



Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006

Foreword

Society now recognises that raw materials are not in infinite supply and the environment is not an indestructible sink for emissions, pollution and waste. EU and government policy, backed by stiff financial penalties seeks a rapid move away from landfill towards more use of waste as a resource. Despite this, individuals continue to produce increasing amounts of waste, with each household in Wiltshire producing approximately one tonne of waste on an annual basis which is above the national average. We therefore need a radical rethink of how to reduce the amount of waste we produce, and put more of our waste to productive use. The more we reduce, reuse and recycle the fewer waste treatment facilities will be required. Together we can make a difference.

Wiltshire's authorities have recognised this problem and have taken steps to minimise the impact on our County by producing this Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS).

The adopted JMWMS is the product of a partnership between the County Council and District Councils and is intended to reflect the emerging policies across Wiltshire. As a range of stakeholders, including householders, all have a crucial role to play in the delivery of such policies the councils have sought to consult widely and the responses to this consultation have helped shape the adopted Strategy.

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. Wiltshire's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) needs to take account of rapid developments in waste services locally and nationally. Particular drivers include the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) which aims to greatly reduce the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW), and the Wiltshire Strategic Board's (WISB) objective of making Wiltshire the most waste efficient County by 2014.
- 1.2. Wiltshire's Local Authorities will use the JMWMS to guide the development of waste collection and disposal services. They will work together within the aims of the Wiltshire Waste Partnership (WWP), which will provide advice to the Wiltshire Strategic Partnership (WISB). The WWP will also produce Business Plans to manage the implementation of targets set out in the JMWMS. The Business Plans will deal with operational issues and service developments in more detail than would be possible within the JMWMS.
- 1.3. Wiltshire has experienced a rapid growth in municipal solid waste (MSW), rising at a rate above the national average. For this reason the WWP has embarked on an ambitious programme of waste minimisation with a goal of minimising waste by 1% year on year. Much of this work is undertaken by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, which works closely with the WWP.
- 1.4. Wiltshire has made rapid progress in providing new recycling and composting services for MSW. The recycling rate has doubled over the last 5 years, and in 2005/06 is approximately 31.5%. However, forecasts prepared for the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for analysis of future options for LATS allowances allocated to Wiltshire and for the preparation of the Waste Local Plan, all point to the need for further substantial development of recycling and composting services. In addition, the forecasts highlight the need for substantial secondary recovery capacity (for example Energy from Waste, including incineration, or Mechanical/Biological Treatment), to reduce landfill. Much of this will be required by 2010 if the costs of LATS penalties are to be avoided.

- 1.5. An ambitious target is proposed for further developments of recycling and composting: an increase from 31.5% in 2005/06 to 50% by 2020. This is in conformity with the Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) and reflects the findings of the Wiltshire BPEO and work undertaken on the Waste Local Plan (WLP), that recycling and composting should be maximised.
- 1.6. This report is supported by a Background Document explaining the main factors addressed by the Strategy, plus a number of supporting technical documents. Appropriate reference is made to these throughout the report. All data contained within the reports were accurate at the point of authoring and some improvements have been achieved since. It is also important to emphasise that the JMWMS should not be read in isolation as it links to the Waste Local Plan, Regional Waste Strategy and the Regional Spatial Strategy.
- 1.7. This JMWMS represents a forward looking vision towards a more sustainable future for Wiltshire. It is the foundation to taking a major step forward in true partnership working within the County. Although, on the surface, the main partners are the District Councils and the County Council, there are others who, with their involvement, are essential to turn vision into reality. These include the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, contractors, developers of new technologies, community groups and householders, who will play a crucial role in achieving higher recycling rates and greater sustainability in waste management. All these partners will play an important role in turning the strategy into reality.

2. Proposals highlighted in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy - 2005 to 2020

- 2.1. The JMWMS for Wiltshire is based on the objectives set out in section 3.1 and the assumptions in section 3.3 of the Background Document. Proposals build on existing commitments, and public support for waste minimisation, recycling and composting. They reflect the findings of the Wiltshire BPEO study and other studies and forecasts. These principles will help define how future treatment capacity and collection services develop. However, the operational evolution of these services will be defined within the supporting WWP Business Plan.
- 2.2. The Wiltshire Waste Partnership will work together and with the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and appointed contractors, to:

Principle 1:

Support and encourage the minimisation/re-use of MSW by Wiltshire's householders, local authorities and businesses in pursuit of an objective to reduce waste growth to 1% less than the forecast growth rate¹ each year, illustrated in the table below:

¹ Wiltshire's MSW is growing at approximately 4% each year (2005). It is forecast to continue to grow at this annual average rate until 2011, and thereafter to grow at a declining rate, reaching a nil growth rate by 2015

	Year	Pop'n	H'hld Waste*	Kilos per head of pop'n pre-minimisation target	Kilos per head of pop'n with 1% minimisation target
Actual*	2001/02	433,508	202,873	467.98	
	2002/03	437,321	219,206	501.25	
	2003/04	440,661	218,184	495.13	
	2004/05	445,153	226,885	509.68	
Forecast	2005/06	449,632	238,265	529.91	524.81
	2006/07	454,271	247,796	545.48	534.99
	2007/08	459,146	257,708	561.28	545.13
	2008/09	463,115	268,016	578.72	556.62

Note * H'hld waste figure adjusted to take account of definition changes between 2001 and 2005.

2.3. Examples of actions to be taken:

- 2.3.1. working with schools to educate young people about waste issues, in particular purchasing decisions, re-use and recycling (Waste Action)
- 2.3.2. Encouraging home/community composting and the use of re-usable nappies
- 2.3.3. Providing local directories for waste re-use and recycling opportunities
- 2.3.4. Supporting a development network of re-use services in Wiltshire, to extend the life of household items such as furniture and electrical goods
- 2.3.5. Encouraging waste efficiency and recycling in the commercial sector
- 2.3.6. Utilising Local Plan policies when working with developers to carry out waste audits as part of any new development

Principle 2:

Carry out the separate collection of recyclable and compostable waste materials for reuse purposes, supported by publicity campaigns to encourage the use of these services by householders, to be consistent with the following targets for Wiltshire:

- 2005/06 – 33% of household waste recycled and/or composted (WWP target²)
- 2010/11 – 40% of household waste recycled and/or composted (WWP interim target)
- 2019/20 – 50% of household waste recycled and/or composted (WWP target³)
- 2010/11 – 95% of households served by kerbside collection of multiple recyclables⁴
- 2010/11 – All collections of residual waste to be fortnightly

Principle 3:

Recover sufficient waste tonnage to reduce Wiltshire’s reliance on landfill for biodegradable waste under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS), as follows:

Year	LATS tonnage allocation for biodegradable MSW (per annum/rounded)	The gap between forecast waste and the LATS allowance required recovery tonnage additional to recycling/composting target ⁵
2005/06	134,000	-
2010/11	82,800	76,000
2015/16	54,100	122,000
2019/20	43,400	118,000

2.4. Increased recovery will be pursued by recycling and composting, plus the use of secondary recovery methods identified in the Regional Waste Strategy

² The former BVPI target of 33% by 2005/06 has been capped by Central Government at 30%. However, 33% has been retained as a local target.

³ Consistent with the SW Regional Waste Strategy target of 45% of MSW recycled and/or composted. For information, current forecasts indicate that the recycled and/or composted tonnage will need to increase from 27.5% in 2004/05 to 30% in 2005/06, 40% in 2010/11 (132,000 tonnes) and 50% in 2020/21 (182,000 tonnes)

⁴ Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 requires WCAs to collect at least 2 types of recyclable waste by 2010

⁵ The forecast recovery tonnage reflects the proposal for recycling and composting performance of 50% by 2020 (maximised)

BPEO⁶ and the Wiltshire BPEO, i.e. mechanical and biological treatment (MBT) and/or Energy from Waste (including incineration, pyrolysis, gasification and other technologies as they become available) or biological treatment (including in-vessel composting and anaerobic digestion and other technologies as they become available), with landfill to be increasingly considered as an option of last resort.

Principle 4:

Increase MSW management facilities in pursuit of recycling, composting and overall recovery targets, as follows:

Facilities required to meet targets up to 2010/11

- Maximisation of capacity at the Lower Compton MRF (25,000 tonnes per annum)
- Maximisation of capacity at the Lower Compton outdoor composting facility (30,000 tonnes per annum)
- Provision of additional outdoor composting capacity (up to 20,000 tonnes per annum)
- MBT and/or Energy from Waste (including incineration, pyrolysis, gasification) or biological treatment (including in vessel composting and anaerobic digestion), to meet a forecast need of 76,000 to 93,000 tonnes per annum in total

Facilities required to meet targets up to 2015/16

- Additional MRF capacity to serve areas away from Lower Compton (25,000 tonnes per annum)
- Up to 3 additional Household Recycling Centres (HRCs) to fill gaps in the network
- MBT and/or Energy from Waste (including incineration, pyrolysis, gasification) or biological treatment (including in vessel composting and anaerobic digestion), to meet a forecast need of 122,000 to 161,000 tonnes per annum in total

Facilities required to meet targets up to 2019/20

- MBT and/or Energy from Waste (including incineration, pyrolysis, gasification) or biological treatment (including in vessel composting and anaerobic digestion), to meet a forecast need of 174,000 tonnes per annum in total)

⁶ BPEO – Best Practicable Environmental Option.

Principle 5:

Support and encourage the provision of facilities by working in partnership with the private sector, with a particular emphasis upon development in the south and west of the County, in accordance with the Proximity Principle and the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan.

Facilities for municipal waste treatment and disposal are currently concentrated in North Wiltshire mainly at Lower Compton. Development of additional required capacity in the south and west of the County would enable more waste to be treated at source.

3. Key Policies

- 3.1. Work with the WWP to maintain and improve the capacity for managing household and commercial waste in Wiltshire by re-use, recycling and recovery
- 3.2. Increase the levels of public participation in recycling and minimisation schemes through education, information and incentivisation.
- 3.3. Improve collective working via the WWP to ensure the best net benefit to householders
- 3.4. Understand how emerging technologies could manage waste more sustainably
- 3.5. Facilitate the potential development of facilities for the treatment of residual waste from household and commercial streams
- 3.6. Develop closer working practices to address commercial waste streams
- 3.7. Work in partnership to optimise the procurement, delivery and success of new services
- 3.8. Give consideration to the local, regional and national planning context of waste management
- 3.9. Recognise the needs, and contributions, that other stakeholders have in developing the Strategy
- 3.10. Improve communication and working with local community organisations, referring to Community Plans as appropriate.