

## *Paper (E)*

# **Waste Related Facilities**

## Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

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## 1. Current MSW Management Infrastructure in Wiltshire

1. Since 2002 the Wiltshire Waste Partnership (WWP) has concentrated on developing a suitable waste management infrastructure which will support progress towards achieving future targets set out in the relevant strategies, standards, acts and directives. This waste management infrastructure includes:

- Expansion of Household Recycling Centres (HRCs)
- Introduction of multi-material kerbside collection for 110,000 homes collecting 5 recyclates
- Continued expansion of mini recycling centres
- The diversion of 11,000 tonnes of recyclables and 23,000 tonnes of green waste for composting from the HRCs
- Development of the Schools recycling scheme (Waste Action – WCC, WWT, Hills Minerals and Waste)

2. This document provides further information on the current waste management infrastructure in Wiltshire, providing detail on the type and location of waste management facilities. Specifically:

- Household Recycling Centres
- Mini Recycling Centres/Bring Sites
- Compost Facilities
- Material Recycling Facilities
- Kerbside Provision
- Transfer Stations
- Landfills

## 2. Household Recycling Centres

1. There are 10 Household Recycling Centres (HRCs) in Wiltshire, operated by Hills Minerals and Waste Limited under contract to Wiltshire County Council. The HRCs have a catchment area of 8kms and their locations can be found in Table 1.

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Table 1: Locations of HRCs in Wiltshire

District	Location
<b>Kennet</b>	Devizes (Hopton Park Industrial Estate) Everleigh (Pewsey Road)
<b>North Wiltshire</b>	Honeyball Calne (Lower Compton) Purton (Mopes Lane, Hills Industrial Estate) Stanton St Quintin (Benger Rd, J17 M4)
<b>Salisbury</b>	Amesbury (Mills Way, Boscombe Down Business Park ) Salisbury (Stephensons Way, Churchfields Industrial Estate)
<b>West Wiltshire</b>	Melksham (Lancaster Road, Bowerhill Industrial Estate) Trowbridge (Canal Rd Industrial Estate) Warminster (Furnax Lane)

2. Materials which can be taken to the HRC's include:

- Paper and cardboard
- Glass bottles and jars
- Aluminium and steel cans
- Plastic bottles
- Green garden waste
- Rubble and soil
- Scrap metals and white goods
- Car Batteries and motor oil
- Textiles
- Untreated timber
- Gas bottles
- Tyres
- Unused paints
- Pesticides and chemicals
- Yellow pages (skips are available when new edition is published)

It is written into the contract with Hills Minerals and Waste Limited that a recycling rate of 60% must be achieved at all sites. This was achieved in 2003/04, when the total

amount of materials recycled in HRC's was 39,994 tonnes. In 2004/05, 47,348 tonnes recycled/composted via HRCs. This represents 70.1% of total material disposed of through the sites.

3. Paper, cardboard, glass, cans and plastics collected at the HRCs are taken to the Material Recycling Facility (MRF) in Compton Bassett for further processing. Additional facilities for the safe disposal of household asbestos are available at Purton, Warminster and Salisbury HRCs.

4. In 2004/05, HRCs were a major source of recycling in Wiltshire. This recycling equated to 70.1% of the total amount recycled in the county. Although 95% of all households in the County will have access to a kerbside collection by 2006/07, there are certain materials which are unsuitable for the kerbside box. These include fluorescent tubes and batteries under the **Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment Directive (WEEE)**, paint under the **Hazardous Waste Regulations (England)**, metals, plastic which is not yet covered (2005) and soil and rubble. Therefore HRCs will continue to play a prominent part of the waste management infrastructure in Wiltshire. However, it is likely with the introduction of kerbside the throughput at HRCs will no doubt change. For example as green waste collection at the kerbside becomes more widespread, or more householders are encouraged to take up home composting, the amount of green waste delivered to these sites will decrease.

### **3. Mini Recycling Centres/Bring Sites**

1. There are over 300 mini recycling centres (MRCs) in Wiltshire which are managed by Hills Minerals and Waste. MRCs are sited in towns and villages throughout the county and provide an opportunity to recycle a range of materials including paper, glass bottles and jars, cans and in some cases textiles. The mini recycling centres (often referred to as bring sites) provide a more local facility in terms of municipal recycling services compared to the larger HRCs, and are considered to serve an area within a radius of 1 km.

2. Despite the introduction of kerbside collections across the districts, MRCs will continue to expand and play an important role in the collection of recyclables and, reaching the recycling targets. However it is important to note that each site in terms of

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location, the range of material collected, servicing needs, and possible expansion, will always be judged individually, within the overall context of the strategy.

3. The number of sites and the range of material collected in each district is illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Mini Recycling Centres/Bring Sites in Wiltshire

District	Number of bring sites	Material collected
<b>Kennet</b>	53	glass cans paper textiles (some sites)
<b>North Wiltshire</b>	33	glass cans paper textiles (some sites)
<b>Salisbury</b>	42	glass cans paper plastics textiles and aluminium foil. Not all materials are collected at each site.
<b>West Wiltshire</b>	100+	glass cans paper plastics (some sites) textiles (some sites)

## 4. School and Community Recycling (Waste Action)

1. This innovative new project name “**Waste Action**” aims to identify communities in the county that have low levels of participation in recycling and waste minimisation. Once identified, schools, which often form the hub of these communities, will be used as a springboard to promote the waste minimisation message and this will be linked to direct action at both school and household level. This project will seek to demonstrate the connections between a waste minimisation education programme in school and the effect on waste sent to landfill from the homes of the pupils involved.

2. The next generation will have to live with the environmental consequences of our actions, so Wiltshire’s young people are key players in the battle to change behaviour and persuade people to reduce, re-use and recycle more. Encouraging Wiltshire’s children to participate in waste minimisation schemes is crucial to the long-term success of such plans.

3. The Wiltshire Wildlife Trust (WWT) has a wealth of experience in working with the county’s schools on waste education. The **Schools Recycling Scheme** has been running as a partnership project between WWT, Hills Minerals and Waste and Wiltshire County Council for the past seven years. It has engaged with over 30,000 young people, in 140 schools. Waste Action will build on this experience and offer more scope and diversity, such as providing the necessary equipment, information and support to allow schools to compost their green and appropriate food waste on site.

4. Waste Action will commence September 2005. The scheme will continue to be delivered by WWT and Hills Minerals and Waste, with extra funding support from Community Recycling and Economic Development fund (part of the Big Lottery Fund).

***Key Policy 9: Recognise the needs, and contributions, that other stakeholders have in developing the strategy***

## 5. Composting Facilities

1. Significantly increasing the levels of composting are key objectives of the Strategy. There are two main approaches that can be adopted with regard to increasing composting activities: promotion of home composting, or the provision of a centralised composting service.

2. Wiltshire County Council through the **Wiltshire Wildlife Trust** supports the use of home composting. Home composting is a process that has been practised by many people in their own gardens for many years, and logically many local authorities are seeking to build on this through the promotion and support of the use of home composters. However, this option is only suited to householders who are willing to correctly manage the process and ultimately use the resulting compost in their own gardens. For those who are not able to do so, the preferred solution is to provide a centralised composting service which would enable the centralised processing of green waste.

3. Within Wiltshire centralised composting takes place at a facility run by **Hills Minerals and Waste** at Compton Bassett and at Grately on the Wiltshire/Hampshire border. The Compton Bassett 13,000 tonnes per annum facility utilises the windrow method of composting. Although the composting process is essentially the same, the different technologies available attract different costs, different processing times, and also different problems. Windrow composting is a cost effective process, but compared to the more sophisticated high cost techniques such as in-vessel<sup>1</sup>, the windrow method requires more space and can result in odours and other emissions. This method is also unable take food waste. The choice of technology or approach utilised does depend to a large extent on the location of the facility.

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

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<sup>1</sup> Wiltshire Wildlife Trust (WWT) has been awarded funding by DEFRA and Wiltshire County Council, to pilot the use of “in-vessel” composting machines in 10 educational establishments in Wiltshire. The in-vessel machines will convert catering wastes into compost in just a few weeks, in an enclosed heat-controlled unit.

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4. Green waste is collected via kerbside schemes and the HRCs across the districts, and brought to the Compton Basset site for processing and the Grately Farm site. There is also a proposed site near Longbridge Deverill. It is up to each district council to decide on how best to collect green waste, although over 95% tonnes of the total green waste collected in Wiltshire is done so via the Household Recycling Sites.

5. 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 and Melksham, in conjunction with alternate week refuse collections. These households already had black box collections, which were introduced in 2003/04. In 2005/06 WWDC will convert all households to alternate weekly refuse collections with green waste collections.

6. In addition to the green waste collected at HRCs and kerbside 1,850 tonnes of street sweepings are also included in the calculation of BV82b (% of household waste arisings which have been sent for composting).

7. In addition to the farm sites and the centralised scheme in operation at Compton Basset in some areas of Wiltshire there are community composting schemes in place – these facilities providing a much more localised service on smaller scale than the Compton Basset scheme. Such sites include Rowde site operated by CARE, opened June 2004 (currently developing plans to raise profile and increase membership to neighbouring villages), Old Sarum site opened May 2005, operated by Shaw Trust, and Tisbury due to open Autumn 2005.

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

8. As a county we must continue to address and promote composting as a product rather than waste because by using these processes about a third of household waste can be diverted from landfill.

9. The Waste Local Plan has identified a need for a limited amount of additional green waste composting, plus a need for three in-vessel composting or anaerobic digestion facilities.

**Key Policy 8: Give consideration to the local and regional planning context of waste management**

## 6. Material Recycling Facilities

1. Currently Hills Minerals and Waste operate a Material Recycling Facility (MRF) at Compton Bassett. It is currently the only MRF servicing the Wiltshire partnership and it accepts all material collected via the kerbside schemes, mini recycling centres/bring sites and HRCs across the county. The MRF utilises both mechanised and hand-sorting lines to separate the recyclables.
2. The Waste Local Plan has identified a need for at least two new strategic MRFs.

## 7. Kerbside Collection

1. Kerbside recycling was introduced to a wide area of Wiltshire in 2003/04 with the launch of a new kerbside collection service for 57,500 homes across 8 towns. Prior to this, the four District Councils had operated separate schemes with varying coverage and materials being collected.
2. The new service was promoted through the **Wiltshire Waste Partnership** (WWP), which brings together Wiltshire County Council with the district councils for Kennet, North Wiltshire, Salisbury and West Wiltshire. The service is operated by Hills Recycling and collects paper, glass, cans, textiles and aluminium foil on a fortnightly basis. Each household is issued with a 55 litre container and 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.
3. The establishment of the new service was financed by a successful bid for £933,545 of funding from the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). 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 to cover another 53,000

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households, with plans to extend the service in 2005/06 to approximately 152,000 of households in Wiltshire (84%).

4. The towns covered in the first stage of the scheme were:

- Calne
- Chippenham
- Corsham
- Devizes
- Marlborough
- Melksham (including Atworth, Shaw and Whitley)
- Trowbridge (including Hilperton)
- Wootton Bassett

5. This new collection replaces the existing kerbside recycling service in Wootton Bassett and also the paper collection service in Devizes, Marlborough, Trowbridge and Melksham. As the scheme expands it will replace existing collection services in the area.

6. Additional schemes are in operation across the districts. In Kennet, properties in Tidworth, Pewsey, Market Lavington, West Lavington, Easterton, Ramsbury and Aldbourne not yet served by the new multimaterial kerbside scheme, have access to a paper only collection operated by Kennet District Council. With the aid of a grant from Defra of £165k the paper-only service is to be upgraded to a 5 material collection scheme. This will mean that together with the 8,700 households already receiving the multi-material collection, 95% of all households in Kennet will have a 5 material kerbside recycling collection service.

7. In North Wiltshire garden waste is collected from 1200 properties – the scheme has been in operation for 10 years. There are plans to introduce a fortnightly garden waste collection across the district, introduced into new housing estates. This will cover 6000 households. A charge will be made for this scheme.

8. In 2004/05, Salisbury launched a new garden waste and cardboard collection service covering 26,000 households. It has been calculated that 3,000 tonnes of

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material will be collected over the year and composted at an on farm site, boosting the recycling rate to 21%. Compostible paper sacks purchased from council are used for collection. Properties which are not involved in the fortnightly multi-material kerbside collection or the garden waste scheme are included in 'salvage collection' scheme for paper and card.

9. In WWDC the paper collection from 15,000 homes in Bradford on Avon, Westbury and Warminster is slowly being phased out as the multi-material kerbside collection scheme expands. Black box collections were rolled out to 19,000 households in 2004/05 to Bradford on Avon, Westbury and Warminster. In 2005/06 WWDC will convert all households black box collections.

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

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

## 8. Transfer Stations

1. Historically Wiltshire has developed a collection and disposal system primarily based on the direct delivery of waste to landfill. The various sources of residual waste and the existing transfer stations and final disposal destinations are outlined in Table 3. As seen in table 3 there two transfer stations in operation which deal with MSW collected direct from households as part of the residual waste within the districts of Kennet and Salisbury. Residual waste collected at HRCs across all the districts is taken directly to landfill.

Table 3: Sources of Residual Waste and the Existing Transfer Stations

Source	Transfer Stations	Destination of Residual Waste
North Wilts household collected waste		Compton Bassett Landfill Chapel Farm Landfill
Kennet household collected waste	Everleigh Transfer Station (40% residual waste)	Compton Bassett Landfill Sands Farm Landfill
Salisbury household collected waste	Thorny Down Transfer Station	Compton Bassett Landfill
West Wiltshire household collected waste		Compton Bassett Landfill Sands Farm Landfill
Salisbury HRC		Compton Bassett Landfill
Warminster HRC		Compton Bassett Landfill
Purton HRC		Chapel Farm Landfill
Stanton St Quintin HRC		Compton Bassett Landfill
Melksham HRC		Compton Bassett Landfill
Trowbridge HRC		Compton Bassett Landfill
Amesbury HRC		Compton Bassett Landfill
Devizes HRC		Compton Bassett Landfill
Everleigh HRC		Compton Bassett Landfill
Honeyball HRC		Compton Bassett Landfill

## 9. Landfill sites

1. The main disposal route in the county is via landfill. Historically it has represented the cheapest option but with rising **landfill tax** and the impending impact of the fines to be levied under the **Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)**, other more sustainable techniques are becoming economically viable. This trend towards placing more emphasis on waste recycling and alternative treatment and disposal practices has been recognised within the current WCC waste disposal contracts, and the County's Joint Municipal Management Strategy provides the framework for reducing reliance on landfill as a disposal method. However it needs to be acknowledged that some landfill facilities will continue to be required for the residual proportion of household waste produced that cannot be managed by other means.

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2. As a result of transferring their disposal operations to the private sector, Wiltshire County Council has let a twenty-year contract with Hills Minerals and Waste Limited. The contract started in July 1996 and involves disposing of waste from Salisbury, Kennet and West Wiltshire and North Wiltshire District Councils. As a result most waste generated for disposal in the county ends up at their landfill site at Compton Bassett.
  
3. Following the closure of Westbury landfill in 2004, there are two landfill sites which accept MSW in the county: Compton Bassett in North Wiltshire District, operated by Hills Minerals and Waste Limited, and Sands Farm Quarry and Landfill, also in the North Wiltshire District, operated by Viridor. In addition, Hills Minerals and Waste Limited have another site, Chapel Farm, which is in the Unitary Authority of Swindon Borough.
  
4. It is currently forecast in the Waste Local Plan that MSW landfill capacity will expire by 2010/2011.