

Paper (D)

Facts and Figures

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

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1. Household Recycling Centres

When Hills Minerals and Waste (Hills) won the Waste Disposal Contract for Wiltshire County Council in 1996, the county had 2 Civic Amenity (CA) sites, or public ‘tips’, one in Warminster and another in Salisbury. Since 1996 considerable investment has been put into developing a network of 10 ‘Household Recycling Centres’ (HRCs) across Wiltshire (Table 1), with recycling being the key function of the sites, rather than tipping as had been the perception of the old CA sites.

Table 1: HRC sites and opening dates

District	Site	Opened
Kennet	Everleigh	1997
	Devizes	June 2004
North Wiltshire	Stanton St Quinton	1999
	Purton	2001
	Calne, Honeyball	May 2003
Salisbury	Salisbury	Pre-1996
	Amesbury	March 2004
West Wiltshire	Warminster	Pre-1996
	Melksham	Dec 2001
	Trowbridge	Dec 2002

All 10 HRCs have facilities for separating the following materials for recycling:-

textiles	paints	cans	garden waste	paper/ yellowpages	cardboard
metals	glass	oil	fridges/freezers	plastic bottles	chemicals
Soil/ rubble	timber	tyres	car batteries	gas bottles	pesticides

Householders can also dispose of mixed and contaminated wastes, which will be sent to landfill. Additional facilities for the safe disposal of household asbestos are available at Purton, Warminster and Salisbury HRCs.

After collection at the HRCs, paper, cardboard, glass, cans and plastic bottles are taken to the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) at Compton Bassett. Here the materials can be sorted further and compacted into bales, if necessary, ready for onward transportation. Table 2 illustrates the main re-processor or merchant for the materials collected for recycling.

Table 2: Recycling Material Re-processors/Merchants

Material	Main Re-processor/Merchant*
Paper	Aylesford Newsprint, Aylesford, Kent
Cardboard	Sevenside Recycling
Glass	Berryman, South Kirkby
Plastic bottles	Plastics Recovery Limited, Preston
Cans (steel)	Corus Group, South Wales
Cans (aluminium)	Novelis Recycling, Warrington
Metals (mixed)	European Metal Recycling Ltd, Swindon and Southampton
Timber	Kronospan, Wrexham (via Hills wood chipping facility at Chapel farm Landfill site)
Fridges	Sims Group, Newport
Car batteries	EJ Shanley and Sons, Scrap Metal Merchants, Trowbridge
Textiles	Devizes Textiles, Devizes
Garden waste	Composted at Hills Waste, Compton Bassett and Grately Farm Site Wiltshire**
Oil	Malary Environmental Service, Witney, Oxfordshire
Tyres	Waste Tyre Solutions, Durham
Rubble/Soil	Hills Waste, Sorting Facility, Barton Court Landfill Site

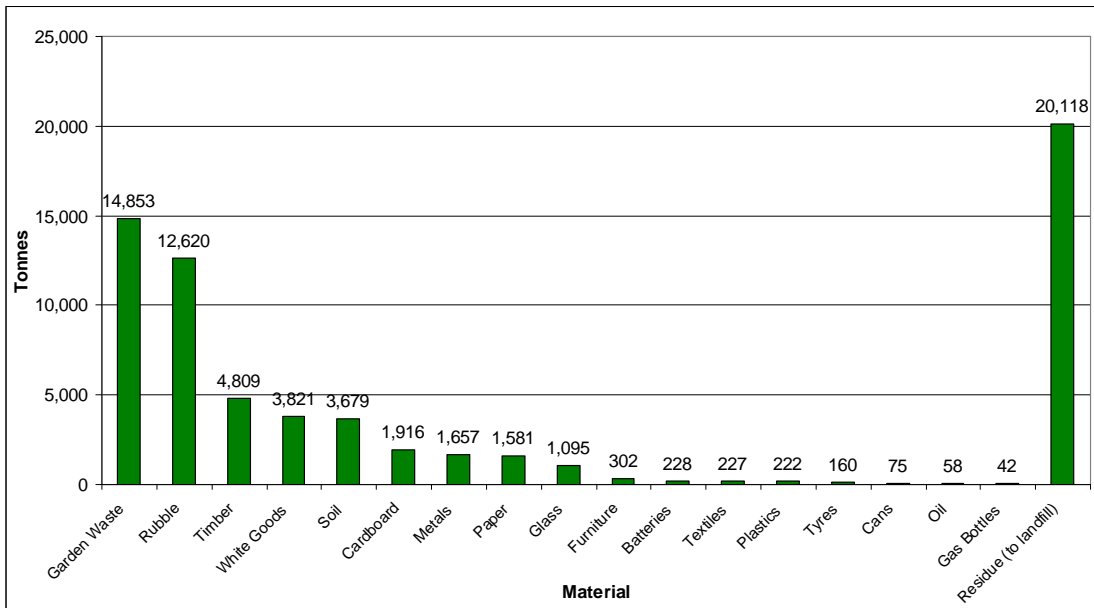
* Re-processors and merchants are subject to change as markets vary.

** Opening of an additional farm composting site is planned for West Wiltshire during 2005/06

HRCs are a major source of recycling for Wiltshire. In 2004/05 the total amount of material recycled through the HRCs was 47, 348 tonnes (Figure 1). This represents 70.1% of the total amount of material recycled in the county. With the opening of 2 new HRCs in 2004 (Amesbury and Devizes) the recycled HRC tonnage increased by over 20% in 2004/05.

All the HRCs consistently perform to a high standard, recycling approximately 70% of the total material deposited at every site. In Best Value (BV) terms, where soil and rubble are not included in the calculation, the recycling rates for every site are consistently around the 60% mark. This level of performance makes Wiltshire County Council one of the top 5 performing local authorities in England for HRC recycling (Future West Network Recycling, National Assessment of Civic Amenity Sites, 2004).

Figure 1: Total waste collected through HRCs (2004/05)



Key Policy 2: Increase the levels of participation in recycling and minimisation schemes

Key Policy 3: Improve collective working via the WWP to ensure the best net benefit to householders

2. Kerbside Collection

In 2003/04 the **Wiltshire Waste Partnership** (WWP) received a grant for £933,545 from the Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) to introduce a multi-material kerbside recycling collection service to 57,000 households in Wiltshire. Prior to this the four District Councils had operated separate schemes with varying coverage and materials being collected (Table 3).

Table 3: District Council Kerbside Recycling Collection Schemes, Pre-2003/04

District	Households	Material/s
Kennet	9,000	Paper
North Wiltshire	1,200	Green waste
Salisbury	45,000 (approximately)	Paper/Cardboard
West Wiltshire	20,000	Paper

The DEFRA grant made it possible to design and invest in a kerbside recycling collection scheme which could be delivered across district boundaries to the same format, maximising the use of resources. The grant was used to purchase six specialist ‘Kerbside Kollector’ lorries, 57,000, 55 litre recycling boxes, and to fund the operating costs until March 2004.

The service is operated by Hills Minerals and Waste and collects paper, glass, cans, textiles and aluminium foil on a fortnightly basis. The materials are sorted at the kerbside into the split-bodied vehicles, which ensures that all the material collected is fit for recycling. Any unsuitable or contaminated materials are left behind in the recycling box with a ticket noting why the materials have not been taken.

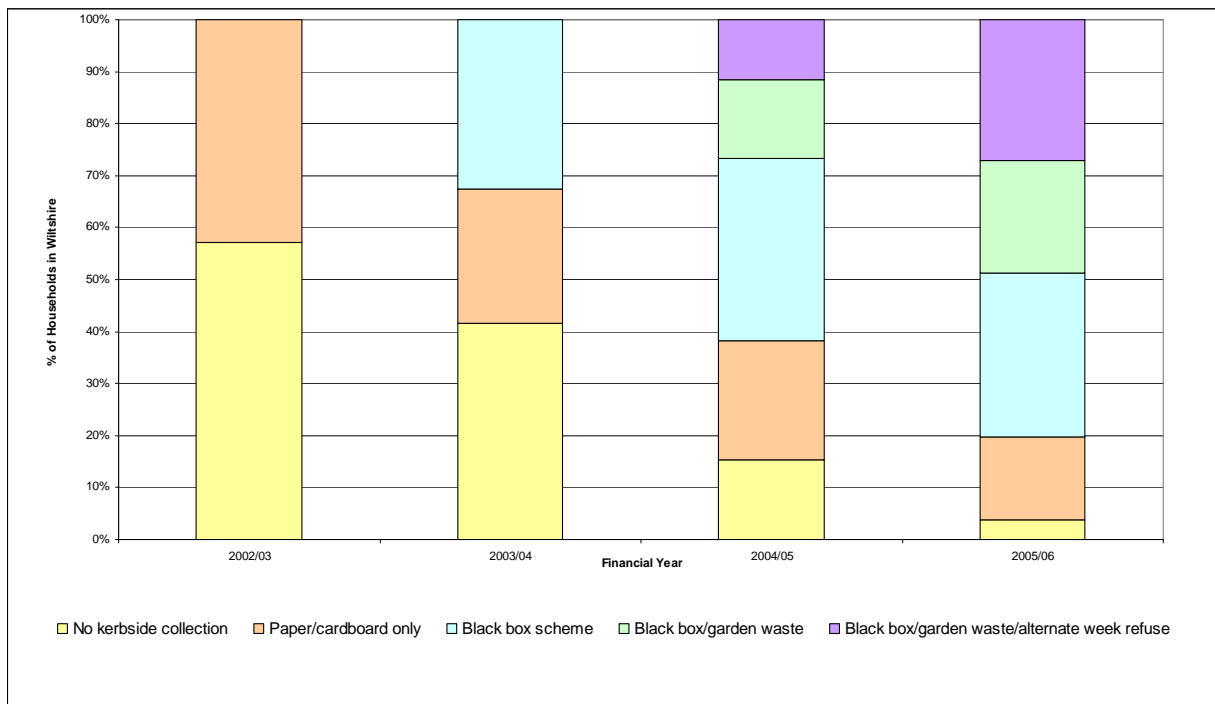
The first phase of the roll-out started in Oct 2003 and was completed in Dec 2003. During 2004/05 the service has been extended. In 2004/05 West Wiltshire District Council (WWDC) rolled out a green waste kerbside collection service to approximately 20,500 households (40% of total households) in Trowbridge & Melksham, in conjunction with alternate week refuse collections. These households already had black box collections, which were introduced in 2003/04.

Black box collections were also rolled out to Bradford on Avon, Westbury & Warminster (approx 19,000 households) in 2004/05. In 2005/06 WWDC will convert all households to alternate weekly refuse collections, with green waste and black box collections.

In 2004/05 North Wiltshire District Council are currently rolling out black box collections to 95% of households. Salisbury District Council has no kerbside collection developments planned for 2005/06, and Kennet District Council are rolling out black box collections to 95% of households during 2005/06. By end 2005/06 approximately 152,000 households will be covered (84%) in Wiltshire.

Key Policy 7: Work in partnership to optimise procurement, delivery and success of new services

Figure 2: Development of kerbside recycling services in Wiltshire



3. Mobile Collection

Traditionally some District Councils have offered grants to Parish Councils to hire skips as an additional waste disposal service to householders. The skips are intended to be used solely by householders for disposing of items too large to go in the normal refuse. As the skips are un-staffed the service has been abused as a means of disposing of waste (particularly hazardous waste) without charge. The mixed waste disposed of through this service all goes to landfill, despite potentially recyclable items being included.

Given that all the District Councils in Wiltshire offer a 'bulky waste' collection service for householders, and that providing more recycling services to the very rural areas of Wiltshire needed to be addressed, a new 'mobile HRC' service is being introduced.

The scheme offers Parishes a regular weekend service (initially once a month, but with the option of increasing the frequency if the service is sufficiently popular). Parish Councils take responsibility for identifying suitable sites and advertising the service through their communications networks.

Hills Minerals and Waste provide a Kerbside Collector lorry to collect paper, cans, glass, textiles and foil, together with a refuse collection vehicle (RCV) for garden waste. The vehicles park at a site agreed with the Parish Council for a morning or afternoon enabling householders to dispose of their recyclables and garden waste conveniently.

In addition to providing a new recycling service for householders, the scheme makes best use of the vehicles already purchased by extending the working week to six days. In July 2005, the response to this service has been poorer than expected however several Parishes in West Wiltshire have taken up the offer of the service, as the old 'Parish skip' scheme was discontinued some years ago. Discussions with the other three districts around the future of Parish skip grants are continuing.

Key Policy 10: Improve communication and working with local community organisations

Key Policy 6: Develop closer working practices to develop commercial waste streams

4. Waste Growth

Municipal solid waste (MSW) is the total amount of waste handled by a local authority. In Wiltshire this includes the following waste streams:

- Household refuse collected by the District Council, or their contractors, including bulky waste collections
- Commercial waste collected by the District Council, or their contractors, as part of a household refuse collection round
- All the waste collected through HRCs and kerbside collection services
- Waste from parks, highways, street cleansing and litter.

The amount of MSW generated in Wiltshire has been increasing year on year. In 1998/99 186,198 tonnes was produced. The tonnage increased to 265,000 tonnes in 2004/05. This represents an overall increase of 29%, and an average increase of 4.4% each year (Figure 3).

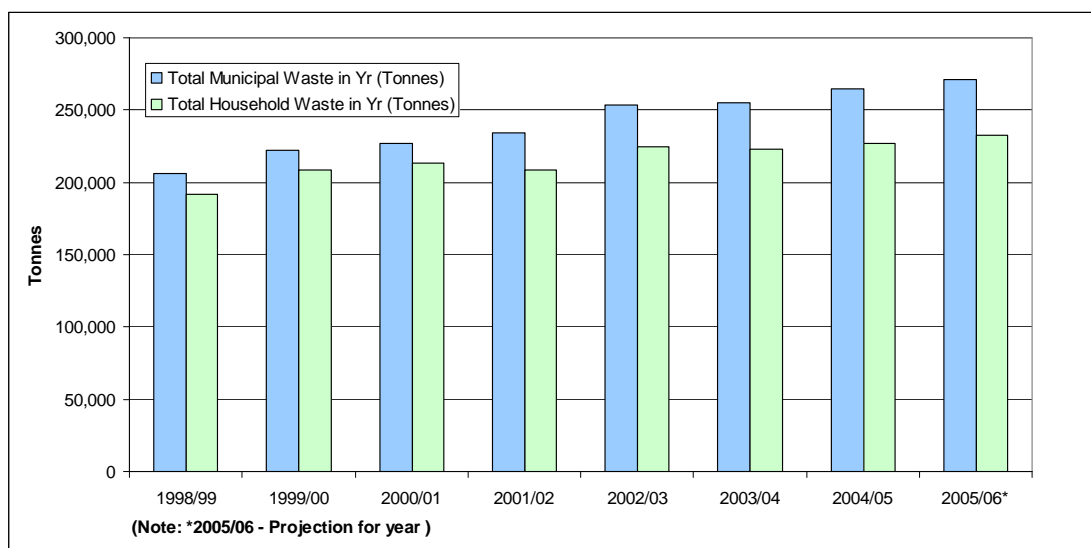
Against this background the WWP is working with the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust (WWT) to implement a Waste Prevention Strategy as a means of reducing the rate of municipal waste growth. Some of the waste issues addressed by the strategy include:

- Increasing the numbers of householders who compost, through the sale of subsidised compost bins

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- Supporting home composters through a network of 'compost ambassadors', aimed at reducing the 'drop-out' rate
- Developing A-Z 'Rethink Rubbish' directories for local communities, providing details of local contacts and organisations which re-use or recycle items
- Developing an infrastructure to encourage the use of 'real' nappies (Real Nappy Campaign)

Figure 3: Municipal and Household Waste in Wiltshire



4.1 Household Waste

In Wiltshire household waste represents approximately 85-90% of MSW. These proportions are in line with the national figure of 88% (Municipal Waste Survey, 2002/03, Defra). Table 4 shows the split between household and non-household waste streams. These classifications are used in the calculation of nationally reported Best Value (BV) recycling targets and performance.

Table 4: Classification of Waste Streams

Waste Stream	Household	Non-household
Local authority refuse collections	✓	×
Local authority commercial waste collections	×	✓
Kerbside recycling collections	✓	×
Mini recycling sites	✓	×
Household Recycling Centres (except soil, rubble and asbestos)	✓	×
Soil, rubble and asbestos collected at HRCs	×	✓
Schools waste (excluding contractors waste)	✓	×
Street cleansing/litter	✓	×
Parks and highways waste	×	✓
Fly-tipping	×	✓
Local authority bulky/special collections	✓	×

Like MSW the amount of household waste generated in Wiltshire has also been increasing year on year, from just over 191,700 tonnes in 1998/99 to 226,886 tonnes in 2004/05. This represents an overall increase of over 18% and an average increase of 2.9% each year (Figure 3). Figure 3 illustrates that household waste, although increasing, is not increasing at the same rate as MSW. (Note: the drop in household waste between 2000/01 and 2001/02 is a result of the change in national definitions. Soil and rubble were no longer counted as household waste from 2001/02 onwards.)

4.2 Reasons for growth

One direct reason for the growth in MSWI and household waste in Wiltshire is the increase in population. Between 2001 and 2004 the population of Wiltshire (excluding Swindon) increased by 47,000, or 8.6%, to 432,973. Within the four districts the rate of population growth varied significantly (Table 5).

Table 5: Population growth in Wiltshire

Local Authority	P* 2001	P* 2004	PC ** 1991-01	PC ** 2001-04	% PC ** 1991-01	% PC ** 2001-04
Kennet	74,838	-	3,358		4.9	
North Wiltshire	125,372	-	12,372		10.9	
Salisbury	114,613	-	8,613		8.1	
West Wiltshire	118,150	-	9,850		9.1	
Wiltshire	432,973	445,150	34,737	47,000	8.6	11.8

Source: Census of Population 2001, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

*Population

** Population Change

The increase in Wiltshire's population on its own does not explain the increase in MSW and household waste. However, other factors can also contribute to these increases including:

- Changes in household composition – particularly the declining average household size, and the growth of new household formation caused by family breakdown
- Increased consumer spending leading to more goods being consumed and more waste created
- Behavioural change in relation to waste producing activities e.g. food wastage, DIY/ gardening activities
- Transfers of waste from other sectors, rather than true increases: for example the transfer of material from commercial sources following the introduction of the Landfill Tax in 1996 (this is mostly associated with trade waste arising at HRCs, but may also involve wastes from small businesses deposited in the household waste stream)
- Changes to waste management services, such as the increased provision of 240 litre wheeled bins to householders for residual waste, although this impact is reduced when combined with a multi-material kerbside recycling collection service and fortnightly collection of residual waste

- Statutory weight-based recycling targets, rather than material specific targets.

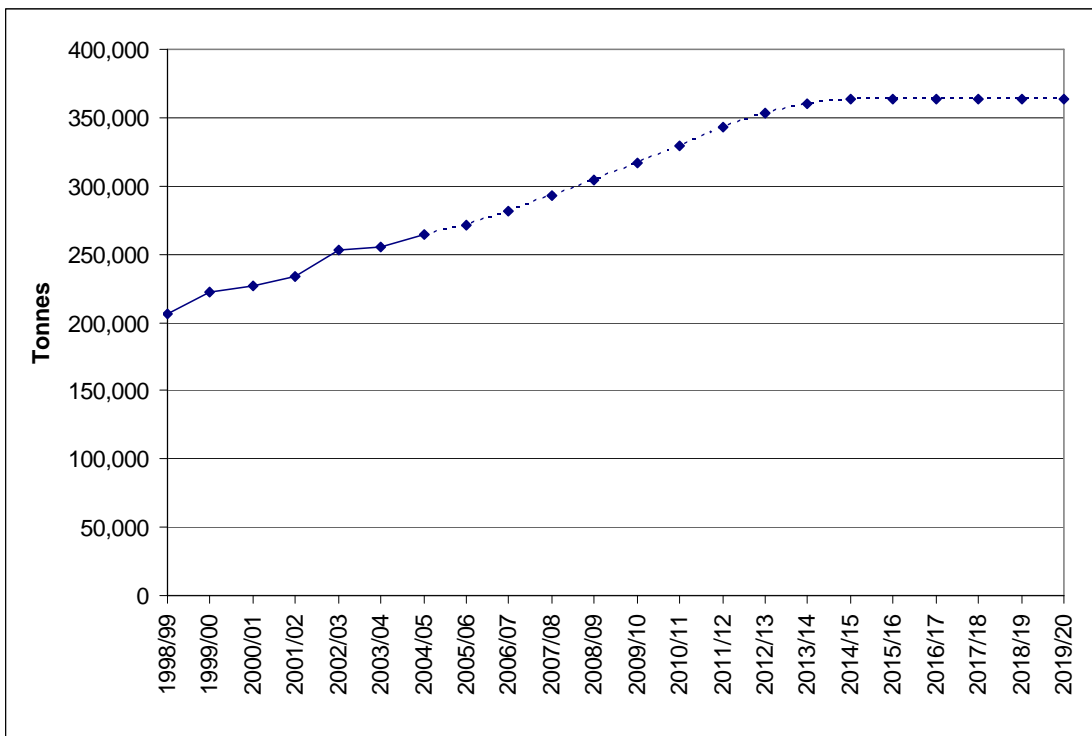
Additionally Wiltshire has experienced increases in economic growth. Between 1996 and 2004 the net number of companies in Wiltshire registering for VAT (an indicator of economic growth) showed an increase of 18% (Great Western Enterprise, Economic Development Division, 2004). This impacts upon municipal waste as more businesses request waste collection/disposal services from the local authority, or results in waste transfer as described above.

4.3 Future waste projections

As a result of the Waste Local Plan (WLP) Public Local Inquiry, which took place between April and June 2003, the Inspector's Report recommended that 4% per annum is a realistic growth rate for MSW in Wiltshire. On this recommendation, MSW could increase to over 485,000 tonnes by 2020, an increase of 80% on 2004/05 (Figure 4). This is in line with South West Regional Waste Strategy (2004).

Whether or not this level of increase materialises can be debated, but evidence to date shows that the average rate of MSW growth over the last seven years has been 4.4%.

Figure 4: MSW in Wiltshire - actual tonnes to 2004/05 projected to 2020 at 4% per annum growth



5. Performance against targets

The Government has set national targets for recycling and composting of household waste, and for the 'recovery' of MSW. 'Recovery' includes the diversion of waste from landfill by

- Recycling
- Composting
- other forms of material recovery (such as anaerobic digestion)
- energy recovery (combustion with direct or indirect use of the energy produced, manufacture of refuse derived fuel, gasification, pyrolysis, MBT or other technologies)

Key Policy 4: Understand how emerging technologies could manage waste more sustainably

In addition to the national targets, each Local Authority has been set individual recycling/composting targets for household waste which are based upon the actual performance being achieved by an authority in 1998. In an attempt to even out the initial targets given to the 4 District Councils, the County and the Districts entered into a target 'pooling' exercise. This resulted in the following targets being given to Wiltshire's Local Authorities (Table 6).

Table 6: Statutory (pooled) targets and performance for recycling/composting of household waste

Year	Target/ Achieved	Kennet	North Wiltshire	Salisbury	West Wiltshire	County
2003/04	Target	11%	10%	16%	10%	20%
	Achieved	11.3%	11.5%	17.4%	9.8%	21.0%
2005/06	Target	25%	18%	30%*	21%	30%*
	Performance to March 2005	13.7%	15.8%	18.7%	15.0%	26.3%

*now capped at 30% from 33%

Table 7: Wiltshire County Council, Household Waste Management

	Year	Tonnes	%
Recycled Household Waste	2000/01	25,992	12.2
	2001/02	23,546	11.3
	2002/03	30,627	13.7
	2003/04	34,310	15.4
	2004/05	40,740	18.0
Composted Household Waste	2000/01	8,047	3.8
	2001/02	9,912	4.8
	2002/03	12,781	5.7
	2003/04	12,545	5.6
	2004/05	19,775	8.7
Landfilled Household Waste	2000/01	179,547	84.1
	2001/02	174,911	83.9
	2002/03	180,917	80.6
	2003/04	176,121	79.0
	2004/05	166,237	73.3

Note: In 2001/02 the definition of Household Waste for Best Value purposes was changed to exclude soil and rubble.

6. Future plans for Wiltshire's waste infrastructure

Subject to budget approval, kerbside recycling collections services in Wiltshire will be extended to during 2005/06 (see Figure 5). The planned developments within each district are as follows:

Key Policy 7: *Work in partnership to optimise procurement, delivery and success of new services*

6.1 Kennet

Approximately 20,000 households in Tidworth, Pewsey, Market Lavington, West Lavington, Easterton, Ramsbury and Aldbourne are serviced by a paper-only kerbside recycling service, collected in 55 litre recycling boxes purchased by the District Council. With the aid of a DEFRA grant (£165,000), the district has been able to purchase specialist collection vehicles. This will allow the paper-only service to be upgraded to a 5 material collection scheme by 2006/07. This will mean that together with the 8,400 households already receiving the multi-material collection, 95% of all households in Kennet will have a 5 material kerbside recycling collection service.

Although there is no large scale garden waste collection service in Kennet at present chargeable garden waste collection service will be introduced to up to 6600 households in 2005 (at £20 per bin).

6.2 North Wiltshire

The District Council plans to extend the 5 material 'black box' recycling scheme to an additional 15,000 households totalling 34,000. This will mean that 95% of the District's households will be covered by the scheme. In addition the District Council plans to introduce a garden waste kerbside collection scheme to 6,000 households during 2005/06. The garden waste will be collected in 240 litre wheeled bins on a fortnightly basis from households that pay an annual charge of approximately £30 per year for the service. In the latter part of 2003 a 180 litre wheeled bin service for the collection of refuse was introduced across the District. This new service replaced the existing "black sack" service.

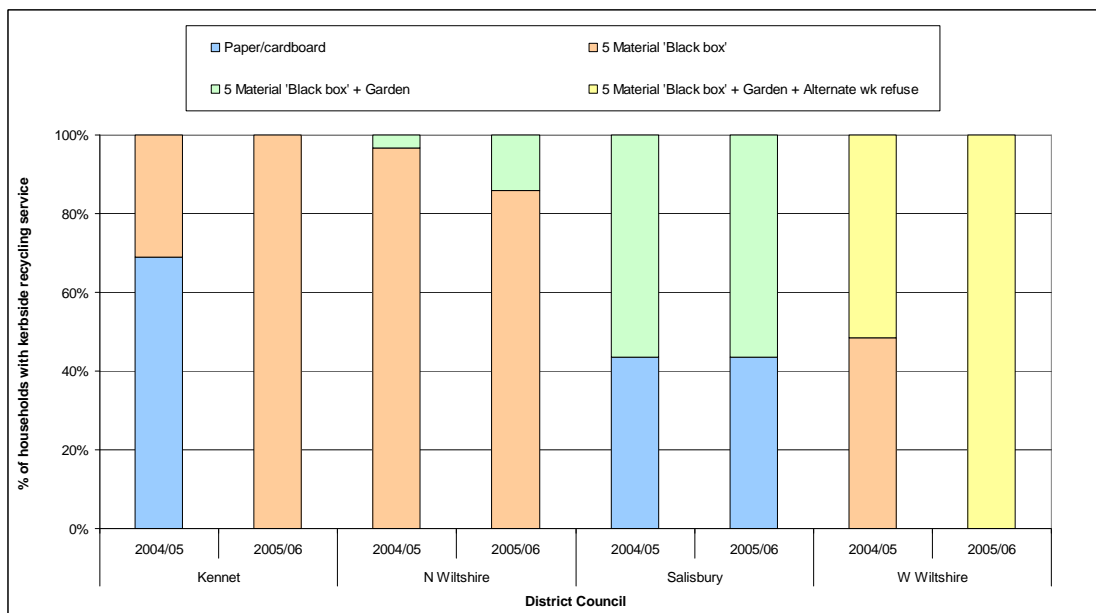
6.3 Salisbury

The District Council plans to increase the provision of bring sites with glass banks and has invested in a specialist vehicle to service the sites. A new garden waste and cardboard collection service was launched in 2005 covering 26,000 properties. The material collected is composted at an on farm site at Grately.

6.4 West Wiltshire

The District Council plans to extend the scheme introduced into Trowbridge and Melksham during 2005/06 to cover 95% of households within the District. This scheme combines an alternate week refuse collection (in 240 litre wheeled bins), with a garden waste collection (also in 240 litre wheeled bins), and the 5 material 'black box' recycling service operating on the non-refuse week. In 2005/06 West Wiltshire District Council will convert all households to alternate weekly refuse collections with green waste and black box collections. The alternate week refuse service means that the garden waste collection can be run within the District's current resources by using the same refuse collection vehicles and crews.

Figure 5: Development of District Council kerbside recycling collection services



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In addition to these District-specific service developments WCC has employed a Communications Officer with specific responsibility for promoting waste awareness and recycling schemes. The aim is to develop a comprehensive county-wide campaign which results in increased participation rates and yields from the kerbside collections schemes. This is to be achieved through a greater understanding of the issues surrounding waste and recycling. It is hoped that the combined effect of new services and promotions will increase recycling rates in Wiltshire to over 30%.