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Waverley Borough Council

**A Plan for Waste Management:
Action Plan 2011 - 2014**

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Section 1 Introduction

Purpose of document

- 1.1 This document details how Waverley Borough Council will contribute to the delivery of the revised strategy of the Surrey Waste Partnership September 2010, 'A Plan for Waste Management', by way of an action plan. The action plan highlights intended projects or initiatives, attached costs, timeframes and potential to work in conjunction with other Surrey authorities in order to achieve targets defined within the strategy to deliver efficient and effective waste management in the county.
- 1.2 The Plan for Waste Management aims to present a sustainable future for Surrey through efficient management of resources. The vision for the county is to reach a 70% recycling, composting and reuse target by 2013/14 and to ultimately exceed this target by 2026. The authorities within the Surrey Waste Partnership are committed to delivering lasting and cost effective waste management solutions within the county to protect present and future generations.

Surrey Waste Partnership

- 1.3 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) was produced by the Surrey Local Government Association (SLGA) in 2006. The SLGA represents the 11 district and borough councils and the county council and is a forum to improve services across Surrey. The Surrey Waste Partnership (SWP), formerly the Waste Members Group of the SLGA, revised the strategy- A Plan for Waste Management-and specifically deals with waste management issues. Officers and members across the Partnership work collaboratively to deliver effective waste management solutions.
- 1.4 Delivering the Plan for Waste Management is a combined effort from the various districts and boroughs along with the county, all of whom have specific functions. The district and borough councils are Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) and responsible for collecting household waste. The WCAs deliver recycling and composting schemes based on the separation of suitable materials of household waste collected at the kerbside of properties along with general waste. Recyclable materials can also be deposited at recycling facilities which are maintained by the appropriate WCA. General non recyclable, or residual waste, is passed onto the county for disposal. Recyclable or compostable materials are either sent to the county or directly to appropriate contractors depending on arrangements and facilities.
- 1.5 Surrey County Council is the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) for Surrey. This entails managing household waste received from the WCAs and the provision of facilities for its subsequent treatment and disposal. The WDA provide and maintain Community Recycling Centres (CRCs) which residents can use to deposit both materials which are currently collected from the kerbside and additional, often bulkier items. The county council is also the Waste Planning Authority for Surrey which involves identifying and allocating land suitable for the development of waste management facilities.
- 1.6 The various component organisations of the Surrey Waste Partnership each have a role to play in delivering waste management solutions that are both user friendly and cost effective.

Section 2 Strategic Direction

2.1 National waste legislation plays a major part in the strategic direction of the Surrey Waste Partnership, most notably The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, which ratifies the waste hierarchy, (below) the Government Waste Policy Review 2011 and the Landfill Directive. The waste hierarchy provides a range of options based on impact when managing waste, with top priority given to waste prevention. Disposal, at the bottom of the pyramid, is the least favoured option as landfill is both costly and unsustainable.

Fig 1 The Waste Hierarchy 2011



2.2 The Landfill Directive, an element of legislation that supports the waste hierarchy, requires biodegradable waste to either be pre-treated or diverted from landfill altogether. An economic instrument that enables the delivery of certain legislation is the Landfill Tax. The Landfill Tax, which stands at £56 per tonne in 2010/11, will increase to £80 per tonne in 2014/15 in £8 increments. With rising costs of landfill other methods of sustainable waste management need to be utilised and the waste hierarchy offers direction on ways in which to approach this. National legislation supports the use of Energy from Waste facilities as a means of avoiding landfill. Recent technological advances such as anaerobic digestion treat biodegradable waste (eg. food) and simultaneously produce energy, therefore doubly advantageous.

2.3 The Surrey Waste Partnership has committed to five key policies (see Table 1) within the strategy to address the existing and future challenges of sustainable waste management in the county.

2.4 A common theme across the policies is the commitment to joint working across the Partnership in order to demonstrate national legislation and directives aimed at carbon reduction and mitigation, resource efficiency and other aspects of sustainable waste management.

Table 1 JMWMS Policy Actions

Policies	
Policy 1) We will work in partnership with each other and other stakeholders to promote sustainable waste and resources management in Surrey, and support national and regional policies for carbon reduction and mitigation as well as net self-sufficiency	Policy 2) We will work in partnership to develop and deliver a coordinated waste education and awareness programme, which focuses on all aspects of sustainable waste management, in line with the priorities of the waste hierarchy
Policy 3) We will vigorously pursue the prevention of waste to achieve continued reduction in waste arisings, through common public messages, lobbying retailers and enforcement activities	Policy 4) We will commit significant efforts and resources to achieve an aspirational household recycling and composting targets of 70% by 2013/14
Policy 5) We will adhere to the waste hierarchy, with residual waste treatment preferred to landfill. Recovery and disposal facilities will be delivered to ensure compliance with the Landfill Directive. We will restrict the use of landfill to 0% by 2013	

2.5 The action plan details how Waverley Borough Council intends to adhere to national waste policies; contribute to targets established by the Surrey Waste Partnership; and continue to improve services within the Borough, working in cooperation with other authorities of the Partnership wherever possible. The following section illustrates the county and Waverley Borough Council's performance in 2010/11.

Section 3 Current Performance

3.1 Table 2 gives an overall picture of Surrey's performance as a county in 2010/11. The total household waste collected across the county was 513,512 tonnes of which 46.4% was extracted for recycling, composting or reuse.

Table 2 Overall performance of Surrey in 2010/11

Number of households	Total recycled, composted, reused waste-tonnes	Total recycled waste-percentage	Total household waste-tonnes
472,380	238,268	46.4%	513,512

3.2 The total waste collected in each district and borough is detailed in Fig 2 along with how much of that waste was recycled, composted or reused. Waverley Borough Council recycled, composted or reused 13,997 tonnes of waste therefore 37.88% of a total 36,954 tonnes of household waste as in Table 3. Fig 3 illustrates Waverley Borough Council's recycling, composting, reuse trend from 2006-2011.

Fig 2 Total household waste collected and total waste recycled, composted and reused by the Waste Collection Authorities and Surrey County Council Community Recycling Centres April 2010-March 2011

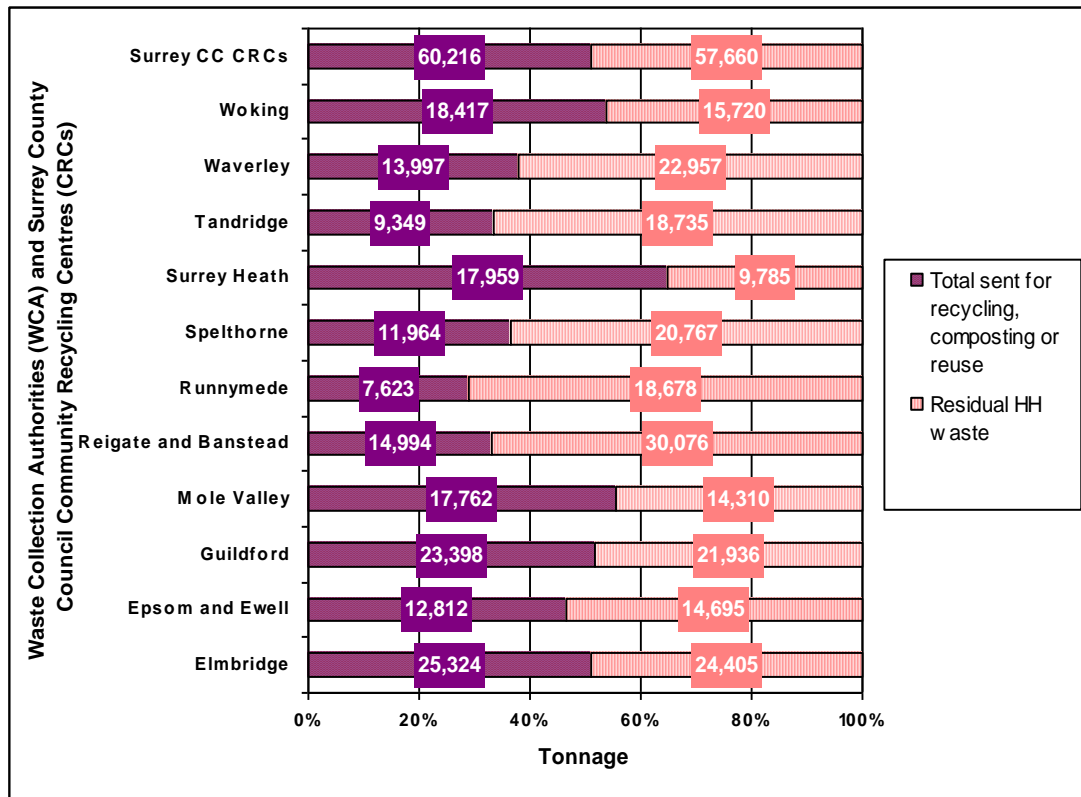


Fig 3 Waverley Borough Council household recycling, composting, reuse trend April 2006-March 2011

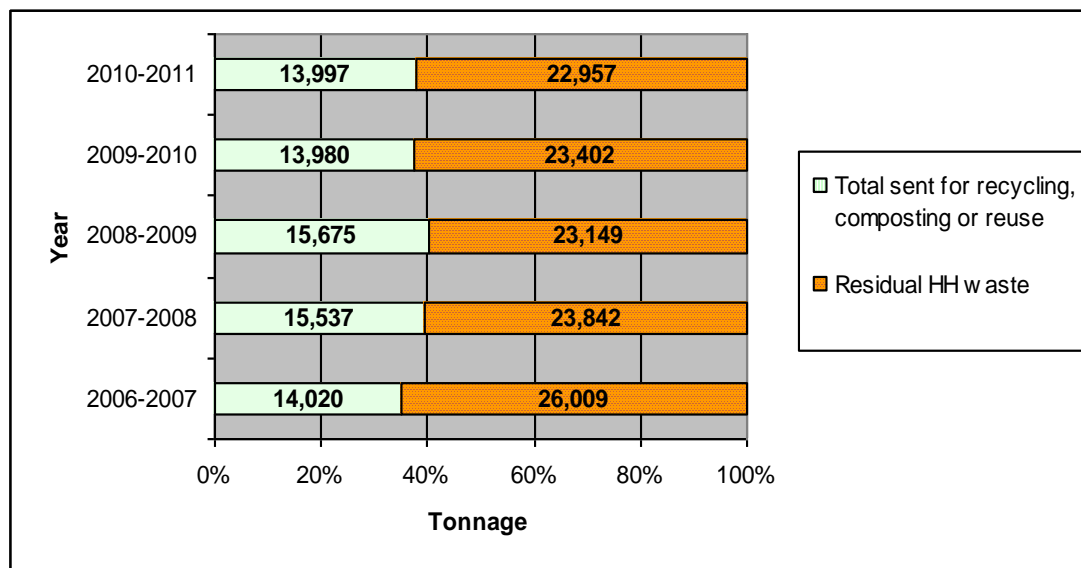


Table 3 Waverley Borough Council's performance 2010/11

Number of households	Total recycled waste-tonnes	Total recycled waste-percentage (of total waste)	Total household waste-tonnes	Number of Bring sites
51,170	13,997	37.88%	36,954	25

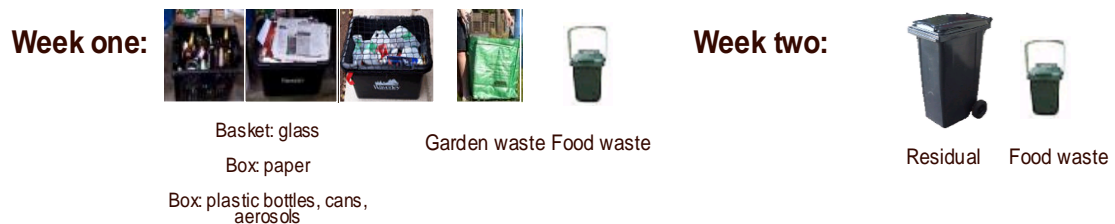
3.3 Table 4 shows how much of each material available (i.e. collected by the authority) is recycled and how much remains in the residual waste stream. The lower the capture rate the more recyclable material is available to be captured and recycled.

Table 4 Recycling, Composting, Reuse Capture Rate by Material for Waverley Borough Council Jan-June 2011

	Amount recycled, composted, reused / hh(kg)		Capture rate for material		Amount in residual / hh(kg)	
	Waverley	Range for Surrey LA's	Waverley	Range for Surrey LA's	Waverley	Range for Surrey LA's
Paper & Card	63.20	102.37 - 62.60	66%	88% - 59%	32.79	10.82 - 43.95
Plastics	6.78	16.13 - 2.21	21%	49% - 5%	26.12	14.73 - 42.58
Metals	6.19	8.00 - 2.14	50%	62% - 16%	6.28	4.82 - 10.94
Glass	40.12	43.24 - 24.03	86%	90% - 64%	6.38	3.81 - 15.80
Combustibles	0.00	0.36	0%	2%	14.69	8.16 - 35.60
Textiles	0.32	2.33 - 0.04	5%	26% - 1%	6.34	4.83 - 13.51
Garden Waste	17.20	64.20 - 17.20	42%	90% - 42%	23.82	6.91 - 26.40
Food Waste	4.17	49.83 - 27.52	6%	71% - 31%	59.94	20.40 - 75.07
Collectable HHW	0.00		0%		1.12	
OTHER WEEE	0.19		12%		1.36	
OTHER HHW	0.00		0%		0.93	
OTHER WASTE	0.00		0%		29.37	
TOTAL	138.18	259 - 132			209.15	146.84 - 276.17

3.4 At present Waverley Borough Council employs alternate weekly collection of household, recycling and garden waste and weekly collections of food waste. Residents prior to collection sort recycling based on material. For example, glass is collected in a basket whereas paper is collected in a separate box altogether.

Fig 4 Current waste collections by Waverley Borough Council



Section 4 Waverley Borough Council Targets

4.1 Waverley Borough Council is in the process of producing a new Corporate Plan, and it is anticipated that this will be ready in time for the beginning of the municipal year 2012/13. Any corporate targets relating to waste and recycling will clearly need to reflect the aspirational targets set out in the joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, to which the Council is a signatory.

4.2 In the meantime, the Council is working to it's 2008-2011 Corporate Priorities, which specifically identified the target of :

“Contributing to tackling Climate Change by working with partners to increase the recycling rate to 45% by April 2010, and by April 2015 to ensure that this rate increases on a year-by-year basis to at least 55%”

Section 5 Action Plan

5.1 This section details what projects and initiatives Waverley Borough Council intends to deliver to ensure targets are met in line with the Plan for Waste Management.

Action Plan: 2011 – 2014

Action number	Action	Completed delivery time	Outcome/benefit	Narrative	In partnership with
1	Introduce co-mingled kerbside collections for dry recycling.	April 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in recycling rate by between 8-16% (recycling rate to total 58-66% including food waste). • Corresponding reduction in residual waste. • Reduction in WDA waste disposal costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional wheeled bin for recycling will be delivered to households for co-mingled scheme to start in April 2012. • Recycling to include-paper, card, cans, glass, mixed plastics, plastic bottles, aerosols, Tetrapak, foil. 	
2	Introduce Borough-wide food waste collections.	April 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in recycling rate by 10%. • Reduction in residual waste. • Reduction in WDA waste disposal costs • Compositional analysis has shown that 29% of Waverley's residual waste comprises of food waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 properties in the Borough are already on the food waste scheme. • Caddies will be delivered to remaining households in time for food waste scheme to start in April 2012. 	
3	Improve garden waste	By Spring 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compositional analysis 	

	service to encourage participation.		<p>rate by improving capture of green waste that is still in the waste stream.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compositional analysis has shown that 11% of Waverley's residual waste comprises of green waste. 	<p>has shown that 11% of Waverley's residual waste comprises of garden waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A cheaper and more user friendly service should discourage garden waste being sent to landfill. 	
4	Increase in banks for niche materials at bring sites, for example, textiles, WEEE, toys, light bulbs, plastic bags, etc.	By November 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in recycling rate by around 1%. Positive publicity for the Council about offering recycling for a more innovative range of materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation into range of materials and costs to be carried out late 2011/ early 2012. New scheme to be implemented by November 2012. 	<p>WEEE banks are through a joint Surrey Waste Partnership project.</p> <p>Potential partnership project</p>
5	Introduce street recycling bins in four main town centre areas.	By Summer 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved 'recycling on the go' opportunities. Reinforcing publicity about recycling will have a positive impact on kerbside recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street cleaning contract will be extended in November 2012, and split bins will be introduced at this time. 	
6	Investigate potential for treatment and recycling of street cleaning arisings.	Late 2011 and 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved recycling rate of around 5% if all street arisings were treated for recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guildford Borough Council are currently exploring the technologies for this type of recycling. 	Joint project with Guildford Borough Council and others.
7	Trial a kerbside battery collection.	Late 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marginal increase in recycling rate. Reinforcing publicity about recycling will have a positive impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the changes to the recycling service in April 2012, Waverley has committed to carry out a kerbside battery 	

			on other kerbside recycling.	recycling trial in late 2012.	
8	Investigate potential for kerbside textiles collection.	Mid 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal increase in recycling rate. • Reinforcing publicity about recycling will have a positive impact on other kerbside recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a scheme which Waverley will aim to trial in order to continuously improve the range of materials we can collect from the kerbside. 	
9	Investigate and pursue, with others, the collection and recycling of Absorbent Hygiene Products (AHP)	Business case developed summer 2012 Implementation 2013/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in recycling rate and drop in residual tonnages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on the precise criteria, this is a potential candidate for central Governments' 'fortnightly smelly rubbish' funding scheme 	Project being led by Woking BC; significant scope for cross-boundary working if business case can be made
10	Progress 'super contract' project with contracted-out partners with a view to entering it at, or before contract expiry	Business case developed early 2012. Mobilisation 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant potential for savings through increased market leverage/ economies of scale • Service improvements and improved productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant exploratory work carried out between potential partners • Proposal to be presented to future SWP meeting for approval 	Woking, Elmbridge, Surrey Heath, Mole Valley