

Report of the Director of Neighbourhood Services

Waste Management Strategy 2008/2014 – Refresh

Summary

1. The City Council's Waste Strategy was approved in October 2007 with a series of specific actions to be progressed. The Executive also requested that an annual update report be provided each year at this time. This report provides that update and builds on it to include consideration of the impacts of the Waste Strategy for England 2007. The report recommends the adoption of a 50% recycling target for the City, and approval of action plans to achieve that and other statutory targets.

Background

The following section updates actions taken on decisions of Members last year

Update on Agreed Actions

Waste Minimisation.

2. A comprehensive waste minimisation work plan has been produced for 2008/2009. To provide context for waste minimisation activities a strategy and action plan is to be provided for Members consideration elsewhere on this agenda.

Groves Recycling Pilot.

3. A budget of £80K in 2008/9 with a full year budget of £160K was agreed in order to trial recycling methods in the terraced properties and flats of the Groves. Progress has been made on the development of phases 1 and 2 of the "Groves Area trial". These phases will include 321 flats and 242 terraced properties, comprising a mix of property types typical of other areas of the city. These phases are programmed to go "live" by mid October 2008. Phase 3, the remainder of the trial area (823 properties) is scheduled for spring 2009.

Recycling to all households.

4. Members agreed a rollout of recycling across all households from April 2009, with a provisional annual cost of £241K. Details of roll out will be subject to completion for the Groves project, though proposals are contained in item paragraphs 24 - 30 below

Improving participation

5. An annual budget of £30k was agreed to be included in the Council's budget each year to help improve participation levels in kerbside recycling, subject to the usual value review as part of the budget build process;

In 2008/2009 the £30k budget will be allocated to the following range of work:

- Participation monitoring
- Capture rate analysis and monitoring to be done at determined intervals.
- Door stepping in low participation areas.

Recycling in schools and commercial contracts

6. Provision of recycling to schools and commercial organisations. Recycling collection service at schools and some council offices was improved in February 2008 with range of materials collected expanding from paper only to paper, cardboard, plastic bottles and cans. The amount of recyclables collected at these properties has increased from 1 to 6 tonnes per week. Further development of the recycling collection scheme for other council buildings is ongoing.

Agreement has been reached with Yorwaste to develop a partnership waste and recycling service to local businesses. Plans are progressing and full service will be available by the end of 2008.

Use of surplus LATS permits

7. For the 2007/2008 financial year it is understood that most local authorities will comfortably meet their LATS targets without needing to use the trading system. There is likely to be a significant surplus of landfill allowances available for purchase on the market. This means that the value of each landfill allowance will be negligible. The opportunity to sell any surplus landfill allowances is therefore likely to be very restricted. The council has been credited with 30,728 tonnes of surplus allowance which has been banked into next year's scheme. The market will continue to be monitored in 2008/2009 so that any opportunity to sell surplus landfill allowances can be taken.

Service Achievements & Current Position Against Targets

8. In 2007/2008, the Council achieved a combined household waste recycling and composting rate of 43.37%. This was achieved against a government target of 20%. The performance improved by 3.44% compared to 2006/2007. In terms of the 2006/2007 league table, the 2007/2008 performance level would place the Council in the top quartile.
9. Factors contributing to the achievement of the 2007/2008 household waste recycling and composting rate of 43.37% are:
 - Household Waste Recycling Centres - Average municipal waste recycling and composting rate of 69.32%.
 - Kerbside Recycling - Average amount of 173 kg of dry recyclables collected per household. This compares favourably to national data published in a recent WRAP report about kerbside recycling.
10. Another significant improvement was achieved for BVPI 84a which measures kg of household waste collected per head of population. In 2007/2008 the amount collected was 512.25 kg compared to 538.54 kg in 2006/2007. This represents a 4.88% reduction.
11. On the basis of progress made, and ongoing development of schemes it is anticipated that LATS targets for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 will be met.

Main Drivers for Change

Waste Strategy 2007

12. The Waste Strategy for England was published in May 2007 and will help inform this refresh of the City Council's strategy. The Government recognised "significant progress" since its 2000 Strategy with four fold increases in recycling and composting and a significant fall in the growth rate of municipal waste to 0.5% per annum. It reports that England is "making good progress" in meeting its 2009/2010 Landfill Directive target. The new strategy seeks to build on this progress and proposes 6 key elements for action: The strategy also makes explicit links between waste management and climate change.
13. **Incentives.** The government aims to create incentives to promote the management of waste higher up the waste hierarchy. The most immediate significant action is to increase the level of annual landfill tax escalator by £8 per tonne from 2008 to "at least" 2010/2011 (increasing landfill tax from £24 per tonne in 2007 to £48 per tonne in 2010). The impact of this within York on a present day scenario is to increase costs by £1m by 2010. The government is also looking at ways to enable local authorities to introduce financial incentive schemes for householders who recycle, and investment into the use of secondary recovered fuel for combined heat and power.

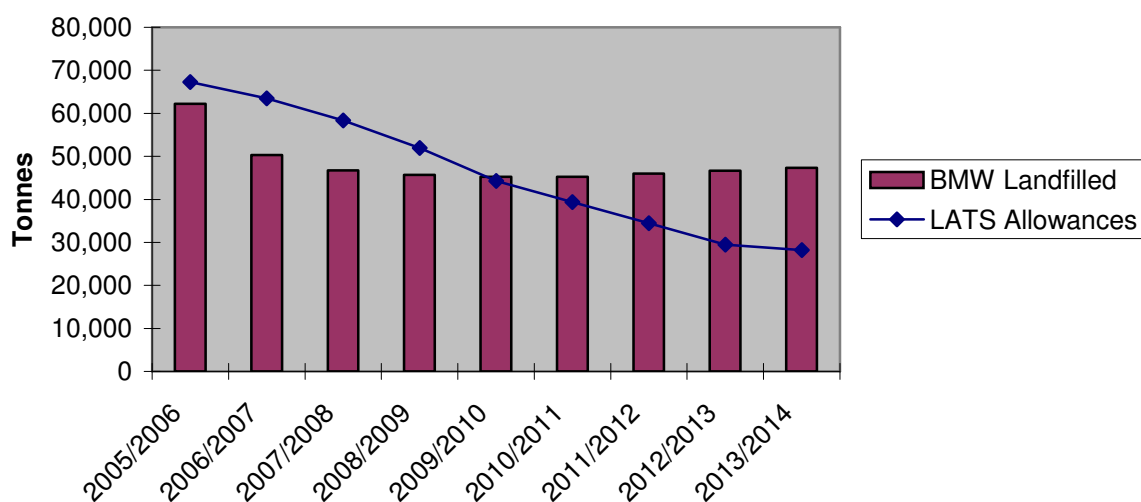
14. **Effective Regulation.** The government is seeking to simplify the waste regulatory system to reduce costs to businesses, and will be consulting on measures to further restrict specific waste streams to landfill in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve resource use. The need for effective enforcement to ensure compliance with waste regulations is also recognised, in particular action to reduce flytipping and illegal dumping abroad.
15. **Target materials, products and sectors.** Targeting specific waste streams has proven to be effective in gaining improvements in environmental and economic outcomes. The government is supporting a range of activities to deal with “key waste materials”, namely paper, food, glass, plastics, aluminium, wood and textiles. Working with industry, government aims to produce policies and producer liabilities to realise “significant further environmental benefits”. Such actions would include reduced packaging, life cycle product design, development of Site Waste Management plans for construction projects etc.
16. **Invest in Infrastructure.** The government recognises the need for investment and planning of waste segregation, sorting, and processing facilities close to householders and businesses. The government is therefore seeking to strengthen advisory and support services to stimulate markets, and to link regional strategies and procurement. PFI and other capital controls will be used to “encourage a variety of energy recovery technologies (including anaerobic digestion)”
17. **Local and Regional Governance.** The government will seek to strengthen the ability for two tier authorities to work together and establish a new performance framework. The government will also be looking to local authorities to take a wider role along with the Regional Development Agencies to encourage local businesses to improve their waste management performance, and to encourage partnership with third sector organisations.
18. **Culture change.** Whilst recognising that many people do now actively participate in recycling schemes, the government believe that further action is needed by people and businesses to embed this changed behaviour across all aspects of life. Activities such as campaigns, education, schools, and involvement of third sector organisations are seen as key activities to embed the need to manage our waste better. The government is seeking to embed sustainability and resource management into its procurement operations and has set itself targets for reducing and recycling its own waste. The government is looking for the public sector as a whole to follow this lead.

Landfill Allowance

19. The implementation of proposals approved by Members in 2007 means that the Council is well placed to meet its 2009/2010 Landfill Allowance target. However, even assuming a proposed 50% recycling rate the annual reduction of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) going to landfill will not meet the

targets beyond 2010/11 without further developments or the introduction of new initiatives. The shortfall in permits from 2010/2011 means that the financial position will become worse each year. Unless schemes can be implemented to increase the amount of BMW diverted from landfill the Council would have to purchase permits in 2010/2011 or pay penalties of £0.9 million for failing to meet the LATS target. Assuming that LATS penalties of £150 per tonne are incurred the cost could be as much as £8.2 million from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014. It is clear that a substantial increase in recycling and composting of BMW, or other diversion methods, is required from 2010/2011 to avoid having to pay LATS penalties to the Government.

LATS Current Projections - Do Nothing



Note: Performance assumes that waste growth is controlled at 1%

Financial Year	LATS Surplus	LATS Deficit	Penalty Cost (£150 per tonne)
2008/2009	6,260	-	
2009/2010 (target year)	-	940	£141,000
2010/2011	-	5,920	£888,000
2011/2012	-	11,540	£1,731,000
2012/2013 (target year)	-	17,170	£2,575,500
2013/2014	-	19,130	£2,869,500
Total			£8,205,000

Household Waste Recycling Act 2003

20. The Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 requires all Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) in England to provide all households with kerbside collections for at least two recyclable materials by 31 December 2010. Current performance against requirements are detailed in Annex 2, and shows that there are currently 10,930 properties (including 2,000 flats) which do not meet the criteria of the Act.

Miscellaneous

21. Although waste growth nationally has been seen to reduce to 0.5% the increases in population in York is expected to present additional challenges to waste management. The number of households is expected to grow by 1,000 per year over the life of this strategy, potentially resulting in an additional 5,000 tonnes of waste produced per annum
22. Commercial waste is coming under increasing focus nationally and the recent House of Lords Select Committee encourages local authorities to develop partnerships to improve waste management for businesses. This could include the development of recycling services and provision of advice to local businesses on waste reduction measures.

Targets

23. The following targets represent the current statutory and corporate targets, and the ambitions of this Waste Strategy.

TARGETS 2008 TO 2014	
WS1	By end of 2010 all households where practicable will be served by full recycling scheme
WS2	To increase the percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting to 50% by 2011/12
WS3	Overall satisfaction with household waste collection services (including doorstep recycling) to be no less than 90% by 2011/12
WS4	To reduce the percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill to 50% by 2014
WS5	To continually reduce Biodegradable Municipal Waste going to landfill to meet the Council's Landfill Diversion targets

Consultation

Options

24. In order to meet the Council's medium term waste management targets Members approved some initiatives in 2007. As detailed below these initiatives have helped to make significant progress against LATS and Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 targets. However, further development is still required to meet obligations from 2008/2009 to 2013/2014. There will need to be a combination of initiatives adopted to obtain the most cost effective and efficient method of meeting these. Whilst the following proposals are not exhaustive they do represent officers views on the most appropriate items for consideration.

Initiatives Approved By Members In 2007

Waste Minimisation Programme

25. A key element to achieving sustainable waste management is waste minimisation. A Waste Minimisation Strategy is reported on this agenda for Members consideration. The strategy will aim to limit waste growth to 1% per annum across the city . This will equate to a zero growth in waste per household. This is consistent with the York and North Yorkshire Partnership Waste PFI Business Case, and is more challenging than similar strategies in London and Yorkshire
26. The strategy will provide a focus for targeted campaigns. A key element will be to support of businesses and the community sector in promoting waste minimisation. The current budget of £50K per annum is the minimum requirement for these activities.

Roll Out of Kerbside Collections across City

27. The Groves trial will provide the necessary information and data on which to plan the rollout of kerbside recycling to all households in the City that currently have limited collections or no service at all. The rollout needs to be completed by December 2010 to comply with the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003. This would cover approximately 10,930 properties including 2,000 flats. It is proposed that the rollout be in three phases of approximately 3,000 properties in specified geographical areas over the financial years 2009/10 and 2010/11.
28. Currently the Friends of St Nicolas Fields charity carry out recycling operations at 5,350 households in the city centre under a Service Level Agreement with the council. The charity is currently reviewing its own position regarding future service provision. There will need to be an ongoing engagement to ensure that we maximise the potential of this sector in delivering the rollout.

29. It is also proposed that provision of full recycling be supported by the introduction of an alternate week system of collection of residual and recyclates (AWC) across the City. Consideration needs to be given to the 12,250 properties which receive a full dry recycling service but maintain a weekly refuse collection service. The introduction of AWC is proven to reduce waste taken to landfill and it is estimated that an additional 210 tonnes would be recycled. If this is to be introduced it could be supported by improving the recycling containers provided (see para 33 below), and providing green waste collections where appropriate.
30. The expansion of the kerbside recycling service would mean that there is more consistency in service provision across the city and all householders would be able to contribute to recycling. It will also ensure that the Council will achieve compliance with the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003, provide a consistent service across the City, and satisfy customer demand for kerbside recycling.
31. This action will divert an additional 1,760 tonnes away from landfill (including 880 tonnes of BMW). This will result in a saving of £83K per annum in landfill charges at current rates and will help reduce the potential LATS penalties by £156K in 2010/11.
32. The costs of introducing recycling to all households would equate to an additional 2 recycling rounds at a total revenue cost of £260 K per annum. In addition there would be an additional capital cost of £229K for containers which could be covered by the Waste Infrastructure Capital Grant 2008/2011
33. Additional staffing and marketing resources will be required for the service development. In particular the detailed work needed for the introduction of recycling to flats needs individual tailored solutions, and research suggests that this would amount to two additional staff plus promotional materials. The additional rounds and the increased customer focus of crew supervision would require an additional supervisor post to be established. An additional budget of £100K per year would be required to cover these issues.

New Initiatives & Further Development

Improving Performance, Quality and Efficiency of existing services

34. It is essential that the investment in recycling infrastructure is maximised to continually improve our performance and diversion of waste from landfill. Furthermore the changes in services over the past 3 to 4 years, with consequent dramatic improvements in recycling and service performance, together with the proposals contained within this report gives the opportunity to review service quality and delivery efficiency.
35. Ensuring maximum participation in the recycling services will make for a more cost effective service. Targetting campaigns and resources at “underperforming areas” is a key strategy in any successful recycling

scheme. Levels of participation and capture rates vary considerably across the City. To gain a better understanding of this situation, and to target promotional and educational actions, it is proposed to undertake regular surveys each year. This will help to target resources more effectively, drive up recycling rates, and assist in prioritising service developments. A national standard methodology for this work has been developed, and this would require an annual budget of £30k to produce robust and reliable data to base actions on. The current average kerbside recycling participation rate is thought to be around 60%. It is estimated that increasing this rate to 70%, and improving capture rate, would divert an additional 1,850 tonnes of waste from landfill (including 930 tonnes of BMW), giving a saving of £87k at current rates. Educational and promotional activities to support the improvement in performance are currently contained within the current budget, but will be targeted and evaluated more effectively.

36. Service quality is major issue which can significantly affect public perception and use of services. Although customer satisfaction with the waste services is increasing it is still only average compared with other similar unitary councils. One aspect of particular concern is that of the containers for recycling. A visual inspection of recycling set out suggests that the current provision of a 50Litre box and a bag is inadequate as more people have become more committed to recycling. The 2007 residents survey showed only 33% of residents satisfied with the recycling containers they are provided with. If the intention is to further increase the capture rate, this situation will only get worse. Consideration should be given to the development of a multibox box standard service, with lidded boxes provided for three recycling streams, paper and card / glass / plastics and cans. These can be simply stacked on top of each other, significantly improving appearance and presentation whilst helping to reduce contamination and litter. Operationally this system would be much simpler and quicker for the workforce and significant efficiencies can be anticipated. The cost of improving this provision (approx. £625K) could be contained within the Waste Infrastructure Capital Grant over the period 2008-2011
37. In order to ensure continuous improvement the service will seek to maintain its Charter mark status, and will introduce a new NVQ based staff development and customer care programme. In planning new services consideration will be given to access and inclusion across the diverse population of the city.
38. The proposals in this report present opportunities to improve service efficiency. The roll out of the recycling service, potential improved and more consistent service provision, plus completion of job evaluation process are all significant changes which give us the opportunity to re-examine our current operations. We are already aware of areas of duplication and unevenness of service demand through the week. A reschedule of rounds and working patterns given the certainty of future service direction will produce efficiency savings.

Household Waste Recycling Centres – Permit scheme

39. Approximately 28% of all households waste is collected at the Council's 3 Household Waste Recycling Centres. These Centres contribute significantly to the waste strategy targets of reducing waste disposed at landfill. However the current physical condition of 2 of the sites is less than desirable, and major operational and customer difficulties arise. In addition there is strong evidence of inappropriate disposal of trade waste at these sites.
40. Household Waste Recycling Centres are provided so that residents of York may deposit their excess household waste free of charge. In recent years the amount of people using vans, pick-up trucks, commercial vehicles and trailers to deliver large quantities of waste to the sites has dramatically increased. The use of such vehicles often pose health and safety risks to other site users and cause delays and inconvenience.
41. Many other local authorities have introduced schemes to reduce this inappropriate use and a further report is presented to Members later on this agenda. The proposals will be cost neutral.

Introduce public space recycling facilities

42. York receives over 4 million visitors a year to its parks and open spaces. In order to provide opportunities to recycle two recycle centres were placed within the City Centre in Autumn 2007. These have not been successful due to the limitations on signage within a heritage centre, and the lack of personal advice available "on the street". Consideration is being given to relocating these into the City's parks and open spaces. The schemes could be given a greater visibility within the open space environment. As the parks have attendants, they would be able to advise visitors of the facilities and supervise the schemes. This would help make recycling available to visitors and assist the parks maintain their green flag status. If successful additional sites could be developed.

Kitchen Waste

43. Kitchen waste now represents the largest fraction of BMW being sent to landfill. In a WRAP 'Food We Waste' report it is indicated that each person in the United Kingdom unnecessarily throws away 70 kg of food waste each year. On the basis of this data there is approximately 13,000 tonnes of kitchen waste from households in York's waste stream, most of which is still going to landfill and significantly contributing to the gases being emitted from such sites. Diverting some of this BMW from landfill would make a significant contribution to meeting the LATS targets.
44. The Council cannot meet its LATS targets for 2010/2011 and beyond by only operating the recycling and composting initiatives detailed in this report.

Other work will be required to address this shortfall before the Waste PFI becomes project operational.

45. Attention nationally is moving towards the issue of food waste with campaigns such as Love Food Hate Waste gaining political support at the highest level. In addition the Government sponsored ROTATE project is providing support to encourage local authorities and businesses to introduce food waste collection schemes.
46. Members considered this issue last year and rejected the provision of household kitchen waste collection, however in the changing national climate may wish to reexamine the issue more fully. Consideration could also be given to the introduction of commercial food waste collection. In all cases a suitable treatment plant would need to be available

Interim Waste treatment to comply with LATS

47. As indicated in paragraph 22, the Council cannot meet its LATS targets for 2010/2011 and beyond by only operating the recycling and composting initiatives detailed in this report. Addressing the LATS issues in the period before the Waste PFI becomes operational is essential. Consideration needs to be given to sending residual waste to an appropriate waste treatment plant and/or collection of kitchen waste as the only options currently being considered to enable LATS targets to be achieved.
48. Interim waste treatment options have been explored by the North Yorkshire Waste Partnership. It was anticipated that an outcome would be known at this stage, however as noted in a report to the Executive on the 9th September 2008 this is not the case and a further report will be submitted when the evaluation process is complete.
49. Other potential alternatives for treatment beyond 2011 will be investigated working with North Yorkshire County Council, and a further report detailing options can be produced for the Executive's consideration.

Trade LATS in the Market

49. Another option available to the Council to help meet LATS targets from 2010/2011 to 2013/2014 is purchasing excess permits from other local authorities. There is however likely to be high demand for a limited amount of permits available for purchase during this period. The Council will not have any control over the value of permits and they will probably be very expensive to purchase. Sole reliance on this option to meet LATS targets is high risk and is therefore not recommended. The market should only be used as a last resort to purchase small amounts of permits that might be needed to balance the trading account if other operational measures do not fully deliver the BMW landfill diversion required.

Consideration of enforcement and policy issues

50. As the procedures for dealing with waste change, and the costs go up, there is a risk that the level of illegal or inappropriate disposal of waste will also increase. The Council's waste strategy must therefore be supported by an effective enforcement policy to respond to this risk. It is recommended that an environmental enforcement policy be drafted for consideration to reflect how the authority proposes to use the powers available to bring about better compliance and take up of new waste management initiatives. This would include the council's approach to dealing with offences relating to fly tipping and the illegal disposal of waste.
51. Whilst some policies and procedures exist, it is recommended that these are brought into a single enforcement document, in light of findings from the groves trial the proposed new initiatives that enable greater reduction and reuse in recyclable materials. It is proposed that a report would be brought to members in Spring 2009.

Analysis

52. The implementation of proposals in this report to increase recycling rates to 50% will ensure that the Council complies with its statutory duty under the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003.
53. As indicated in paragraph 19 the Council is well placed to meet its 2009/2010 Landfill Allowance target on the basis of the proposals approved by Members in 2007. Implementation of the options detailed above will mean that this 2009/2010 target is met. Targets for 2010/2011 and beyond will however not be met unless there is development of further initiatives such as kitchen waste and/or securing waste treatment arrangements until the Waste PFI infrastructure is in place.

54. Implementation of the options detailed above will have the following impact on the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme position and budgets:

Financial Year	Do Nothing Scenario	Implement Recommendation			
	LATS Liability	LATS Liability	Potential Reduced LATS Liability	Potential Savings In Landfill Costs	Operational Costs above 08/9 base +
2009/2010 (target year)	£141k (D)*	0	£141k	£199k	£230k
2010/2011	£888k (D)	£532k (D)	£356k	£353k	£360k
2011/2012	£1,731k (D)	£1,375k (D)	£356k	£358k	£360k
2012/2013 (target year)	£2,576k (D)	£2,220k (D)	£356k	£363k	£360k
2013/2014	£2,870k (D)	£2,514k (D)	£356k	£369k	£360k

Note:

- * D denotes LATS deficit in the above table.
- + £160K for Groves recycling scheme assumed in 08/9 base

55. A further summary of the impact of the options detailed above are analysed in the table below.

Initiative	Revenue Budget 2008/2009	Revenue Budget 2009/2010	Revenue Budget 2010/2011	Capital Budget Required	Municipal Waste Diverted From Landfill	BMW Tonnage Diverted From Landfill	Comments
Waste Minimisation Programme (ref. para 25/26)	£50k Approved	£50k Approved	£50k Growth	N/A	Maintain current position	To maintain current position	Strategy and action plan to be provided for Members consideration.
Roll out of kerbside recycling across City (ref. para 27 - 33) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groves • Phase 1 - Oct. 09) • Phase 2 - Apr. 10) • Phase 3 - Oct. 10) 	£80K Approved	£80K Approved £130k £100k Required Growth	£130k Required Additional Growth	£229k	1,760 tonnes	880 tonnes	Roll out to cover 10,930 households (7,230 no recycling/ 3,700 paper recycling only) Use WICG to purchase recycling containers.
Improving performance on existing recycling schemes (ref. para 35)	£30k Approved	£30k Approved	£30k Approved	N/A	1,850 tonnes	930 tonnes	To target campaigns
Improving quality of recycling service - boxes (refer to para 36)	-	-	-	£625k	680 tonnes	340 tonnes	Funding for container purchase through WICG.
Improving service efficiencies (ref para 38)	-	To be developed	To be developed	N/A	210 tonnes	110 tonnes	Assess impact of AWC and using 3 box system.
Household Waste Recycling Centres - Permit Scheme (ref. para 39– 41)	Cost neutral	Cost neutral	Cost neutral	N/A	1,500 tonnes	110 tonnes	Implement February 2009. The tonnage noted will be reduced tonnage to the site.
Introduce public space recycling facilities (ref para 42)	N/A	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	
Kitchen waste (ref para 43– 46)	N/A	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	
Interim waste treatment (ref para 47– 49)	N/A	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	
Consideration of other policy issues (ref para 50-51)	N/A	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	To be developed	

Corporate Priorities

55. The Without Walls Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2025 will provide a sustainable framework which will aim for York to be a City with low levels of pollution and waste production and high levels of recycling. The Waste Management Strategy 2008/2014 Refresh will make a major contribution to fulfilling this aim.
56. This strategy contributes strongly to the corporate strategy direction statement of placing environmental sustainability at the heart of everything we do.
57. This strategy is a key document in the delivery of the corporate priority of decreasing the tonnage of biodegradable waste and recyclable products to disposed of at landfill.
58. The document also contributes to delivering the aims of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy by reducing York's CO2 emissions, avoiding and reducing waste and increasing reuse and recycling within Council activities, managing waste to the best practice standards.

Implications

59. **Financial** There are significant financial implications both from the point of view of doing nothing else and investing further in the service. Details are set out above as to the likely annual costs of various options. The improved recycling infrastructure can be funded through the Waste Infrastructure Capital Grant has been received from DEFRA allowing capital spend of £360K 2008/9, £361K 2009/10 and £133K 2010/11, a total of £854K.
60. On a "do nothing" scenario LATS penalties alone will increase revenue requirement by around £8.2 m over the next 5 years. A budget increase of £160K per annum was agreed by the Executive in 2007 to cover the Groves recycling project. An indicative revenue budget increase of £241K per annum was agreed "in principle" for a full roll out of recycling from April 2009. This report further analyses this "in principle budget requirement", and concludes that an additional £230K budget would be required in the 2009/10 base with an further £130k the following year. No allowance has been provided for potential savings through landfill diversion or efficiency savings as these cannot be accurately determined at this time. Bids for additional funding will be submitted through the normal budget procedure.
61. **Human Resources (HR)** There will be a need to recruit additional supervisory and operational staff. Additional staff will be required for a two year period to manage the roll out of recycling services, particularly to flats. Rescheduling of collection rounds may involve reconsideration of current contract terms. The authority's change management procedures will be followed where necessary.

- 62. **Equalities** –a strategic equality impact review has been undertaken following the corporate model.
- 63. **Legal** There will be some Legal issues to be considered if the authority has the opportunity to enter into a medium term waste treatment solution that could cross the PFI agreement.
- 64. **Information Technology (IT)** IT routing software will be sourced to ensure effective review of rounds
- 65. **Property** No implications in this report
- 66. **Crime and Disorder** None
- 67. **Other** None

Risk Management

- 67. The vast amount of variables that could impact on these outcomes set out in this report does make any decision relatively high risk. In particular a current national shortage of plastic bins may impact on our ability to plan the roll out of further recycling schemes.

Recommendations

- 68. Members are asked to consider**
- 69. Approve a Target for Household Waste Recycling of 50% to be achieved by December 2010**

In order to achieve this Members approve (subject to budget approval)

- 69.1 A three phase roll out of Kerbside Collections across City**
- 69.2 Measures to Improve performance on existing recycling schemes as detailed in the report**
- 69.3 Determine a policy of Alternate Week Collections across all households in the city by December 2010**

Reason: In order to achieve compliance with the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003, improve service quality and meet the Landfill Targets for 2009/10, and minimize exceedence of the landfill target beyond that date..

- 70. Receive further reports on the other issues raised in this report, namely :**
- 70.1 Waste minimisation Strategy – on this agenda**
- 70.2 Household Waste Recycling centres, Controls and Permits – on this agenda**
- 70.3 Feasibility of introducing food waste collection services – by April 2009**
- 70.4 Alternative arrangements to meet Landfill targets beyond 2010 – by April 2009**
- 70.5 Measures to improve sustainability in local business waste management – by April 2009**
- 70.6 Updates on progress of on implementation of 69 above – by April 2009**

Reason: To determine additional actions needed to comply with Landfill Diversion Targets until the PFI solution is delivered, and to monitor costs.

Contact Details

Author:

Author's Name : John Goodyear
Asst Director
Environmental Services

Co-Authors Name: Bob Crosby
Title: Interim Head Waste
Neighbourhood Services
Tel No: 3111.

Chief Officer Responsible for the report:

Chief Officer's name Terry Collins
Title: Director Neighbourhood Services

Report Approved Date 10/9/08

Chief Officer's name
Title

Report Approved tick Date Insert Date

Specialist Implications Officer(s) *List information for all*

Implication ie Financial
Name Sara Kirby
Title Service Accountant
Tel No. 3109

Technical
Name: Shaun Donnelly
Title Waste Management Officer
Tel No.Ex 3200

Wards Affected: *List wards or tick box to indicate all*

All

For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers:

All relevant background papers must be listed here. A 'background paper' is any document which, in the Chief Officer's opinion, discloses any facts on which the report is based and which has been relied on to a material extent in preparing the report (see page 4:3:2 of the Constitution).

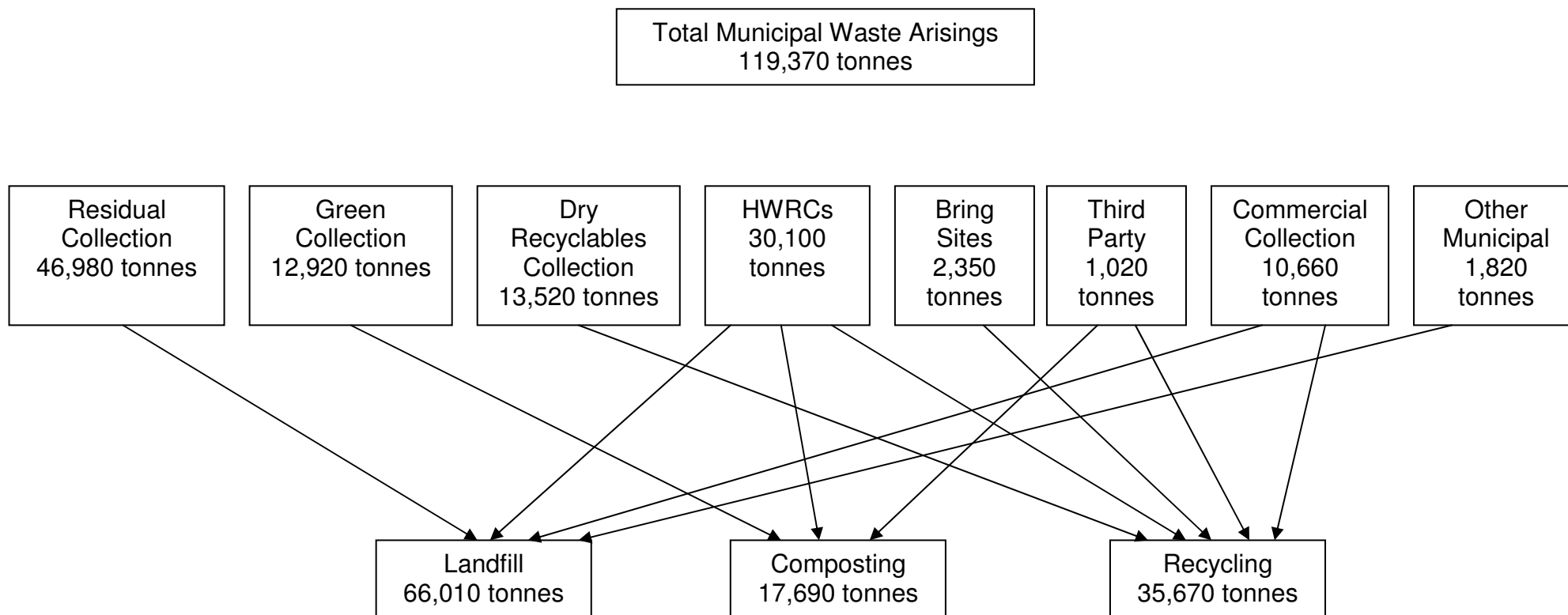
- Waste Management Strategy 2007/8 to 2013/14 Executive Report, October 2007
- Waste Strategy for England 2007

Annexes

Annex 1 – Current Municipal Waste Arisings and Disposal 2008/2009

Annex 2 - Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 / Current Recycling Provision to Households

Annex 1 Current municipal waste arisings and disposal 2008/2009



Annex 2 – Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 Current Recycling Provision to Households

Currently, the Council provides a kerbside recycling service to 76,750 households. This consists of 3,700 households with collection of only one material and 73,050 domestic properties with multi-materials collection. A total of 7,230 households do not receive any kerbside recycling service. To meet the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 the kerbside recycling service will have to be expanded. Firstly, this will involve the introduction of a kerbside recycling service for a minimum of two materials to 7,230 households. Secondly, the recycling service provided to 3,700 households with collection of one material only, will need to be extended to a minimum of 2 materials.

Table of current recycling collections

Service Type	Number of Properties
Garden Waste and multi-recycling materials (Alternate Week) <i>Grey & green bin, blue & green bags and box</i>	73,050
Three recycling materials (Weekly refuse, fortnightly recycling) <i>Grey bin, blue bag and box</i>	
One recycling Material (Weekly refuse, fortnightly recycling) <i>Grey bin or sack and blue bag</i>	3,700
<i>No recycling service (Weekly refuse) Grey bin or sack</i>	7,230
TOTAL	83,980