

AGENDA SUPPLEMENT (1)

Meeting: Environment Select Committee
Place: Kennet Room - County Hall, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, BA14 8JN
Date: Tuesday 3 September 2019
Time: 10.30 am

The Agenda for the above meeting was published on 23 August 2019. Additional documents are now available and are attached to this Agenda Supplement.

Please direct any enquiries on this Agenda to Stuart Figini, of Democratic Services, County Hall, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, direct line 01225 718221 or email stuart.figini@wiltshire.gov.uk

Press enquiries to Communications on direct lines (01225)713114/713115.

This Agenda and all the documents referred to within it are available on the Council's website at www.wiltshire.gov.uk

9 **Waste Management Strategy (Pages 3 - 52)**

DATE OF PUBLICATION: 29 August 2019
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Wiltshire Council

Environment Select Committee

3 September 2019

Household Waste Management Strategy Update

Purpose of Report

1. To:
 - (i) Provide an updated draft of the Household Waste Management Strategy 2017-27 for comment
 - (ii) Report on performance of the waste management service during 2018-19
 - (iii) Propose an action plan for the waste management service for 2019-20

For comment by members of Environment Select Committee.

Background

2. In 2017 the council carried out a county-wide consultation to help develop a new household waste management strategy. A report was presented to Environment Select Committee at its meeting held on [16 January 2018](#) which set out that 3,875 responses had been received to the consultation. The report gave an overview of the results of the survey and the key themes emerging from the consultation.
3. A report was presented to Environment Select Committee at its meeting held on [26 June 2018](#). Appended to the report were a draft strategy, an annual performance review 2017-18 and an annual action plan 2018-19. The committee resolved to endorse the draft strategy.
4. Government had announced that Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) would be producing a resources and waste strategy in 2018. This was published on [18 December 2018](#) along with notification of a number of consultations which Defra intended to carry out in 2019.
5. The consultations commenced in February 2019 and ran for 12 weeks. The council submitted individual responses and engaged with Association of Directors of Environment, Economy, Planning and Transport and the National Association of Waste Disposal Officers to inform their responses. The consultations were:
 - (i) Reforming the UK packaging producer responsibility system;
 - (ii) Consistency in household and business recycling collections in England;

- (iii) Introducing a deposit return scheme in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

At the same time HM Treasury published a consultation on the introduction of a plastic packaging tax.

- 6. The government responses to the results of the consultations were published in July 2019.

Main Considerations for the Council

- 7. The service has reviewed the government responses to the results of the consultation documents and at present sees no reason to recommend changes to the vision and priorities outlined in the council's strategy. The waste hierarchy upon which the strategy is based continues to remain central to environmental legislation and prioritises those waste management practices which are more environmentally sustainable than sending waste to landfill, which is the option of last resort. The section of the draft household waste management strategy on national policy and legislation has been updated to reflect the government responses (see **Appendix 1**). Key points and next steps are set out below.

Reforming the UK packaging producer responsibility system

- 8. Government intends to introduce an extended producer responsibility scheme for packaging in 2023. Defra will take primary powers in the Environment Bill to enable them to implement new extended producer responsibility (EPR) systems. They will then bring forward detailed proposals on the specific nature of an EPR system for packaging and associated secondary legislation for consultation in 2020. This should lead to an increased demand for recyclable materials to be used in the production of new packaging.

Consistency in household and business recycling collections in England

- 9. Government will work with local authorities and other stakeholders to develop more detailed regulations and guidance to implement consistency in recycling. Defra anticipates bringing forward more detailed proposals early in 2020 and implementing the necessary changes to achieve greater consistency in household and business recycling as soon as possible thereafter. The target year for measures to come into effect from is 2023. The key impacts for Wiltshire Council would be the proposal to mandate weekly collections of food waste and the consideration being given to the provision of fortnightly free of charge garden waste collections.

Introducing a deposit return scheme in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

- 10. Government also intends to introduce a deposit return scheme in 2023. The expectation is that there will be a further consultation on the detail of the scheme in early 2020. The key impact for Wiltshire Council would be the loss of plastic bottles, steel and aluminium cans and glass bottles from the collection of dry recyclable materials.

Introduction of a plastic packaging tax

11. For all areas of the plastic packaging tax design, government will continue to consider which approaches will best support the objectives of the tax, are most administratively feasible and do not have a disproportionate impact on business. HM Treasury will also continue to work closely with Defra to ensure that the plastic packaging tax complements the reforms to the packaging producer responsibility regulations and proposals for consistent collection of waste in England and a potential deposit return scheme for drinks containers. The government will set out the next steps at Budget 2019. HMRC will publish a technical consultation on the detail of the tax design at a later date, and publish draft legislation for consultation in 2020.
12. Wiltshire Council will continue to engage with government on the further development and subsequent consultations on these proposals. Once there is certainty on the detail of implementation the council will review and amend its household waste management strategy and services to ensure compliance with new legislation.

Annual Performance Review 2018-19

13. Since 30 July 2018 residents have been able to recycle plastic pots, tubs and trays and food and drink cartons from the kerbside by adding these materials to the blue lidded bin. The tonnes of dry recyclable materials collected from the kerbside in 2018-19 increased by more than 700 tonnes to over 40,400. Although the cartons are a lightweight material the council has collected over five million to date since the service was introduced.
14. Alongside the increase in the tonnes of dry recyclable materials collected, there was a decrease in the tonnes of garden waste collected at the kerbside in 2018-19. This reduced by over 2,100 tonnes compared to 2017-18 with fewer tonnes collected month by month from July to October last year. The reduction contributed to a fall in recycling performance to 42.63% in 2018-19.
15. The council published the end use register for 2017-18 showing the destination of all the waste and recyclable materials collected that year. This is attached at **Appendix 3**. The end use register for 2018-19 will be published in the near future.
16. A strategic aim for the council is to reduce the waste sent to landfill as this is widely recognised as being the least environmentally sustainable way of managing waste. All the waste services and contracts the council has in place are designed to ensure that the amount of waste sent to landfill is reduced. Through improvements to waste prevention information and recycling services and diverting a significant proportion of non-recyclable household waste to energy from waste plants, the council now sends less than 16% of Wiltshire Council's collected waste to landfill each year. This is a significant reduction compared to previous years.
17. In 2018-19 there was a significant improvement in the percentage of Wiltshire roads which were predominantly free of litter and detritus, with 86% being predominantly free of litter and 80% being free of detritus. Reports of fly tipping fell for the first time in some years to 2,822 compared to a high point of 3,167 in 2017-18.

Annual Action Plan 2019-20

18. The annual action plan 2019-20 is attached at **Appendix 4**. This documents priorities and activities for the waste service team for the coming year. This action plan outlines how the service will develop within the next year to meet the strategic aims and priorities within the overarching strategy. Some of the actions from 2018-19 continue in 2019-20 as they are part of longer term programmes to improve services for residents and to enable the council to achieve its vision of working towards zero avoidable household waste in Wiltshire.
19. A key action for 2019-20 is to introduce changes to the kerbside collection of recycling, including introduction of a comingled collection service with paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, pots, tubs and trays, cans and food and drink cartons collected from the blue lidded bin and glass from the black box. To achieve this the service will effectively communicate the changes in collection services and collection dates to residents, ensuring that they are aware of the changes and the importance of collecting high quality recycling. There will be renewed focus on working with community area boards, the corporate communications team, customer services and other key stakeholders to achieve this.

Safeguarding Considerations

20. There are no specific safeguarding implications arising from this report.

Public Health Implications

21. There are no specific public health implications arising from this report.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

22. There are no specific environmental and climate change considerations arising from this report. The council's household waste management strategy continues to prioritise reducing the waste sent to landfill as landfill is widely recognised as being the least environmentally sustainable way of managing waste.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

23. There are no specific equalities implications arising from this report.

Financial Implications

24. There are no specific financial implications arising from this report.

Conclusions

25. The report sets out key considerations for reviewing the council's household waste management strategy, including government's response to the results of consultations carried out in 2019. The report contains a draft Household Waste Management Strategy, including a performance report for 2018-19 and an action plan for 2019-20 for comment by members of the Environment Select Committee ahead of its adoption.

Proposal

26. That members of the committee provide comment to inform the next draft of the Household Waste Management Strategy prior to its adoption.

Tracy Carter
Interim Waste Transition and Carbon Reduction Lead Officer

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August 2019

Background Papers

The following unpublished documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:

None

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Draft Household Waste Management Strategy
- Appendix 2: Draft Annual Performance Report 2018-19
- Appendix 3: End Use Register 2017-18
- Appendix 4: Draft Annual Action Plan 2019-20

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Wiltshire Council

Household Waste Management Strategy: Forward Thinking Towards Zero Avoidable Waste

2017-2027

Update 2019

Foreword

To follow

DRAFT

Executive Summary

To follow

DRAFT

Supporting Documents

Wiltshire Council's Household Waste Management Strategy 2017-2027 is made up of three individual documents.

1. The overarching strategy which presents the council's aims, goals and priorities for waste management services in Wiltshire for the ten year period 2017-27.
2. An annual performance review which evaluates the council's performance against the priorities shown within the overarching strategy and the actions agreed for the previous year.
3. An annual action plan which documents the goals and priorities for the service to deliver for the coming year. This action plan will review the national and local context and clearly outline how the service will develop within the next year to meet the strategic aims and priorities documents within the overarching strategy.

The strategy will be updated and a performance review and an action plan will be produced annually and presented to the council's Environment Select Committee for consideration and comment.

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1. Introduction
2. Setting the scene
 - 2.1 National policy and legislation
 - 2.2 Local drivers
- 3 Vision and priorities
- 4 Goals and outcomes

DRAFT

1. Introduction

Wiltshire is a thriving county with a strong community spirit. The council's vision set out in the business plan is to create strong communities in Wiltshire. This will be at the heart of the vision for the household waste management strategy. The waste strategy is an aspirational strategy which acknowledges the challenges faced by the council's waste management service whilst exploring new approaches and opportunities for managing Wiltshire's household waste over the next 10 years and beyond.

Our vision for Wiltshire's Household Waste Management Strategy 2017-2027 is working towards zero avoidable household waste in Wiltshire.

This vision cannot be achieved by action from the council alone. In line with the council's business plan, it is essential that we work collaboratively with national, regional and local groups as well as our communities. Avoidable in this context means when a reusable or recyclable alternative could have been used instead, the household waste could have been reused or recycled, or when it could have been composted or biodegraded in the open environment.

The waste and recycling which we collect derives from the choices that residents make at home. We will work with residents to encourage them to take responsibility for managing their waste. The council must support local people so they feel informed and empowered to tackle local environmental issues within their neighbourhoods. The strategy will focus on delivering the business plan goal to achieve high recycling rates and reduce litter.

The council has a statutory duty to collect and manage waste produced by those resident within the council's administrative area and we will continue to offer a wide range of waste and recycling services for residents to access. We need to work with partners and residents in Wiltshire to help people to reduce the waste they produce. Where it is not possible to prevent waste being created, we will work with residents to encourage them to reuse and repair as much waste as possible. Wherever possible waste should be separated for recycling if it cannot be reused or repaired and it has reached the end of its life. In line with the waste hierarchy, it is the council's view that energy should be recovered from waste should it not be recycled or reused. Landfilling of waste is the least environmentally preferred option and should be further reduced to a minimum in Wiltshire.

2. Setting the scene

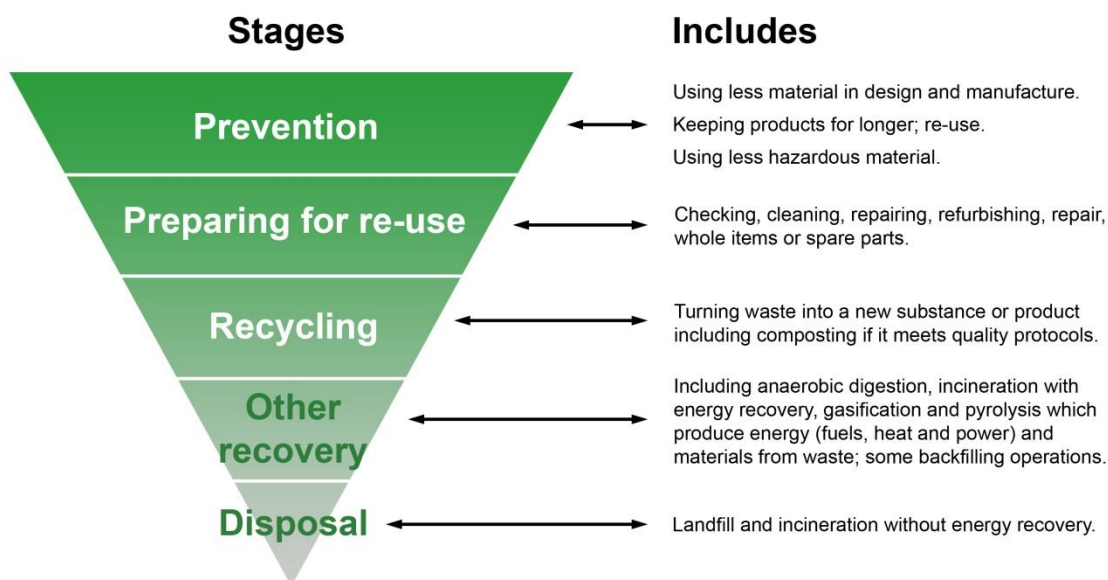
2.1 National policy and legislation

The EU Waste Framework Directive (revised 2008) obliges member states to manage waste in a way that does not have a negative impact on the environment or human health and to apply the waste hierarchy. In addition, the Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2011, as amended in 2012, set out the requirement for local authorities to manage all waste in accordance with the principles of the waste hierarchy and identify measures for continuous improvement.

2.1.1 The waste hierarchy

The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. It gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place by refusing items which become waste or reducing the amount of waste we produce. When waste is created, the second priority is to prepare it for re-use, but if it has reached the end of its useful life the third priority is recycling. If waste cannot be managed in accordance with these priorities then energy should be recovered from it, and if all else fails it should be disposed of (i.e. to landfill). Departure from the hierarchy is permissible when the measures that would be required would not be reasonable in the circumstances or when departure will achieve the best overall environmental outcome in respect of that waste.

The Waste Hierarchy



2.1.2 Environmental Protection Act 1990

As determined by the Environmental Protection Act (1990), the responsibility for household waste management in England lies with local authorities.

Under the Environmental Protection Act (1990) unitary authorities have a statutory duty to collect household waste which includes the collection of recycling from their local authority area and are responsible for the safe disposal and treatment of household waste collected.

Section 45 of the EPA states that local authorities shall

- Arrange for the collection of household waste in its area except waste:
 - i. which is situated at a place which in the opinion of the authority is so isolated or inaccessible that the cost of collecting it would be unreasonably high, and
 - ii. as to which the authority is satisfied that adequate arrangements for its disposal have been or can reasonably be expected to be made by a person who controls the waste
- If requested by the occupier of premises in its area to collect any commercial waste from the premises, to arrange for the collection of the waste.
- No charge shall be made for the collection of household waste except in cases prescribed in regulations made by the Secretary of State; and in any of those cases the authority may recover a reasonable charge for the collection of the waste from the person who made the request.

Section 46 of the EPA states that where an authority has a duty to arrange for the collection of household waste, the authority may require the occupier to place the waste for collection in receptacles of a kind and number specified. The kind and number of the receptacles required shall be reasonable but this may include separate receptacles for waste which is to be recycled and waste which is not.

In reference to the receptacles, under section 46 of the act the authority may specify

- the size, construction and maintenance of the receptacles;
- the placing of the receptacles for the purpose of facilitating the emptying of them, and access to the receptacles for that purpose;
- the waste which may or may not be put into the receptacles and the precautions to be taken where particular substances or articles are put into them; and
- the steps to be taken by occupiers of premises to facilitate the collection of waste from the receptacles.

Section 51 of the EPA states that it is the duty of each waste disposal authority to arrange

- for the disposal of the controlled waste collected in its area by the waste collection authorities (in our case the unitary authority); and
- for places to be provided at which persons resident in its area may deposit their household waste.

In providing places for residents to deposit their household waste, the council must ensure that each place is situated either within the area of the authority or so as to be reasonably accessible to persons resident in its area, is available for the deposit of waste at all reasonable times and is available for the deposit of household waste free of charge by persons resident in the area.

2.1.3 High quality recycling

The EU Waste Framework Directive also recommends member states take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, set up and maintain separate collections of at least the following materials from the household waste stream: paper, metal, plastic and glass to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors, but only where doing so is technically, environmentally and economically practicable (“TEEP”). This requirement has been transposed into UK waste policy through the Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2011 as amended in 2012.

2.1.4 25 Year Environment Plan

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) have recently published a 25 Year Environment Plan which sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. This plan sets out a wide range of ambitious proposals in order to tackle growing issues associated with waste management.

There are over thirty action points highlighted within the plan, half of which specifically relate to tackling plastic waste. Three action points relate to tackling waste food, a further two relate to reducing the amount and impact of litter and there are seven action points on recycling in general.

2.1.5 Resource and Waste Strategy for England

In December 2018 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs published Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England. The strategy sets out how government proposes to preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. Resources should be kept in use for as long as possible and maximum value should be extracted from them. Products and materials should be re-used, regenerated, recycled and recovered to prolong their life.

Government also aims to minimise the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully and by tackling waste crime. The strategy gives a longer-term policy direction in line with the 25 Year Environment Plan aiming to eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Environment Plan and eliminating avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050. Where existing legislation does not match government ambitions, new powers will be introduced to strengthen it.

2.1.6 Government Consultations

In February 2019 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs published three consultations:

- Reforming the UK packaging producer responsibility system
- Consistency in household and business recycling collections in England
- Introducing a deposit return scheme in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

At the same time HM Treasury published a consultation on the introduction of a plastic packaging tax.

Government intends to introduce an extended producer responsibility scheme for packaging in 2023. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs will take primary powers in the Environment Bill to enable them to implement new extended producer responsibility (EPR) systems. They will then bring forward detailed proposals on the specific nature of an EPR system for packaging and associated secondary legislation for consultation in 2020. This should lead to an increased demand for recyclable materials to be used in the production of new packaging.

In respect of consistency government will work with local authorities and other stakeholders to develop more detailed regulations and guidance to implement consistency in recycling. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs anticipate bringing forward more detailed proposals early in 2020 and implementing the necessary changes to achieve greater consistency in household and business recycling as soon as possible thereafter. The target year for measures to come into effect from is 2023. The key impacts for Wiltshire Council would be the proposal to mandate weekly collections of food waste and the consideration being given to the provision of fortnightly free of charge garden waste collections.

Government also intends to introduce a deposit return scheme in 2023. The expectation is that there will be a further consultation on the detail of the scheme in early 2020. The key impact for Wiltshire Council would be the loss of plastic bottles, steel and aluminium cans and glass bottles from the collection of dry recyclable materials.

For all areas of the plastic packaging tax design, government will continue to consider which approaches will best support the objectives of the tax, are most administratively feasible and do not have a disproportionate impact on business. HM Treasury will also continue to work closely with Defra to ensure that the plastic packaging tax complements the reforms to the packaging producer responsibility regulations and proposals for consistent collection of waste in England and a potential deposit return scheme for drinks containers. The government will set out the next steps at Budget 2019. HMRC will publish a technical consultation on the detail of the tax design at a later date, and publish draft legislation for consultation in 2020.

Wiltshire Council will continue to engage with government on the further development and subsequent consultations on these proposals. Once there is certainty on the detail of implementation the council will review and amend its household waste management strategy and services to ensure compliance with new legislation.

2.1.7 Targets

The UK is currently working towards a target of 50% recycling by 2020, as required by the EU Waste Framework Directive. Wiltshire Council aims to achieve 50% recycling of household waste by 2020 in accordance with this target. The EU Landfill Directive has a target for the UK to by 2020 send to landfill no more than 35% of the biodegradable municipal waste landfilled in 1995. Wiltshire Council has developed a target of landfilling less than 25% of waste collected to enable us to achieve this target locally and so be within this national target. The EU commission have adopted a range of new targets for consultation with member states including a common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030, a common EU target for recycling 75% of packaging waste by 2030 and a binding landfill target to reduce landfill to a maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2030.

We do not yet know whether EU targets on recycling or the circular economy would be transposed into UK policy as they are unlikely to be adopted in advance of the UK leaving the EU. As an alternative to a traditional make, use and dispose linear economy, a circular economy is much more in line with the principles of the waste hierarchy and focuses on keeping resources in use for longer to extract maximum value from them whilst in use, then to recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of life.

2.1.8 UK's Exit from the EU

The core legislation which acts as the driver for sustainable waste management activities in England is derived from EU directives. These include The EU Waste Framework Directive, the EU Landfill Directive and the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive. These directives have been transposed into UK law and informed UK waste policy which has been updated to reflect the requirements on member states within these directives. Should the UK decide not to adopt future EU targets into UK law, the UK must review waste policy and set objectives accordingly. Timescales are unknown for this work.

The governments Resources and Waste Strategy is a key element in the government's environmental policy following the publication of the 25 year Environment Plan and the Clean Growth strategy. Defra published an Environment Bill summer policy statement in July 2019 which confirmed government's commitment to introducing a series of measures following the public consultations carried out earlier in 2019.

The council's future annual performance reports and action plans will reflect any changes in legislation which the council needs to plan to comply with.

2.2 Local Policy Drivers

The council will endeavour to meet residents' expectations and requirements while aiming to achieve the goals set out in the council's business plan within the resources available. In addition we must work collaboratively with other council departments to meet a wider range of aims and objectives set out within the council's business plan. A key area will be making the most efficient and effective use of the council's digital platforms for communication with our residents.

The waste management strategy needs to reflect the wider priorities of the council including growing the economy, developing stronger communities and protecting the vulnerable.

Residents' expectations reflect their knowledge of new products, services and waste streams. In addition, overall demand on waste management services will increase as the population and housing stock grows. Over time, an ageing population may increase demand for assisted waste and recycling collection services and clinical waste collection services.

2.2.1 Financial Drivers

The council faces ongoing financial pressure. The substantial funding challenge will almost certainly continue into the near future and for the term of this strategy. The targets and actions agreed therefore must be affordable and reflect the need to make optimum use of the financial resources available.

In addition to the increasing service demand outlined above, future landfill tax rates beyond 2020 are not yet known. The landfill tax element of the costs of disposing of waste to landfill will increase in line with inflation until 2020 even if the tonnage of waste disposed of to landfill remains constant.

These demands reinforce the need for a strategy highlighting the waste management approach to dealing with these pressures, whilst ensuring we do not compromise performance against statutory targets and business plan goals.

2.2.2 Social and Environmental Drivers

Wiltshire Council's budget has been reduced and the number of households in Wiltshire has risen and will continue to rise. Projected future housing delivery is detailed in the Council's Local Plan Core Strategy. This directly impacts on the amount of waste produced in Wiltshire and the demand on the council's waste services.

There is increasing media coverage of the impact of waste on the environment, which is reflected in resident's knowledge and awareness of the issues we are seeking to address. The social message regarding the importance of recycling is clearly informing residents' behaviour which shows in our current recycling performance and residents' attitudes and opinions expressed in response to the council's consultation carried out in 2017-18. We therefore have evidence that the majority of our residents would welcome a strategy for Wiltshire which would see all household waste managed in accordance with the hierarchy and diverted from landfill.

3. Vision and Priorities

3.1 Vision

Our vision for Wiltshire's Household Waste Management Strategy 2017-2027 is working towards zero avoidable household waste in Wiltshire.

We will work together to manage household waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

3.2 Priorities

To achieve our vision the council has identified a number of priorities based on the requirements of the waste hierarchy. Waste is a resource for us to utilise and we should aim to extract as much environmental and economic value from it as possible. Disposal to landfill should be our last resort as this is the least sustainable option for the vast majority of wastes.

Our first priority should be to prevent waste from being generated. Where we cannot prevent, we should repair and reuse, where reuse is not possible we should recycle and compost more. Any waste that cannot be reused, recycled or composted should be treated to recover any potential value, such as energy.

3.2.1 Priority 1 - Waste Prevention

The council will work with national, regional and local partners to provide advice and information to encourage residents to reduce the amount of household waste they create.

We recognise that the household waste that residents produce is to some extent generated by packaging producers and retailers. This opinion is shared by our residents and elected members who echoed this sentiment during workshops and when responding to our consultation. Many commented that they felt that they were unable to buy goods without packaging, or in fully recyclable packaging. However those residents who participated in 'Waste Free February', a project focussed on waste prevention, have demonstrated that it is often possible to reduce the amount of non-recyclable waste that they create.

The council will need to work with partners and community groups to help to inform people about the importance of managing their waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and offering practical advice on how they to do this.

There is public support for the council to work with town and parish councils through area boards to deliver local information, events or workshops. This demonstrates that our residents are keen for the council to focus on providing information to help them to move their waste further up the waste hierarchy.

In addition there was support from residents for the council to continue to work with schools and pre-schools to deliver workshops and assemblies with a focus on waste issues as residents and members all feel it is important to work with people from a very young age.

By working with area boards, town and parish councils and schools we hope to engage a wider cross section of Wiltshire residents. A significant proportion of avoidable household waste is food waste which residents could reduce. We will work with residents to identify ways of reducing this waste and will continue to subsidise the purchase of food waste composters. These food waste composters are capable of composting all food waste

generated by residents at home, without the need for the council to incur the significant cost of collecting and managing this waste separately.

3.2.2 Priority 2 – Repair and Reuse

The council will work with local reuse organisations and contractors to increase the opportunity for items to be repaired and reused.

The council will continue to work with national partners and manufacturers to promote sustainable design so that items can be easily repaired rather than having to be replaced.

We will continue to work with local communities to host 'Repair Cafes' where residents learn from local volunteers how to repair a range of items, for example clothing, electrical items and bikes. We are aware that there is a proportion of clothing in the non-recyclable waste bins which could have been repaired or reused and so is avoidable household waste. Some items which are deposited at the council's household recycling centres or collected via the bulky household waste collection service may also have the potential to be repaired for reuse and we will work with our contractors to identify these opportunities.

Repair and reuse should be prioritised ahead of recycling or disposal. To do this we will need to work closely with contractors and partners to ensure that reuse is built into the council's services. In addition we have a role in working with our residents to ensure that reuse and repair are convenient options for them to choose.

3.2.3 Priority 3 - Recycling and Composting

The council will continue to ensure that cost effective and efficient recycling services are provided so that residents are able to recycle a range of materials as easily as possible. The council will continue to review the potential for expanding the range of items collected for recycling and composting where it is environmentally and economically practical to do so.

In July 2018 we increased the range of materials collected for recycling. This included the introduction of kerbside collections of plastic pots, tubs and trays, food cartons and drink cartons. We anticipated that this would increase our household waste recycling rate but have to recognise that these are lightweight materials so the impact may not be significant.

The council currently offers a chargeable kerbside collection service for garden waste. This is not a statutory requirement but Wiltshire has a high participation rate and it is a service valued by residents. The amount of garden waste composted makes a significant contribution to the council's household waste recycling performance.

Reprocessors of recyclable materials require high quality recycling to be delivered in order that they can produce high quality recycled material. We will encourage residents to purchase recycled items where possible to generate a sustainable market for these materials. We will work with residents to ensure that they only put materials which can be recycled out for recycling collections. We will work with government to encourage requirements for minimum quantities of recycled materials in the manufacture of new products and packaging.

The council will continue to work with national partners to promote design so that items and packaging can be easily recycled.

The council collects a wider range of recyclable materials, including garden waste, at its household recycling centres. The council will work with residents to encourage them to separate as many recyclable materials as possible when visiting the sites.

3.2.4 Priority 4 – Energy from Waste

Recovering energy from waste which cannot be reused or recycled remains strategically important for the council. The council will manage non-recycled household waste as a resource by delivering this to energy from waste facilities, rather than sending this waste to landfill. The council will continue to review the feasibility of constructing small scale energy from waste plants within Wiltshire.

3.2.5 Priority 5 – Litter and Fly Tipping

Two of the most visible forms of avoidable waste are litter and fly tipped wastes. In its Business Plan the council recognises that to continue sustainable growth in our communities we need clean, safe and attractive environments.

There were over 2,800 incidents of fly tipping on land for which the council is responsible in 2018-19 and the council responded with over 3,300 enforcement actions ranging from initial investigation to prosecution of offenders. We will continue to use all the tools available to us to tackle this criminal activity.

We will continue to respond to reports of litter. This activity cost the council in excess of £2.5m in 2018-19 – money spent on clearing entirely avoidable waste which could have been better invested in delivering the council's priorities. We will support community initiatives such as litter picks and work with the council's Communications team to build on the success of the Clean up Wiltshire campaign.

4. Goals and Outcomes

An action plan will be developed each year setting out goals and outcomes for the council to work towards in order to deliver the priorities within the overarching strategy.

The action plan will guide the implementation of the priorities set out in this strategy and will be subject to annual monitoring and review. The action plan will provide the council with an opportunity to review changes in national and local drivers as well as other changes in circumstances that may become apparent throughout the strategy period.

The annual performance report will enable the council to review what has been achieved against the priorities based on completion of the targets set out in the action plan for the previous year.

The action plan for the coming year will be developed based on the financial and staffing resource available to the council within the coming year in order to ensure that the goals and outcomes are achievable given the resources available. This will provide the council with the opportunity to review its priorities, goals and outcomes in line with changing drivers.

This strategy outlines the priorities that the council will work to achieve in order to deliver the vision of working towards zero avoidable household waste in Wiltshire by managing household waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, reducing litter and taking a zero tolerance approach to the criminal act of fly tipping.

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Waste Management Strategy 2017-2027

Annual performance review 2018-19

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 - 4.2 Household recycling centres
5. Energy from waste performance
6. Less waste to landfill
7. Litter
8. Fly-tipping

1. Introduction

This annual performance review sits within Wiltshire Council's Household Waste Management Strategy 2017-2027.

This document provides a summary of waste management performance against the priorities set within the waste management strategy during the period of April 2018 to March 2019.

Reviewing waste management performance against the priorities within the strategy is an essential step in the development of the annual action plan, which sets out goals and outcomes for the next year of service delivery in the context of changing local and national circumstances and the resources available.

This document aims to explain the key waste management performance statistics and trends during the period, whilst offering some commentary on how the council's actions may have affected residents' behaviours and performance of the council.

The document will consider each of the priority areas in turn.

2. Waste prevention performance

Reducing the total amount of waste produced by residents in Wiltshire is a performance measure that is regularly monitored.

Overall the total amount of household waste produced in Wiltshire has been declining since a peak in 2014/15. The total amount produced is impacted by a large number of local and national influences, including how much disposable income people have to spend, shifts in consumer behaviour, product design and changes in the use packaging.

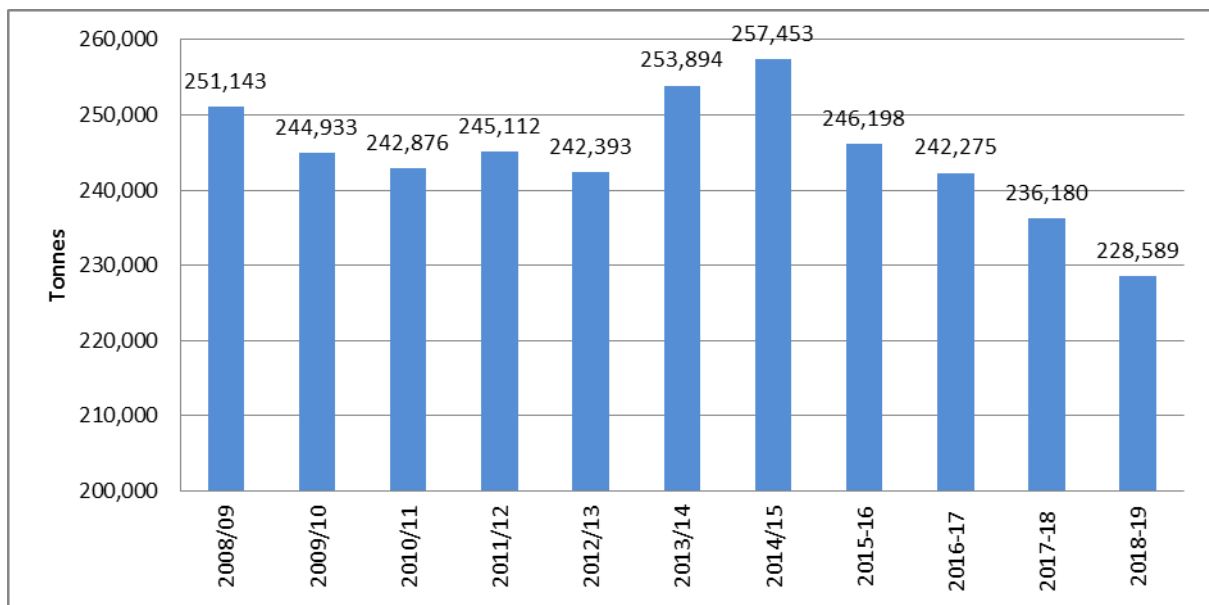


Figure 1: Total local authority collected waste in Wiltshire, 2008-2019.

Recent trends have shown a general reduction in the amount of non-recycled waste produced per household (after recycling), although a slight increase last year:

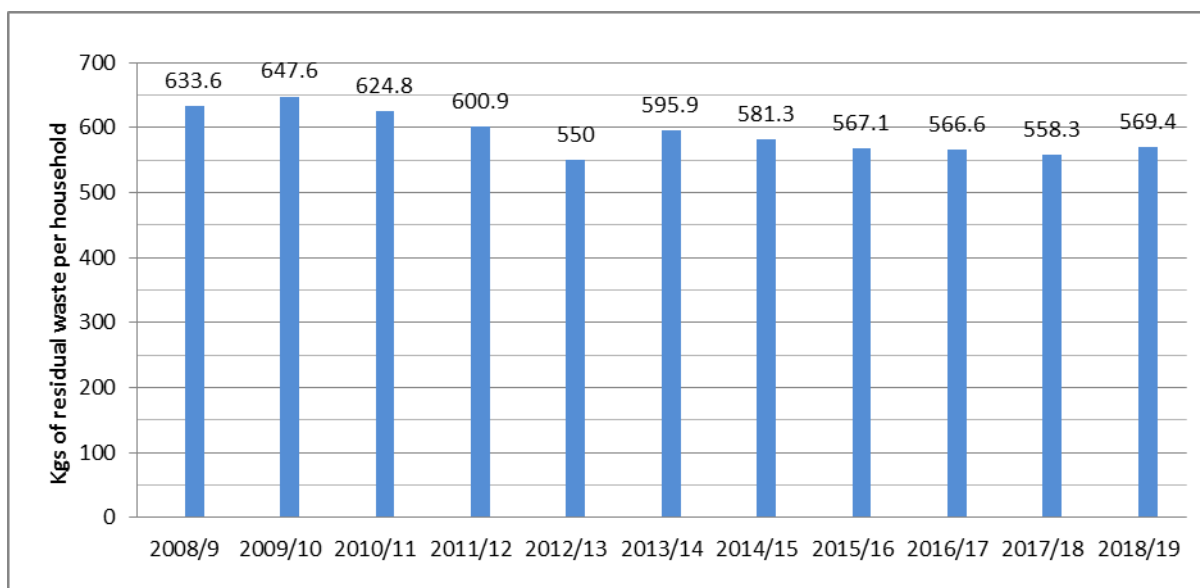


Figure 2: Residual household waste (after recycling) - kgs per household, 2008-2019

The following changes had been introduced by the council and its partners in order to reduce the waste created in Wiltshire.

- Providing wheeled bins for non-recyclable waste and enforcing a no side-waste policy, which encourages residents to make full use of the kerbside recycling services and manage their waste better.
- Providing larger bins only in extenuating circumstances, such as:
 - a large number of residents (six or more);
 - a family of five including one or more in nappies; or
 - a medical need which creates large volumes of unrecyclable waste.
- Limiting the amount of non-recyclable waste which residents who are unable to store a bin on their property may put out for collection in bags.
- Working in partnership with the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust to provide waste prevention, reuse and recycling information to Wiltshire residents (with 2018-19 being the final year of the agreement).
- Introducing van and trailer permits at household recycling centres to help limit businesses illegally disposing of their commercial waste at the sites.
- Subsidising the price for food waste composters for residents who wish to compost their food and garden waste at home.
- Introducing a charge for the collection of garden waste which, for some residents, would encourage composting at home.

3. Repair and Reuse Performance

The amount of household waste repaired or reused in Wiltshire is difficult to measure as much of this activity happens within communities and the voluntary and charity sector, without the direct involvement of the council.

Repair and reuse performance is therefore not currently measured and reported.

The council will be working with its contractors and partners to implement a system whereby reuse activities in Wiltshire can be successfully measured and reported.

Initiatives that the council delivered in 2018-19 included the following.

- Final year of working in partnership with the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust. The trust work with local communities and residents to promote the repair and reuse of items rather than disposing of them. This includes working with communities to run 'give and take' events, repair workshops, reuse shops, as well as the promotion of reuse networks within the community.
- Encouraging residents to prioritise reuse of large items rather than requesting a large item collection from the council via information on the council's website and customer services scripting.
- Promoting reuse organisations in Wiltshire through the council's website.

4. Recycling Performance

The total amount of household waste which is sent for recycling and composting in Wiltshire has decreased recently following a peak of 46.42% in 2014/15.

Recycling is collected from kerbside collection services and household recycling centres.

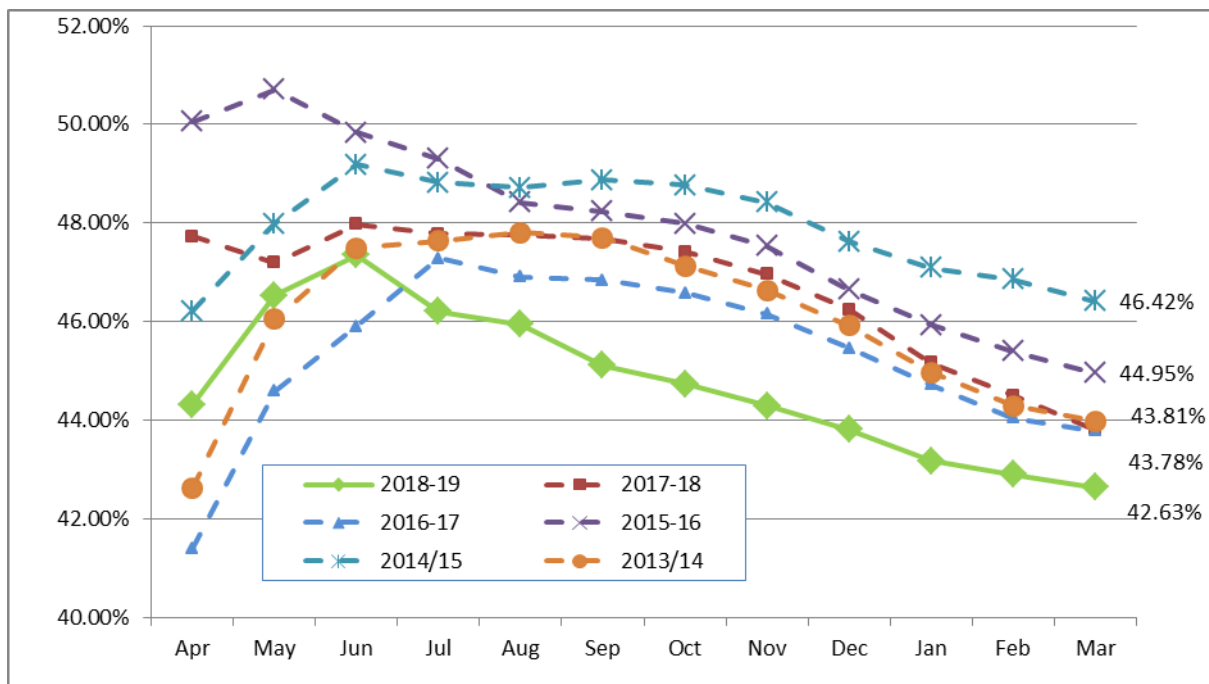


Figure 3. Recycling and composting as percentage of household waste, 2013-2019

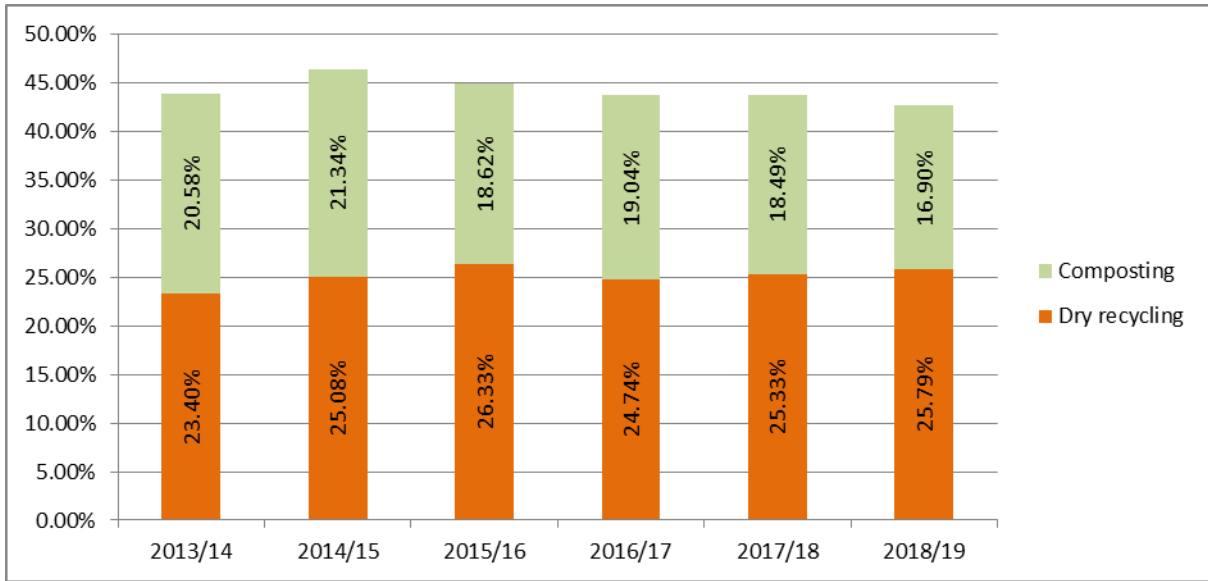


Figure 4: Recycling and composting as percentage of household waste, 2013-2019

4.1 Kerbside Recycling Collections

The council collects paper, glass, cans, aerosols, foil, textiles, plastic bottles, pots, tubs and trays, cardboard, food and drink cartons and garden waste from the kerbside.

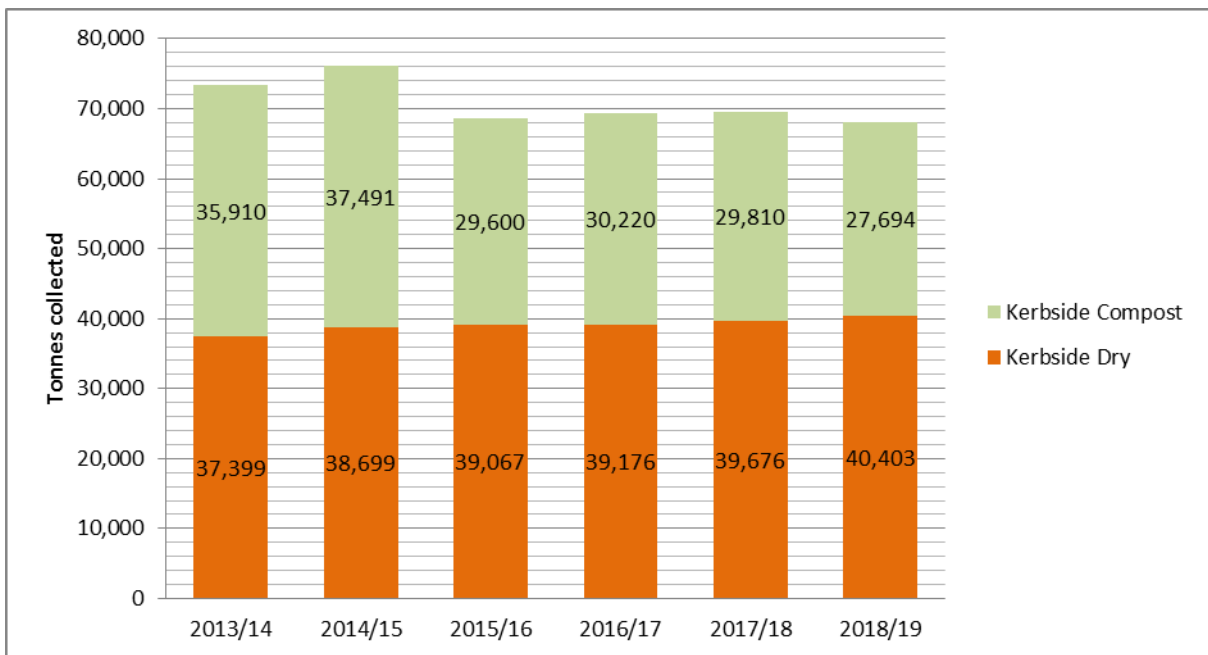


Figure 5: Tonnes of kerbside recycling, 2013-2019

The amount of recycling and garden waste collected at the kerbside has decreased since a peak in 2014/15. The reduction in garden waste between 2014-15 and 2015-16 can be explained by the introduction of chargeable kerbside collections of garden waste. Fewer people are now using this service compared to when the service was free of charge and therefore less garden waste is being collected.

There has been a small but steady increase in the tonnes of dry recycling collected each year despite manufacturers using less materials in packaging in a drive to reduce the weight of items. For example, some glass bottles are being replaced with plastic bottles, while some cans and plastic bottles are made using less material and so weigh less. There continue to be changes in consumer buying habits and generally people buy less newspapers and magazines than in previous years. This may have been compensated for by an increase in online shopping and the additional packaging used to protect items in transit.

Waste composition research undertaken in Wiltshire in 2012 shows that 35% of material in residents' non-recyclable waste bins could have been recycled using the council's kerbside collection services.

	Average % of material in residual waste which could have been recycled at the kerbside
Paper and card	15.68%
Plastic bottles	8.48%
Textiles	5.50%
Glass	3.83%
Tins and cans	2.99%
Total:	36.46%

Figure 6: Percentage of recyclable waste found in non-recyclable waste bins.

4.2 Household Recycling Centres

Wiltshire Council has a statutory duty (under section 51 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) to provide places where persons resident in its area may deposit their household waste, free of charge. The council currently operates a network of 10 sites, located across the county where residents are able to dispose of their general waste as well as recycle many other items.

The number of visitors to the sites and the amount of each waste stream collected is monitored and reported. The number of residents visiting the site varies depending on the site capacity, layout and the density of the population surrounding the site.

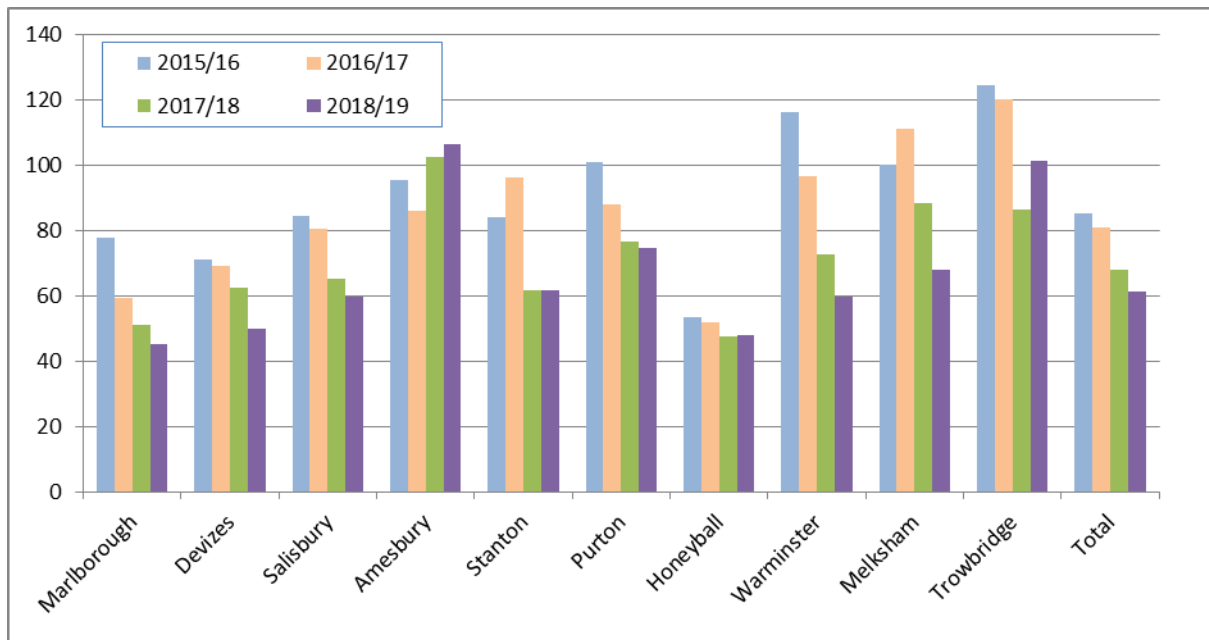


Figure 7. HRC visitors per hour by site, per annum (July 2015 – June 2019).

Visitor numbers to the recycling centres have decreased in recent times. This may be due to:

- The reduction of opening hours and days which came into place in 2015-16;
- The introduction of a van and trailer permit system at household recycling centres to help limit traders illegally bringing commercial waste to the sites;
- Asking visitors who are suspected of bringing commercial waste to the sites to complete a disclaimer form in order to limit the illegal use of the sites
- Checking visitors' proof of address to ensure those using the sites are Wiltshire residents.

Whilst it is important to monitor the number of visitors to the site, from a waste management point of view it is more important to understand how visitors manage their waste while on site. The service aims to increase the amount of waste which is brought to the site being diverted from landfill.

HRC	July 2018 - June 2019		
	Total waste (tonnes)	Total waste diverted from landfill (tonnes)	Landfill Diversion rate
Trowbridge	8,046	6,645	83%
Marlborough	3,450	2,885	84%
Melksham	5,930	4,902	83%
Warminster	6,046	4,976	82%
Stanton	7,066	5,732	81%
Purton*	2,888	2,247	78%
Devizes	4,164	3,396	82%
Salisbury	6,682	5,487	82%
Lower Compton, Calne*	2,880	2,081	72%
Amesbury	4,905	3,937	80%
TOTAL	52,057	42,289	81%

Figure 8. Waste taken to household recycling centres which is diverted from landfill. (Note: * Tonnes of soil and rubble which are used as landfill cover are excluded from these figures to produce a realistic comparison between sites.)

5. Energy from waste performance

Much of the non-recyclable household waste collected on behalf of Wiltshire Council is sent to plants which use the waste to generate energy and divert waste from landfill.

The council has a 25 year contract to send 60,000 tonnes of non-recyclable waste to Northacre Resource Recovery Centre in Westbury, Wiltshire. At this plant the waste is dried and shredded to create a fuel. The contract year runs from November to November and 2018/19 is year 6 of the contract.

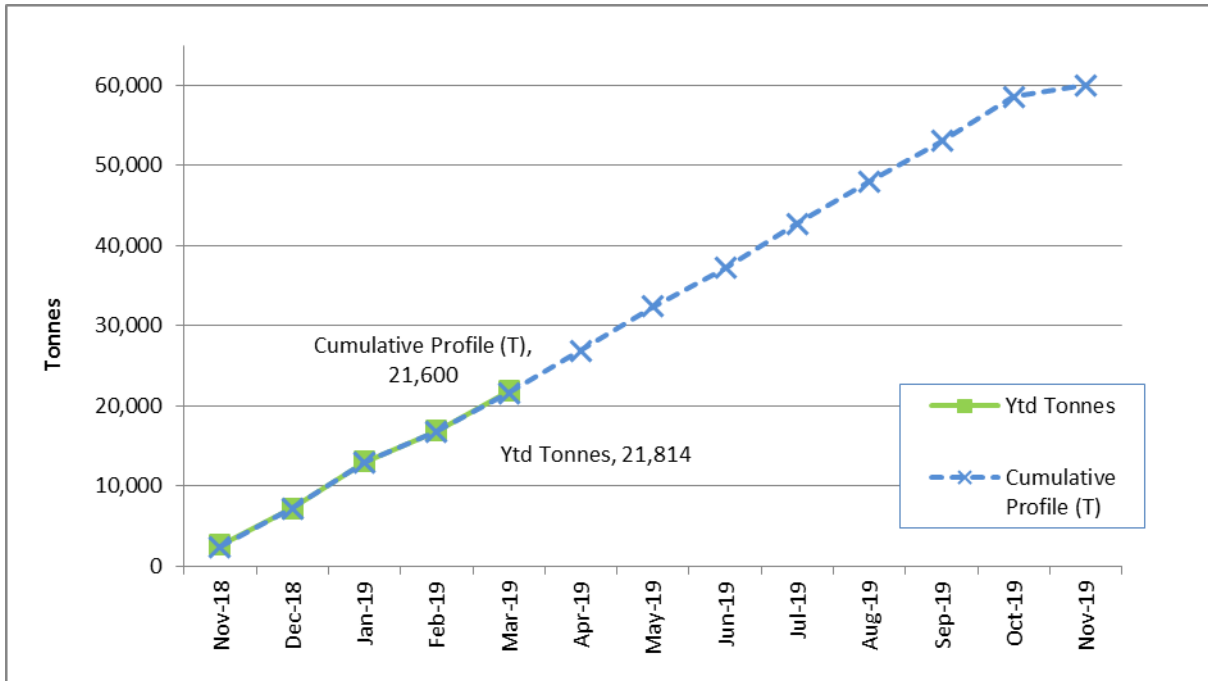


Figure 9: Tonnes of waste sent to Northacre Resource Recovery Centre, 2018/19. The council also has a 25 year contract to send 50,000 tonnes of non-recyclable waste to Lakeside Energy from Waste Plant, Slough. At this plant the waste is incinerated to generate power. 2018/19 is year 10 of the 25 year contract.

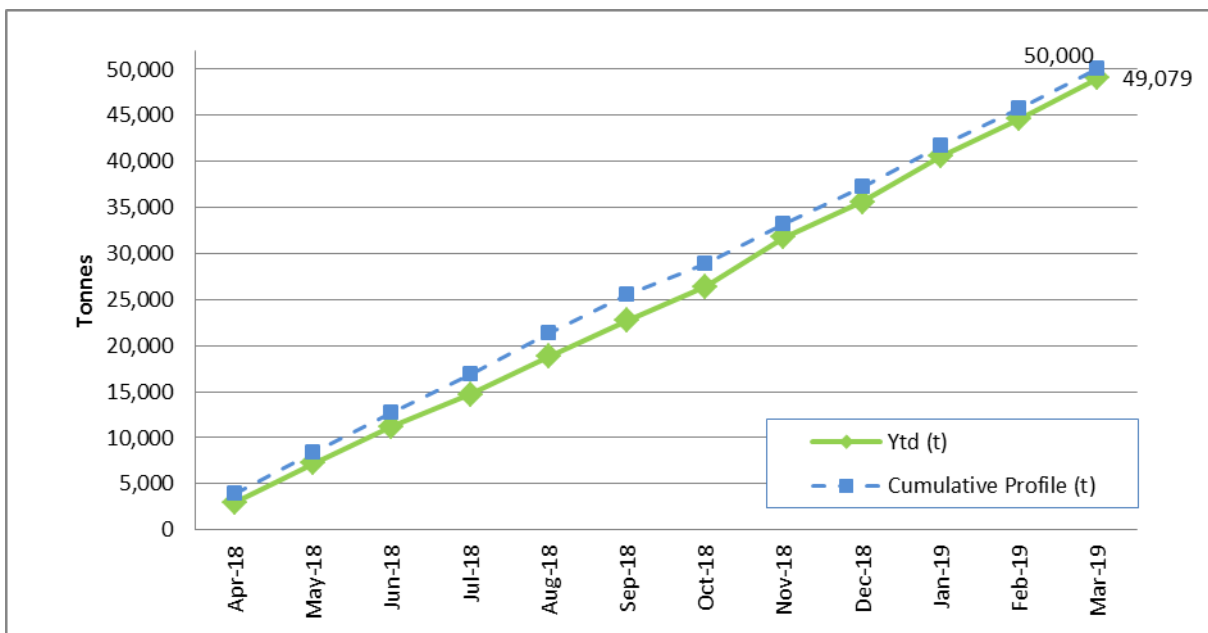


Figure 10: Tonnes of waste sent to Lakeside Energy from Waste Plant, 2018/19.

6. Less waste to landfill

A strategic aim for the council is to reduce the waste sent to landfill as this is widely recognised as being the least environmentally sustainable way of managing waste.

All the waste services and contracts the council has in place are designed to ensure that the amount of waste sent to landfill is reduced.

Through improvements to waste prevention information and recycling services and diverting a significant proportion of non-recyclable household waste to energy from waste plants, the council now sends less than 16% of Wiltshire Council’s collected waste to landfill each year. This is a significant reduction compared to previous years.

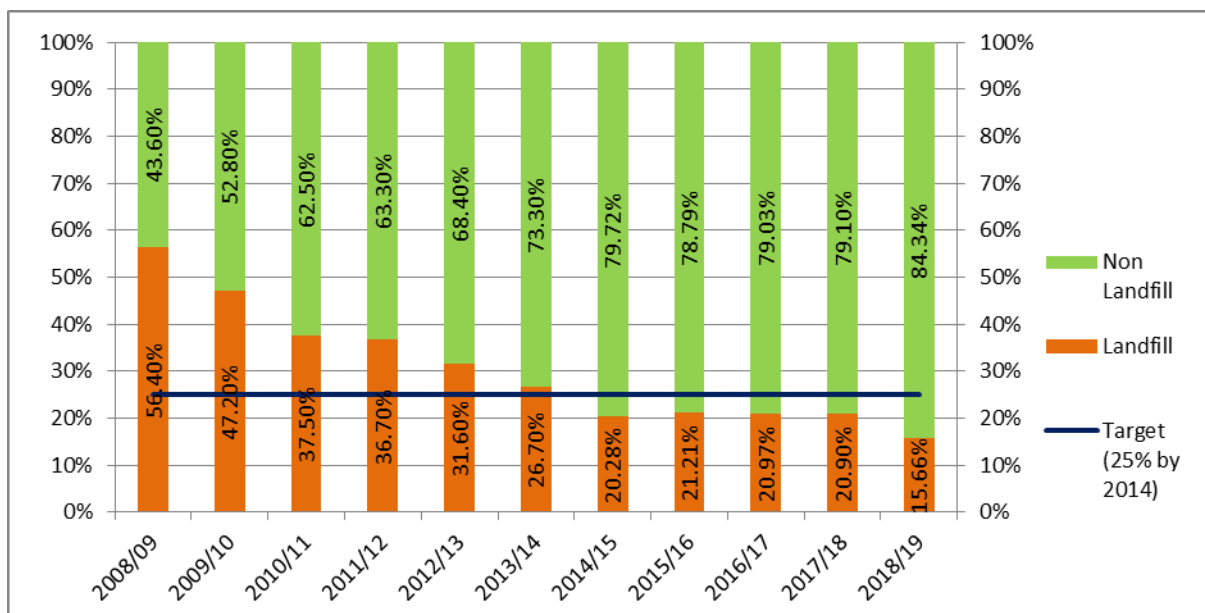


Figure 11: Percentage of waste sent to landfill in Wiltshire, 2008-2019.

7. Litter

Litter includes mainly synthetic materials, often associated with smoking, eating and drinking, that are improperly discarded by members of the public. Detritus comprises dust, mud, soil, grit, gravel, stones, rotted leaf and vegetable residues, fragments of twigs and leaf and blossom falls.

Over the four year period from 2014-15 to 2018-19 there was a significant improvement in the percentage of Wiltshire roads which were predominantly free of litter and detritus.

The reduction in standard of roads predominantly free of litter in 2017/18 was due to more litter being deposited. The council increased spending on this to address the issue in 2018/19.

The reduction in standard of roads predominantly free of detritus in 2014-15 and 2015-16 was due to the reduction in the number of sweepers. We now have six sweepers (five Ringway road sweepers and one Idverde pavement sweeper) compared to a total of 21 sweepers in 2013/14. We amended the schedules for sweeping to focus on rural roads and away from residential areas again in 2018/19, to address the problem with detritus.

Annual Indicators	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
% Wiltshire roads predominantly free of litter	68%	75%	86%	81%	86%
% Wiltshire roads predominantly free of detritus	60%	59%	87%	69%	80%

8. Fly-tipping

Over the last year reports of fly-tipping have fallen in contrast to the trend in previous years. Figure 12 below compares the cumulative fly tip report totals between April 2015 and July 2019. When we compare total reports year on year for the period April to July we received 988 reports in 2018/19 compared to 893 in 2019/20, this represents a 10% fall in reports. Of the 893 reports received, 217 (24%) have been on private land or were not the responsibility of Wiltshire Council. 2018/19 saw overall reports fall 11% when compared to 2017/18.

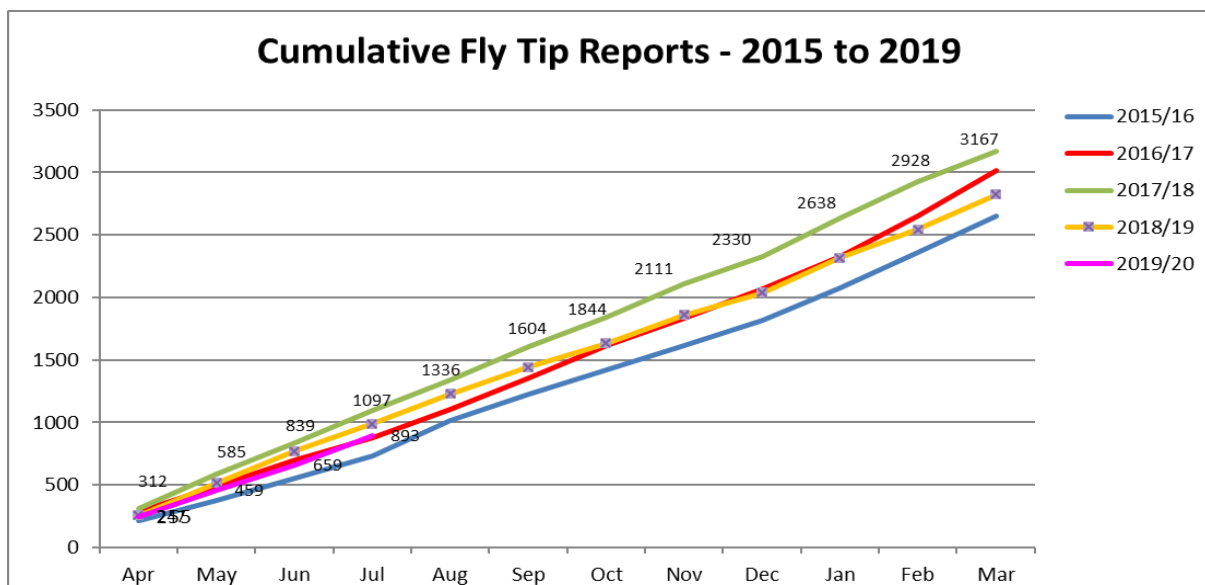


Figure 12: Number of fly-tipping incidents reported, 2015-2019.

Report levels for a county the size of Wiltshire remain relatively low with on average six reports per thousand residents in 2017/18. This is based on the latest data set released by Defra. Figure 13 below details the comparisons made between reports in Wiltshire Council's administrative area and those in other local authority areas that are close geographically, based on data submitted to Defra for the 2017/18 return.

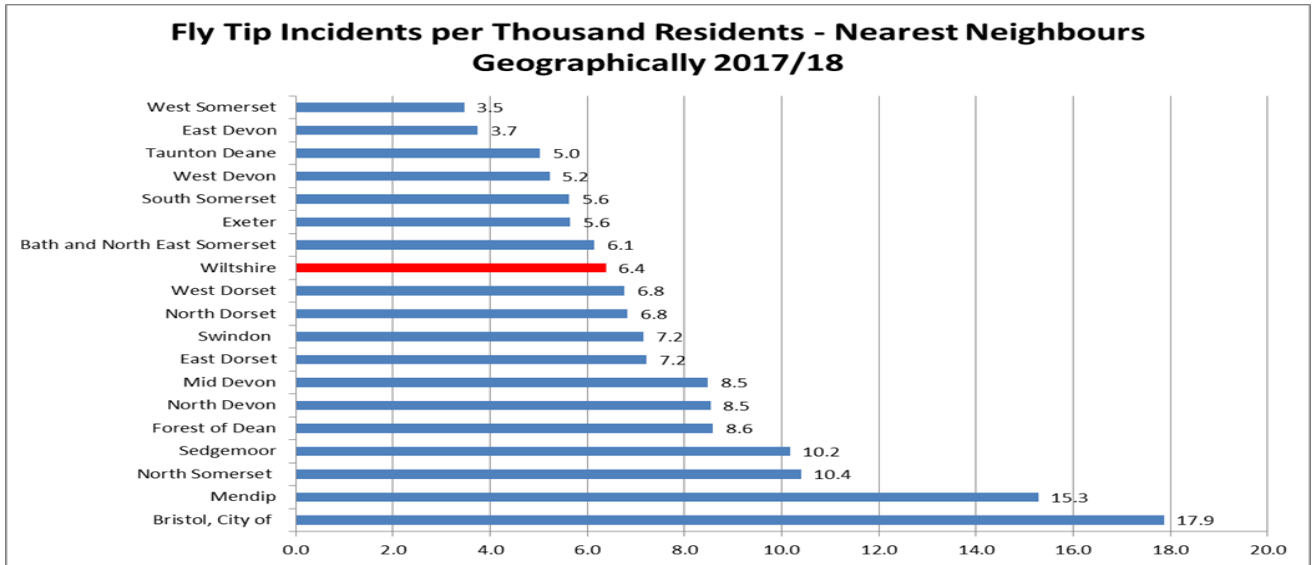


Fig 13.

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Waste Management Strategy 2017-2027

End Use Register 2017-18

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Wiltshire - End Use Register 2017-18

Document Last Edited - 18.06.2019

Recycling and Re-use

Material	Re-processor	Tonnage recycled	Tonnage recovered	Tonnage reused	Exported Abroad	End use
Recycling						
Paper	Stora Enso Barcelone, A.A.	10,726.09	-	-	Yes	Recycled into paper for newsprint in Spain
	Grist Environmental Ltd, Devizes, Wiltshire	361.26	-	-	Yes	Recycled to produce brown grade packaging material for UK, Europe and Asia
Cardboard	DS Smith Recycling, Severnside Recycling, Kent	1,024.18	-	-	No	Sent to mills in Kent and reprocessed into new cardboard boxes
	Smurfit Kappa, Saltley, Birmingham	3,780.48	-	-	No	Mixed Cardboard processed into packaging material
Glass (collected and sent separately Green, Clear and Brown)	Grist Environmental Ltd, Devizes, Wiltshire	5,518.84	-	-	Yes	Mixed Cardboard processed into packaging material for UK and China
	URM (UK) Limited (Berrymans)	11,853.92	-	-	No	Reprocessed into new bottles and jars
Cans (steel)	Tata Steel, Port Talbot, South Wales	1,712.68	-	-	No	Used in new steel products
Cans (aluminium)	Novelis UK, Warrington	428.16	-	-	No	Used to produce new cans
Plastics (bottles)	J & A Young (Leicester) Ltd, Loughborough	1,495.63	-	-	No	Sorted, graded and granulated
	Viridor Waste Management, Rochester, Kent	869.26	-	-	No	Sorted, graded and granulated
Rigid Plastics	Wiltshire Plastics U.K. Ltd, Westbury, Wiltshire (Sibley)	784.03	-	-	No	Sorted, graded and shredded
	Regenthill Ltd, Andover, Hampshire	203.68	-	-	Yes	Sorted, graded and shredded, 95% then exported to Hong Kong
	European Polymers, Nottingham	413.48	-	-	No	Sorted, graded and shredded
Metals	E J Shanleys, Trowbridge	387.03	-	-	No	Separated into metal types and recycled
	Williams Metal Recycling, Pewsey, Wiltshire	460.48	-	-	No	Separated into metal types and recycled
	J. W Ransomes & Son, Trowbridge, Wiltshire	1,436.03	-	-	No	Separated into metal types and recycled
	Grist Environmental Ltd, Devizes, Wiltshire	1,013.10	-	-	No	Separated into metal types and recycled
Garden Waste	Hills Waste Solutions Ltd, Park Gate Farm	29,514.37	-	-	No	Composted to PAS100 standard
	Newbourne Farm Composting, Rockbourne, Fordingbridge, Hampshire (Hill Rodney)	9,562.48	-	-	No	Composted to PAS100 standard
Car Batteries	H. J. Enthoven Ltd, Matlock, Derbyshire	90.01	-	-	No	Lead is recycled and used in the lead industry. Metal and plastic recycled.
	Envirowales Ltd, Rassau Industrial Estate, Ebbw Vale, Blaenau Gwent	44.85	-	-	No	Lead is recycled and used in the lead industry. Metal and plastic recycled.
Timber/Chipboard/MDF	Hills Waste Solutions Ltd, Wiltshire	1,440.53	-	-	No	Sent to three mills in the UK and reprocessed into paper
Mineral Oil	Oakwood Fuels, Bilsthorpe, Nottinghamshire	49.15	-	-	No	Separated into components for recycling
	Hydrodec (UK) Limited, Stourport Waste Oil Facility, Worcestershire	15.84	-	-	No	Separated into components for recycling
Tyres	Wiltshire Plastics UK Ltd, Westbury, Wiltshire	784.03	-	-	No	Shredded and used to make equestrian surfaces
	Credential Environmental Ltd, West Midlands	45.70	-	-	No	Shredded and used to make equestrian surfaces
WEEE (A) - Large Household Appliances	Computer Salvage Specialists Ltd, Newbury, Berkshire	987.49	-	-	-	Separated into components for recycling
WEEE (C) - TVs/PC monitors		413.91	-	-	No	Separated into components for recycling
WEEE (E) - Small Domestic Appliances		1,461.31	-	-	-	Separated into components for recycling
WEEE (B) - Fridges/Freezers	Sims Group U K Ltd, Newport, Gwent	677.63	-	-	No	Degassed and broken up into separate components for recycling
WEEE (D) - Gas Discharge Lamps	Wiser Recycling Ltd, St. Ives	3.33	-	-	No	Separated into components for recycling
Drink and food cartons	Balkan Engineering Ltd, Horncastle, Lincolnshire	7.41	-	-	No	Separated into components for recycling
	Sonoco Cores And Paper Ltd, Halifax, West Yorkshire	15.28	-	-	No	Separated into materials for further processing
Plasterboard	Mid-UK Recycling Ltd, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire	574.07	-	-	No	Recycled into other gypsum products
	New West Gypsum Recycling (UK) Ltd	379.34	-	-	No	Recycled into other gypsum products
Household Batteries	Ecosurety, Aztec West, Almondsbury, Bristol	9.13	-	-	Yes	Exported to Europe for recycling
	Mercury Recycling Limited, Trafford Park, Manchester	3.64	-	-	Yes	Exported to Europe for recycling
Cooking Oil	Freedom Recycling Ltd, Thetford, Norfolk	10.10	-	-	No	Processed into bioliquid
	Envirosol Ltd, Brownhills, Walsall	49.21	-	-	No	Treated or recovered dependant on waste type
Paint	FCC Recycling (UK) Limited, Blackburn Meadows Waste Management Centre, Sheffield	151.78	-	-	No	Treated or recovered dependant on waste type
Reuse						
Gas Bottles	Synergy Recycling, Canterbury	-	-	52.10	No	Reuse - sent to Brookside, Calor Gas or Handygas etc
Bicycles	Julian House, Trowbridge, Wiltshire	-	-	0.51	No	Reuse
Furniture/ Bric a brac	Repair Academy, Wiltshire	-	-	70.78	No	Mostly sold at auction as Reuse
Ink Cartridges	Easy Recycling, Poulton-Le-Fylde, Lancashire	-	-	1.34	No	Reuse
Books	Recycled Reading, Braydon	-	-	12.42	No	Reuse
CD's and DVDs	Recycled Reading, Braydon	-	-	0.62	No	Reuse
Spectacles	Charity	-	-	0.00	No	Reuse
Textiles	Devizes Textiles, Devizes, Wiltshire	-	-	799.87	No	Sorted and graded in Wiltshire and exported to Eastern Europe and Africa
WEEE (E) - Small Domestic Appliances	Sh P Limited, White Lund Industrial Est, Morecambe, Lancashire	-	-	1.66	No	Reuse
Rubble	Earthline Ltd, Thruxton, Andover, Hampshire	-	-	1,461.74	No	Reuse / land restoration
	Grist Environmental Ltd, Devizes, Wiltshire	-	-	3,535.92	No	Reuse / land restoration
Soil	Earthline Ltd, Thruxton, Andover, Hampshire	-	-	445.53	No	Reuse / land restoration
	Grist Environmental Ltd, Devizes, Wiltshire	-	-	336.40	No	Reuse / land restoration

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Landfill Diversion and Energy Recovery

Material	Re-processor	Tonnage landfilled	Tonnage treated	Tonnage diverted	Exported Abroad	End use
Energy Recovery						
Residual Waste	Lakeside Energy From Waste Limited, Slough, Berkshire	-	-	44,831.60	No	Sent to Lakeside for energy from waste recovery
Timber/Chipboard/MDF	Hills Waste Solutions Ltd, Wiltshire	-	-	4,220.03	Yes	Sent to two Energy from waste sites for energy recovery; one in the UK and one in Germany
	Crappier & Sons Landfill Ltd, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire	-	-	3,187.36	No	Energy from waste recovery. Note: this was wrongly reported under recycling on Waste Data Flow.

Landfill and other treatments

Material	Re-processor	Tonnage landfilled	Tonnage treated	Tonnage diverted or reused	Exported Abroad	End use
Landfill						
Landfill (Hazardous)	Hills Waste Solutions Ltd, Purton Landfill Site	1,423.53	-	-	No	The majority of this tonnage is soil and rubble used for landfill cover at hazardous landfill. With a small tonnage of Asbestos included.
Landfill (Non Hazardous)	Hills Waste Solutions Ltd, Lower Compton Landfill Site	33,314.08	-	-	No	Not inc Street sweepings or MBT residual
Mechanical Biological Treatment						
Residual waste	Hills Waste Solutions, Westbury, Wiltshire	-	-	21,894.02	Yes	Tonnage diverted = amount of REFUSE DERIVED FUEL produced and exported to Germany and The Netherlands.
		-	-	539.56	No	Tonnage recycled = metals recovered from the MBT process.
		18,722.18	-	-	No	Tonnage disposed = Reject material, landfilled tonnage
		-	-	10,471.74	No	Tonnage diverted = moisture loss
Composting and Reclamation						
Street Sweepings	Hills Waste Solutions, Lower Compton. (then onto Eco Sustainable Solutions, Dorset)	-	-	142.50	No	Tonnage diverted = dewatering/moisture loss
	Hills Waste Solutions, Lower Compton. (then onto Eco Sustainable Solutions, Dorset)	-	-	2,672.04	No	Tonnage reused = amount of aggregates recovered.
	Imerys Minerals Ltd, Plymouth, Devon	-	-	712.53	No	Tonnage composted= Compost like output or CLO
		35.63	-	-	No	Tonnage disposed = Reject material, landfilled tonnage
Incineration without Energy Recovery						
Clinical (LA collected)	SRCL Frome (but sent to various sites)	-	-	7.34	No	Incineration without recovery
		-	-	22.45	No	Autoclave- treated and end product reused

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**Household Waste Management Strategy: Forward Thinking
Towards Zero Avoidable Waste**

2017 – 2027

Annual Action Plan 2019-20

1. Introduction

This annual action plan documents priorities and activities for the waste service team for the coming year. This action plan outlines how the service will develop within the next year to meet the strategic aims and priorities within the overarching strategy.

In addition to this action plan, an annual performance review has been developed to report performance against the strategic priorities over the past year.

2. Vision and priorities

Our vision for Wiltshire's Household Waste Management Strategy 2017-2027 is working towards zero avoidable household waste in Wiltshire.

We will work together to manage household waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

Priority 1 - Waste Prevention

The council will work with national, regional and local partners to provide advice and information to encourage residents to reduce the amount of household waste they create.

Priority 2 – Repair and Reuse

The council will work with local reuse organisations and contractors to increase the opportunity for items to be repaired and reused. The council will continue to work with national partners and manufacturers to promote sustainable design so that items can be easily repaired rather than having to be replaced.

Priority 3 - Recycling and Composting

The council will continue to ensure that cost effective and efficient recycling services are provided so that residents are able to recycle a range of materials as easily as possible. The council will continue to review the potential for expanding the range of items collected for recycling and composting where it is environmentally and economically practical to do so.

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Priority 4 – Energy from Waste

Recovering energy from waste which cannot be reused or recycled remains strategically important for the council as it prevents this waste from going to landfill. The council will continue to review the feasibility of constructing small scale energy from waste plants within Wiltshire.

Priority 5 – Litter and Fly-tipping

The council will continue to respond to incidents of fly tipping on land for which the council is responsible with enforcement actions ranging from initial investigation to prosecution of offenders. We will continue to use all the tools available to us to tackle this criminal activity. We will continue to respond to reports of litter. This activity cost the council in excess of £2.5m in 2018-19 – money which could have been better invested in delivering the council's priorities spent on clearing entirely avoidable waste.

3. Actions

Priority 1 – Waste Prevention		
	Action details	Resources required
Action A	Monitor the implementation of a residents only scheme (proof of address) at Wiltshire Council's household recycling centres to make the sites better available to those residents within the Wiltshire council area, and avoid the management of waste from outside the county and the associated costs.	Waste management team Communications team Waste contractors
Action B	To coincide with the introduction of the new kerbside recycling collection service we will increase recycling and reduce waste collected and sent to landfill.	Waste management team Communications team Waste contractors
Action C	Work with the council's ICT team to develop an online payment system to enable the council to introduce charges for non-household waste deposited at household recycling centres.	Waste management team Communications team ICT team Waste contractors

Action D	Work with community area boards to deliver a wide-ranging and effective communications plan. This will include promoting and encouraging area boards and elected members to deliver ongoing, joined up waste prevention campaigns with those residents and organisations, including schools, within their community areas.	Waste management team Councillors and area boards Communications team
Action E	Work with community area boards to provide advice, guidance and training to community and environmental groups and schools in Wiltshire to encourage community led activities.	Waste management team Community area boards Local partners and volunteer networks
Action F	Actively engage with government in the development of waste management policy changes, including contributing to consultations and attending national and regional forums. These will include the latest government proposals to reduce the amount of plastic waste produced and to introduce standard waste and recycling collection services.	Waste management team
Action G	Continue to subsidise and promote the use of food waste composters as an effective method of managing food waste in Wiltshire. Work with the provider of the composters to ensure that they are promoted throughout the county.	Waste management team Specialist product suppliers Communications team Community area boards

Priority 2 – Repair and Reuse		
	Action details	Resources required
Action A	Work with contractors and local voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) organisations to introduce a scheme whereby reusable items which are taken to Wiltshire Council's household recycling centres can be separated for reuse rather than recycling or disposal.	Waste management team Communications team VCSE organisations Waste contractors
Action B	Work with the council's waste collection contractor to investigate the potential of separating waste collected from the bulky household waste collection service for reuse rather than recycling or landfill.	Waste management team VCSE organisations Waste contractors
Action C	Work with community area boards and councillors to deliver ongoing, joined up repair and reuse campaigns with those resident within their	Waste management team Councillors and area boards

	community areas.	
Action D	Work with communities to provide sufficient information for them to host a network of repair cafés and workshops to encourage residents to repair items.	Waste management team Councillors and area boards VCSE organisations

Priority 3 – Recycling and Composting		
	Action details	Resources required
Action A	Introduce changes to the kerbside collection of recycling, including introduction of a comingled collection service with paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, pots, tubs and trays, cans and food and drink cartons collected from the blue lidded bin and glass from the black box.	Waste management team Waste contractors Customer services team
Action B	Manage the introduction of a contract to build and commission a new materials recovery facility to separate the collected comingled recyclable materials, ensuring that the quality of materials sent to reprocessors is of the highest level.	Waste management team Waste contractors
Action C	Review and make efficiencies in waste collection rounds following the introduction of new collection services.	Waste management team Waste contractors
Action D	Effectively communicate the changes in collection services and collection dates to residents, ensuring that they are aware of the changes and the importance of collecting high quality recycling.	Waste management team Waste contractors Customer services team Communications team Community area boards
Action E	Arrange for the renewal of existing garden waste service subscriptions from 1 April for the 2019-20 service, increasing the price to £50 per bin per year.	Waste management team Customer services team Finance team ICT team
Action F	Investigate the potential to charge for delivery for replacement waste bins	Waste management team Customer services team Finance team

		ICT team
Action G	Manage the contracts which provide household recycling centres to ensure that the contractors are maximising the amount of waste which is being diverted from landfill. Ensure that all sites offered by the council are operated efficiently and in line with the council's specification.	Waste management team Waste contractors
Action H	Continue to provide accessible and appropriate collection services to vulnerable residents within the community and those residents who have difficulties in accessing the council's waste and recycling services.	Waste management team Waste contractors
Action I	Continue to publish our Waste End Destination Register, as part of the council's commitment as a voluntary signatory to the Resource Association's End Destination Charter. This shows the destination of waste materials collected for recycling or treatment and is intended to provide increased public confidence that the waste they sort for recycling is diverted from landfill.	Waste management team Waste contractors

Priority 4 – Energy from Waste		
	Action details	Resources required
Action A	Manage the council's landfill diversion (energy from waste) contracts to ensure that the contracts and facilities are performing efficiently.	Waste management team Waste contractors
Action B	Work with the council's waste contractors to review the wastes which are currently sent to landfill for their suitability for diversion including sending to energy from waste in order to further reduce the waste sent to landfill.	Waste management team Waste contractors

Priority 5 – Litter and Fly Tipping		
	Action details	Resources required
Action A	<p><u>Litter</u> We will continue to work with local communities and partners to support the following schemes in order to work to reduce litter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great British Spring Clean • Clean Up Wilts • Best Kept Villages, • Britain in Bloom and other national campaigns. 	<p>Local highways and streetscene team Waste management team Communications team Community partners</p>
Action B	<p><u>Litter</u> The council will provide litter picking equipment, hoops, vests and graffiti removal kits to community volunteers to help collect waste within their local area. We will support these communities by collecting the waste from local litter picks throughout the year.</p>	<p>Local highways and streetscene team Communications team Community partners</p>
Action C	<p><u>Fly-tipping</u> Continued use of the council's online reporting system as a user-friendly application to enable reporting of fly-tipping incidents by members of the public. This also doubles as our management system which allows us to monitor fly-tipping reports across various categories (identifying hotspots and areas for enhanced enforcement activity).</p>	<p>Local highways and streetscene team Enforcement team ICT team</p>
Action D	<p><u>Fly-tipping</u> Focus on educating residents and businesses regarding the lawful management of their waste and work to minimise transfer of waste to unlicensed collectors through carrying out preventative campaigns and using social media. Widely publicise use of formal actions (fixed penalty notices and prosecutions) to further enhance the deterrent effect of these measures on this illegal activity.</p>	<p>Enforcement team Communications team Community partners</p>

Action E	<u>Fly-tipping</u> Maintain and continue the proactive approach to apprehending fly-tippers by utilising covert camera systems at known hotspots in line with relevant regulations and legislation.	Enforcement team Local policing teams
Action F	<u>Fly-tipping</u> Further develop joint working with partner agencies to reduce fly-tipping involving intelligence sharing (Rural Crime Policing and Joint Intelligence Committee). This will involve investigating and developing an intelligence sharing system across internal enforcement departments and external partner agencies. Increase cross-border working with other local authorities and share best practice to tackle fly-tipping.	Enforcement team Partner agencies Surrounding local authorities
Action G	<u>Fly-tipping</u> Increase stop and search operations with partner agencies both nationally and at a local level. Such operations aim to apprehend illegal waste transportation and act as further deterrents to offenders.	Enforcement team Partner agencies Surrounding local authorities
Action H	<u>Fly-tipping</u> Continued work with the council's contractor to remove fly-tipping in a timely manner which will ensure that waste does not attract further tipping.	Local highways and streetscene team Community partners Enforcement team

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