



Notice of meeting of

Recycling and Re-use Scrutiny Sub-Committee

To: Councillors Livesley (Chair), I Waudby (Vice-Chair), Fairclough, Lancelott, Jones, King, M Waudby (Non-voting Co-opted Member) and D'Agorne (Non-voting Co-opted Member)

Date: Monday, 18 September 2006

Time: 4.00 pm

Venue: The Guildhall, York

AGENDA

1. Declarations of Interest

At this point, Members are asked to declare any personal or prejudicial interests they may have in the business on this agenda.

2. Minutes

Pages 1 - 2

To approve and sign the minutes of the last meeting of the Commercial Services Scrutiny Board held on 7 March 2006.

3. Public Participation

At this point in the meeting members of the public who have registered their wish to speak regarding an item on the agenda or an issue within the Board's remit can do so. Anyone who wishes to register or requires further information is requested to contact the Democracy Officer on the contact details listed at the foot of this agenda. The deadline for registering is Friday 15 September 2006 at 10am.

**4. Final Report – Recycling and Reuse -
Removing Bulky Items from the Waste
Stream**

Pages 3 - 52

This final report presents Members with information on their scrutiny of methods to remove larger items from the waste stream and encourage a greater ethos of recycling and re-use.

5. Any Other Matter which the Chair decides is urgent

Democracy Officer:

Name: Melanie Carr

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MEETING	COMMERCIAL SERVICES SCRUTINY BOARD
DATE	7 MARCH 2006
PRESENT	COUNCILLORS LIVESLEY (in the Chair), FAIRCLOUGH, KING, LANCELOTT and SMALLWOOD (substituting for Cllr Jones, present for part of agenda item 4 only – Minute 22 refers)
APOLOGIES	COUNCILLOR JONES COUNCILLORS D'AGORNE and M WAUDBY (Co-opted Members)
IN ATTENDANCE	MRS BOWES (DPAG)

19. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members were invited to declare at this point in the meeting any personal or prejudicial interests they might have in the business on the agenda. No interests were declared.

20. MINUTES

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the Commercial Services Scrutiny Board held on 7 February 2006 be agreed and signed as a correct record.

21. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

It was reported that there had been no registrations to speak at the meeting under the Council's Public Participation Scheme.

22. WASTE SEPARATION PRIOR TO INCINERATION

Members considered a report which presented key information gathered in connection with their scrutiny of methods to remove larger items from the waste stream and encourage recycling and re-use.

As requested at the last meeting, the report provided details of:

- The "Waste Chapter" information provided to the Planning and Transport Scrutiny Board in respect of their sustainable development topic (Annex A)
- Terms operated by councils currently running a Re-use Credits scheme (Annex B)
- Information on waste incineration, and the Environment Agency's Waste Incineration in Waste Management Strategy (Annex C).

As reported to the last meeting, there was currently no mechanism at City of York Council to pay Re-Use Credits. Members were invited to consider agreeing a provisional recommendation that such a scheme be introduced, after further work to determine best practice and potential costs. It was recognised that proportional waste recovery through incineration was a highly contentious issue and it was suggested that the Board visit the nearest incineration plant, at Kirklees, as part of a fuller investigation into this matter.

RESOLVED: (i) That the content of the “Waste Chapter” information at Annex A to the report, be noted.

(ii) That the following “provisional recommendation”, as set out in paragraph 14 of the report, be included in the Board’s final report on this topic:

“That the City of York Council be recommended to pay Re-use Credits. That prior to the introduction of a scheme, Waste Strategy Officers at the City of York Council prepare a report for Member approval detailing:

- *Best practice schemes already running at other Local Authorities including information about the effectiveness of the North Yorkshire County Council scheme*
- *The terms of an appropriate scheme*
- *The likely cost impact of credits upon the authority.”*

(iii) That the issues surrounding incineration be more fully considered by the Board, through the provision of additional data on methods and integration into a holistic recovery cycle, and a visit to the Kirklees incinerator site.

COUNCILLOR D LIVESLEY (Chair)

The meeting started at 4:00 pm and finished at 4:35 pm



Recycling and Reuse Scrutiny Sub Committee

18 September 2006

Final Report – Recycling and Reuse – Removing Bulky Items from the Waste Stream**Summary**

1. The purpose of this paper is to present the final report of the Recycling and Reuse Scrutiny Sub Committee into the removal of bulky items from the waste stream, based on the work of the former Commercial Services Scrutiny Board and the current Ad-hoc Sub Committee Members.
2. The recommendations in the report (Annex A) take forward previous proposals arising from earlier Scrutiny work and makes further proposals based on the research and findings of this more recent piece of work.
3. The main findings arising from the work carried out by the Scrutiny Sub Committee are as follows:
 - The Government has set targets for local councils to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill
 - Over time there will be financial penalties applied to the Council if reductions are not made.
 - Kerbside recycling should be further extended to include terraced streets.(Recommendation 1)
 - Communications of changes to collection arrangements should be available for all residents of the community(Recommendation 1)
 - There are good examples of reuse schemes in operation that take surplus material out of the waste stream by utilising, amongst other things, Re-Use Credits(Recommendation 2)
 - Community groups/enterprise can be assisted through Re-Use Credits(Recommendation 3)
 - Cross directorate working can be improved to benefit from funding opportunities(Recommendation 4).

4. Members are requested to endorse the recommendations and agree that the report be progressed through to the Scrutiny Management.

Background

5. The background to this piece of work is detailed in paragraph 2 of the review report. In essence it has taken forward recommendations made by the former Commercial Services Scrutiny Board, and amalgamated two topics registered by Members to research and report on recycling, reuse and waste minimisation. The feasibility studies and registration forms are available as background papers.

Consultation

6. During the detailed work undertaken by the Scrutiny Sub Committee full consultation has been carried out and recognition of those consulted has been made at the end of the attached final report.

Options

7. During the course of review the Sub Committee have taken views on information provided as best practice and much of this is provided in the Annexes to the report. The recommendations reflect those considerations and alternative options are not presented.

Analysis

8. All analysis is presented in the body of the final report.

Corporate Priorities

9. The wider topic of waste minimisation has been a Council Corporate Aim for many years. The recently approved Corporate Strategy includes a priority to 'Decrease the tonnage of biodegradable waste and recyclable products going to landfill'.

Implications

10. Relevant Council Officers are being consulted on the final draft report in terms of any implications arising from each of the recommendations detailed in it. Final officer comments will be reported to SMC at the end of September.

Risk Management

11. The review highlights the issues and implications for York of reducing recyclable waste going to landfill. The risks to the Council are contained in the final report; one of the major implications being financial penalties.

Way Forward

12. Since the commencement of this Scrutiny Review the Council has undergone a complete restructure and a new Directorate of Neighbourhood Services created. Recently a new Director has been appointed and he is currently engaged in undertaking a complete review of his service areas. This includes the services and topics covered by this Review.
13. As the service review is just being scoped by the Director it is considered appropriate to request that the findings and recommendations made by the Sub Committee are fully incorporated in to the wider review. It is therefore timely that this scrutiny topic is concluded so that this valuable piece of work can be used to influence thinking on future provision.

Recommendations

14. The Scrutiny Sub Committee are asked to :
 - Agree the content of the report and endorse it as reflecting the work of the Sub Committee
 - Approve the recommendations
 - Note the work currently being planned by the Director of Neighbourhood Services
 - Recommend that the research and findings of this review be incorporated into the Service Review being carried out by the Director of Neighbourhood Services.

Contact Details

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David Atkinson
Chief Executive

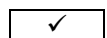
Report Approved



Date 06.09.06

Wards Affected:

All



For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers:

Feasibility studies and registration forms – see Annex Aa

Annexes

Annex A: Recycling and Re-use – Removing Bulky Items for the Waste Stream

Annex Aa: Scrutiny Topic Feasibility Study and Registration Forms

Annex Ab: Terms of Local Authorities presently running a Re-use Credits Scheme

Annex Ac: CRN/FRN Set of Average Weights For Furniture Appliances and Other Items



ANNEX A

Recycling and Reuse - Removing Bulky Items from the Waste Stream

To be considered by:

Recycling and Reuse Scrutiny Sub-Committee 18 September

Scrutiny Management Committee 25 September 2006

Executive TBA

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Summary of Recommendations

1. That further consideration of the EcoDepot site and surroundings with a view to applying further spatial features in partnership with others as per the Site Model based on Waste Hierarchy Principals below at Model 1.
2. That the City of York Council should consider the roll out recycling in Terraced Streets adopting the following good practice :
 - i. Use slimmer recycling boxes with a smaller footprint for such areas to reduce impeding pedestrian use of pavements
 - ii. Ensure that changes to such services are communicated better to disabled people well in advance of the change and that this could be facilitated by using relevant advisory groups
3. That the City of York Council be recommended to consider paying Re-use Credits. That prior to the introduction of a scheme, Waste Strategy Officers at the City of York Council prepare a report for Member approval detailing;
 - Best practice schemes already running at other Local Authorities including information about the effectiveness of the North Yorkshire County Council scheme
 - The terms of an appropriate scheme
 - The likely cost impact of credits upon the authority
4. That the City of York Council be recommended to consider paying Re-use Credits for the Bike Rescue Project.
5. That further cross corporate work be done with the project managers and officers in Education, Youth Offending, Equalities and Sustainability and to ensure benefit from potential funding opportunities

Summary of Implications of Recommendations for City of York Council

Implications Recommendation 1.	
Finance	
Human Resources	
Equalities	
Legal	
Crime and Disorder	
Information Technology	
Property	
Other	
Implications Recommendation 2.	

Finance	
Human Resources	
Equalities	
Legal	
Crime and Disorder	
Information Technology	
Property	
Other	
Implications Recommendation 3.	
Finance	
Human Resources	
Equalities	
Legal	
Crime and Disorder	
Information Technology	
Property	
Other	
Implications Recommendation 4.	
Finance	
Human Resources	
Equalities	
Legal	
Crime and Disorder	
Information Technology	
Property	
Other	
Implications Recommendation 5.	
Finance	
Human Resources	
Equalities	
Legal	
Crime and Disorder	
Information Technology	
Property	
Other	

FINAL REPORT

Final Report: Recycling and Reuse – Removing Bulky Items from the Waste Stream

Summary

1. Members of the Executive are presented with the final report of the Recycling and Reuse Scrutiny Sub-Committee (formerly Commercial Services Scrutiny Board) delivering their research and findings regarding the approach the City of York Council should take to delivering more sustainable waste management in partnership with others.

Background

2. Selection of this topic by the former Commercial Services Scrutiny Board was based on the combined needs to progress;
 - a. Recommendation 4. of the Board's previous Scrutiny 'The Cleaning of Gullies, Gutters, Footpaths and Back Lanes on Terraced Streets'. Which stated that:

The Board consider that the specific issue of improving recycling facilities for terraces should be better addressed and propose the following short term and long term solutions:

- i. Terraced Streets where the properties have forecourts should be issued with green boxes; subject to service availability.
 - ii. The broader issue of recycling and terraced streets should be considered as part of the Boards next scrutiny topic and the Disabled Persons Advisory Group should be key consultees.
 - b. Elements of two similar topics registered and then combined at the agreement of the submitting Members regarding recycling and reuse and waste minimisation¹.

Narrowing the Scope

3. After consideration of the feasibility report at their meeting May 2005 members of the Commercial Services Scrutiny Board sought further detail regarding the Local Authority's strengths, weaknesses and recent proposals to improve its waste management service.
4. They were subsequently advised at their next meeting of the Councils position as outlined in the following paragraphs. On the 17th May 2005 Member approval² was sought for the detailed Garden Waste and Household Waste Recycling

¹ See Annex A Feasibility Study and Topic Registration forms for topics 112 'Rethinking Recycling and Reuse in York' and 103 'Voluntary Sector Recycling and Re-use Projects'

² Executive Member and Advisory Panel for Environment and Sustainability

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Centres Action Plans which progress earlier strategic proposals for waste minimisation in York.

5. In November 2004 the Executive approved the amended Waste Strategy together with an overall budget. The strategy and accompanying action plans sought to minimise overall volumes of waste as a priority. In order to achieve this the following key objectives were highlighted.
 - a. The removal of recyclates from the main waste stream.
 - b. Improved public engagement and support.
 - c. Improved local business engagement and support.
6. Members approved advanced funding for a Consultation Action Plan³ and at the Environmental and later the Minimisation Action Plan⁴ shown as a schematic model in May 2005 Reports.
7. National Government also released targets for each council under the Landfill Directive in 2005. At this point York disposed of around 66,000 tonnes of bio-degradable municipal waste to landfill. Under international environmental agreements and European legislation, every local authority must reduce the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill or face heavy fines. York's faced an initial one third reduction target with an escalating scale thereafter of 66,000 tonnes down to 44,000 tonnes in 2010 and 20,000 tonnes in 2020. Failure to comply will result in fines of £150 for every tonne of bio-degradable municipal waste landfilled over the allowance.
8. To ensure amounts of waste land-filled decreased from 2005/6 onwards, proposals were implemented to collect green garden waste from around three-quarters of York's domestic properties – c. 60,000 domestic properties - in separate containers for large scale composting. Recycling domestic garden (or green) waste in this way changing the service concept from 'refuse collection' to the internationally required 'waste management'. In order to promote the necessary community engagement to make this effective, the changes were preceded by a major campaign encouraging residents to minimise their waste and then recycle and compost more.
9. The moves at this time regarding the development of a municipally organised Green Waste and Composting scheme were welcomed by Members of the Board. The Board recognised this as an extension of the Scrutiny 'Kerbside Collection of Green Garden Waste' which had promoted the limited piloting of such a service some years previously.

³ At the Executive meeting of December 2004

⁴ At the Sustainability Executive and Advisory Panel Meeting of February 2005

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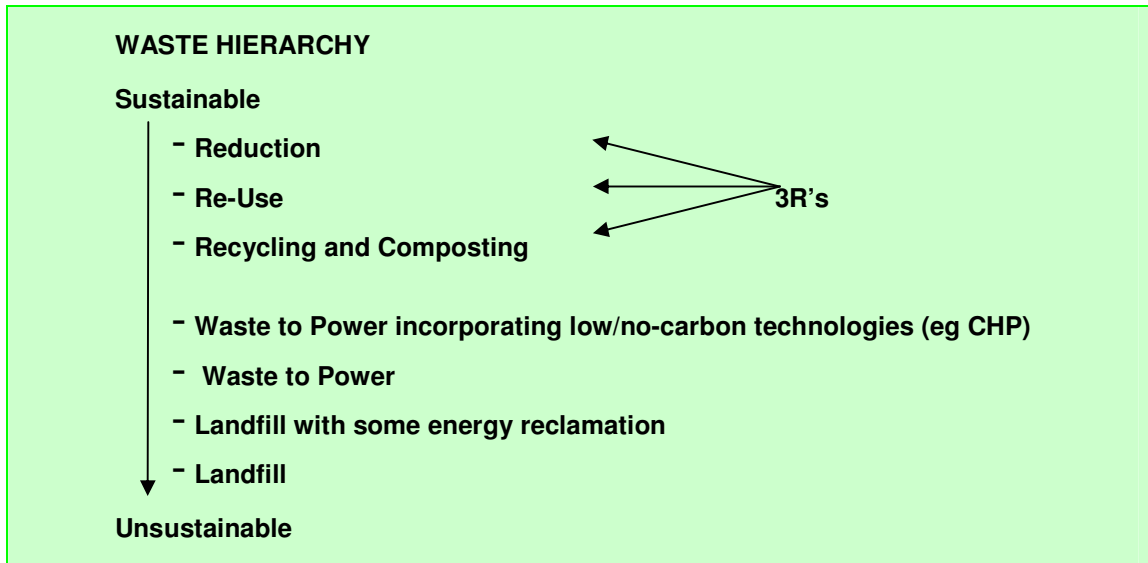
10. Members were also advised that all York households, currently receiving a fortnightly kerbside recycling service, for glass, tins and paper would continue to do so. In addition the service for the recycling of plastics and cardboard would be reviewed as part of the action plan. As a result of the developmental needs of the extended green waste and recycle services and the ongoing reviews of such schemes, Members of the Board decided not to scrutinise these aspect of recycling per-se.

Valuing Waste; the Recycling and Re-Use Context

11. The European Union 'Waste Framework Directive' (1975) first introduced the waste hierarchy concept into European waste policy. This was later revised to create a hierarchy of management options in the European Commission's Community Strategy for Waste Management (1989), and the review of the strategy in 1996.
12. The simple waste hierarchy prioritised waste reduction, then reuse and recycling and lastly the optimisation of its final disposal; this concept being described as the "3Rs" – Reduce, Reuse, Recover. UK government has incorporated the concept into UK waste management policy since the early 1990s.
13. In its report 'Waste Not Want Not" (2000) the national government's Strategy Unit produced a more detailed version of the waste hierarchy, see box below. Whilst the 3 R's are still enshrined as first or preferred principals of sustainable waste management the new formulation also covers in more detail the optimisation of final disposal. In both models landfill is the least preferred option.
14. The waste hierarchy is fundamental to national policy structure and plans that move the UK away from its dependence on landfill. National Government initiatives prompted by the waste hierarchy and links to European Union Directives include⁵:
 - the introduction of a landfill tax and a landfill diversion trading scheme
 - setting national and locally devolved recycling and recovery targets
 - encouraging energy recovery through market-based trading schemes

⁵ These linkages are gradually entering policy development, for example through the forthcoming thematic strategy on waste prevention and recycling and Integrated Product Policy (IPP) initiatives at European Union level. Policy instruments shaped by the primacy of prevention and reduction in the waste hierarchy include raw material taxes, the "Factor 4" principle of product design, and the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and End of Life Vehicle (ELV) Directives.

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15. Local Authority strategic and spatial plans and services have been forced to evolve from refuse collection and disposal models to waste management models explicitly incorporating recycling, re-use and recovery options. National government support to Local Authorities in the form of Private Finance Initiative (PFI) funding requires service providers to meet and indeed exceed Best Value recycling targets imposed by Government.
16. Most strategic planners, environmental consultants and commentators regard the hierarchy as representing a strict order of preference in which recycling is always preferable to options such as waste to power. There are two key obstacles to be overcome regarding the acceptability of waste to power as part of a good 'sustainable' waste management option for UK local authorities. Both of these obstacles have public perceptions of this option at their core, they are;
- i. Whether waste to power acts as a disincentive to the three R's (reduction recycling and re-use) by apparently eliminating the need for these preferred waste management options.
 - ii. Whether modern waste to power units offer a truly safe process, or whether constituent emissions pose a risk to public health.
17. European evidence regarding the first issue indicates that high recycling rate, including the production of 'peat replacement grade' compost, can be achieved alongside high waste to power outputs. Denmark and Switzerland are among the highest generators of power from waste but maintain high recycling rates. The UK is one of the poorest Western EU contributions to the total waste management infrastructure. York in line with the rest of the Yorkshire and Humber region can be seen historically as a poor waste management performer.

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Country	% Recycled	% Waste To Power	% Total diverted	% Landfilled
Austria	44	18	68	32
Denmark	30	58	88	12
France	14	27	42	58
Germany	21	36	57	43
Netherlands	37	41	78	22
Sweden	32	35	67	33
Switzerland	39	47	86	14
UK	15	9	22	78
York	12	0	12	88

Figures 2002-03⁶

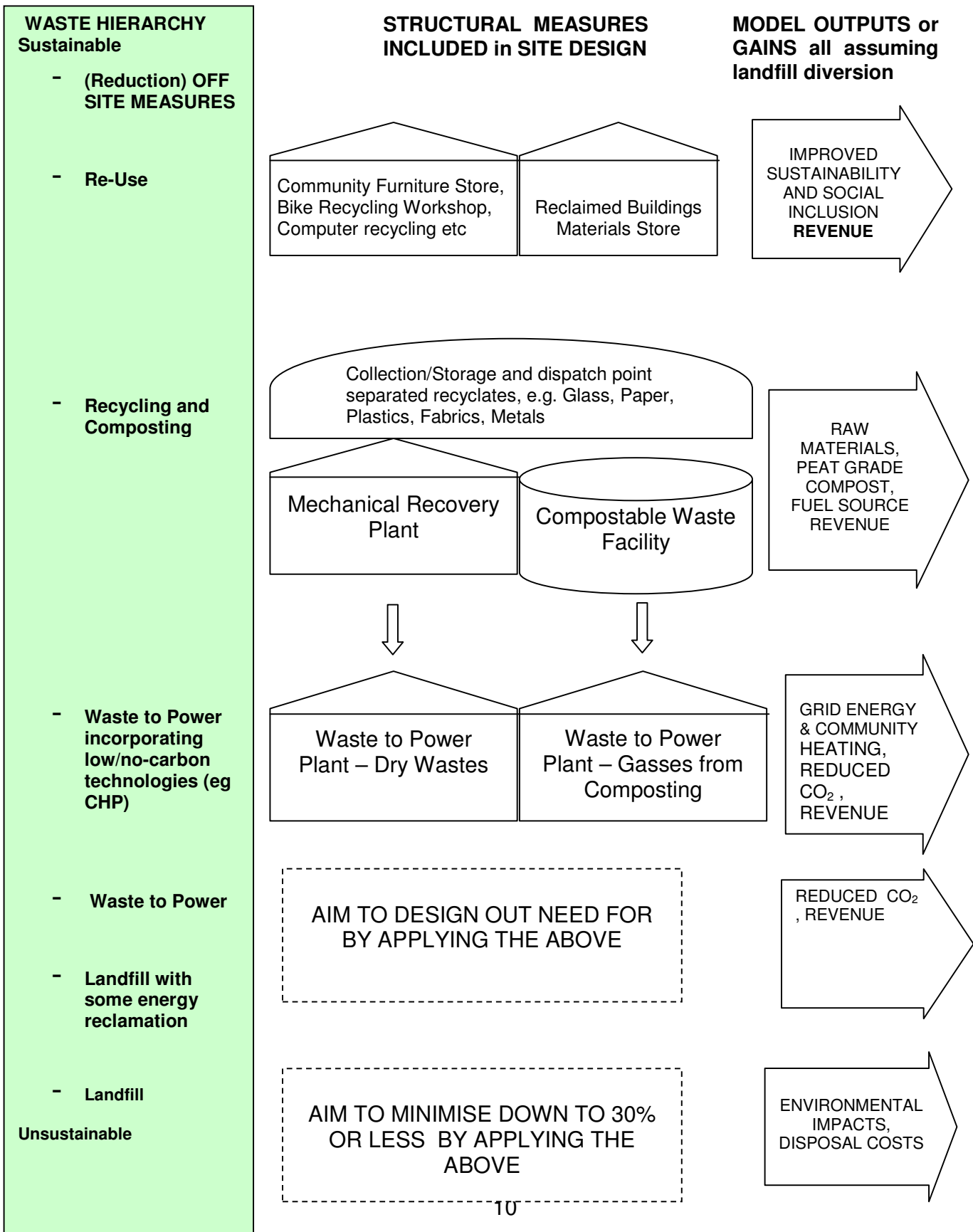
18. The Board were interested in authorities already applying the fullest model of the Waste Hierarchy to waste management. Board Members visited SITA UK Kirklees to look at mechanical separation and 'Waste to Power' and also looked at European and UK Waste Management site models. On the basis of this research it became clear that spatial design at Waste Management depots and collection centres is a critical factor in high level landfill diversion.
19. The Board felt the new 'EcoDepot' and associated site offers the authority an opportunity to consider the application of further spatial features to reduce landfill. Application of as many of these features either on site or within the immediate locality could provide the authority with an even greater opportunity to promote the EcoDepot as a UK centre for excellence in sustainable practice.

Recommendation

- 1. That further consideration of the EcoDepot site and surroundings with a view to applying further spatial features in partnership with others as per the Site Model based on Waste Hierarchy Principals below.**

⁶ Figures derived from sources DEFRA, National Statistics, EU Statistics, SITA UK and Yorkshire and Humber Assembly; reproduced as an average

MODEL 1. SITE MODEL BASED ON WASTE HEIRARCHY PRINCIPALS



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Addressing the Recommendations of the Scrutiny ‘The Cleaning of Gullies, Gutters, Footpaths and Back Lanes on Terraced Streets’.

20. Members were pleased with proposals to extend the possible range of recyclates collected from existing targeted domestic properties. They expressed concern however, that this did not address the issue of recycle collection drawn to their attention during their Scrutiny of terraced streets.
21. Although the issue of Green waste recycling was removed from the detailed scope of the scrutiny Members did visit York Rotters (based at St. Nicholas Fields Environmental Community Centre) to learn more about the benefits and processes involved in community composting and the experience of the Friends of St. Nicholas Fields.
22. Members also consulted the Friends of St. Nicholas Fields regarding the running of their kerbside recycling service in the Lawrence Street and Tang Hall areas of the city. The friends carry out a weekly collection of paper, cans, glass bottles and jars, plastic drinks bottles. Their collection area includes a number of on-street terraces, from some 1500 properties, where 55 litre kerbside boxes are used.
23. One of the foremost reasons suggested for not offering a recycling service in such neighbourhoods was the obstacle that multiple ‘bin types’/boxes etc could pose to people with disabilities when these were placed on pavements for collection.
24. In respect of this the former Scrutiny had recommended consultation with the ‘Disabled Person’s Advisory Group’ (DPAG) to discuss how well founded this belief might be and ideas for overcoming the issues. Members of DPAG were subsequently invited to attend meetings and evidence gathering sessions through field/site visits for the life of the topic as non-voting Co-Opted Members of the Board.
25. During the four years The Friends have run their scheme, they were made aware by the Waste Strategy Team of the concerns of DPAG about the potential hazard caused by recycling boxes to disabled persons, they have had no complaint or problem regarding these boxes as a hazard on the pavement.
26. Some of the streets they are due to be expanding their services into are also terraces. They plan wherever possible to service these from the rear service lanes, where a specially designed slim-line electric vehicle and/or load-bearing tricycles will be used to carry out the collections. They are non the less aware that some properties, in on-street terraces with narrow pavements, cannot be accessed from rear service lanes.
27. The Friends had been considering alternative containers to use, including slim-line 33 litre baskets with a significantly smaller footprint than the 55 litre kerbside box (and comparable to the blue bags currently used by CYC for paper). The

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baskets are approximately 29cm wide by 49cm long as opposed to 40cm by 60cm for the 55 litre boxes. They planned to roll out to the next 1000 households during September 2006. Among these households are a number of on-street terraces in Bishophill, which cannot be accessed from the rear service lanes; their proposals are to supply 33 litre baskets to these properties as a trial to assess their suitability for wider use in our scheme.

28. In light of the experience of The Friends of St. Nicholas Fields and consultation with DPAG Board attendees, the following points for the consideration of the Council emerged.
- a. Many disabled residents are committed to recycling, many of those living in terraced streets like many other terrace residents probably do not own a car and are presently unable to minimise landfill waste due to the lack of kerbside collection in such areas.
 - b. Whilst the examples of the Friends of St. Nicholas Fields regarding alternate collection unit sizes etc were seen as good practice for practical collection purposes, the principal issue to DPAG Members over service changes was one of 'disability friendly' communication. DPAG felt that better levels of communication with disabled people in the area would reduce the risks caused by collections from the front of properties.
29. Members were informed that a report on 'Making Connections' presented at the DPAG meeting which dealt with the issue of better communications with disabled people, this was felt to be a useful steer. Members agreed that this information would be useful in advertising a new system for collections⁷.

Recommendation

- 2. That the City of York Council should consider the roll out recycling in Terraced Streets adopting the following good practice :**
- iii. Use slimmer recycling boxes with a smaller footprint for such areas to reduce impeding pedestrian use of pavements**
 - iv. Ensure that changes to such services are communicated better to disabled people well in advance of the change and that this could be facilitated by using relevant advisory groups**

30. On 6th October 2005, several Members of the former Commercial Services Scrutiny Board visited the York Community Furniture Store, (the Raylor Centre, James Street). The visit was conducted to find out how the centre operates and promotes the refurbishment and re-use of household items that would otherwise be destined for landfill.
31. During the visit councillors noted that the biggest single issues for staff was that of annually securing premises and resourcing. The service costs approx £95,000 per annum to run. A total of £35,000 pa has been received in National Lottery

⁷ See Also Minutes of the Commercial Services Scrutiny Committee Meeting 5th November 2005

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funding for the past three years, this funding ended in March 2006. The store received grant funding of approximately £9,500 in 2004-05 and £7,500 from the Council (CYC) in 2005-06, for annual year 2006-07 the amount has been reduced further to £5,000.

32. The store has two full time paid members of staff plus two ad-hoc staff including an electrician who works on repairing electrical goods one day a week on a voluntary basis. There is a big demand for 'white' goods, but the store has a backlog of white goods waiting to be checked as it cannot afford to pay an electrician full or part time (50% normal hours) to check and repair the electrical goods.
33. The store provides low cost furniture and domestic appliances to families and individuals on low income or means tested benefit. Throughput is approx 120 tonnes per year. A voucher scheme has been in operation whereby CYC Community Services and other agencies may refer people in need to redeem items at the store. This month the store widened its client framework and now offers items for sale to the general public.
34. Yorwaste have discussed making landfill credits to the store, but have offered £18 compared to £32 per tonne which is the amount Yorwaste gets from the Government for diverting material from landfill. Yorwaste would also require detailed records of all the donors and recipients of furniture. The Board committed to further research regarding the use of Re-Use Credits

Re-Use Credits

35. At their February meeting Members of the former Commercial Services Scrutiny Board were advised by the Head of Waste Strategy that the costs of disposing of waste through landfill during annual year 2005-06 were around £32 per tonne. The largest percentage of this cost being revenues paid to national government as landfill tax; landfill tax is on an annual escalator currently increasing at £3 per annum.
36. When an organisation – for instance Scouts or Women's Institute groups – collects recycle, such as newspaper or aluminium foil, they can claim 'Recycling Credit(s)'; if they use weigh notes proving the actual type and weight of the material(s) diverted from landfill.
37. The Recycling Credit is equal to the amount of money it would have cost the Local Authority to dispose of the material as household waste if it had not been collected for recycling.
38. Re-use credits differ from recycling credits as they cover items which will be sold on either as they are, or after nominal servicing or repair i.e; safely re-saleable white goods i.e. washing machines, fridges cookers etc, and furniture.

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39. The City of York Council does not presently pay re-use credits, as it makes the distinction that the items are still in the system and will eventually need to be disposed of as waste.
40. A number of Local Authorities have however started to offer Re-use Credits in addition to Recycling Credits on the basis that Re-Use Credits;
 - a. Discourage unnecessary consumption of new goods encouraging more sustainable practice.
 - b. Provide a service whereby the poorer sections of the community can access good quality second hand goods.
 - c. Defers the entry of serviceable goods into landfill reducing overall annual tonnage.
41. North Yorkshire County Council initially trialled a Re-use credits scheme awarding £18 per tonne of diverted waste, recently – October 2005 –they chose to adopt a Re-use Credits Scheme awarding payments directly equivalent to that of their Recycling Credits i.e. £36.00 per tonne. The Selby Branch of the Community Furniture store has benefited from this policy change.
42. Their decision is in line with that of other authorities schemes, detailed at Annex C of this report. All the schemes at Annex B offering equivalent returns for the materials diverted from landfill to those of costs of disposal by tonnage; where tonnage, dependant on the terms of the scheme, may be estimated using a pre-negotiated calculator or actual weight per item.
43. A summary of best practice from these schemes is provided below;
 - a) The terms of the scheme should be clearly defined. Then discussed in advance and developed with parties who may have an interest in its use, e.g. community furniture stores, computer recycling centres etc.
 - b) The Types of Furniture to be accounted under the Scheme should be listed as fully as possible as guidance for future participants; some authorities rule out white goods whilst others do not.
 - c) The Authority should decide whether it wishes to assess an average weight for the items described within the list (approach adopted by North Yorkshire County Council) or whether it wishes the participant to issue weigh slips on an item by item basis. The former approach has been found to encourage participation from smaller schemes who may not have the resources for a more detailed analysis (equipment, staff and administration time) To ease the process of establishing an 'averages weigh list', the Community Recycling Network have published a document 'Set of average weights for furniture, appliances and other items' which can be found at Annex C of this report; this is used by North Yorkshire County Council.
 - d) The credentials of participants as Re-use facilities should be checked by the Local Authority; to rule out abuse by those who only facilitate re-use as a sideline to more lucrative business.

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- e) The re-use organisation should be registered with and approved by the Local Authority under the scheme.
 - f) The authority should request a good audit trail procedure to ensure that goods are being genuinely diverted from landfill and reused this may include;
 - Receipts including name and address etc from the point of collection as proof that the item is domestic and from the local authority area.
 - Itemisation under a numbered inventory of all items with a description of each, agreed weight with weigh slip number or actual weight dependent upon scheme operating terms.
 - Receipts including name and address etc recording the end users or buyers details as proof that the item has been diverted from landfill.
 - g) The authority may wish to determine in consultation with the organisations registered under the scheme whether submission of paperwork should be monthly or quarterly, the former will benefit and encourage smaller providers.
 - h) The authority should ensure that there are agreements in place for random spot checking of providers to discourage abuse.
44. At their February meeting Members of the Commercial Services Scrutiny Board were advised by the Head of Waste Strategy that there is currently no mechanism at the City of York Council to pay Re-use Credits. If the City of York Council were to introduce them further work would be required to;
- i. Draw up the terms of an appropriate scheme
 - ii. Evaluate the cost impact of credits upon the authority
 - v. Ensure that the proposals for introduction secured Member approval
 - vi. Promote availability as a means of diverting more goods from the waste stream.
45. In response to this, Members of the former Commercial Services Scrutiny Board agreed the following recommendation.

Recommendation

3. That the City of York Council be recommended to consider paying Re-use Credits. That prior to the introduction of a scheme, Waste Strategy Officers at the City of York Council prepare a report for Member approval detailing;

- **Best practice schemes already running at other Local Authorities including information about the effectiveness of the North Yorkshire County Council scheme**
- **The terms of an appropriate scheme**
- **The likely cost impact of credits upon the authority**

Broader adaptations of the Re-Use Credits scheme.

46. Members of the Board attending a Regional Waste Partnerships conference on the 2nd November 2005 were interested in other schemes which used Re-Use

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Credits as part of the financing structure. Given York was awarded Centre of Excellence in Transport status by the government in 2001 in recognition of its work in promoting cycling Members were particularly interested in the many Bicycle recycling and re-use schemes established around the country. An out line of some of these schemes is given below.

47. Lancaster's 'Furniture Matters' (a registered charitable trust and a company limited by guarantee) develops principals applied at York Community Furniture Store. It has operated as a recycling, re-use and training organisation since 1999 with work undertaken by a team of paid staff and over 60 volunteers. In addition to recycling and re-using domestic and office furniture and white goods, and paint Furniture Matters have also set up the 'Pedal Power Project'.
48. Pedal Power collects and uses bicycles that aren't too damaged or rusty to repair and has saved over 1,000 bicycles from landfill by repairing, re-using and recycling. They have also taken over 100 trainees on New Deal placements and offered placements for over 100 people completing Community Punishment Orders. Their delivery of safe cycling and cycle maintenance training has been to 800+ young people.
49. In Leeds Meanwood Valley Urban Farm and the Council work in partnership so that bicycles that come into household waste sites are delivered to the farm. Two trained members of staff work with young people attending a course which includes;
 - them getting the cycle they have built (may be a small financial contribution from the beneficiary to cover cost of new parts where necessary),
 - taking a cycling proficiency test and going for a trail or mountain biking session.
50. The surplus bikes are sent to Romania where nurses use them to do their rounds. The training required is NVQ level and it is required for insurance purposes.
51. The Bike Station (Edinburgh) is a community project that accepts donated bikes from members of the public and council and recycles them for use by priority groups of people such as the long term unemployed, those who have been homeless and those with mental health problems. A proportion of renovated bikes are sold to raise funds.
52. Last years winner of the best community cycling initiative award (see London Cycling Campaign Awards 2003 : 30/10/03 - LCC Website www.lcc.org.uk) was a bike recycling scheme at Waltham Forest in East London. Operating from Low Hall Council Transport Depot the award-winning project refurbishes bikes and sells them to residents of Waltham Forest and people who work in the borough, it also has open-access sessions along the lines of a self-help maintenance

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- workshop. The project provides bikes for people being trained to cycle and also has a mechanical workshop to provide services for the community.
53. CLEAR (Southampton) runs a bike workshop on Tuesday's bikes collected from around the city and council waste sites are refurbished by refugees, they then get to keep one themselves. The project also provides refugees with a friendly environment where English can be practiced. Similar schemes to those described above also operate in Manchester (Ride Manchester), Kirklees recently set up through the Council and Hackney which is partially self funding by offering bike hire.
54. Board Members were interested to see how the schemes outlined above might fit with the ethos of the 'Recyclist Project' in York. Recyclist was launched in March 2000 by the Council's Transport Planning Unit, in partnership with York training and employment agencies and trained young disaffected people in bicycle maintenance. The project aimed to provide sustainable transport and training opportunities for socially excluded people throughout the District. Recyclist ran to four key objectives:
- to enable better access to employment, training and leisure facilities by improving sustainable mobility;
 - to provide a positive experience of education and training for young people;
 - to improve physical and mental health of socially excluded groups and;
 - to reduce the environmental impact caused by increasing dependence on the car.
55. The project initially utilized abandoned or unclaimed stolen cycles, donated by the Police, with courses run for five weeks, with trainees referred from employment, training and community agencies across the City. The project did produce employment success stories with one trainee going on to take up a contract with royal mail to service their bicycles. The project is however no longer running as funding ceased.
56. Andy Scaife and Bernie Cullen launched a new initiative – 'Bike Rescue' -in August this year as a partner organisation with City of York Council, in our new premises on Terry Avenue. The capital costs of the scheme have been entirely funded out of their own pockets so far. The CYC contribution has been in the form of time input from officers in Waste Strategy, Properties, and the Grants & Partnerships accountants. Funding applications are now being made.
57. It may be appropriate at this point in the projects development to widen the time input of CYC officers to include Education who are now required to feature further work on sustainability in their portfolio – see Sustainable Schools Consultation and 'Securing the Future' - possibly the Youth Offending Team and others to widen the partnership framework to incorporate some of the ideas covered in the Bicycle Recycle and Re-use schemes above.

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58. This would be a valuable opportunity for the authority to enhance partnership work delivering social inclusion, education and sustainability. The approach should also create further revenue streams, by maximising funding opportunities under a range of headings, for the project ensuring a greater life expectancy. The Board recommend trialling Re-Use Credits for this project.

Recommendation

- 4. That the City of York Council be recommended to consider paying Re-use Credits for the Bike Rescue Project.**
- 5. That further cross corporate work be done with the project managers and officers in Education, Youth Offending, Equalities and Sustainability and to ensure benefit from potential funding opportunities**

Final Comments from the Board

The Recycling and Reuse Ad-Hoc Scrutiny Panel would like to acknowledge the assistance of a number of people for their technical support and advice to the Board throughout various points of the Scrutiny. The Board extends its thanks to each of those listed below.

Keith Hicks and Steve Lord	Manager and Assistant: York Community Furniture Store
Andy Scaife and Bernie Cullen	Partners: York BikeRescue
Marilyn Boswell and staff	SITA UK: Kirklees
Kristina Peat	Sustainability Officer
Julian Horsler	Equalities Officer
John Goodyear	Assistant Director of Commercial Services
Colin Mockler	Head of Performance Improvement
Kirsty Walton	Head of Waste Strategy

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Terry Collins Director of Neighbourhood Services

Andy Vose Transport Planner

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Members of Commercial Services Scrutiny Board/ Recycling and Reuse Scrutiny Sub-Committee 2005-September 2006

Chair	Cllr. David Livesley
Vice Chair	Cllr. Irene Waudby
	Cllr. Bill Fairclough
	Cllr. Alan Jones
	Cllr. Ken King
	Cllr. Martin Lancelott
	Cllr. Mark Waudby
Non-Voting Co-Optees	Cllr. Andrew D'Agorne
	Members of the Disabled Persons Advisory Group

Background Papers & Publications

Title and Author(s)	Publisher and Date
CPA 2005 Key Lines of Enquiry for Corporate Assessment (KLOE).	Audit Commission Sept 2005
'Lets Take it from the Tip' Yorkshire and Humber Regional Waste Strategy	Yorkshire and Humber Assembly July 2003
Municipal Waste Management Survey	DEFRA 2002/03
Draft Environmental Policy And Update On Preliminary Review For The Environmental Management System (Ems).	CYC Environment & Sustainability EMAP 20 th April 2004
Feedback on the Consultation Exercise for the Best Value Performance Indicators for 2005/2006	ODPM May 2005

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Title and Author(s)	Publisher and Date
Local Quality of Life Indicators – Supporting Local Communities to Become Sustainable	ODPM, LGA, DEFRA, AC August 2005
Planning for Renewable Energy A Companion Guide to PPS22	ODPM 2004
Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy	ODPM 2004
Planning Policy Statement 10: Sustainable Waste Management Releasing resources to the front line Independent Review of Public Sector Efficiency Sir Peter Gershon, CBE	ODPM 2004 Crown Copyright July 2004
DIRECTIVE 2002/96/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 January 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	Official Journal of the European Union 13 th February 2003
CPA 2005 Key Lines of Enquiry for Corporate Assessment (Draft)	Audit Commission
'Sustainable Consumption and Production Indicators Revised basket of 'decoupling' indicators'	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs April 2005
Kerbside Collection of Green Garden Waste - Environment and Sustainability Scrutiny Board	City of York Council Dec 2003

GLOSSARY

<p>CPA</p>	<p>The Audit Commissions 'CPA 2005 Key Lines of Enquiry for Corporate Assessment'⁸ and 'Technical Guide to the Service Assessment Framework (CPA 2005)' were published September 2005.</p> <p>Audit's stated aim in respect of Sustainability, Environmental Management and Energy presents a more robust CPA framework; <i>.."to cover a more substantial area of the council's environmental service function andtake a broader view of the council's environmental performance"</i></p> <p>Under the Key Lines of Enquiry for assessing Local Authority performance against 5 themes, Local Authorities are obliged to provide evidence of the delivery against sub-themes or priorities agreed by the ODPM's Central and Local Government Partnership.</p> <p>Theme 5.1 Sustainable Communities and Transport has particular bearing upon the work related to sustainable energy and energy efficiency. Criteria for judgement at Level's 2 and 3 of 5.1.3</p>
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⁸ September 2005 and October 2005

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	<p>relating to an authorities internal policy and monitoring framework and the Planning Authority role. Sub Theme 5.1.3 and associated criteria for judgement is copied below.</p> <p>5.1.3 What has the council, with its partners, achieved in its ambitions for the local environment</p> <p>Evidence that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the council, working in partnership with others, has established and is delivering on its clean and green liveability agenda • the council, working in partnership with others, has contributed to ensuring environmentally sustainable communities and lifestyles <p>Criteria for Judgement:</p> <p>Level 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council is addressing the quality of design in buildings and public spaces and is addressing these matters in its local development plans. There has been some increase in the proportion of new developments (for example, public buildings, housing, fixed infrastructure) which mitigate the effects of, or adapt to the impact of, climate change during planning, design and construction. • The council is setting a positive example to others through its environmental management practices <p>Level 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council has reduced its own resource consumption significantly and is able to quantify the cost of these and the environmental impact these policies have had. • The council is effectively addressing significant local and global environmental issues and actively communicating environmental issues to the wider community • Buildings and open spaces are designed to a high quality and this is addressed in the local development plans. There has been a sizeable increase in the proportion of new developments (for example, public buildings, housing, fixed infrastructure) which mitigate the effects of, or adapt to the impact of, climate change during planning, design and construction.
Gershon Efficiencies:	<p>13. In June 2004 Sir Peter Gershon's "<i>Independent Review of Public Sector Efficiencies</i>" identified opportunities for savings and improved time and resource management within the sector's back office, procurement, transaction service and policy-making function. A series of cross-cutting recommendations embedding efficiency across the public sector were created to release £6.45 billion nationally from efficiencies over the next 3 years.</p>

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	<p>14. Local Authorities are required to identify potential efficiencies annually they have been allowed to include efficiencies from 2004/05 within the 2005/06 target in recognition of the newness of the efficiencies concept to local government. Local authorities must produce an Annual Efficiency Statement (AES) for each financial year⁹.</p> <p>15. At least half of the efficiency gains must be <i>cashable or recyclable</i> i.e. direct financial saving or benefits creating funds for re-investment into services or activities increasing service output. <i>Non-cashable</i> gains may not necessarily lead to lower costs but will lead to improved performance for the resources used. All identified efficiencies must be on-going for the 3-year period; one-off gains are not allowable.</p> <p>16. In respect of efficiencies relating to energy sourcing and management, the report is clear that identified efficiency gains “...<i>should not only improve efficiency but support local authorities to meet challenging new environmental targets.</i>”</p> <p>17. In order to achieve these co-objectives the report also indicates that “...<i>effective strategy, evidence based policy and focused inspection and regulation are critical to driving up performance in public services</i>”</p> <p>18. The Environment and Sustainability Scrutiny Board’s second sustainable energy report to the Executive – Generating the Future – recommended that <i>‘the City of York Council appoint an Elected Member as the Authority’s representative for the Regional Cabinet Energy Champions project and that this appointment and their activities be recorded and reported at meetings of the Council’.</i></p>
WEEE Directive	<p>The Directive aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the waste arising from electrical and electronic equipment; and • improve the environmental performance of all those involved

⁹ City of York Council needs to identify £1.5 million of efficiencies a year for 2006/07 and 2007/08 to meet its target, as long as the £4.7 million is achieved in 2005/06.

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	<p>in the life cycle of electrical and electronic products.</p> <p>The Directive was due to become law in the UK in August but the DTI have now negotiated an integration date for October 2006. The Directive affects Waste electronic and electrical equipment used by both domestic consumers and for professionals. Under National Government proposals for managing WEEE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Private householders will be able to return their WEEE to collection facilities free of charge;• Producers (manufacturers, sellers, distributors) will be responsible for taking back and recycling electrical and electronic equipment.• Producers will be required to achieve a series of demanding recycling and recovery targets for different categories of appliance <p>Best future practice for Management of such goods should ensure they are either recycled component by component, ensuring any toxic or hazardous elements are 'made safe' - such as heavy metals. Or alternatively they should be reconditioned and given a new lease of life.</p>
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ANNEX Aa

Scrutiny Topic Feasibility Study and Registration Form(s)



Agenda Item 4

The Commercial Services Scrutiny Board

2005/2006

Report of the Head of Civic, Democratic and Legal Services

Scrutiny Feasibility Study Report 112:

‘Rethinking Recycling and Re-use in York’

Purpose of Report.

1. This report asks Members to consider the feasibility study that has been carried out in respect of a newly registered topic and to decide whether or not to progress the topic, giving reasons for this action.

Background

2. This report presents Members of the Commercial Services Scrutiny Board with the findings of the feasibility study conducted in respect of the new topic ‘Rethinking Recycling and Re-use in York’. This was registered jointly by Cllr. Mark Waudby and Cllr. Andrew D’Agorne on 1st March 2005¹. See Annex A for details of the topic registration form.
3. From their work on their last topic on cleanliness in terraced streets, Members of the Board have already proposed follow up work regarding:
 - Improving city wide recycling of domestic and commercial green waste.
 - Analysis of improvements which might be made to the City of York Council’s recycling initiatives with particular reference to terraced areas, recognising the concerns of the Disabled Persons Advisory Group regarding the obstacles created by the green recycling boxes. This resulted in the Board’s recommendation that;

¹ this incorporates the topic registration form number 103 Voluntary Sector Recycling

‘ The Board consider that the specific issue of improving recycling facilities for terraces should be better addressed and propose the following short term and long term solutions:

- a) Terraced Streets where the properties have forecourts should be issued with green boxes.
- b) The broader issue of recycling and terraced streets should be considered as part of the Boards next scrutiny topic and the Disabled Persons Advisory Group should be key consultees. ²

3. Feedback from Feasibility Consultation

4. Policy Unit Response

5. Officers in the Policy Unit indicated that the topic as lodged
 - Does not negatively overlap with any corporate policy developments
 - Regarding external targets/ deadlines, increasing recycling/ reuse would help achieve landfill targets.
 - Appears to be a valid and useful scrutiny topic, building on but not duplicating work outlined in earlier reports to Members.
6. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs published new Sustainable Consumption and Production Indicators on the 11th April 2005 showing the progress the country is making towards achieving economic growth while reducing damage to the environment.
7. The aim of the indicators is to break - or decouple - the link between increasing economic growth and environmental damage. Indicator 8: ‘Waste’ with the objective of decoupling economic growth from the generation of solid waste, and Indicator 9: ‘Household water consumption and waste’ with the objective of decoupling household consumption from environmental impacts are copied in full at Annex B of this report.
8. Members may also wish to consider the implications to the topic of The Clean Neighbourhoods Act which recently became law. The Act contains a range of measures to improve the quality of the local environment by giving local authorities and the Environment Agency additional powers. The main changes with a bearing on the topic as lodged, are in respect of waste. The Act makes the following provisions:
 - amends provisions for dealing with fly-tipping by: - removing the defence of acting under employer's instructions; increasing the penalties; enabling local authorities and the Environment Agency to recover their investigation and clear-

² See Commercial Services Scrutiny Report “**The Cleaning of Gullies, Gutters, Footpaths and Back Lanes on Terraced Streets**’ May 2005

up costs and extending provisions on clear up to the landowner in the absence of the occupier.

- gives local authorities and the Environment Agency the power to issue fixed penalty notices (and, in the case of local authorities, to keep the receipts from such penalties) to businesses that fail to produce waste transfer notes and for waste left out on the streets (local authority only)
- introduces a more effective system for stop, search and seizure of vehicles used in illegal waste disposal; and enables courts to require forfeiture of such vehicles
- introduces a new provision covering the waste duty of care and the registration of waste carriers
- introduces a new requirement for site waste management plans for construction and demolition projects
- repeals the divestment provisions for waste disposal functions to provide greater flexibility for local authorities to deliver waste management services in the most sustainable way
- reforms the recycling credits scheme to provide increased local flexibility to provide incentives for more sustainable waste management.

9. **Performance Improvements Team Response**

Comprehensive Performance Assessment

10. The following information provided by Improvements Officers is based on the consultation documents for the proposed National Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) model due to be published by the Audit Commission in May 2005³.
11. The topic as lodged is directly relevant to the annual CPA rating we expect in 2005 and 2006, through performance on a number of BVPI indicators:
- BV82: Recycling and composting performance
 - BV91: Provision of kerbside recycling
 - BV90: Public satisfaction with waste services
 - BV84: Volume of waste per head of population.
12. Meeting central targets in relation to BV82 is of particular importance as this is a key requirement in the CPA model.
13. The Audit Commission have proposed attaching a 'special rule' to this indicator whereby failure to reach satisfactory performance would contribute to holding back the entire Environment CPA assessment.

³ The Audit Commission are consulting on a revised model which will alter the way that the council's overall performance is judged. For more information visit the Audit Commissions website at www.audit-commission.gov.uk/cpa/

14. This topic is also relevant to the corporate CPA assessment / inspection the City of York Council expect to host in 2007 or 2008. That inspection will seek to form a view on the council's arrangements for delivering on the 'clean and green liveability agenda'.
15. The CPA inspection framework makes explicit reference to the need to work with communities and the community sector to raise awareness, and commitment to minimising and recycling waste. For more information please see Annex C: Extracts from the CPA2005: Key Lines of Enquiry for Corporate Assessment (Practitioners Version). Pg.25
16. **Marketing and Communications Response**
17. The Marketing and Communications team – market research - at the City of York Council were able to provide the following information regarding associated research activity for the topic proposed:

Project 1: "Rethink Rubbish" brand recognition project (with supplementary research into perceived meaning of "minimisation")

When conducted: April 2003.

Audience: York and North Yorkshire residents

Size: 650 interviews (City of York (146), Richmondshire (51), Craven (55), Ryedale (49), Hambleton (71), Scarborough (90), Harrogate (123), Selby (65))

Methodology: Onstreet interviewing in City of York and main centres in the NY districts.

Key findings: (York only)

- 48% recognition of "Rethink Rubbish" logo.
- 90% perceive waste minimisation as meaning "recycling"
- 58% recognise that reducing waste output in first place more valuable than recycling

Project 2: Expanded repeat of above project with additional evaluation of "Recycle Now!" national logo and insight into minimisation behaviour

When conducted: April 2005 (ongoing)

Audience: York and North Yorkshire residents

Size: As for project 1, with City of York interviews expanded to 300.

Methodology: Onstreet interviewing in City of York and main centres in the NY districts.

Key findings: Fieldwork ongoing.

Project 3: Future of waste strategy and technology survey

When conducted: July/August 2004.

Audience: York residents (talkabout panel)

Size: 200 interviews
Methodology: Posted information packs for background information followed by a telephone interview

Key findings:

- Maintenance & expansion of kerbside recycling scheme seen as main priority for future of waste management in York
- 77% believe the council should deliver as much recycling and composting as is possible regardless of govt. targets
- 56% say technology should not be limited to extraction/separation OR heat processes, but a combination of both.

Project 4: Minimisation activity

When conducted: December 2004.
Audience: York residents (**talkabout** panel)
Size: 1500 interviews
Methodology: Winter edition of periodical panel questionnaire
Key findings:

- 94% engaged in some sort of minimisation activity (74% re-use items and packaging)
- Responsibility for minimisation lies with "the public" (82%), "retailers" (77%), "manufacturing industry" (75%), "the council" (72%)
- 81% recycle or compost household waste. 78% are using kerbside recycling (89% consider this service 'excellent' or 'very good').

Project 5: Waste collection strategy research

When conducted: May 2005.
Audience: Invited selection of York residents
Size: 3 groups, 30 attenders.
Methodology: Focus groups

Key findings:

- Local recycling sites (carparks supermarkets) to be expanded and standardised in what they receive
- Alternate week collection (residual/kerbside) likely to meet opposition, but beneficial to minimisation education and engagement

Other related information still under analysis may be available to the Board at a later date.

18. **The Assistant Directors and Key Officers Supporting Scrutiny**

Assistant Director of Environment & Neighbourhoods response

19. Commercial Services have responsibility for developing and progressing the waste strategy. Members may wish to revisit the content of the the paper 'Revised Waste Strategy' which went to the Executive for decision on 9th November 2004 and the associated Action Plan No 2 'Waste Minimisation', received by the Environment & Sustainability Executive Member and Advisory Panel on the 9th February 2005..

20. Progression of the topic as lodged should help to inform that action plan and could potentially assist with the waste minimisation target.

Head of Parks & Open Spaces (Education and Leisure) response

21. In the parks we are trying to do more on site recycling of green waste so there would be a definite departmental interest in this topic. In respect of libraries at present the Head of Parks and Open Spaces is aware that they do try to sell and then give away old books.

Recommendations

22. **After discussion of the information in this report, Members of the Commercial Services Scrutiny Board are recommended to take one of the following courses of action:-**

- i. **Progress this topic further, giving reasons, either as set out in the topic registration form or by modifying the topic registration form**
- ii. **Make recommendations on the topic to the Executive without further investigation.**
- iii. **Not progress the topic further, giving clear reasons for not doing so**

Annexes

- Annex A:** Scrutiny Topic Registration Form
Annex B: DEFRA Indicators 8 and 9
Annex C: Annex C: Extracts from the CPA2005: Key Lines of Enquiry for Corporate Assessment (Practitioners Version). Pg.25

Annex i

SCRUTINY TOPIC REGISTRATION FORM NO. 112

‘Rethinking Recycling and Re-use in York’

WHY DO YOU THINK THIS TOPIC IS IMPORTANT?

On the 25.04.2004 a topic with the title ‘Voluntary Sector Recycling and Re-use Projects’ was submitted for consideration by the Environment and Sustainability Scrutiny Board. Scrutiny Management Committee encouraged progression of this topic, however, the Board were pursuing two other topics at the time and were not able to immediately schedule this work in.

York currently disposes of around 66,000 tonnes of bio-degradable municipal waste (bmw) to landfill. Due to international environmental agreements and European legislation each disposal authority must reduce the amount of bmw they tip or face heavy fines. York’s targets are to reduce the current 66,000 tonnes down to around 44,000 tonnes in 2010 and 20,000 tonnes in 2020 – despite the natural growth of the city and its population. Fines of £150 for every tonne of bmw tipped over the allowance will apply; in addition, a proportion of any fines imposed by EU infraction proceedings may also apply.

Fly tipping of bulky household items is detrimental to a neighborhood and costly to the council. Low income households including the elderly and those with young families could benefit from repaired or refurbished goods that have been assured for quality and safety.

Voluntary groups and charities already fulfill this service in some areas but may lack resources, storage space or facilities for collection and delivery. By establishing a greater understanding of this issue the scrutiny board could identify how it could assist voluntary groups to maximize the effectiveness of their service.

A scrutiny review in this area could help to raise awareness of the role of repair and re-use as part of the waste strategy. It could also identify areas of good practice in supporting the role of the voluntary sector and any potential there may be to extend training and rehabilitation opportunities for refurbishing damaged household goods. A review could assist the development of good practice in relation to dismantling or repairing surplus electrical goods in advance of the Waste Electrical Equipment (WEE) directive coming into force and could ultimately lead to many household goods being taken out of the waste stream and reused and more low income households having an increased disposable income.

DO YOU KNOW IF THIS TOPIC IS IMPORTANT TO OTHER PEOPLE? IF SO, WHO & WHY?

It would benefit the residents of York, as hopefully it would stop many bulky household items going into the waste stream, which would reduce our payments of landfill tax.

WHAT DO YOU THINK SCRUTINY OF THIS TOPIC MIGHT CHANGE, DO OR ACHIEVE?

- Create an independent Audit of existing Community Recycling Schemes in York.
- Create a clearer picture of where these tie into the Local Authorities recycling strategy.
- Link to the Executive agreement of the 9 November 2004 for the need to consult the public on how best to minimise waste and the range of solutions for the future. A budget of £30,000 was identified for this consultation and an awareness raising campaign.
- It could examine which items are in demand and ways to make those which are not safe and/or more popular. It could examine the obstacles that prevent more repairs and recycling being carried out and the skills and facilities needed to increase the capacity for more action in this area.
- It could look at groups who may be interested in taking on such work and the potential for different groups to combine resources to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations.

DO YOU HAVE IDEAS ABOUT THE APPROACH SCRUTINY MEMBERS MIGHT TAKE TO YOUR SUGGESTED TOPIC?

In conducting this project the scrutiny board could consider working with, / interviewing the following consultees /partners;
waste development officers,
charity representatives,
housing/commercial services staff responsible for clearing void homes,
the St Nicks Environment Centre
Chambers of Commerce
And other relevant groups.

**OLD TOPIC REGISTRATION FORM NO. 103
'Voluntary Sector Recycling and Re-use Projects'**

What is the issue that scrutiny needs to address?

Fly tipping of bulky household items is detrimental to a neighborhood and costly to the council. Low income households including the elderly and those with young families could benefit from repaired or refurbished goods that have been assured for quality and safety. Voluntary groups and charities already fulfill this service in some areas but may lack resources, storage space or facilities for collection and delivery. By establishing a greater understanding of this issue the scrutiny board could identify how it could assist voluntary groups to maximize the effectiveness of their service.

What do you feel could be achieved by a scrutiny review?

A scrutiny review in this area could help to raise awareness of the role of repair and re-use as part of the waste strategy. It could also identify areas of good practice in supporting the role of the voluntary sector and any potential there may be to extend training and rehabilitation opportunities for refurbishing damaged household goods. A review could assist the development of good practice in relation to dismantling or repairing surplus electrical goods in advance of the Waste Electrical Equipment (WEE) directive coming into force and could ultimately lead to many household goods being taken out of the waste stream and reused and more low income households having an increased disposable income.

A scrutiny project could be conducted by initially identifying the nature of current recycling and re-use operations run by charity/voluntary organisations (Oxfam for example). It could examine which items are in demand and ways to make those which are not safe and/or more popular. It could examine the obstacles that prevent more repairs and recycling being carried out and the skills and facilities needed to increase the capacity for more action in this area. It could look at groups who may be interested in taking on such work and the potential for different groups to combine resources to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations.

ANNEX ii

Extract from DEFRA document 'Sustainable Consumption and Production Indicators Revised basket of 'decoupling' indicators'

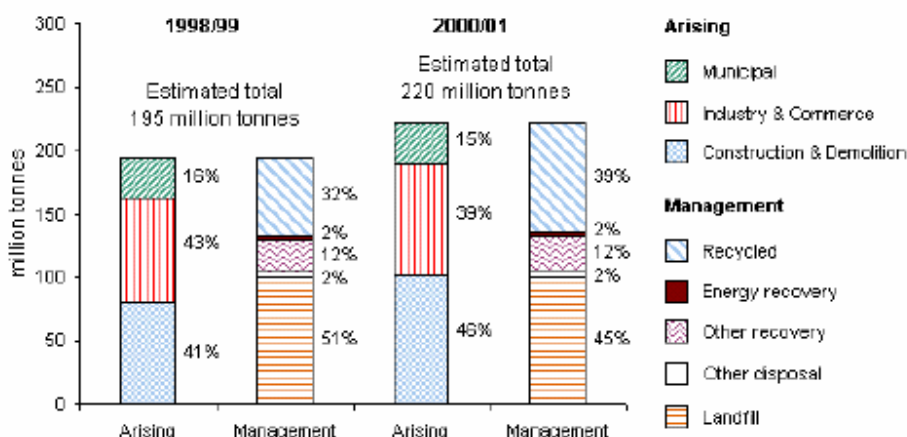
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs April 2005

Indicator 8: Waste**Objective: Decoupling economic growth from the generation of solid waste**

Relevance

As well as emissions to air and water, the other significant residual output of production and consumption is solid matter in the form of waste. The total amount of waste generated is an indicator of the efficiency of resource use. The disposal of this waste also has significant impacts on the environment: landfilled waste takes up space and is a major source of methane and leaching of heavy metals and toxins to the environment.

Arising and management of controlled waste from municipal, commercial and industrial sources, UK 1998/99 and 2000/01



Source: see footnote ¹⁰

.10

Trends

Estimates of total controlled waste arisings are only available for two years, 1998/99 and 2000/01. Over this period, estimated total waste arising rose by 25 million tonnes. The proportion of waste being recycled increased from 32% to 39%, with actual tonnage increasing by 24 million tonnes. The tonnage of materials sent to landfill remained roughly the same, resulting in a relative decrease in the proportion of total waste going to landfill, from 51% to 45%. Over the same period GDP increased by 7%.

The rise in total waste arising was mainly due to a large increase in construction and demolition waste. However, a greater proportion of this construction and demolition waste was sent to registered exempt sites and recycled as aggregates and soil,

¹⁰ Defra, Environment Agency, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, Welsh Assembly Government, Northern Ireland Environment and Heritage Service

contributing to the overall increase in the proportion of recycled/recovered waste and the decrease in waste going to landfill. A rise in the proportion of recycled municipal waste also contributed to this change.

The estimates are drawn from a wide variety of sources and comparisons between the two years should be treated with caution. When a longer time series is available for all waste streams, it will be possible to see which industrial sectors are decoupling their waste generation from their economic production.

Targets

To reduce industrial and commercial waste in England and Wales going to landfill to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005. Under the EU Landfill Directive, to reduce biodegradable municipal waste in the UK sent to landfill to 35% of 1995 levels by 2020. There are also targets for household waste recycling – see indicator 9.

Background

The most significant waste stream is from construction and demolition activity, where waste minimisation and greater re-use of on-site materials such as waste soil is needed. Major waste producers in the industrial and commercial sectors in 1998/99 were the basic metals sector, the food, drink and tobacco industry, retailers and the coke, oil, gas, electricity and water industries. New data on industrial and commercial waste is due in 2005.

Separate information is collected on the arisings of special or hazardous waste. Since 1996, when the definition of hazardous waste was extended to include further waste types such as waste oil, the level of waste generation in the UK has stayed roughly constant at between 5 and 5.5 million tonnes per year. Hazardous waste arisings will continue to be monitored as part of this indicator.

Indicator 9: Household water consumption and waste

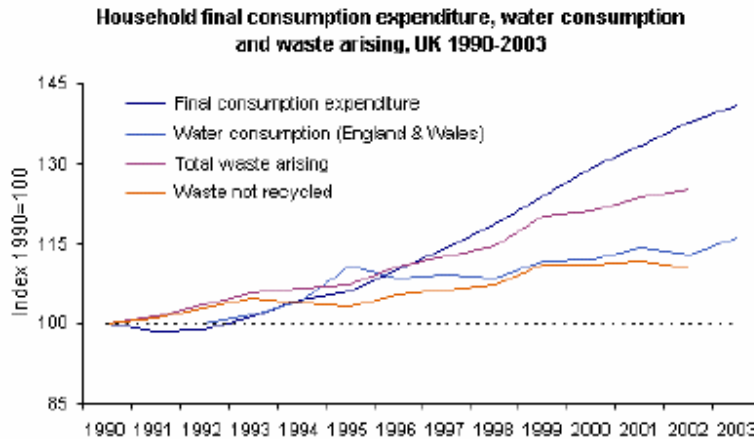
Objective: Decoupling household consumption from environmental impacts

Relevance

The consumption activities of households have a major effect on the environment. This indicator and the three that follow monitor changes in that impact from 1990. They emphasise the message that our decisions over lifestyle and individual purchases and our attitudes towards resource use and recycling do make a difference to the world around us.

In England and Wales, household consumption accounts for roughly two-thirds of water put into the public water supply, excluding leakages that occur before the household's stop-tap. Housing development is creating a growing pressure on water resources, especially in the south and east of England and, with factors such as climate change also likely to put supplies under greater pressure in the future, there is an increasing need for conservation of water in the home.

Households also account for about 15% of all controlled waste arising in the UK, producing around 520 kilogrammes per person in 2002, equating to approximately 24kg per household per week. Actions to reduce the amount of household waste are urgently needed to help the UK move towards more sustainable waste management.



Source: Office for National Statistics, Defra, Ofwat

Trends

Between 1990 and 2002, household final consumption expenditure rose by 38%, whilst waste not recycled from households increased by 10% and total household waste arising increased by 25%. Household water consumption (excluding distribution losses and supply pipe leakages) increased by 16% in England and Wales between 1992 and 2003, whilst household final consumption expenditure rose by 42% over the same period.

Total waste arising from households has increased steadily through the period and, whilst the increase has been slightly slower than that of household final consumption expenditure, there is no evidence of any significant decoupling between the prosperity of households and their resource use. However, recycling of household waste has increased from 2% of waste generated in 1990 to 14% in 2002. As a result, waste going to landfill sites has increased more slowly, although the cumulative impact of this waste stream is clearly still increasing. Water consumed by households has risen much more slowly than consumption expenditure since 1995, suggesting a relative decoupling from expenditure increases.

Targets

There are targets for household waste recycling in England and Wales of 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015. Similar targets exist for Scotland and Northern Ireland. There are currently no targets for water abstractions for public water supply or water use by households, but there are leakage targets for public water companies – refer to Indicator 2 for further details.

Background

Most of the water consumed by households is for drinking, washing and sanitation purposes. The increase in the use of water meters has gone some way towards balancing recent trends for more water-intensive uses such as power showers, dishwashers and the use of hosepipes in gardening and car washing. The current main regulatory driver for the efficient use of water is the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999, which define minimum standards for WCs, baths, washing machines and dishwashers.

Household waste is comprised predominantly of bin waste, plus waste from civic amenity sites and other household collections. The observed increase in total waste arisings is a result of many factors, such as the growth in consumption of pre-packaged food and the increasingly 'throwaway' nature of society. The rise is offset to a certain degree by increased use of recycling services.

Most recycling comes from "bring" sites such as bottle banks and civic amenity sites, although rising proportions are now from kerbside collection schemes and composting. However, more can be done to increase participation in such schemes by raising public awareness and improving collection performance. Greater support is also needed from retailers through innovation in consumer product and packaging design to minimise material use and maximise recyclability.

ANNEX iii

Extract Pg. 25 : CPA2005; Key Lines of Enquiry for Corporate Assessment (Practitioners Version)

Key Question

5.1.3 What has the council, with its partners, achieved in its ambitions for the local environment?

Inspection Focus

Evidence that the council, working in partnership with others:

- has established and is delivering on its clean and green liveability agenda
- has contributed to ensuring environmentally sustainable communities and lifestyles

Criteria for Judgement

Level 2

- The council has raised awareness and commitment to minimising and recycling waste.
- The council is developing partnerships with other local authorities and has started to deliver the benefits of more cost effective and sustainable waste management practices reducing its own resource consumption.
- The council is aware of significant local issues, for example, air pollution near power stations, noise pollution near international airports, and is now starting to address the issues.
- The council is addressing the quality of design in buildings and public spaces and is addressing these matters in its local development plans. There has been some increase in the proportion of new developments (public buildings, housing, fixed infrastructure) which mitigate the effects of, or adapt to the impact of, climate change during planning, design and construction.
- The council can demonstrate that it has fully thought through the linkages to the other shared priority areas. For example, tackling graffiti, the quality of open public space as a contributor to the reduction in the fear of crime, as part of safer and stronger communities and targeting environmental improvements in the most deprived neighbourhoods as part of healthier communities.
- The council is setting a positive example to others through its environmental management practices.

Level 3

- The council is working successfully with local communities and the community sector to raise awareness and commitment to minimising and recycling waste and is not afraid to take unpopular decisions, the reasons for which it communicates clearly.
- The council has a clear policy on influencing commercial and industrial waste producers to shift their waste management up the hierarchy.
- The council is working in partnership with other local authorities and is delivering the benefits of more cost effective and sustainable waste management practices
- The council has reduced its own resource consumption significantly and is able to quantify the cost and/or environmental impact these policies have had.

- The council is effectively addressing significant local and global environmental issues and actively communicating environmental issues to the wider community.
- There exists a high quality of design in buildings and public spaces and these matters are addressed in the local development plans. There has been a sizeable increase in the proportion of new developments (public buildings, housing, fixed infrastructure) which mitigate the effects of, or adapt to the impact of, climate change during planning, design and construction.
- The council can demonstrate benefits at having made linkages to the other shared priority areas. For example, tackling graffiti and the quality of open public space as a contributor to the reduction of the fear of crime, as part of safer and stronger communities, and targeting environmental improvements in the most deprived neighbourhoods as part of healthier communities.
- The council is working effectively to create and maintain attractive and welcoming parks, play areas and public spaces; it can demonstrate improvements to the physical fabric of places, including streets, and is taking measures to make public places cleaner and well maintained.

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Terms of Local Authorities presently running a Re-Use Credits Scheme

Local Authority: Cheshire County Council

Principal method of disposal: landfill.

Officer: Recycling Officer Ruth Evans tel: 01244 603856

ruth.evans@cheshire.gov.uk

Scheme Summary: Organisations such as furniture stores must register with the Local Authority, the organisation must:

- give a stock number to each item
- complete delivery receipts for each item
- submit a monthly claim form for the diverted items

Amounts Paid: So far, three furniture stores have registered, smaller companies feel that the administration is not worth their while. The authority pays full average amount of the costs of disposal i.e. an agreed calculation has been made for the average fridge, freezer, cooker etc. Amount Paid 2004-05 = £37.29 per tonne increasing annually in line with the Landfill tax.

Local Authority: Lancashire County Council

Principal method of Disposal: Landfill

Officer: Waste Minimisation Team Leader Claire Atkinson tel:01772 533829

clare.atkinson@env.lancss.gov.uk

Scheme Summary: re-use organisations are checked to ensure bonafide credentials, they are also regularly visited to back up evidence submitted through audit trail paperwork. For each item diverted the organisation must submit a receipt for collection or adoption including address, an inventory number and weigh sheet plus a receipt or sales ticket for the final owner; submission of full documentation and payment is quarterly. Although this sounds complicated it ensures at a county level that people know where the diverted waste originates from.

Amounts Paid: 2005-06 £37.02 per tonne (average cost of landfill county wide). In annual year 2004-05, 638 tonnes were diverted from landfill.

Local Authority: Blackburn and Darwen Borough Council

Principal method of Disposal: Landfill

Officer: Stuart Hammond tel: 01254 585863

Scheme Summary: The Re-use organisation (only one has an arrangement to claim) must provide detailed addressed receipts of all items delivered to end customers for all items rather than items collected as some of the latter may of course not be reusable.

Amounts Paid: 2005-06 £34.66 per tonne

Local Authority: Devon Council

Principal method of Disposal: Landfill

Officer: Zac Sibthorpe tel: 01392 328675 zac.sibthorpe@devon.gov.uk

Scheme Summary: The Re-use organisation must register as a Member of the Devon Furniture Forum (DFF) who process the administration documents for joint submission to the Local waste authority.

Must provide detailed addressed receipts of all items delivered to end customers, the calculated amounts are based on actual weight of the goods per item not estimated tonnage.

Amounts Paid: 2005-06 £30.00 per tonne

Local Authority: Norfolk County Council

Principal method of Disposal: Landfill

Officer: Alistair Rushholme tel: 01603 223130

alistair.rushholme@norfolk.gov.uk

Scheme Summary: Only refurbished furniture and tested white goods. The Re-use organisation must register with Norfolk County Council and submit claim forms detailing addressed receipts of all items delivered to end customers, against an itemised print out of all goods handled per period. The amounts are based on actual weight of the goods per item not estimated tonnage. The Council spot checks the registered organisations to ensure proper practice.

Amounts Paid: 2005-06 £39.50 – £47.00 per tonne presently variable across the district dependant upon landfill savings.

Local Authority: Gloucestershire County Council

Principal method of Disposal: Landfill

Officer: John Jackson tel: 01452 426895 john.jackson@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Scheme Summary: Organisations must complete an application form to register with the authority and this is approved by the District and County councils; there are presently 5 furniture re-use stores registered under the scheme. The Re-use organisation needs to submit detailed records and submit copies with claim forms monthly. Fridges are disallowed and it must be proven that items come from households.

Amounts Paid: 2005-06 £41.91 per tonne equivalent to landfill savings + tax.



Set of average weights for furniture, appliances and other items.

Furniture and furnishings

Category	Item	Weight (kg)
Furniture	Bedside cupboard / table / unit	15
Furniture	Bench, kitchen or garden	30
Furniture	Blanketbox	12
Furniture	Bookcase	19
Furniture	Bureau	20
Furniture	Cabinet, display / kitchen / corner	20
Furniture	Chair, high / child's / rocking	11
Furniture	Chair, not padded, dining / kitchen / carver	6
Furniture	Chest-of-Drawers	25
Furniture	Cot	15
Furniture	Desk, child's	16
Furniture	Desk, wooden	27
Furniture	Dressing table	34
Furniture	Fire surround	30
Furniture	Grandfather clock	60
Furniture	Headboard unit (with built-in bedside cabinets)	40
Furniture	Headboard, double / king-size	16
Furniture	Headboard, single	10
Furniture	Hi-fi unit	12
Furniture	Miscellaneous, small eg stool, tea trolley	6
Furniture	Ottoman	10
Furniture	Sideboard, not large	35
Furniture	Table, cane / coffee / occasional / nest of	15
Furniture	Table, dining	30
Furniture	Table, kitchen	24
Furniture	Tallboy	25
Furniture	TV unit	25
Furniture	Wall unit / dresser	40
Furniture	Wardrobe set (wardrobe & chest of drawers or unit, with one sitting on top of the other)	58
Furniture	Wardrobe, double	55
Furniture	Wardrobe, single	38
Furniture	Welsh Dresser	90
Soft Furniture	2 piece suite, sofa + 1 chair	65
Soft Furniture	3 piece suite, sofa + 2 chairs	90
Soft Furniture	3 piece suite, cane (with cushions)	50
Soft Furniture	Armchair	25
Soft Furniture	Bed, double complete (base, mattress + headboard)	80
Soft Furniture	Bed, king-size complete (base, mattress + headboard)	97
Soft Furniture	Bed, single complete (base, mattress + headboard)	52
Soft Furniture	Bed base, double wood / divan / folding / Z bed	25
Soft Furniture	Bed base, king-size wood, divan or double metal	30
Soft Furniture	Bed base, single wood / divan / folding / Z bed	20
Soft Furniture	Bunk bed / cabin bed	50



Soft Furniture	Chair, conservatory / cane	15
Soft Furniture	Chair, easy / fireside / lounge	15
Soft Furniture	Chair, padded, dining / kitchen / carver	6
Soft Furniture	Chaise Longue	40
Soft Furniture	Futon / Sofabed (wooden base with mattress)	35
Soft Furniture	Mattress, single	22
Soft Furniture	Mattress, double	40
Soft Furniture	Mattress, king-size	50
Soft Furniture	Pouffe	5
Soft Furniture	Reclining chair / lazy boy	45
Soft Furniture	Sofa	40
Soft Furniture	Sofa bed, foam flop out	35
Soft Furniture	Sofa bed, metal frame	85
Soft Furniture	Sofa, cane / conservatory (normally with cushions)	20
Other Items	Bedding / Curtains	5
Other Items	Bicycle, adult	15
Other Items	Bric-a-Brac (box)	10
Other Items	Carpet / flooring / underlay	25
Other Items	Carpet cleaner	12
Other Items	Clothes Horse	4
Other Items	Ironing-Board	6
Other Items	Lino	15
Other Items	Mirror, large	10
Other Items	Mirror, small	5
Other Items	Piano	140
Other Items	Plant Stand / coat stand	5
Other Items	Pram	13
Other Items	Pushchair	7
Other Items	Rug	6
Other Items	Small misc, eg scales, saucepans, shoe racks, pedal bin, picture, magazine rack, fireguard, CD stand, picture frame	2
Other Items	Stairgate	3
Other Items	Toys	11

Appliances

Household Appliances	Baby belling, counter top cooker	30
Household Appliances	Cooker, electric	60
Household Appliances	Cooker, gas	45
Household Appliances	Dishwasher	50
Household Appliances	Fan (electric)	10
Household Appliances	Food mixer	3
Household Appliances	Freezer, chest	30
Household Appliances	Fridge/freezer, under counter or free standing	28
Household Appliances	Fridge-Freezer	45
Household Appliances	Hair & Beauty Elec	1
Household Appliances	Heater / Fire, small / medium	7
Household Appliances	Heater / Radiator, large	15
Household Appliances	Hi-fi, including speakers	10



Household Appliances	Lamp	5
Household Appliances	Microwave	17
Household Appliances	Radio	2
Household Appliances	Small elec - kettle, toaster, clock	1
Household Appliances	Spin-Dryer	12
Household Appliances	Tumble-Dryer	35
Household Appliances	TV	20
Household Appliances	Twin-tub	43
Household Appliances	Vacuum	12
Household Appliances	Video	11
Household Appliances	Washing Machine	75

House clearances

SMALL CLEARANCE / LIST	377
MEDIUM CLEARANCE / LIST	527
LARGE CLEARANCE / LIST	620

Bathroom

Bathroom Items	Bath (metal)	40
Bathroom Items	Bath (non-metal)	25
Bathroom Items	Bathroom Cabinet	8
Bathroom Items	Bathroom Suite (toilet, sink, bath)	75
Bathroom Items	Cistern	15
Bathroom Items	Shower equipment/tray	15
Bathroom Items	Sink (ceramic)	20
Bathroom Items	Sink (metal)	20
Bathroom Items	Toilet	30
Bathroom Items	Vanity Unit, including sink	25

Garden

Garden	BBQ	15
Garden	Chairs	7
Garden	Fence panels (wood)	20
Garden	Garage door	40
Garden	Garden waste (bags)	11
Garden	Gates (metal)	30
Garden	Lawnmower	15
Garden	Lounger	15
Garden	Patios doors	30
Garden	Rotary Drier	15
Garden	Sheds (dismantled)	50
Garden	Strimmer	10
Garden	Table (garden)	20
Garden	Trees and shrubs	20
Garden	Wheelbarrow	15



Office

Office Appliances	Computer Base Units	9.7
Office Appliances	Computer, complete average	28
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor <14"	7
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 14"	11
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 15"	12.6
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 17"	17.6
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 19"	23.4
Office Appliances	CRT-Monitor 21"	31.4
Office Appliances	Keyboard	1
Office Appliances	Photocopier	50
Office Appliances	Printer, standard inkjet	6
Office Appliances	Scanner	10
Office Furniture	Cabinets	70
Office Furniture	Filing cabinet, large	50
Office Furniture	Office Chair	12
Office Furniture	Office Desk	25
Office Furniture	Partitions	25

Material loads

Bulk load of material	Aggregate	70
Bulk load of material	Cardboard	11
Bulk load of material	Foam	10
Bulk load of material	Garden waste (up to 6 bags)	50
Bulk load of material	Glass	20
Bulk load of material	Laminate	25
Bulk load of material	Metal	40
Bulk load of material	Paint	7
Bulk load of material	Plastic	20
Bulk load of material	Wood	40
Bulk load of material	Wood bundles	25

Other bulky waste

Other bulky waste	Boiler	20
Other bulky waste	Cupboard (kitchen)	15
Other bulky waste	Curtain pole (wood)	5
Other bulky waste	Doors (wood)	25
Other bulky waste	Fireplace	30
Other bulky waste	Gate (wood)	15
Other bulky waste	Ladder	7
Other bulky waste	Light fitting	10
Other bulky waste	Shelves (wood)	35
Other bulky waste	Sunbed	35
Other bulky waste	Tiles (ceramic)	40
Other bulky waste	Water tank	40
Other bulky waste	Window frames (wood)	15
Other bulky waste	Window frames with glass	20
Other bulky waste	Worktop (kitchen)	12