



HRC presentation to Pewsey AB

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Current Status

- There is no proposal to close any household recycling centre in Wiltshire, including Everleigh
- Savings are being achieved during current year through introduction of van and trailer permits and permits for voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations
- The council continues to review possibility of charging for non-household waste, such as tyres and construction waste
- Wiltshire Council needs to save £45 million over the next 4 years due to changing demographics, increased demand on key services and significantly reduced government funding

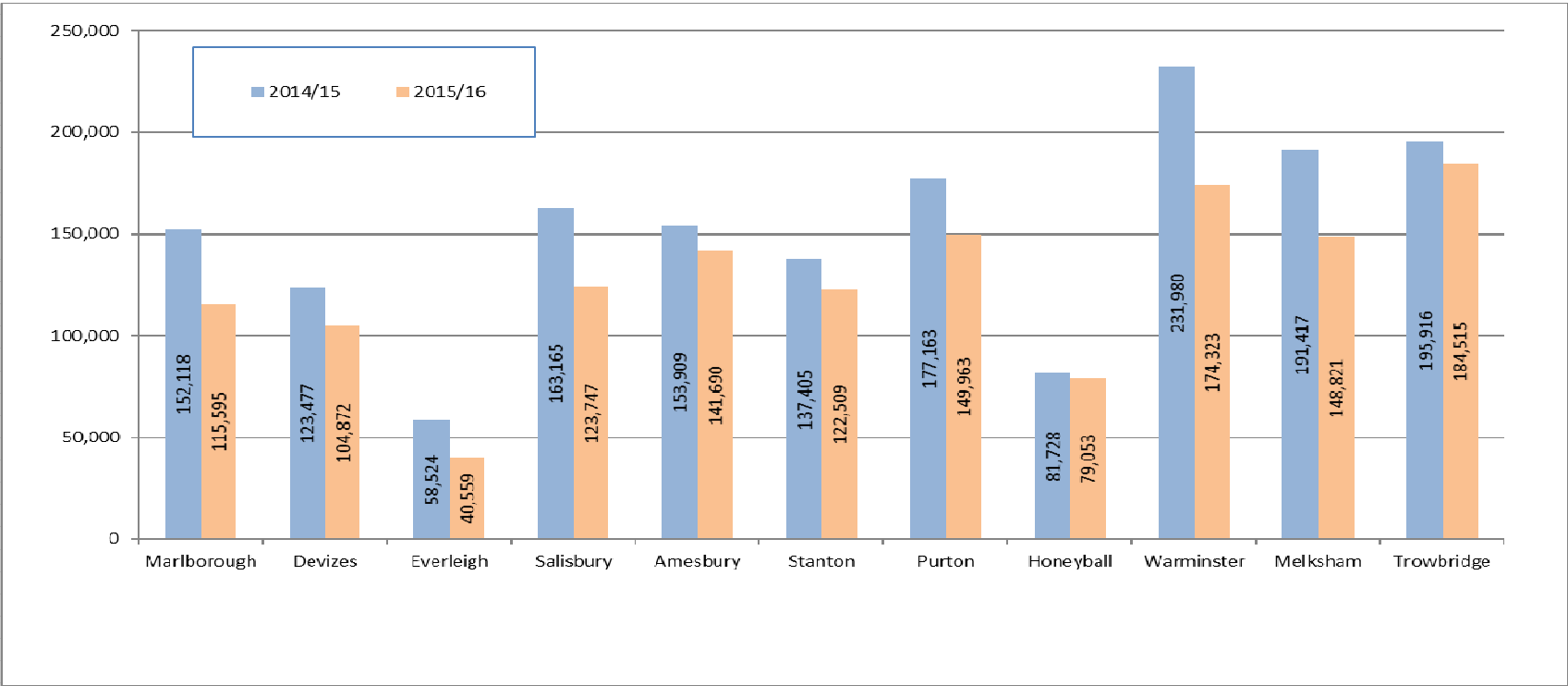
Update on Response to PCAP questions

- How are costs per tonne established for each site?
 - savings in staffing costs and net material transport costs
 - assume tonnes of waste would be diverted elsewhere
 - costs per tonne for Everleigh are high due to low use
- What are the total operating costs including property costs?
 - savings identified are those that would be released
 - based on site staff costs and net material transport costs

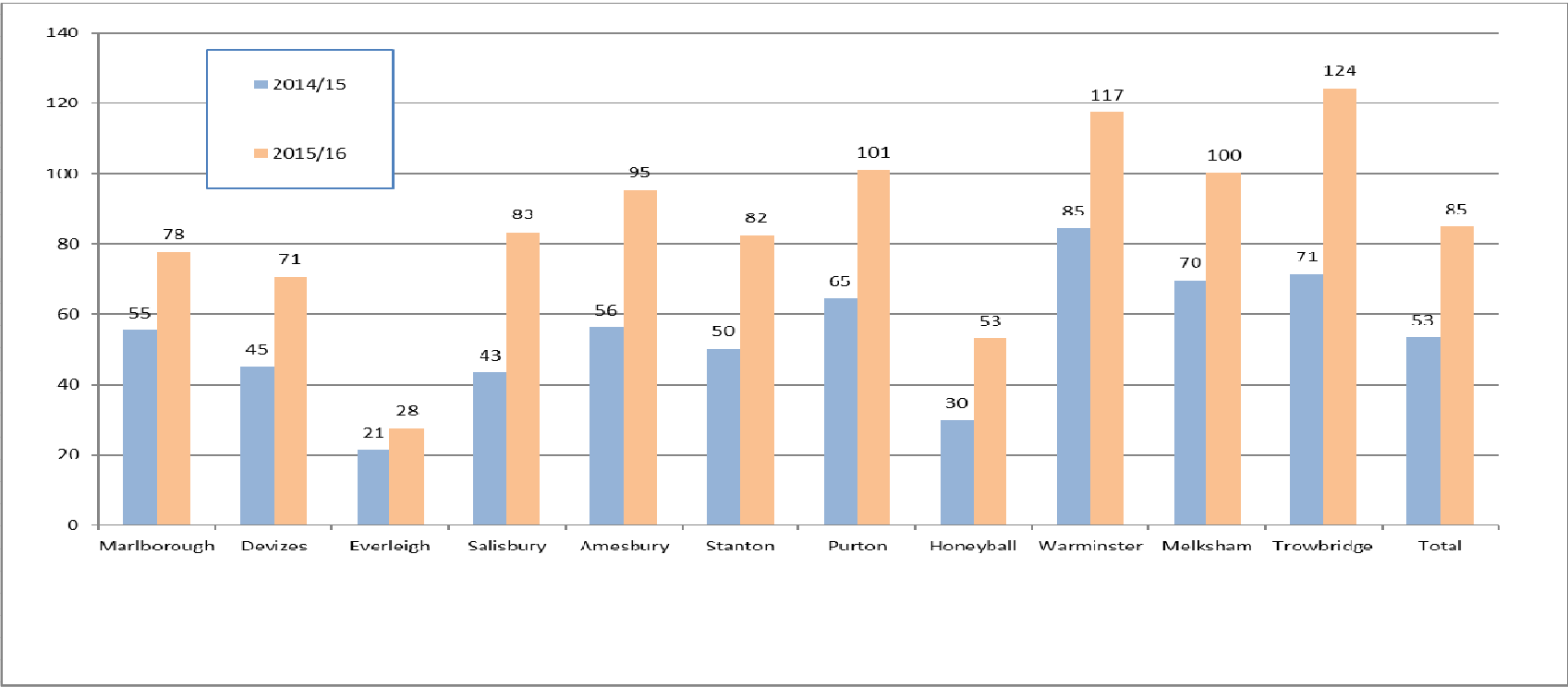
Update on Response to PCAP questions

- Why hasn't Wiltshire Council calculated the cost for each HRC based on population served?
 - savings to be achieved would be staff and material transport costs
 - costs per tonne reflect the use of the site
 - savings proposal sought to impact lowest number of residents using HRCs

Total HRC visits by site – 13 July 2015 to 19 June 2016 vs equivalent period 2014/15



HRC visits per hour by site – 13 July 2015 to 19 June 2016 vs equivalent period 2014/15



Relative performance of HRCs

HRC PERFORMANCE 2015/16 (Full Year)			
HRC	Total waste (t)	Total Recycled (t)	Recycling rate
Trowbridge	9,114	7,415	81 %
Salisbury	8,704	6,602	76 %
Stanton	8,005	6,332	79 %
Warminster	7,275	5,901	81 %
Melksham	6,934	5,663	82 %
Purton	6,108	4,881	80 %
Amesbury	5,582	4,154	74 %
Devizes	5,197	4,076	78 %
Lower Compton, Calne	4,812	3,688	77 %
Marlborough	3,713	3,058	82 %
Everleigh	2,524	1,849	73 %
TOTAL	67,968	53,619	79 %

NACAS recommends no site exceeds a maximum throughput of 17,250 tonnes per annum



Update on Response to PCAP questions

- Why hasn't Wiltshire Council taken account of army rebasing and the additional demand this would generate for Everleigh HRC?
 - This has been assessed: see following slides

MOD re-basing

Location	Single Family Accommodation units
Larkhill	444
Bulford	191
Tidworth	100
Perham Down (Ludgershall)	246
Upavon	0
TOTAL	981

N.B. MOD have confirmed they will deal with waste from Single Living Accommodation under their Aspire Defence service contract.



MOD re-basing (cont)

- 321 kgs per household through HRCs (15/16 data)
- Potential for an additional 315 tonnes from re-basing
- Additional tonnes of waste likely to be spread across four sites.
- Minor impacts on Amesbury, Devizes, Everleigh and Marlborough when assessed against their annual tonnage.

Update on Response to PCAP questions

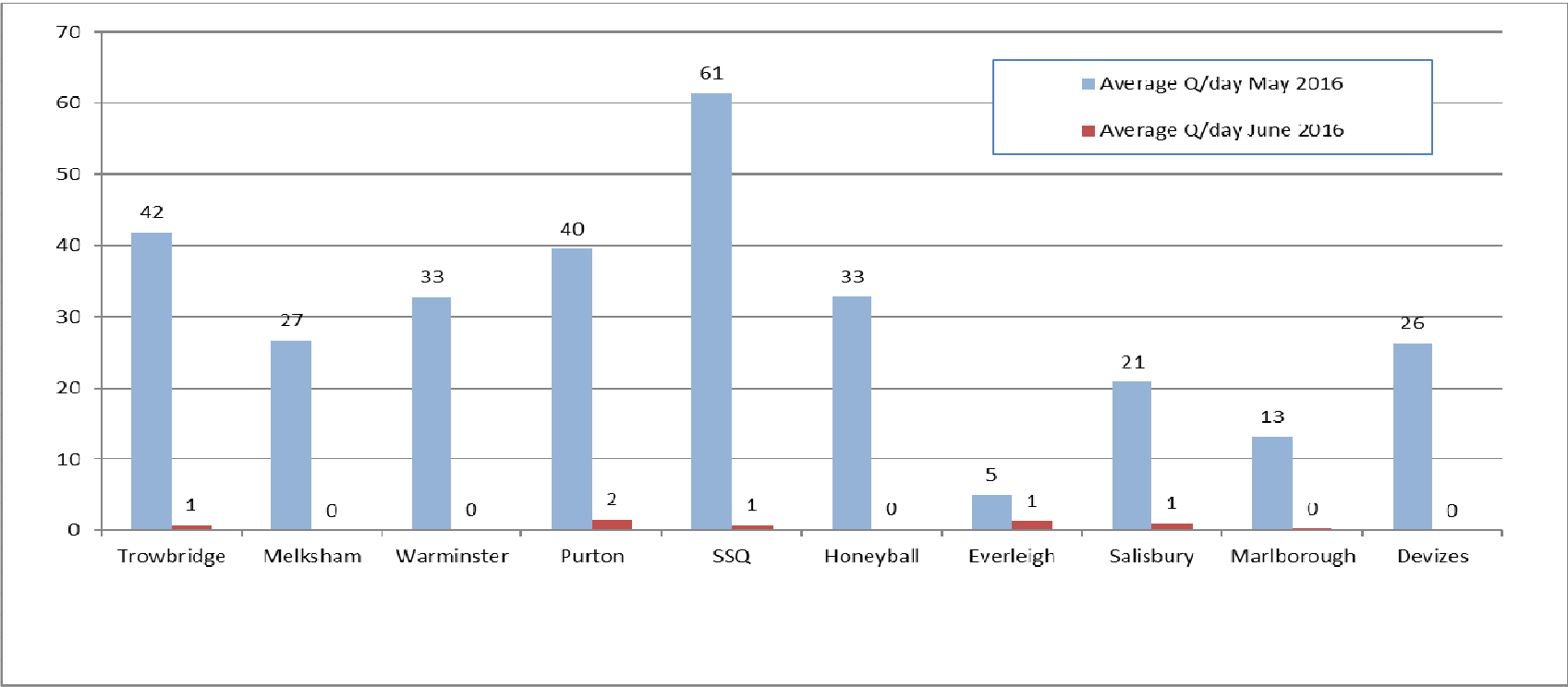
- Why have Wiltshire Council used different data to consider the change in number of visits to the HRCs?
 - having introduced a service change the initial data may not be typical of the longer term trend
 - we have continued to monitor the number of visits to the HRCs and report on the largest data set available
 - this evens out any anomalies or unusual numbers of visits caused by, for example, public holidays



Update on Response to PCAP questions

- Why was the opening time at Everleigh HRC kept at 10:00?
 - The number of vehicles queueing at Everleigh at 10:00 was significantly lower than at other sites
 - There was no justification for opening Everleigh at an earlier time

Average number of cars queueing at opening time per day, May 2016 vs June 2016



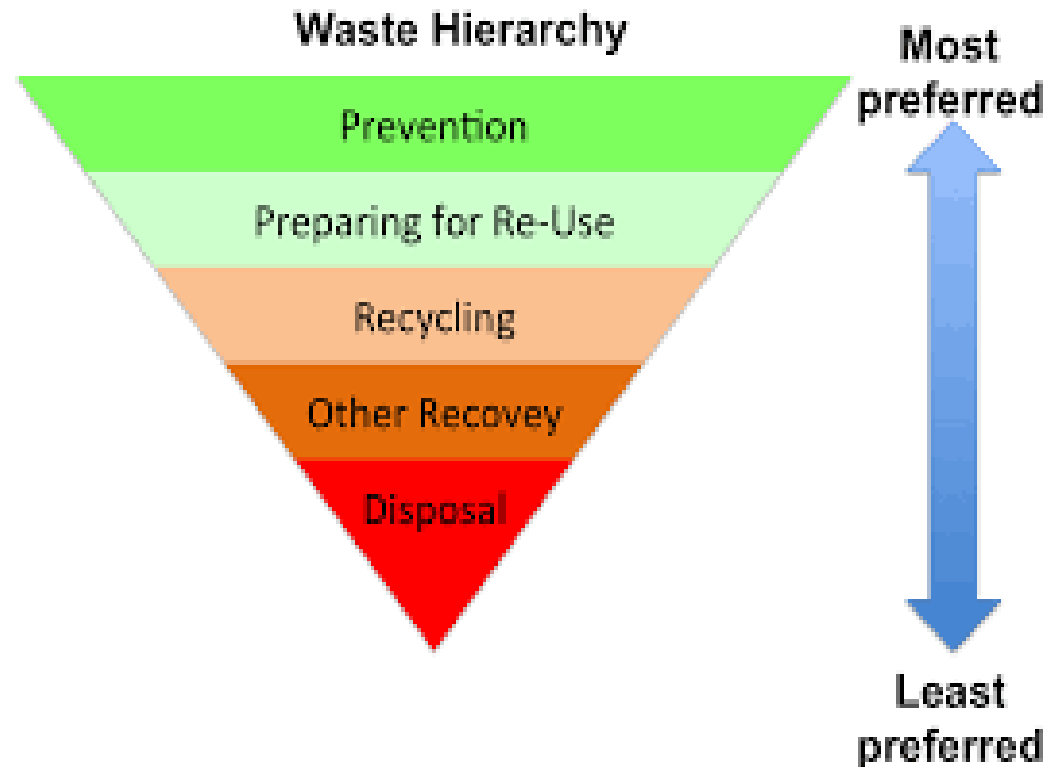


Council's statutory duty

- What is the council's strategy?
- How does the van and trailer permit scheme encourage more recycling?
- How does the permit scheme for the voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations encourage recycling?
- How does this policy protect vulnerable residents?

Waste strategy

- Wiltshire's waste strategy is underpinned by the Waste Hierarchy
- Focus on prevention, rather than facilitating more disposal
- Whilst recycling remains important, the hierarchy and cost of managing waste means prevention is preferable option





Waste strategy continued

- Existing waste management strategy adopted in 2006
- Strategy updated in 2012 and 2016
- Many objectives achieved – especially diversion from landfill
- New administration in 2017
- Consultation on new strategy to include area boards
- Focus on reduce, reuse and recycle

Statutory duty

- Section 51 Environment Protection Act 1990
- Waste Disposal Authority must provide places where persons **resident in its area** may deposit their **household waste**, free of charge.
- each place to be situated either within the area of the authority or so as to be **reasonably accessible to persons resident in its area**

Statutory duty (cont...)

- Councils may not charge residents to dispose of their **household waste** at HRCs
- Councils may charge to accept non-household waste (i.e. DIY waste, soil and rubble, tyres, asbestos, plasterboard)
- Councils may charge others (i.e. non-residents and organisations) to receive their waste



Van and Trailer Permits

- Permits are free of charge for up to 12 visits per year
- Almost 4,000 permits have been issued
- Access should be easier for residents with cars
- Reducing illegal tipping of commercial waste should increase recycling rate
- Council avoids costs of managing illegally tipped commercial waste

VCSE Permits

- Historically a subsidy in kind for voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations
- This is household waste delivered by non-residents for which the council may charge
- Proposals were subject to 12 week consultation and organisations given 12 weeks' notice of changes
- Should improve access for residents
- Council avoids costs of managing these wastes
- VCSE organisations have been offered individual advice on managing waste, reducing costs and generating further income

Vulnerable residents

- Van and trailer permit scheme should reduce costs of managing illegally tipped commercial waste
- Blue badge holders using vans modified for disabled or mobility use do not require a permit.
- VCSE permits provide one way for these organisations to dispose of waste without council subsidy
- Both measures contribute to challenging savings targets, protecting budgets for services for vulnerable residents



Comparison with other councils

National guidance

- Majority of residents within
 - 20 minutes drive of an HRC in urban areas
 - 30 minutes drive of an HRC in rural areas
- Over 98% of Wiltshire residents meet these standards
- Provide at least one site per 143,750 residents
 - Wiltshire Council provides one per 20,000 households
- Maximum throughput 17,250 tonnes per annum
 - Maximum of 9,114 tonnes at Trowbridge 2015-16

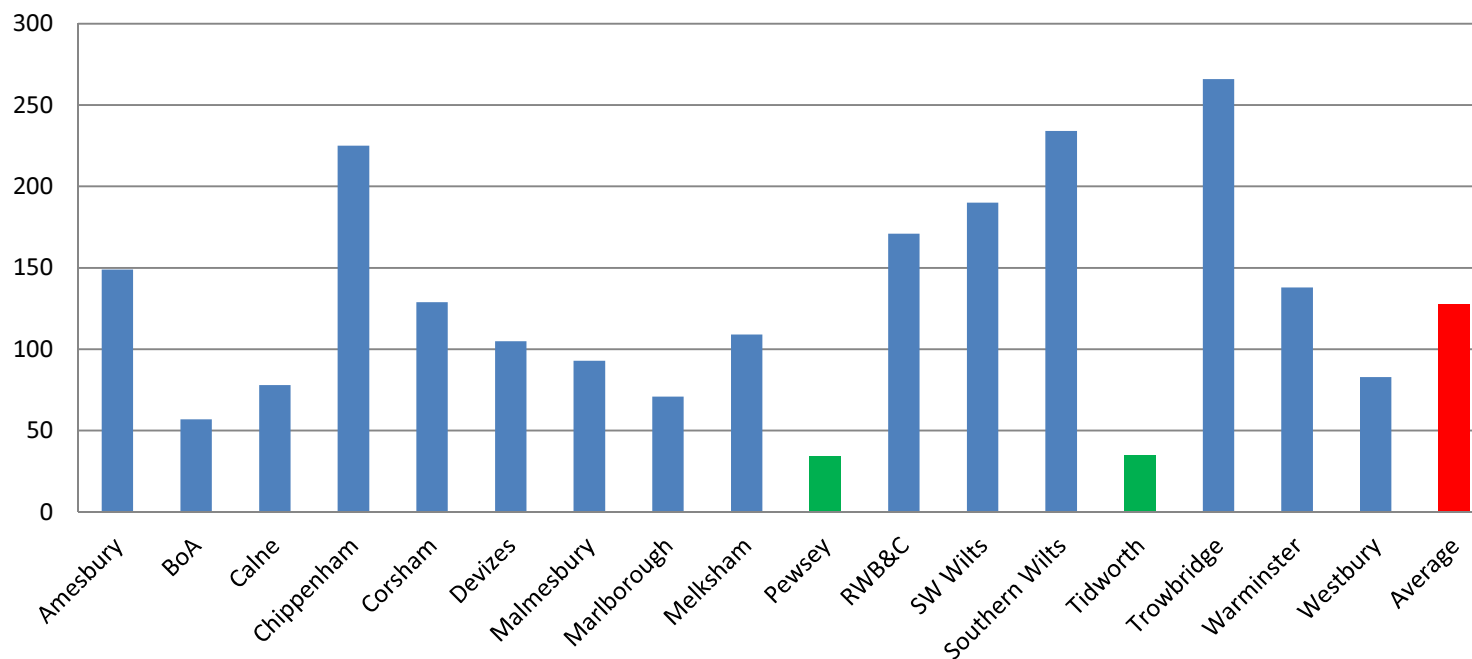
Comparison with other councils

Number of households per HRC

	Authority	H'hlds	No. Of sites	Ratio (sites : h'hld)
1	Somerset	245,780	16*	1 : 15,361
2	Dorset	198,060	11	1 : 18,005
3	Wiltshire	211,665	11	1 : 19,242
4	Devon	357,370	18	1 : 19,854
5	Cornwall	265,570	13	1 : 20,428
6	Hampshire	573,580	24	1 : 23,899
7	Bath & North East Somerset	77,490	3	1 : 25,830
8	South Gloucestershire	112,830	3	1 : 37,610
9	Oxfordshire CC	274,670	7	1 : 39,239
10	Borough of Poole	67,500	1	1 : 67,500
11	Swindon Borough	93,210	1	1 : 93,210
12	Bristol City	192,350	2	1 : 96,175

Flytipping incidents – Wiltshire 15/16

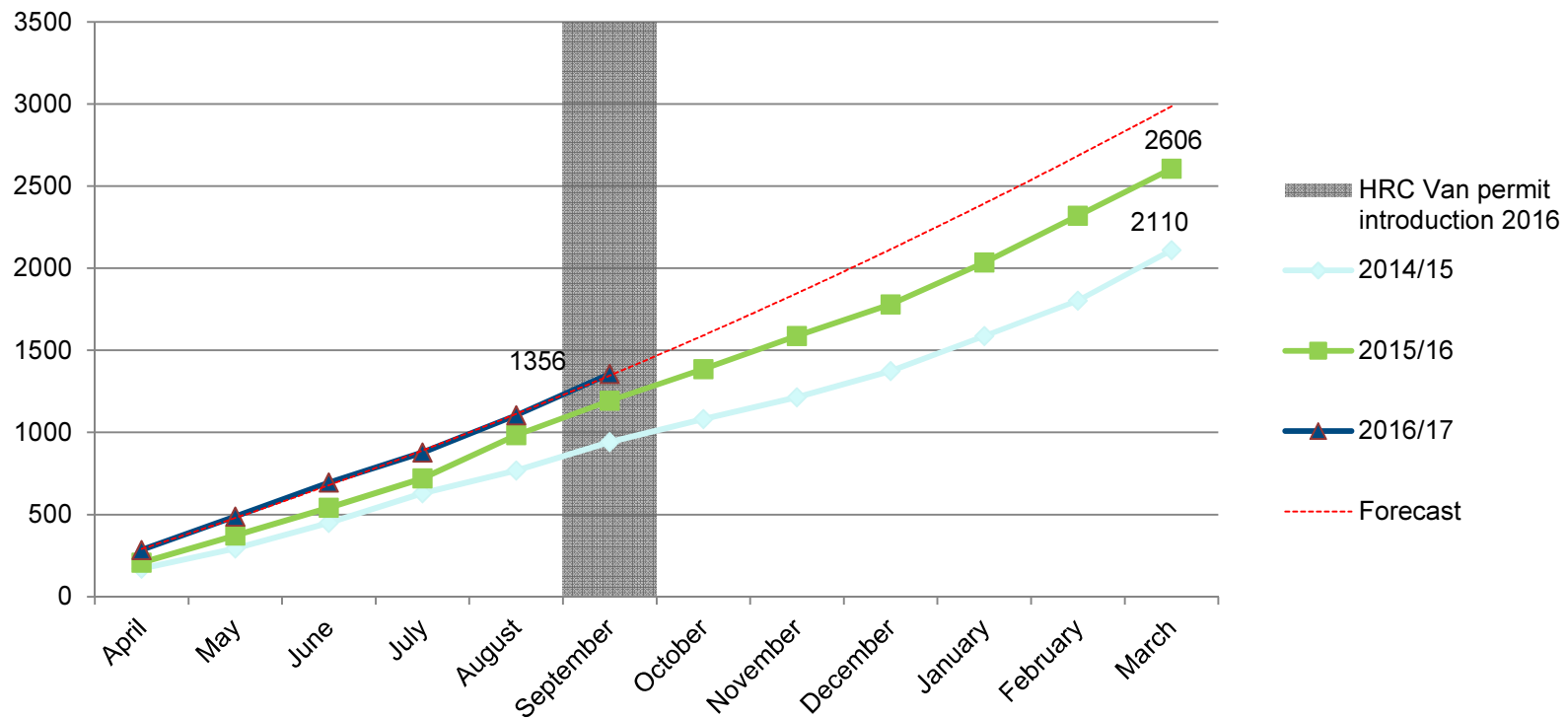
No. of incidents on public land per Community Area



Flytipping

- Majority of flytipping is of a scale and nature that suggests it is from commercial sources (commercial waste is not accepted at HRCs).
- National increase in reports of flytipping – 27% in 2015-16.
- Wiltshire has seen an increase, but not as high as the national rate.
- Flytipping is illegal, and majority of householders are law abiding.

Cumulative monthly flytipping incidents



How to combat flytipping

- Report incidents using My Wiltshire App
- Record any details of vehicles seen flytipping to assist with investigation
- Council will respond to reports and investigate
- Where there is a sufficient number of repeat incidents use of CCTV cameras to obtain evidence
- Council may issue warning notices, fixed penalty notices or prosecute as appropriate, subject to evidence
- Householders responsibility to check waste is passed to a licensed waste carrier – check EA website



Any Questions?