal waste landfilled	62,543	51,137	35,682	-30.2%

Appendix D

WasteDataFlow - 2013/14 full year (extracted from WDF (18/08/2014)	High aim Recycling BV 82a	High aim Composting BV 82b	High aim Energy BV 82c	Low aim HH landfill BV 82d	Low aim kg/hh NI 191	High aim RRC NI 192	Low aim Mun landfill NI 193	Low aim kg/head BV 84a		
Buckinghamshire County Council	30.89%	22.76%	0.22%	46.09%	520.05	53.97%	49.85%	466.04	1	Best
Cambridgeshire County Council	28.26%	27.09%	0.00%	38.48%	484.28	56.00%	37.57%	463.93	2	
Cumbria County Council	30.26%	18.45%	16.80%	19.45%	502.67	48.99%	18.77%	471.96	3	Worst
Derbyshire County Council	25.10%	21.72%	18.67%	34.24%	544.07	47.05%	34.62%	461.62	4	
Devon County Council	30.08%	24.51%	0.05%	45.19%	460.26	54.85%	45.81%	478.44	5	
East Sussex County Council	22.55%	17.70%	55.00%	5.21%	590.99	40.75%	5.12%	456.84	6	
Essex County Council	28.06%	23.34%	0.60%	47.68%	526.98	51.46%	50.34%	473.72	7	
Gloucestershire County Council	26.78%	21.17%	0.33%	51.71%	507.07	48.16%	54.03%	444.20	8	
Hampshire County Council	22.49%	14.46%	56.74%	6.35%	654.66	37.73%	6.17%	445.85	9	
Hertfordshire County Council	23.64%	25.39%	16.69%	34.16%	535.65	49.26%	35.26%	442.90	10	
Kent County Council	25.54%	18.10%	37.48%	18.88%	580.03	43.65%	18.17%	446.55	11	
Lancashire County Council	28.05%	19.22%	4.85%	37.31%	520.51	47.35%	40.52%	442.82	12	
Leicestershire County Council	26.13%	26.72%	17.34%	25.65%	521.85	53.00%	31.37%	473.65	13	
Lincolnshire County Council	27.75%	21.80%	24.89%	25.48%	511.43	49.61%	25.21%	465.62	14	
Norfolk County Council	23.86%	18.83%	11.42%	45.56%	534.17	42.83%	45.66%	438.21	15	
North Yorkshire County Council	24.46%	22.06%	4.97%	48.50%	580.01	46.87%	49.81%	499.49	16	
Northamptonshire County Council	22.78%	22.67%	4.31%	50.25%	575.34	45.72%	48.35%	459.68	17	
Nottinghamshire County Council	27.44%	15.86%	18.00%	38.70%	584.98	43.30%	37.74%	461.61	18	
Oxfordshire County Council	33.06%	26.03%	0.42%	40.29%	420.97	59.22%	42.19%	429.19	19	
Somerset County Council	26.80%	23.11%	2.22%	47.58%	497.82	50.12%	48.07%	455.71	20	
Staffordshire County Council	26.50%	25.82%	30.42%	17.02%	521.33	52.35%	16.67%	472.36	21	
Suffolk County Council	29.74%	23.07%	0.87%	46.32%	485.24	52.97%	47.29%	466.20	22	
Surrey County Council	28.08%	23.32%	36.27%	10.86%	538.33	51.47%	10.64%	464.68	23	
Warwickshire County Council	26.76%	26.45%	21.75%	24.91%	497.14	53.28%	24.65%	468.74	24	
West Sussex County Council	24.17%	16.74%	18.26%	40.47%	633.46	41.14%	39.11%	478.53	25	
Worcestershire County Council	27.17%	13.53%	7.49%	51.46%	611.56	40.90%	49.12%	456.59	26	

	Recycling BV 82a	Composting BV 82b	Energy BV 82c	HH landfill BV 82d	kg/hh NI 191	RRC NI 192	Mun landfill NI 193	kg/head BV 84a
Warwickshire position	15th out of 26	3rd out of 26	7th out of 26	7th out of 26	5th out of 26	5th out of 26	7th out of 26	19th out of 26
Quartile	3rd	Top	Top	Top	Top	Top	Top	3rd

2012/13 Quartile position	3rd	Top	2nd	2nd	2nd	Top	2nd	Bottom

Warwickshire Waste Partnership

17th September 2014

Waste Data Overview for Q1 2014/15

Recommendations

(1) The Waste Partnership is asked to note the provisional data for the 1st quarter of 2014/15 - April to June 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 1 2014/15

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

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

	April	May	June	Q1 Total	Q4 2013/14 Total
Total Tonnes	**24,190**	**26,240**	**25,973**	**76,403**	**52,870**
Landfilled	3,257	3,277	3,641	10,175	10,490
Inert - Landfilled	0	0	0	0	0
Energy from Waste	6,605	6,807	5,508	18,920	13,080
Other Technology*	0	0	0	0	0
In-vessel Composting*	6,777	8,320	8,470	23,567	10,125
Windrow Composting*	591	658	972	2,221	957
Other Composting*	0	0	0	0	0
Recycling (HWRC)	2,319	2,346	2,018	6,683	5,011
Recycling (WCA)	3,909	4,057	4,664	12,630	11,865
Reuse	732	775	700	2,207	1,342

*Other Technology – Refuse Derived Fuel
*Windrow composting – Outdoor composting of green garden waste from HWRCs, NBBC and NWBC
*In Vessel composting – Indoor controlled composting of garden and food waste from RBC, WDC, SDC
*Other composting – Chipboard and wood

2. Percentage of Waste by Disposal Route

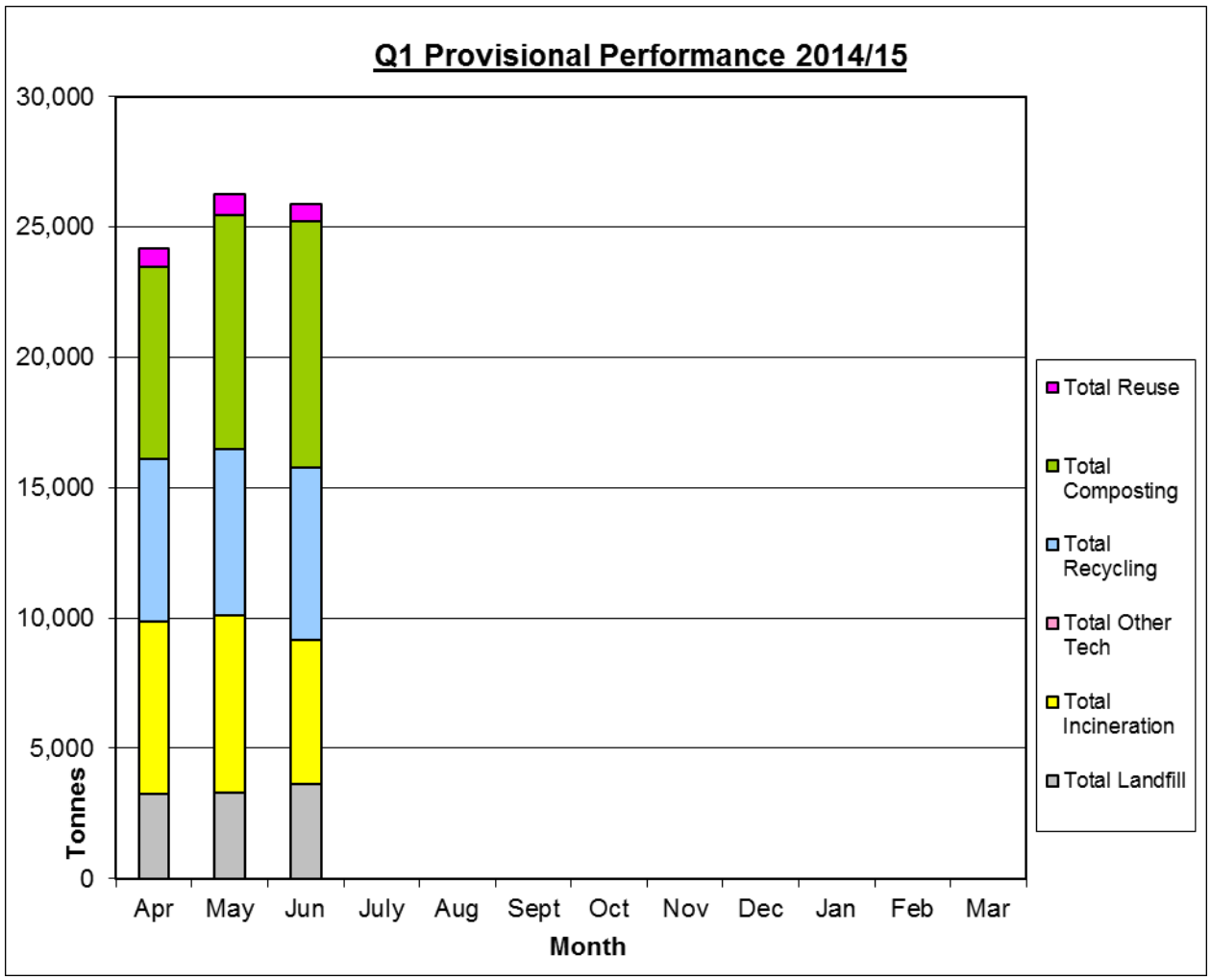
	April	May	June	Q1 Total	Q4 Total
% Recycling	25.7%	24.4%	25.7%	25.3%	31.9%
% Composting	30.5%	34.3%	36.3%	33.8%	21.0%
% Reuse	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%	2.5%
Total	59.2%	61.6%	64.7%	62.0%	55.4%
% Landfill	13.4%	12.4%	14.0%	13.3%	23.9%
% Energy from Waste and RDF	27.4%	26.0%	21.3%	24.7%	23.0%
Total	40.8%	38.4%	35.3%	38.0%	46.9%

*

3. Estimated Provisional Performance

	Q1 2013/14	Q1 2014/15	Change
Recycling/Reuse Rate	20,474 tonnes	21,520 tonnes	☺ *1,046 tonnes up*
	27.7%	**28.2%**	☺ *0.5% up*
Composting Rate	21,604 tonnes	25,788 tonnes	☺ *4,184 tonnes up*
	29.3%	**33.8%**	☺ *4.5% up*
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	42,078 tonnes	47,308 tonnes	☺ *5,230 tonnes up*
	57.0%	**62.0%**	☺ *5% up*
Landfill Rate	20,627 tonnes	10,175 tonnes	☺ *10,452 tonnes down*
	28.0%	**13.3%**	☺ *14.7% down*
Energy from Waste	11,095 tonnes	18,920 tonnes	☺ *7,825 tonnes up*
	15.0%	**24.7%**	☺ *9.7% up*
Total Municipal Waste	**73,800 tonnes**	**76,403 tonnes**	✖ *2,603 tonnes up*
			✖ *3.5% up*

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**.



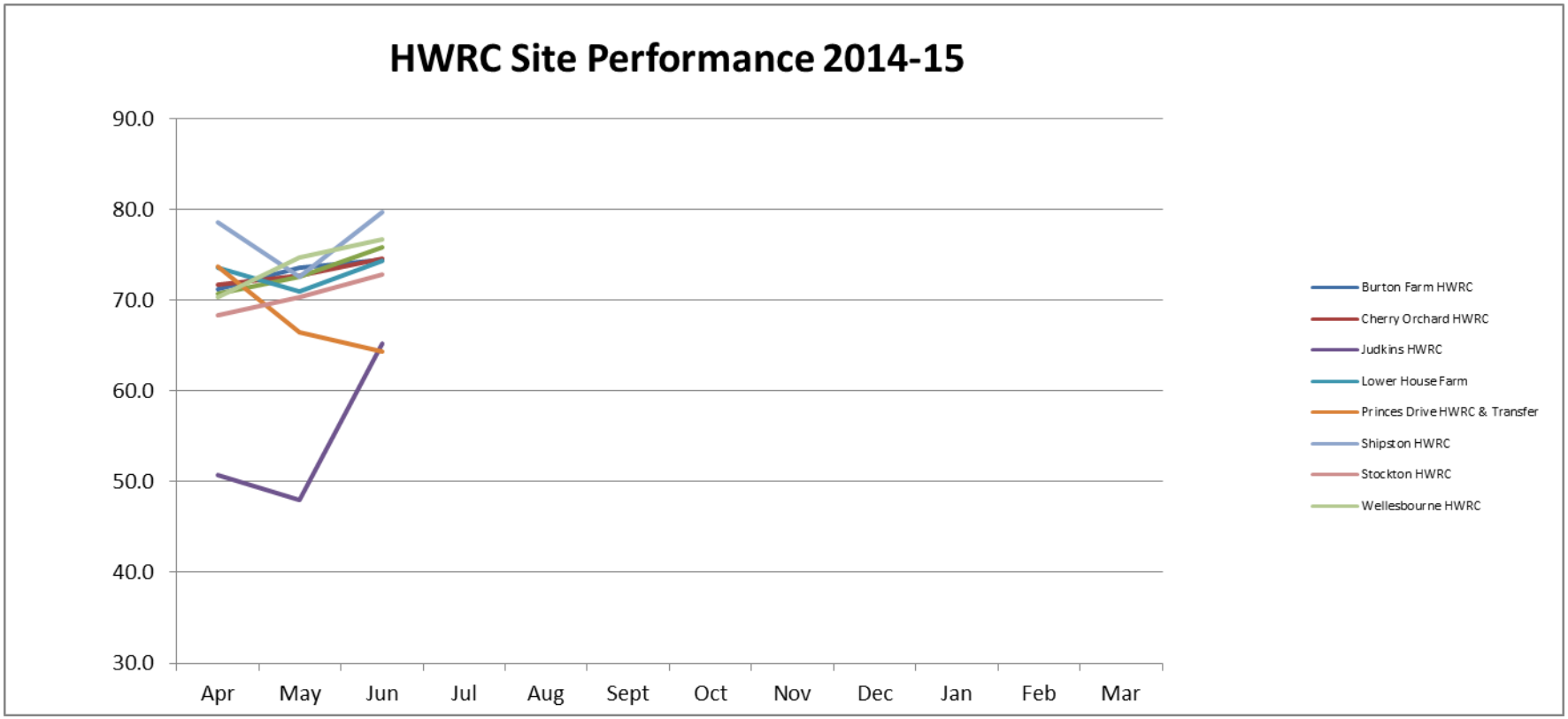
4. District Provisional Performance – Household waste

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

	North Warwickshire		Nuneaton and Bedworth		Rugby		Stratford		Warwick	
	Q1 2013/14	**Q1 2014/15**	**Q1 2013/14**	**Q1 2014/15**	**Q1 2013/14**	**Q1 2014/15**	**Q1 2013/14**	**Q1 2014/15**	**Q1 2013/14**	**Q1 2014/15**
Recycling Rate	980 tonnes 12%	1,410 tonnes 18%	2,730 tonnes 20%	2,586 tonnes 18%	2,610 tonnes 22%	2,561 tonnes 20%	3,501 tonnes 23%	3,553 tonnes 23%	2,609 tonnes 19%	2,520 tonnes 17%
Composting Rate	1,898 tonnes 24%	2,848 Tonnes 36%	3,839 tonnes 28%	4,609 tonnes 33%	3,499 tonnes 30%	4,166 tonnes 33%	5,610 tonnes 37%	6,681 tonnes 43%	4,474 tonnes 33%	5,261 tonnes 36%
Recycling, Composting and Reuse Rate	2,878 tonnes 36%	4,258 tonnes 54%	6,569 tonnes 48%	7,195 tonnes 51%	6,109 tonnes 52%	6,798 tonnes 53%	9,111 tonnes 60%	10,234 tonnes 66%	7,083 tonnes 52%	7,781 tonnes 53%
Residual	4,967 tonnes 64%	3,590 tonnes 46%	7,040 tonnes 52%	6,798 tonnes 49%	5,679 tonnes 48%	6,126 tonnes 47%	6,218 tonnes 40%	5,295 tonnes 34%	6,478 tonnes 48%	6,711 tonnes 47%
Total	7,845 tonnes	7,848 tonnes	13,609 tonnes	13,993 tonnes	11,788 tonnes	12,924 tonnes	15,329 tonnes	15,529 tonnes	13,561 tonnes	14,492 tonnes

5. HWRC Performance

	Burton Farm HWRC	Cherry Orchard HWRC	Hunters Lane HWRC & Transfer	Judkins HWRC	Lower House Farm	Princes Drive HWRC & Transfer	Shipston HWRC	Stockton HWRC	Wellesbourne HWRC	Total
Apr	71.2	71.7	70.8	50.8	73.6	73.8	78.6	68.4	70.4	69.2
May	73.6	72.8	72.6	47.9	71	66.5	72.6	70.4	74.7	69.1
June	74.5	74.6	75.9	65.2	74.4	64.3	79.7	72.9	76.7	70.5
Q1 2014	73.1	73.0	73.1	54.6	73.0	68.2	77.0	70.6	73.9	69.6
Q1 2013	69.3	70.3	73.9	47.1	69.2	64.7	73.0	69.8	69.4	67.2
Change	3.8	2.7	-0.8	7.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	0.8	4.5	2.4


HWRC Site Performance 2014-15
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sept
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Burton Farm HWRC
Cherry Orchard HWRC
Judkins HWRC
Lower House Farm
Princes Drive HWRC & Transfer
Shipston HWRC
Stockton HWRC
Wellesbourne HWRC

	Burton Farm HWRC	Cherry Orchard HWRC	Hunters Lane HWRC & Transfer	Judkins HWRC	Lower House Farm	Princes Drive HWRC & Transfer	Shipston HWRC	Stockton HWRC	Wellesbourne HWRC	Total
Apr-13	65.3	66.5	74.4	43.3		54.9	69.0	67.1	68.6	59.9
Apr-14	71.2	71.7	70.8	50.8	73.6	73.8	78.6	68.4	70.4	69.2
Change	**5.9**	**5.2**	**-3.6**	**7.5**	**73.6**	**18.9**	**9.6**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**9.3**

	Burton Farm HWRC	Cherry Orchard HWRC	Hunters Lane HWRC & Transfer	Judkins HWRC	LHF	Princes Drive HWRC & Transfer	Shipston HWRC	Stockton HWRC	Wellesbourne HWRC	Total
May-13	71.5	70.8	67.8	48.0	69.2	70.5	78.1	73.3	67.7	67.2
May-14	73.6	72.8	72.6	47.9	71.0	66.5	72.6	70.4	74.7	67.0
Change	**2.1**	**2.0**	**4.8**	**-0.1**	**1.8**	**-4.0**	**-5.5**	**-3.0**	**7.0**	**-0.2**

	Burton Farm HWRC	Cherry Orchard HWRC	Hunters Lane HWRC & Transfer	Judkins HWRC	LHF	Princes Drive HWRC & Transfer	Shipston HWRC	Stockton HWRC	Wellesbourne HWRC	Total
Jun-13	71.2	73.7	79.6	50.1	69.2	68.8	71.8	68.9	72.0	68.5
Jun-14	74.5	74.6	75.9	65.2	74.4	64.3	79.7	72.9	76.7	70.5
Change	**3.3**	**0.9**	**-3.7**	**15.1**	**5.1**	**-4.5**	**7.8**	**3.9**	**4.7**	**2.0**

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