



TEESDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL

REVIEW OF WASTE COLLECTION & RECYCLING SERVICES

PART 1 – WASTE STRATEGY REVIEW

Draft Report – Fourth Draft Issued 20th June 2008

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TEESDALE DC – REVIEW OF WASTE COLLECTION & RECYCLING SERVICES

REPORT CONTENTS

PART 1 (of 2) – WASTE STRATEGY REVIEW

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | |
| 1 | BACKGROUND TO THE REVIEW & CONTEXT 1.1 Background to Review 1.2 Acknowledgements 1.3 The District 1.4 Teesdale's Waste Collection & Recycling Services 1.5 Joint Working With Other Waste Authorities Within Durham 1.6 Local Government Review <i>Summary – Background & Context</i> |
| 2. | WHAT ARE THE KEY DRIVERS SHAPING TEESDALE'S WASTE POLICIES? 2.1 EU Strategic Principles & Landfill Directive 2.2 UK Landfill Regulations 2.3 Waste Strategy 2000 & 2007 2.4 Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 2.5 Waste Electrical & Electronic Directive (WEEE) 2.6 Regional Legislation & Policies 2.7 Local Legislation & Key Corporate Policies 2.8 Best Value & Performance Assessment <i>Summary – Key Drivers</i> |
| 3. | WHAT DO WE CURRENTLY DO? 3.1 Teesdale's Current Waste Collection & Recycling Policies, Services, and Performance. 3.2 Current Waste Growth 3.3 Projected Future Growth In Teesdale's Waste 3.4 Current Waste Composition <i>Summary – Current Policies, Services & Performance</i> |
| 4. | WHAT ARE THE OPTIONS & OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF TEESDALE'S MUNICIPAL WASTE SERVICES & POLICIES 4.1 Recycling, Recovery & Reduction Targets 4.2 Waste Composition 4.3 Options Evaluation – Teesdale Waste Collection Services & Policies 4.4 Communication, Publicity & Education 4.5 Partnership & Contractual Arrangements 4.6 Opportunities For Improving Waste Recycling/Recovery/Reduction Performance <i>Summary – Options & Opportunities</i> |
| 5. | WHAT ARE THE RECOMMENDATIONS, HOW WILL THEY BE SUBSEQUENTLY IMPLEMENTED & MONITORED? 5.1 Summary of Recommended Key Policies. 5.2 Monitoring The Future Delivery of This Strategy 5.3 Next Steps – Proposals For Consultation on The Draft Strategy |

REPORT CONTENTS

PART 1 (of 2) – WASTE STRATEGY REVIEW

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Copies of Waste Model – Projected Recycling Performance 2007 to 2012

Appendix B – Collection Services & Policies – Durham Collection Authorities

Appendix C – Household Waste Recycling Centres & Civic Amenity Site Provision - Durham CC

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – TEESDALE DC WASTE STRATEGY REVIEW

Background & Context

The move to a unitary Authority, combined with the proposals contained within the latest Joint Municipal Waste strategy for Durham, will have a major impact on shaping Teesdale's own future waste management strategy, policy and associated services.

Accordingly, a number of clear principles should be taken into account in producing any specific proposals for Teesdale. These mainly relate to taking an integrated approach towards the future planning and delivery of municipal waste services across the County, and specifically within the following two key strategic areas:

Targets - Working towards a single recycling/composting/reduction target for the whole of the County, for example 40% of household waste recycling by 2010. A specific contribution to the overall target for each area (district) of the integrated service, will need to be determined in accordance with their relative ability and value for money to contribute to the combined targets for Durham as a whole (at the time of writing this had yet to be formally agreed).

Services & Contracts – there will be a need to consider the implications and benefits of moving towards future integrated policies, services and contracts on a regional or county wide basis, within the context of a unitary approach.

Key Legislative & Policy Drivers

Teesdale's own Municipal Waste Strategy will need to comply fully with the requirements of a number of key European and National Government strategic legislative requirements including:

- EU Strategic Principles
- The EU Landfill Directive & Landfill Regulations
- The Government's Waste Strategy 2000 and 2007

Teesdale's policy will also need to be in line with regional strategic policies that reflect the above strategic principles on a regional and county wide context including:

- The draft North East Regional Waste Strategy
- The draft Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Durham.

There should be a clear link between strategic waste documents and regional and local key planning documents that contain the framework for the future development of all the key elements of regional/local infrastructure. These include:

- The County's Waste Local Plan/Minerals and Waste Development Framework, Regional Spatial strategies.
- Teesdale's Structure Plan and the Local Development Framework

The Government via 'Best Value' legislation, monitors and ensures that all authorities plan for and meet all key strategic/operational objectives and targets associated with the delivery of municipal waste services. This should, in turn, be reflected locally within the following key documents:

- Corporate Aims & Objectives
- Best Value Performance Plan
- Comprehensive Performance Assessment
- Environmental Operational Plan
- Streetcare Unit Service Plan
- Teesdale's Recycling Plan/Waste Management Strategy (as contained within this document)

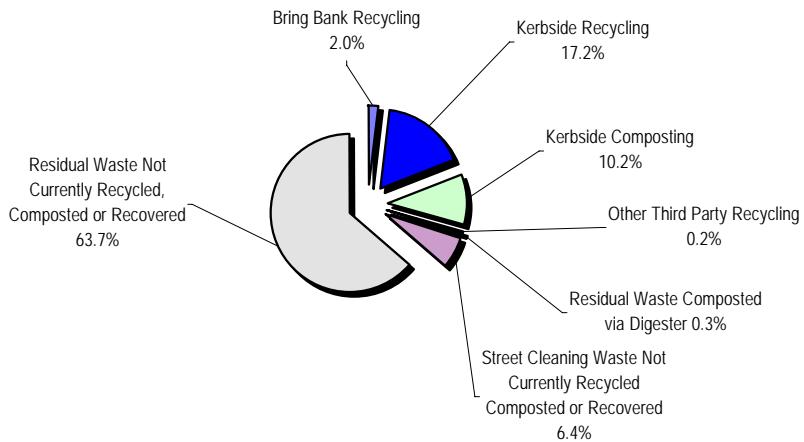
Teesdale's own waste strategy will need to address and deliver on key corporate priorities. Particularly as increasing recycling and reducing waste have been identified as one of the key issues for Teesdale's residents.

Current Services, Policies & Performance

Teesdale has made significant steps towards providing a comprehensive 'Three Stream' collection service for the separate collection and recovery of Recyclable, Compostable & Residual household waste. The Council also currently provides a good range of subsidiary waste collection services, such as local mini recycling services and the collection of bulky items of household waste.

Accordingly, the authority has made good progress in recent years in is now approaching a total combined recycling/composting/recovery performance of just under 30% of the household waste collected.

Figure 2 - Teesdale DC - Key Household Waste Performance Statistics - 2007-2008



The current performance represents a steady increase from the 03/04 level of 15.5%. However, it is clear that further development of the services will be required if this level of improvements are to be sustained.

Recent campaigns to target areas of relatively poor participation/performance in kerbside collection schemes, have resulted in a measurable improvement in the amount of dry recyclable material being recovered.

The authority is working in partnership with a local community composting group to introduce separate collections of compostable garden waste. This award winning scheme is being made available to around two thirds of the properties in the district and is currently making a significant contribution (10.2%) towards Teesdale's combined recycling/composting performance.

Despite changes in the overall population profile, Teesdale's waste has grown from around 0.85 tonnes/household/annum to around 0.95 tonnes/household/annum. Household waste is likely to grow further in line with national/regional planning allocations for new houses (projected at around 75 additional houses each year for the foreseeable future) and any further expansions of garden waste collection schemes.

A recent waste composition study undertaken on behalf of the Durham Waste Partnership, has provided some useful headline information that can be used in the assessment of likely future initiatives and policies to further improve Teesdale's recycling/composting and recovery performance.

Opportunities For Future Development of Services

Teesdale is currently planning to achieve a 35% combined recycling performance by 2010. However this strategy will consider the options and implications for exceeding this and achieving or bettering the national and Durham Joint Waste Strategy standard of 40% by this time.

The main opportunities for improving performance, over the next two to three years fall within the following areas:

- The separate collection of kitchen waste for composting.
- Further expansions of separate garden waste collections, along with increased participation.
- Further recovery of the remaining dry recyclable material.
- Further diversion of residual waste to the anaerobic digester.

The above, in conjunction with waste reduction policies such as promoting the use of real nappies and restricting the amount of green waste within residual waste collections, will form the basis for the further development of policies and services.

Changes to Collection Services? - There are a number of operational options that could be considered for changes to the frequency and type of kerbside collection service. This includes the use of wheeled bins to collect dry recyclables and compostable garden waste, possibly in conjunction with the collection of residual wheeled bins on an alternate weekly (fortnightly) basis.

However, whilst these do offer benefits, such as improved manual handling and collection efficiency, these are outweighed, at this time, by the potential disruption to services during the changeover, along with the possible adverse impact on current processing contracts and partnership arrangements with key groups such as the Teesdale Conservation Volunteers.

Therefore, this strategy is not proposing any major changes to current collections systems and will, wherever possible, aim to further expand and enhance existing collection systems and services.

Education & Awareness - the authority has promoted and introduced a number of successful campaigns in recent years, aimed at raising awareness of, and improving participation in, collection schemes. The further development of these, along with new campaigns, will be paramount to the continuing success of future collection policies and services.

Partnerships - will continue to play a key role, specifically the Durham Joint Waste Partnership, which plays a vital role in producing, developing and subsequently implementing joint municipal waste policies and services.

As a result of the impending move towards a single authority in April 2009, the partnership will increasingly play an important role. It is therefore essential that any policies contained within Teesdale's own strategy, neatly 'dovetail' into any future integrated policies and services.

Proposed Policies

1. RECYCLING

Increase recycling performance by maximising recovery of dry recyclable materials from existing collection schemes, by:

- (i) Continued expansion of kerbside collection schemes to all households in the district.
- (ii) Education & awareness campaigns and initiatives.
- (iii) Monitoring and review of recycling bring banks.
- (iv) Exploring opportunities for increasing the range of materials collected by kerbside collections e.g. an increased range of plastics & textiles.

2. COMPOSTING GREEN WASTE

Increase composting performance by maximising recovery of compostable green waste from existing residual waste collections by:

- (i) Expansion of existing 'Rotters' kerbside collection scheme to all suitable households in the district.
- (ii) Working with TCV to try and increase participation in areas where scheme is being made available.
- (iii) Continuation of current promotion of home composting.

3. WASTE REDUCTION/RECOVERY VIA TREATMENT OF RESIDUAL WASTE

Continue to support Durham CC as required in the diversion of residual waste to treatment processes such as the current anaerobic digester by:

- (i) Diversion of Teesdale's collected waste to treatment plants.

4. COMPOSTING KITCHEN WASTE

Explore feasibility of increasing composting performance by recovery of compostable kitchen waste from existing residual waste collections by:

- (i) Expansion of existing 'Rotters' kerbside collection scheme to include a 500 property trial for the separate collection of compostable kitchen waste from households in the district.

5. WASTE REDUCTION

Introduce specifically targeted initiatives to remove/reduce specific elements of waste from residual waste collection scheme by:

- (i) Campaign to promote the use of re-usable 'real nappies'.
- (ii) Reinforce the policy prohibiting the collection of garden waste within wheeled bins for residual refuse.
- (iii) Promote the reduction of kitchen waste in residual bins.

6. COMMERCIAL WASTE RECYCLING

Explore feasibility of introducing recycling collections from commercial premises by:

- (i) The introduction of separate collections for the recovery of dry recyclable materials such as glass, paper and card.
- (ii) Working with TCV to explore the feasibility of promoting and expanding commercial waste composting.

7. DURHAM JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE STRATEGY

Work, in conjunction with the other partner authorities to achieve the aims of the joint municipal waste strategy and make a commitment to sharing equitably the costs and rewards of achieving its aims by:

- (i) Give priority, via key member, staffing and where necessary financial support, to the continuing development and implementation of specific policies and services.

Resource Implications – further detail on the resource implications and actions associated with the above policies, has been included within section 5.1 of this document. However, the aim will be to develop proposals that are, wherever possible, cost neutral in revenue terms. This will be achieved, either by showing efficiency savings elsewhere in the service, or by recovering any increased costs via fees and charges (in the case of commercial waste recycling).

Education & Awareness Campaigns – will continue to play a key role in maintaining existing and improving future performance. Continued investment in this area, either via direct staff time, the Durham waste partnership, or external grant support, is essential if the current momentum is to be maintained.

Potential Future Performance

Subject to the detailed implication of the policies contained above, Teesdale's combined recycling/composting performance for household waste, should reach the current corporate target of 35% by 2010/11.

The introduction of separate collections for compostable kitchen waste, could eventually result in a combined recycling performance approaching 45%. However there are a number of key issues that need to be adequately addressed, before kitchen waste collections can be introduced across the district and this will be subject to further detailed work during the period of this strategy.

Next Steps

Before finalising this strategy it is recommended that the following consultation process be undertaken:

Internal Consultation Within Teesdale DC

All relevant departments/business units – should be consulted to ensure that the strategy is consistent with and meets the aims of all relevant key corporate policies, particularly those relating to environmental issues.

Key members and appropriate committee(s) – the strategy should be considered and endorsed by the relevant committee and approved subject to the external consultation process outlined below.

External Consultation

Durham County Council – as the relevant waste disposal authority the County should be consulted, as Teesdale's future plans impact directly on future waste disposal/processing arrangements (and vice-versa), this is increasingly important with the likely advent of the new unitary authority as from April 2009.

Whilst the relevant county officers have been consulted during the development of this draft strategy, the county should be now asked to formally comment on the full details.

Durham Joint Waste Partnership – for the same reasons as above, all members of the partnership should be consulted on any future plans for Teesdale.

Other Key Partners – consultation with the Teesdale Conservation Volunteers, along with existing key contractors such as Foremans, has been undertaken as part of the development of this strategy. This will be an ongoing process as the strategy is further developed and implemented.

Teesdale's Residents & Businesses – as producers of waste and users of the services, these key stakeholders obviously have a leading role to play. It is recommended that a suitably abridged ('plain English') version of the draft strategy be produced for consultation with Teesdale's residents, businesses and other relevant key local groups.

As well as outlining future policies the document should re-affirm details of current standards and services for municipal waste management.

External consultation should commence as soon as is reasonably practicable after internal endorsement of this draft strategy.

1.0 BACKGROUND TO THE REVIEW & CONTEXT

1.1 Background To The Review

Having recently restructured the Council no longer employs anyone with Chartered Institute of Waste Management expertise. Eventually it is expected that a partnership arrangement with another local authority in the region will resolve this shortfall in expertise (this is now expected to be addressed as part of the move to a new unitary authority as from 1st April 2009).

In the meantime the Council has a number of pressing issues, particularly around the operation of its Recycling Service.

It has therefore been decided that there is an immediate requirement for expertise to resolve some initial operational issues, but also to ensure that a robust Waste Management Strategy is developed for the District.

Accordingly, the report author has been commissioned by Teesdale to provide short term interim waste management expertise and to specifically undertake a review of waste collection and recycling service with the following key aims.

Outcomes

The outcomes expected from this project are:

- improved efficiency of the waste collection service
- improved efficiency of the recycling service
- cost effective solution for vehicle replacement
- a sustainable waste management strategy

Outputs/Deliverables

- review of the recycling operation
- recommendations for (and possibly the procurement of) replacement vehicles
- a waste management strategy for the District which would incorporate:
 - recycling
 - minimisation of waste
 - green waste
- waste management strategy to take account of issues such as Local Government Reorganisation
- waste management strategy to include a detailed action plan, fully costed and resourced
- ensuring that the Council's service is delivering value for money

Approach To The Review

In general terms the review will need to answer a number of key questions;

1. What do we need to do?
2. Are we doing it in the best way?
3. What are our costs and do they represent value for money?
4. What are the other options for delivering the service?
5. What are the next steps in the development of future services and policies?

This approach will ensure that all the key strategic areas included within the Council's original brief are covered in a detailed and methodical way and will eventually form the basis of the Council's own waste strategy document. This will also ensure that the other associated issues included in the brief, e.g. health and safety and vehicle replacement programmes, can be addressed within the context of an overall strategic framework.

The detailed review work has been separated into two documents:

Part 1 – Waste Strategy Review (contained within this document)

Part 2 – Value For Money Review & Associated Operational and Contractual Issues (contained within a separate document)

1.2 Acknowledgements

The work contained within this report draws upon:

- The report author's specific experience, initially as senior managers in district waste collection authorities and latterly as a consultant to a number of District and County Council within the Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire Dorset, Suffolk and Northampton areas.
- Direct discussions with other local authorities and analysis of published Best Practice reports, news articles etc.
- Discussions and consultation with staff from within the Teesdale Street Care and Finance units.
- Discussions and consultation with staff from Durham CC's waste management unit.

The report author would like to thank the aforementioned, along with any other staff within the authority who participated, for their help and providing information, without which this review would not have been possible.

1.3 The District

The district of Teesdale is in the north east of England within the county of Durham. Teesdale is in southwest Durham, bordering onto both

Cumbria and North Yorkshire. It covers 836 square kilometres and includes the middle and upper Tees valley. It has the largest geographical area of the seven district Councils in the county, but has the lowest population. Because of this the Council has a relatively small level of resources to deliver services to a dispersed rural population. The district contains 50 parishes.

Three quarters of the population of 24,500 live in the rural area and one quarter in Barnard Castle. The population is spread thinly with only 29 people per square kilometre. There is a relatively high proportion of people aged over 65 and a relatively small ethnic minority population.

Whilst overall deprivation is low (Teesdale is the least deprived district in the North East), it has two wards in the worst 20 per cent nationally. Unemployment is low (1.3 per cent compared to 3.1 per cent regionally and 2.4 per cent nationally), but wage levels are low. The majority of the working population of Teesdale (68 per cent) are involved in the service sector, particularly tourism.

Despite the ageing population, the health of the residents in Teesdale is marginally better than the rest of the region and life expectancy is higher than the national average currently standing at 76.6 for males and 81.9 for females.

The District relies on tourism as a major source of income. Around a third of the area is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and most of the remainder is designated as being of High Landscape Value. Teesdale has a wealth of tourist attractions including the nationally renowned Bowes Museum, Raby Castle, Barnard Castle, Hamsterley Forest and High Force Waterfall. Revenue from tourism in 2004 was in excess of £31 million.

1.4 Teesdale's Waste Collection & Recycling Services

The Council's waste/recycling & cleansing services are primarily provided via the Council's own in house team who are based at the municipal depot at Stainton, which is close to Barnard Castle.

Teesdale is the smallest district in Durham with a population of 24,800 people and some 11,765 Households. TDC provides all properties with a green wheeled bin for the weekly collection of residual waste. Residual waste is taken to a transfer station at Stainton for bulking and onward transfer to a landfill site. Some of the residual waste is diverted to an anaerobic digester for waste reduction/recovery.

In addition to the residual waste collection, the majority of properties are provided with a fortnightly collection of dry recyclate, (paper, card, glass bottles and jars, cans and plastic bottles), using recycling boxes and sacks. There are still a small number of relatively isolated properties (around 4%) that are not currently provided with a kerbside recycling service. The collected material is taken to the Council's own

depot at Stainton Grove for bulking and onward transfer to the materials processor.

Around 30% of households are provided with a sack for the weekly collection of compostable garden waste under the 'Rotters' community composting scheme. This service is run from April to November each year and is provided and administered by the Teesdale Conservation Volunteers who are local people, the service is run as a 'not for profit' basis.

An on demand service for the collection of bulky items is provided, District wide, at a charge of £10 for up to 3 items. The white metals, including fridges and freezers, are sent for recycling. The Council has introduced a separate collection service for the recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment under the recently enacted WEEE Directive.

There are 11 mini recycling centres situated across the district. These sites predominantly cater for glass, paper and cans, with facilities for textiles/books and beverage cartons at some of the sites.

The district is serviced by 3 Household Waste Centres at Cragwood, Middleton and Stainton Grove.

1.5 Joint Working With Other Waste Authorities Within Durham

The County Durham Waste Management Partnership (Durham County Council, the seven constituent District Councils, and the Environment Agency) was established in 1999 and have been working in partnership since. In 2001 the Partnership agreed the following Terms of Reference:

- To enable close working of the Partners to achieve better integration of waste collection and disposal services
- To provide Best Value in all services and to meet government targets for waste
- To keep the Waste Management Strategy under review in the light of changing legislation and the emergence of new technologies and to monitor performance

The Partnership developed County Durham's first Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) which was published in 2001 covering the period from 2001 to 2020. This strategy outlined how the Council's planned to meet the recycling and recovery targets published in the Government's White Paper 'Waste Strategy 2000' and by the EU in the Landfill Directive.

This document has recently been subject to a comprehensive review and revision to take account of additional changes in the regulatory environment for waste management and progress that has been made

within the region with regards to recycling services and technology implementation.

The revised draft strategy contains the following aims, objectives and key policies:

Strategy Aim

To provide a framework for the delivery of a sustainable municipal waste management solution for the residents of County Durham, taking into account economic, environmental, social factors and with particular focus on the principles of the waste hierarchy.

Strategy Objectives

The strategy includes a set of objectives that will guide waste management in County Durham. The overall objectives of the strategy are to:

- provide sustainable integrated waste collection and disposal services that protect human health and the environment;
- provide value for money in all waste management services while achieving and exceeding government targets for waste;
- manage materials, as far as possible, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, maximising the amount managed at higher levels of the hierarchy;
- manage municipal waste, as far as possible, within the boundaries of County Durham; and
- enable flexibility to allow for new technology developments and changing legislation.

These high level objectives have been translated into detailed actions, targets and milestones as outlined in the action plan.

Partnership Policies

The strategy framework, contained above, is to be delivered by the following key policies.

Policy 1: Current and future policy development will have regard to the relevant national, regional and local guidance.

Policy 2: Durham County Council and the District Councils will prioritise waste reduction and waste reuse.

Policy 3: Jointly, Durham County Council and District Councils will aim to reuse, recycle and compost at least:

40% of household waste by 2010;
45% of household waste by 2015; and
50% of household waste by 2020

Policy 4: The collection Authorities will continue to serve all households with recycling collections of at least two materials.

Policy 5: Durham County Waste Partnership will reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled in accordance with the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.

Policy 6: County Durham will seek a residual waste management solution in accordance with the waste hierarchy, that represents value for money and that offers flexibility in the medium to long term.

Policy 7: Durham County Council and District Councils will seek to provide waste management services that offer good value, that provide customer satisfaction and that meet and exceed legislative requirements.

Policy 8: Durham County Council and District Councils will seek to promote the waste hierarchy and provide information to residents through a Community Education and Awareness Plan.

Policy 9: Durham County Council and District Councils will work together to achieve the aims of the joint municipal waste strategy and are committed to share equitably the costs and rewards of achieving its aims.

1.6 Local Government Review

Currently, local government services and specifically the administration and provision of municipal waste management services within the County of Durham, are administered on a 'two-tier' basis.

Teesdale District Council, as a Waste Collection Authority (WCA), is responsible for collecting municipal (household and where requested commercial) waste. Durham County Council, as a Waste Disposal Authority (WDA), are responsible for making arrangements for the disposal and or treatment of any municipal waste collected by the District and Borough Councils within Durham.

Having considered proposals from across the country, the Government has chosen County Durham as one of the areas where it wants to introduce 'unitary' local government. Under this system, one Council will be responsible for providing and administering all municipal waste management functions and services.

The specific unitary authority the Government intends to implement is based on a submission made by Durham County Council last year.

The Government ran a consultation upon the proposal between 27 March until 22 June 2007 and on 25 July 2007, announced that it was minded to proceed and implement the proposal, subject to the progress of legislation. On 5 December 2007 it confirmed its decision and gave the final green light to reorganisation and subject to approval of the orders by Parliament in January 2008, the new Durham unitary authority is due to 'go live' on 1st April 2009.

Summary – Background & Context

Clearly, the impending move to a unitary (waste) authority, combined with the proposals contained within the latest Joint Municipal Waste strategy for Durham, will have a major impact on shaping Teesdale's own future waste management strategy, policy and associated services.

Whilst, at the time of writing this report, much of the detail has yet to be agreed, a number of clear principles should be taken into account in producing any specific proposals for Teesdale. Not unsurprisingly, these mainly relate to taking an integrated approach towards the future planning and delivery of municipal waste services across the County, and specifically within the following two key strategic areas:

Targets - Working towards a single recycling/composting/reduction target for the whole of the County, for example 40% of household waste recycling by 2010. This does not necessarily mean that the 40% performance target would be uniformly applied to each 'district' collection service and the 'county' disposal/processing services. Specific targets for each area of the integrated service, will need to be determined in accordance with their relative ability and value for money to contribute to the combined targets for Durham as a whole.

Services & Contracts – Whilst, for operational reasons, each district/area may still retain its own specific service identity/requirements, there will be a need to consider the implications and benefits of moving towards future integrated services and contracts on a regional or county wide basis, within the context of a unitary approach.

Accordingly, it would not be appropriate for Teesdale to consider entering into any long term (three to five years plus) service or contractual changes or commitments, that may be contrary to any future integrated approach.

Conversely, it would be appropriate, for Teesdale to consider service/policy changes that would be helpful in any future integrated approach. An example of this being the consideration of a four day working for refuse/recycling collection, which would align Teesdale with the majority of other district authorities within the county. The full implications of this potential initiative have been specifically considered within part 2 of this review.

2.0 WHAT ARE THE KEY DRIVERS SHAPING TEESDALE'S WASTE POLICIES?

Within the past few years, European and National Government have or are proposing to introduce a number of key new legislative requirements, that have or will fundamentally impact on the way the Council's municipal waste services are delivered over the next twenty-five years and specifically during the initial key three to five-year period of this review.

These, combined with the regional and national policies reflecting the key legislative requirements, have been outlined within this section.

2.1 EU Strategic Principles & The Landfill Directive

The European Parliament has passed a Directive known as the 'EU Landfill Directive', which is aimed at reducing harmful emissions arising from the land filling of municipal waste and in particular so called 'Greenhouse' gases. Specifically it will ban the land filling of certain harmful waste, such as tyres and set mandatory targets for the future reduction of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) going to landfill.

2.2 U.K. Landfill Regulations

Landfill Regulations 2002 - The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 came into force in 2002. They implement the requirements of the EU Landfill Directive.

To ensure that the UK will meet these targets, the Government has set BMW disposal allowances for each waste disposal authority. These are controlled by provisions made under the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 and have a direct impact on County Durham's Strategy for management of BMW.

The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (WET) – introduced the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS) which 'caps' the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that Waste Disposal Authorities (WDA's) in England and Wales can deposit in landfill.

Under the provisions of the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003, Durham County Council has been set a Landfill Allowance quota for the years from 2005/06 to 2019/20 which limits the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that it can dispose of in landfill. The regulations contained within LATS took effect on 1st April 2005 and the quota scheme will take effect in 2005/06.

Sanctions and financial penalties will be brought to bear against Durham County Council in the event that their LATS quotas are exceeded.

Whilst these regulations apply directly to Durham County Council, in its role as WDA, they are relevant in the context of joint working under the Durham Joint Municipal Waste Strategy. Specifically, Under the WET Act, a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) is a statutory requirement for two tier authorities. The WET Act also strengthens the power of direction for Counties over their Districts' waste collection activities. Districts are able, and expected, to establish their own policy paths and enter into contracts, whilst Counties are expected to establish a coordinated approach across their constituent Districts.

Accordingly, there is a need for District authorities to maximise all opportunities for the recovery of biodegradable household waste and in particular paper/card and compostable kitchen & garden waste.

2.3 Waste Strategy 2000 & 2007

2.3.1 Waste Strategy 2000

The European policies and targets, for waste, have been reflected in the Government's own national 'Waste Strategy 2000 – England & Wales'. Waste Strategy 2000 is based around a number of key principles:

- Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

The BPEO is intended to be the outcome of a systematic and consultative decision-making procedure, which emphasises the protection, and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The BPEO procedure is intended to establish, for a given set of objectives, the waste management option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at an acceptable cost, in the long term as well as the short term.

- Proximity Principle

The proximity principle proposes that Teesdale's waste should be processed or disposed of within the County or as near to it as possible. This is in part to stop authorities simply exporting their "waste problem" to other regions. It also recognises that transporting waste long distances can have a significant environmental impact and that a network of waste facilities based within or near to Durham, would enable these environmental impacts and in many cases financial costs, to be reduced.

- Waste Hierarchy

The waste hierarchy provides a theoretical framework to be used as a guide for ranking the waste management options being considered as part of the BPEO assessment. Consequently, the BPEO for Teesdale's municipal waste stream is likely to be a mix of different waste management processes and technologies:

Reduction – the most effective environmental solution is to reduce the amount of waste being presented for disposal.

Re-Use - the re-use of products again for the same or a different purpose.

Recycling -The recovery of some value from waste material through recycling, composting, or recovery of energy.

Disposal-Recovery - The recovery of some value from waste material through the recovery of energy

Disposal -If none of the above can offer an appropriate solution then the waste should be disposed of.

In, addition to the above, Waste Strategy 2000 proposed:

- Statutory recycling targets.
- More use of recycled materials by public sector organisations.
- Increased use of the Landfill Tax Credit Scheme to increase recycling.
- A Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) to develop new markets for recycled materials.
- Permits limiting the amount of waste Councils can dispose of via landfill sites.
- Extending responsibilities on commercial producers of waste to recover the waste materials that they produce.
- An integrated approach to the management of municipal waste between District and County Authorities.

2.3.2 Waste Strategy 2007

Despite the significant progress since Waste Strategy 2000 was published, England's performance on diverting waste from landfill still lags behind many European countries. The latest Strategy states all parts of society have to share responsibility in dealing with waste i.e.

- Producers
- Retailers
- Consumers
- Local authorities
- The waste management industry

Implications

The new Waste Strategy 2007 has seven key drivers which potentially impact on Teesdale:

Targets:

- Higher national targets have been set by the Government to:

- Reuse, Recycle and compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020 (This target is likely to apply to both Teesdale DC & Durham CC).
- Recover 53% of municipal waste by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020 (This target is likely to apply primarily to Durham CC).

The above targets have changed from those stated within the previous strategy as the emphasis on local authorities is to achieve 40% recycling and composting rather than 40% through recycling, composting and energy recovery combined.

Financial incentives

- Landfill Tax escalator
- An increase in the Landfill Tax escalator by £8 per annum has been set from 2008 until at least 2010 / 2011.
- Consultation on the Incentives for Recycling by Households
- Local government would be free to introduce schemes where householders who recycle their waste receive financial rewards funded by householders who do not recycle. All schemes would have to be revenue neutral. The Government are suggesting that Authorities would have to provide kerbside recycling receptacles for at least five materials before a financial reward system can be implemented.

Authorities are required to have in place a robust fly-tipping prevention strategy to work alongside any recycling incentivisation scheme.

Investment in infrastructure

- Procurement & Planning issues
- An increased emphasis on segregation and sorting of waste close to source. This is intended to increase the environmental and financial value obtained from the recyclate material collected by local authorities and to ensure that the regional spatial strategies and local development plans conform to national guidance on waste.
- Markets for Recyclables
- Markets for high quality uses of materials and resources (displacing virgin sources) need to work more efficiently. To achieve this aim the Government will continue to support WRAP's market development work.

Effective regulation

- Subject to further analysis and consultation, possible further restrictions on the landfilling of biodegradable wastes or recyclable materials.
- Simplified regulatory systems so that effective action on flytipping and on illegal dumping abroad is achieved. Strengthened export controls, data improvements and encouraging the courts to take illegal waste activities seriously.

Targeting waste streams

- The Waste Strategy 2007 specifies that the diversion from landfill of key waste materials such as paper, food and green wastes, plastics and aluminium could realise significant environmental benefits. The Government's Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) is currently addressing retailer issues, product policy and producer responsibility.

Local and regional governance

- Improving the potential for local authorities in two tier areas to work together and encourage partnership working between local authorities.
- Local authorities are also being encouraged to work in partnership with local businesses to reduce and recycle their waste.

Waste minimisation and education to both the public and schools

- Local authorities will be expected to play an increasing role in educating their public and school children in reducing waste at source and increasing recycling.

2.4 Household Waste Recycling Act 2003

These regulations impose a legal requirement, within prime legislation, on waste collection authorities to provide arrangements for the separate collection and recycling and/or composting of Household Waste. In summary the key elements are as follows:

- Amending section 45 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, to include a duty for the separate collection of at least two types of recyclable household waste unless;
 - (i) The cost of doing so would be unreasonably high or;
 - (ii) Comparable alternative arrangements are available.

The above requirement shall apply from 31st December 2010

- Inserting a new section 47a of the Environmental Protection Act that requires the Government, by 31st October 2004, to publish a report of the performance of each waste collection authority in meeting its recycling and composting standards and the progress towards meeting the new obligations imposed by the new requirements to separately collect recyclable waste.

The Council's current arrangements for kerbside recycling/composting collections should be more than sufficient to comply with this legislation, provided full coverage to all properties in Teesdale is achieved by January 2010.

2.5 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE)

2.5.1 General Background To WEEE

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE Directive) aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill. It seeks to achieve this by making producers responsible for financing the collection, treatment, and recovery of waste electrical equipment, and by obliging distributors to allow consumers to return their waste equipment free of charge.

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive was agreed on 13 February 2003, along with the related Directive on Restrictions of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS).

The UK Regulations implementing the WEEE Directive were laid before Parliament on 12 December 2006 and obligations on producers and distributors of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) came into effect from 1 July 2007. The requirements on producers of EEE to mark products and provide information in relation to the treatment of new EEE products came into effect from 1 April 2007.

2.5.2 Impact on and Options for Local Authorities

Local Authorities have two options;-

- Apply for their Civic Amenity Sites/Re-use and Recovery sites or Waste Transfer Stations to become Designated Collection Facilities (DCFs);

Such an approach will mean that producers will pick up the costs associated with the collection of WEEE from DCFs and its treatment and recovery. All WEEE dealt with in this manner still counts towards Local Authority recycling targets.

- Stay outside of the Producer Responsibility WEEE system and fund the treatment and recovery of any separately collected WEEE at their sites and waste transfer stations.

Durham CC (as the Waste Disposal Authority), have opted to set up DCF's at their own sites under the first option. Teesdale are therefore obliged to separately collect bulky items of WEEE (for which they may make a charge) and deliver such items to a designated DCF. Currently WEE items are taken to a disposal site out side of the district, the new County HWRC at Stainton Grove will be a designated DCF once the proposed redevelopment works are completed.

2.6 Regional Legislation and Policies

2.6.1 Regional Waste Strategy

In August 2005 the North East Assembly published a draft North East Regional Waste Strategy for consultation. The principal purpose is to provide a framework that allows for the development of a waste management system that enables the region to prosper whilst reducing harm to the environment and preserving resources for future generations. Additionally, it aims to make waste management practices more sustainable and address the root causes of the growing amount of waste.

The draft Strategy informed the approach of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) to waste management but further progress on its development has been delayed until the RSS is adopted and other regional waste initiatives are clarified.

2.6.2 Waste Local Plan / Minerals and Waste Development Framework

The County Council is the Waste Planning Authority and is responsible for determining planning applications for waste development in County Durham.

The County Durham Waste Local Plan (WLP) was adopted in April 2005. It addresses the land use implications of the current Joint MWMS. The Plan provides a framework for land use planning up to 2016. It sets criteria for the assessment of waste related planning applications and aims to:

- cut down on the waste being produced;
- increase re-use, recovery, recycling and composting of waste;
- find the best, most practicable, environmentally friendly ways to manage waste;
- deal with waste as close to source as possible, limiting impacts of transporting waste; and
- plan for self sufficiency in managing the waste generated in County Durham and share the regional facilities as set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

The WLP follows the framework of the JMWMS by supporting recycling and recovery facilities. The Plan recognises the continued need for

landfill capacity and allows for the future development of landfill sites within certain guidelines.

The WLP will be reviewed and replaced by the Minerals and Waste Development Framework within the timescales set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme. Current policies in the WLP will be saved until at least April 2008. Once adopted, the Framework will set out the County Council's approach to new waste development, the protection of the environment and the amenity and well being of local communities. It will also provide the basis for determining planning applications for waste development. Subject to the consideration of need and environmental acceptability the Framework will identify future locations for waste development. The Framework will need to be in general conformity with RSS and with national policy on waste and will be subject to sustainability appraisal.

Currently there are a number of key waste management sites identified within the Teesdale area, namely the Stainton Grove waste transfer station and the adjacent site which is due to be redeveloped as a modern Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)

These sites form a vital link in the local waste management infrastructure and if they were to be lost, for any reason, there would be a impact on Teesdale's residents and the environment as a result of the loss of local facilities and the increased vehicle movements associated with transferring individual loads of waste to a facility outside of the district.

2.6.3 Regional Spatial Strategy

The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North East is expected to be adopted in early 2008 and will provide the overarching framework for development in the region to 2021.

The strategy's approach to waste incorporates targets for the different waste streams and projections of waste management capacity for annual waste arisings required in the region and in County Durham. A key objective of the RSS is to reduce the amount of waste produced and manage that which is generated in the most sustainable manner.

2.7 Local Legislation and Key Corporate Policies

2.7.1 Teesdale Structure Plan

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced reforms to the planning system, replacing Regional Planning Guidance and Structure and Local Plans with a new system of Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Local Development Frameworks.

The current Teesdale Local Plan, which was adopted in June 2002, will eventually be superseded by the Teesdale Development Framework (TDF). A TDF Core Strategy Issues and Options Draft document was produced for consultation in November 2007.

The role of the TDF is to deliver the spatial elements of the Sustainable Community Strategy

2.7.2 Teesdale's Sustainable Community Strategy

The Sustainable Community Strategy identifies the issues which affect the lives of the people of Teesdale now and in the future, and the physical make up of the District. The Sustainable Community Strategy also details improvements and activities that will make Teesdale an area where people will continue to live, work and visit both now and in the future. It also sets the context for the Local Development Framework and other initiatives that are designed to change/improve or develop Teesdale.

The Sustainable Community Strategy and the TDF have the same vision:

"Teesdale will be a place where people want to live, work and visit while we protect and enhance our valuable environment; where we use opportunities to strengthen our economy; where our communities are vibrant and prosperous; and where our people are safe and healthy, and able to realise their full potential".

2.7.3 The Council's Corporate Plan

Teesdale's Corporate Plan sets out the Council's corporate vision, priorities.

Teesdale's Vision is:

With our partners we want:

"Teesdale to be a place where young people will stay to live and raise their families. This means improving access to training, jobs, housing and services, while maintaining the high quality environment which makes Teesdale the attractive place it is. It also means involving local people and including younger residents in determining the future of their area so that new developments match people's needs and aspirations".

The Council priorities are:

- To Make Teesdale a Cleaner, Greener Place.
- To Grow Teesdale's Economy.

- To Improve the Health and Wellbeing of Our Residents and Develop Safer Communities.
- To Meet the Housing Needs of Our Residents.

Teesdale's own Municipal waste strategy will also need to address and deliver on these key corporate priorities. Particularly as increasing recycling and reducing waste have been identified as one of the key issues for Teesdale's residents.

2.8 Best Value & Performance Assessment

2.8.1 Best Value & The Local Government Act 1999

The Government's 'Best Value' legislation requires all local authorities to approach the delivery of all services in a way that seeks to continuously appraise and improve performance of individual services.

All local authorities with responsibility for waste management have been designated Best Value authorities under the Local Government Act 1999, and are subject to the duty of Best Value. Under this duty, Teesdale, in its role as a WCA, is required to deliver services to clearly defined standards, including cost and quality. This must be done by the most effective, efficient and economic means available, with a view to continuously improving services.

Accordingly, Teesdale has been set a number of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) for its waste management services. These provide measures that demonstrate continuous improvement. The BVPIs that Teesdale must report against cover a wide range of services and include the statutory recycling and composting targets.

The Local Government White paper (published in October 2006) sets out a new performance framework for local government. The backbone of the new framework will be around 200 indicators covering all Government's priorities for local delivery. Local Government will be required to report their performance against these indicators from April 2008. DEFRA is considering its proposals for the new set of national indicators that will replace several existing sets, including Best value Performance Indicators (BVPI's).

The targets introduced by Waste Strategy 2000 were made statutory via the Best Value order in March 2001.

2.8.2 2006 Best Value Review of Teesdale's Waste Services

The Best Value Inspectorate completed their review of the Service during 2006 and published their conclusions in November 2006. Their assessment stated as follows:

7. We have assessed the Council as providing a **good** 2 star service that has **uncertain** prospects for improvement. Our judgements are

based on the evidence obtained during the inspection and are outline below.

8. We find that it is a good (2 star) service mainly because:

- services are designed to suit the local context.....
- there is a strong customer focus.....
- contact information for the service is widely available.....
- satisfaction levels are generally positive.....
- recycling and composting levels have increased significantly....
- there are a range of projects with partners to communicate waste messages.....
- the trade waste service is profitable.....
- performance in cleanliness, recycling and composting is above average.....

However:

- the amount of waste collected has increased above national trends, partly linked to the large increase in green waste collected for composting and despite actions such as 'slim' bins aimed at minimising waste;
- the cost of the refuse collection service is high in comparison with other collection authorities, this can partly be attributed to the rural nature of the district, with increases in the last year due to reallocation of additional fixed assets;
- the service cannot demonstrate value for money in all areas of the service;
- service standards and the overall aims of the service are not clearly communicated;
- the environmental policy within the Council contains statements of intent but no clear targets; and
- there is little enforcement activity to support environmental messages.

9 The service has uncertain prospects for improvement because:

- service managers and lead Councillors have a good understanding of the service and future challenges;
- the waste service has a track record of delivering improvement in the key areas of cleanliness, recycling and composting and has delivered the main aims of its Waste Plan;
- the Council has responded to external challenge including inspections to deliver improvement and is using information to target waste initiatives at low performing areas; and
- office and front line staff are committed to service users, aware of broader issues and receiving good training, all operatives have achieved NVQ level 2.

However:

- the long-term vision and future plans for waste services are unclear, the Council is awaiting the County Waste Strategy and hence service plans are aimed at review and small changes rather than large scale improvement actions;

- the amount of waste collected and cost of the service continue to rise faster than the national average;
- risk management is not fully effective, particularly in relation to sustainability of operations and partners;
- recent corporate improvements in performance management, financial management and HR continue to be developed; and
- workforce planning is starting to tackle issues, but succession planning within the service is still at early stages.

The inspection team recommended three key actions in respect to future waste management policies and services;

Recommendation 1

Produce clear statements of what waste services are aiming to achieve through:

- *a revised waste plan showing proposals up to 2008 and beyond which brings together the various plans which apply to the service at present;*
- *a new environmental policy with clear targets for the Council to contribute to improving the environment; and*
- *agreed standards of service and targets for performance including enforcement.*

Recommendation 2

Improve communication of the Council's waste management services through:

- *publication of future plans standards and targets for the service and reporting of performance against those standards;*
- *ensure Councillors are briefed and trained to understand and communicate the Council's approach to waste management;*
- *Improved Managers Forum format for service issues and messages;*
and
- *reintroduction of green teams/champions or similar to raise waste awareness within the Council.*

Recommendation 3

Expand value for money assessment to all areas of the service through analysis of the benefits of expected outcomes from decision making, investment and community involvement against the costs of providing the service and making the best use of resources through procurement, asset management and benchmarking of costs.

Progress to date, along with potential future progress as a result of this review, will be considered in further detail, later within this report.

Summary – Key Drivers

Teesdale's own Municipal Waste Strategy will need to comply fully with the requirements of a number of key European and National Government strategic legislative requirements including:

EU Strategic Principles that set out a hierarchy of preferences to waste disposal by landfill, promotes the use of waste as an energy source and encourages member states to be self sufficient in waste management.

The EU Landfill Directive & Landfill Regulations have banned the land filling of certain harmful waste, such as tyres and have set mandatory targets for the future reduction of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill.

The Government's Waste Strategy 2000 and 2007 has embraced European strategic principles on waste and has introduced progressive mandatory targets for waste recycling, the recovery of secondary value from waste and the reduction of bio-degradable waste to landfill.

Teesdale's policy will also need to be in line with regional strategic policies that reflect the above strategic principles on a regional and county wide context including:

The draft **North East Regional Waste Strategy** and the latest draft **Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Durham**.

There should be a clear link between strategic waste documents and regional and local key planning documents that contain the framework for the future development of all the key elements of regional/local infrastructure. These include the County's **Waste Local Plan/Minerals and Waste Development Framework**, which facilitates the provision of the existing and new waste facilities that will be required within the region, and the County, if the aims of the above key strategic policies are to be achieved. **Regional Spatial strategies, Teesdale's Structure Plan and the Local Development Framework** determine and project the future social and demographic changes, which are key to the estimation of likely future changes in the amount and type of municipal waste being generated within Teesdale.

The Government via **Best Value Legislation**, monitors and ensures that all authorities plan for and meet all key strategic/operational objectives and targets associated with the delivery of municipal waste services. This should, in turn, be reflected locally within the following key documents:

- Corporate Aims & Objectives
- Best Value Performance Plan
- Comprehensive Performance Assessment
- Environmental Operational Plan
- Streetcare Unit Service Plan
- Teesdale's Recycling Plan/Waste Management Strategy

Teesdale's own Municipal waste strategy will need to address and deliver on key corporate priorities. Particularly as increasing recycling

and reducing waste have been identified as one of the key issues for Teesdale's residents.

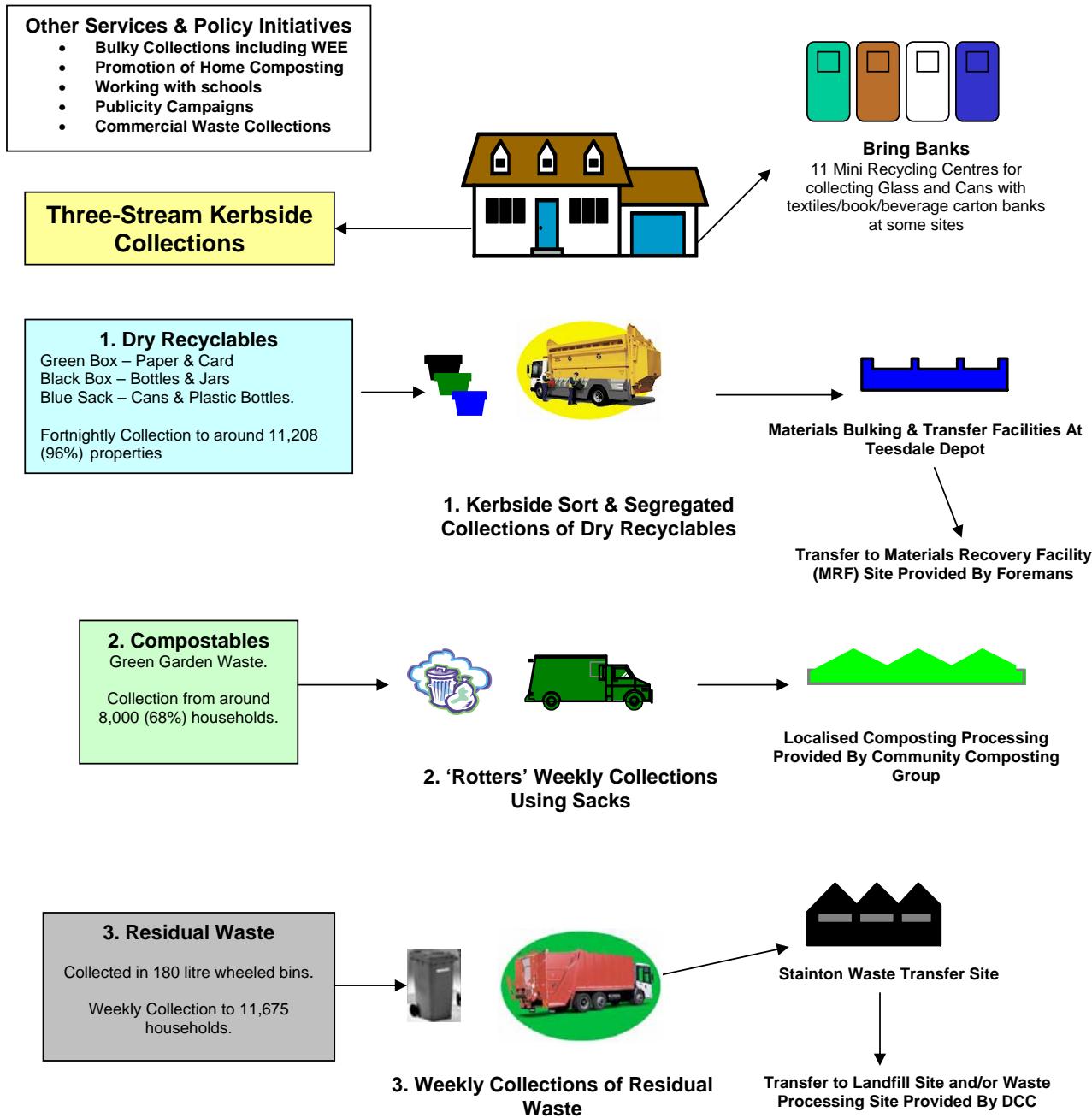
3.0 WHAT DO WE CURRENTLY DO?

3.1 Teesdale's Current Waste Management Services, Policies & Performance

3.1.1 Current Collection/Recycling Policies & Services

Details of Teesdale's current services and policies have been summarised in figure 1 below:

Figure 1 - Municipal Waste Management in Teesdale Overview of Current Services



3.1.2 Current Recycling, Composting & Recovery Performance

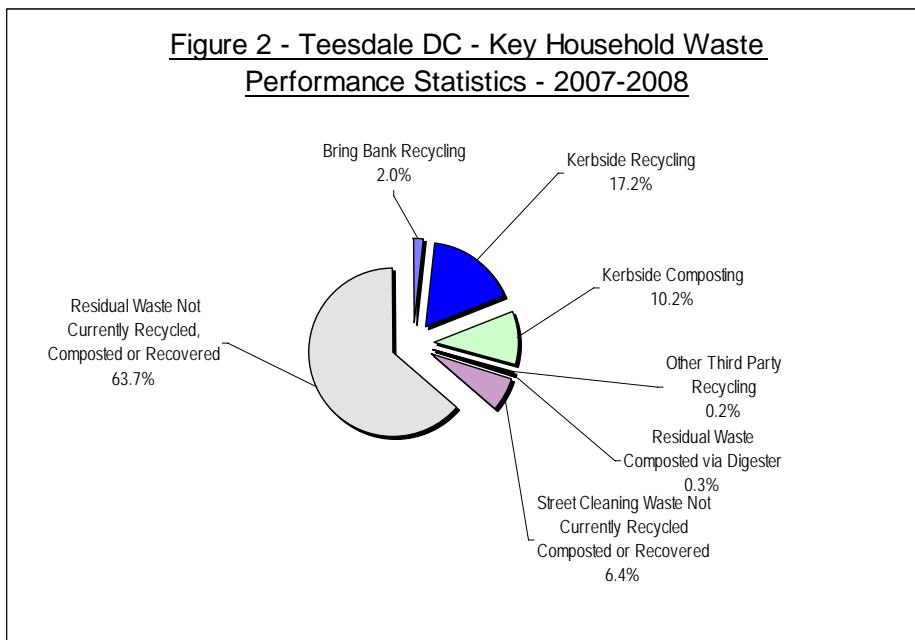
Current key household waste performance statistics (based on the latest actual figures for 2007/2008) have been shown in table 1 below.

Table 1 – Teesdale D.C. – Current Key Performance/Household Waste Statistics

| | tonnes/Annum (2007/08) | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Total | per house | % |
| Recycled Composted Waste | | | |
| Recycling Banks | | | |
| Glass | 141 | 0.012 | 1.2% |
| Cans | 3 | 0.000 | 0.0% |
| Paper | 77 | 0.007 | 0.7% |
| Textiles | 6 | 0.001 | 0.1% |
| | | | 2.0% |
| Kerbside Paper & Card | 1,168 | 0.099 | 10.3% |
| Glass Kerbside | 548 | 0.046 | 4.9% |
| Kerbside Cans & Plastics | 231 | 0.020 | 2.0% |
| | | | 17.2% |
| Kerbside Compost | 1,155 | 0.098 | 10.2% |
| Third Party Recycling | 20 | 0.002 | 0.2% |
| Residual Household (recovered via digester) | 29 | 0.002 | 0.3% |
| Total recovered = | 3,378 | 0.285 | 29.9% |
| Waste Not Recovered | | | |
| Residual Household (inc. bulky waste) | 7,191 | 0.607 | 63.7% |
| Street Cleansing Waste | 718 | 0.061 | 6.4% |
| Total not recovered = | 7,909 | 0.668 | 70.1% |
| Total Household 2007/2008 | 11,287 | 0.953 | 100.0% |

The detailed figures shown in table 1 above have been summarised in figure 2 below. As can be seen the authority has made good progress in recent years in moving towards a total combined recycling/composting/recovery performance of just under 30% of the total household waste collected.

The current performance represents a steady increase from the 03/04 level of 15.5%. However, it is clear that further development of the services will be required if this level of improvements are to be sustained.



3.2 Current Waste Growth

3.2.1 Waste Modelling

To assist in the analysis of waste growth, composition, recycling targets and subsequent assessment of waste collection resource requirements, the consultant has developed a model that allows for the inclusion of specific information on past and future collected municipal waste within Teesdale.

This model has been developed over a number of years using the actual experience gained from assessing a number of different district waste collection and disposal authorities within England.

It is paramount, in assessing the scope of the services and the resourcing required, to consider likely changes to the amount and nature of waste being collected over the review period.

3.2.2 Waste Growth

The Council's collected household waste will continue to change for a number of reasons, namely:

1. Overall growth per property as a result of continued growth in real terms arising from changes in collection services, increased prosperity etc.
2. Growth as a result of additional houses i.e. new house build.

3. Growth as a result of increases in population.

This review, and specifically the waste modelling process, has carried out an analysis of the likely impact of the above.

3.2.3 Growth in Real Terms & Growth in Households

Historic growth in Durham's municipal waste (pre 2000/2001) amounted to 3% per annum on average. The Durham Joint Municipal Waste Strategy (DJMWS) recognised that this level cannot be sustained and allowed for a future growth in municipal waste of **2%** per annum, across the County, up to 2004/2005 and for **1%** between 2005/2006 to 2009/2010.

An analysis of Teesdale's growth in household waste over the past 4 years (April 03 to March 07), has shown a total growth in MSW of 14.4% and an average growth per annum of 3.4% which is obviously substantially more than the global figure for Durham of between 1% to 2%. Although it should be noted that the growth slowed and actually slightly reduced between 2005/2006 to 2007/2008, against a background of a relatively stable position in collection services and policies.

Further analysis, shows an increase in the amount of household waste being generated by each household each year from **0.850 t/hh/annum** in 2003/04 to **0.953 t/hh/annum** in 2007/08. This amounts to a net increase of **103kg** per household each year. This increase has been mirrored by an increase in the amount of collected household waste, per head of population, which has risen from **396.5kg** to **453.3kg** over the corresponding period.

These increases are likely to be as a direct result in changes in Teesdale's waste collection policies and services, during the same period, namely;

1. The introduction of wheeled bins for residual waste, during 2002/2003.
2. The introduction of a new kerbside collection service for the collection and composting of garden waste during 2004/2005. This is likely to be the major contributing factor for the growth and whilst the new service will divert some existing garden waste from the residual wheeled bin at net growth is likely to occur for the following reasons:
 - o Diversion of garden waste that would normally be taken to a household waste site.
 - o Waste that would normally have been home composted.
 - o Garden waste that would have been disposed of by other means i.e. illegally tipped in hedgerows etc.

3.2.3 Further Expansions in Kerbside Compost Collections

Clearly, any further expansions in kerbside compost collections, are likely to result in further growth in Teesdale's total collected household waste, directly in proportion with previous 'roll out' of collections.

Based on experience elsewhere, it is estimated that between 200 and 300kg/annum of garden waste could be collected from each household provided with a regular kerbside collection service.

It is understood that currently approximately 8,000 homes in Teesdale have access to the community composting scheme, of these around 3,500 to 4,000 households are members, i.e. up to **50%** participation.

During the two year period 2005/2007, an average of 1,024 tonnes was collected each year. This would produce a figure of around **256 to 293** kg/household/annum, from each participating property, which compares favourably with experience elsewhere.

In the absence of specific, current, reliable waste composition data for Teesdale, it is difficult to say with any degree of certainty how much of this garden waste is currently being collected in the residual bins (not notwithstanding the policy to prohibit this) and how much would be new waste, i.e. growth in overall collected waste.

However again, based on experience elsewhere and the relatively small sample from the recent waste composition analysis undertaken on behalf Durham CC, it is estimated that around **75kg/annum** is currently being collected within the residual wheeled bins.

Thus, based on the information available, the following conclusions could be drawn:

- Each new property added to the kerbside collection scheme may produce around 300 kg/annum of compostable waste in total.
- Of the above total, around 175 to 225kg/annum may represent a growth in real terms in Teesdale's collected household waste.

However, before these conclusions can be confirmed with any degree of certainty, it will be necessary to get a better understanding of exactly how many and what type of properties, are currently receiving the service. Along with the results of a detailed waste composition analysis, as outlined above.

3.2.4 How Do Teesdale's Figures Compare With Other Similar Councils?

Waste Collected Per Household

Teesdale's overall figures for the amount of waste collected per household, compare favourably with other authorities who have similar

collection systems in place for residual and recyclable waste, i.e. a weekly collection of residual waste using smaller wheeled bins, combined with a fortnightly source separated collection of dry recyclable material using boxes/bags and a limited (relatively) kerbside collection of compostable garden waste.

Those authorities who have introduced a comprehensive, district wide 'three stream' collection service for dry, compostable and residual waste, using 240 litre bins on an alternate weekly basis (e.g. St Edmundsbury & Forest Heath) typically experience annual returns in the region of **1.1 tonnes/household/annum**. With the additional waste/capita arising from the increased recovery of garden waste for the reasons discussed above.

Waste Collected Per Head of Population

Despite the relatively lower figure for collected household waste/household, Teesdale's figure per head of population remains within the top quartile and the current figure of around 464 kg is the highest within the County, although all of the Districts apart from Durham City currently collect over 400 kg.

Interestingly, the combined figure for Durham County, at 526 kg, is probably around mid table and this may indicate that Teesdale's residents, along with other districts in the County, (relatively speaking) use household waste sites less and kerbside collection systems more than in other areas in the country.

3.2.5 Household & Population Growth

The average annual growth in Households 2003/04 to 2006/07 is 79 (based on BVPI figure). Teesdale's draft TDF strategy published in November 2007, contains RSS housing allocations for Teesdale 2004 to 2021 that equate to **75 new households** per annum, which would appear to be in line with recent past growth.

The average annual growth in population 2002/03 to 2006/07 is 75 (based on BVPI figure). This appears to be contrary to a report produced by the C.E. of Durham CC in 2005 that suggested a 1.1% (266) reduction in Teesdale's population between 2003 and 2011, as a direct result of the projected increase in the average age of Teesdale's residents.

3.3 Projected Future Growth In Teesdale's Waste/Households

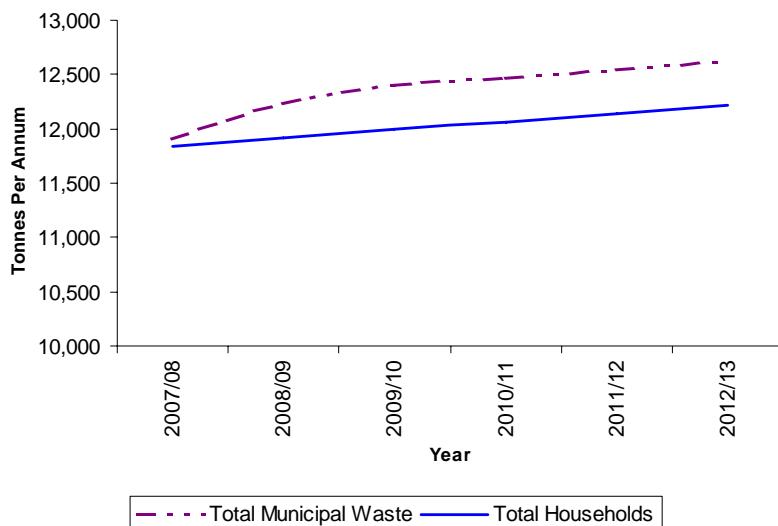
After taking into account the growth factors outlined in 3.2 above, the following growth in collected waste and households is projected for the next six-year period;

Table 2 – Estimated Future Annual Growth In Municipal Waste & New Households Within Teesdale.

| | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Number of Households | 11,840 | 11,915 | 11,990 | 12,065 | 12,140 | 12,215 |
| Total Household Waste | 11,287 | 11,606 | 11,774 | 11,848 | 11,923 | 11,998 |
| Tonnes/household/annum | 0.953 | 0.974 | 0.982 | 0.982 | 0.982 | 0.982 |
| Total Municipal Waste | 11,908 | 12,227 | 12,395 | 12,469 | 12,544 | 12,619 |
| Annual Waste Growth (Municipal) | -1.5% | 2.7% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.6% |

* Household waste growth takes into account additional growth as a result of further expansion of kerbside compost collections (see 3.2.3 above).

Figure 3 - Key Growth - Teesdale DC Waste Strategy



3.4 Waste Composition

Resource Future Ltd was commissioned through Defra's Waste Implementation Programme Local Authority Support Unit (WIP LASU), to undertake a four-season household waste compositional analysis on behalf of Durham County Council.

The county is currently involved in a waste management contract procurement process and the main aim of the research was to provide key data to inform prospective waste disposal contractors of the likely compositional mix of the residual waste to be processed under any future contractual arrangements.

The study analysed:

- kerbside collected domestic waste; namely residual domestic waste, dry recyclables and green waste
- residual Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) waste

The key objectives of the study were to:

- to assess the impact of current collections by investigating capture rates for different materials
- to provide county-wide compositional data as well as specific data for each of the WCA's.

The results of the study are intended aid the WCA's on an individual basis and as a collective partnership by:

- achieving targets in the waste management and collection strategies
- targeted countywide waste recycling campaigns including material specific campaigns which will help influence BVPI's (Best Value Performance Indicators) 82a and 82b
- procurement of new waste contract(s) including that for waste management treatment
- external funding applications
- partnership working
- assessing waste minimisation initiatives to help influence total waste arisings (BVPI 84).

The initial results from the study have provided some useful headline figures on the current composition and performance of collection and recycling schemes within each of the District authorities.

Although, due to the sampling approach used, (households were selected on the basis of the social economic profile of the county as a whole), a relatively small sample of properties were taken within Teesdale. Accordingly, the specific results for the Teesdale area should be viewed and applied in the context of the sampling approach used.

The results of the county-wide analysis, have been combined with the recyclable waste collected via the recycling bring banks, kerbside collection schemes and street cleansing waste, to provide an estimated total Household Waste composition analysis for Teesdale, the results of which have been included in table 3 below.

Table 3 – Estimated Composition of Collected Household Waste for Teesdale B.C. (based on 2006/2007 actual figures combined with recent compositional analysis undertaken by Resource Future Ltd)

| | % | t/hh/annum |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| Collected Household Waste | | |
| Garden waste | 16.8% | 0.164 |
| Food waste | 24.0% | 0.235 |
| Paper & Cardboard | 19.7% | 0.193 |
| Wood | 0.4% | 0.004 |
| Glass | 8.0% | 0.079 |
| Plastic & Metal | 12.0% | 0.117 |
| Textiles and shoes | 2.2% | 0.021 |
| Clinical waste (mainly disposable nappies) | 2.6% | 0.025 |
| Household hazardous waste | 0.3% | 0.003 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 0.5% | 0.005 |
| Miscellaneous items | 4.9% | 0.048 |
| Fine elements | 2.0% | 0.019 |
| Street Cleansing - Household Waste | 6.6% | 0.064 |
| Total Household Waste 2006/2007 | 100.0% | 0.978 |

As can be seen from the above putrescible, potentially compostable garden and kitchen waste, represents, by far, the largest proportion of Teesdale's collected household waste at around 40% of the total.

The next largest proportion is paper and card, at around 20% and glass, plastics metal and textiles at around 22%.

The above figures would appear to indicate that there is significant scope for improving recycling/composting/recovery performance.

However, it should be noted that not all of these materials are currently suitable for recovery (e.g. some types of plastic/paper based packaging) and that no scheme in the country currently achieves 100% performance in terms of coverage and separation/recovery of recyclable materials. Additionally, as mentioned previously, part of the compositional analysis has been based a relatively small and possibly not representative sample of collected waste.

However, notwithstanding the above comments, the analysis is still helpful in producing conclusions on general areas for improving performance, e.g. the possible collection of kitchen waste. Accordingly, the above figures have been considered in further detail within section 4 of this report, in the context of the general potential for improving Teesdale's recycling/recovery performance.

Summary – Current Services, Policies & Performance

Teesdale has made significant steps towards providing a comprehensive '**Three Stream**' collection service for the separate collection and recovery of Recyclable, Compostable & Residual household waste. The Council also provides a good range of subsidiary waste collection services, such as local mini recycling services and the collection of bulky items of household waste.

Accordingly, the authority has made good progress in recent years in is now approaching a total **combined recycling/composting/recovery performance of just under 30%** of the household waste collected.

The current performance represents a steady increase from the 03/04 level of 15.5%. **However, it is clear that further development of the services will be required if this level of improvements are to be sustained.**

Recent **campaigns to target areas** of relatively poor participation/performance in kerbside collection schemes, have resulted in a measurable improvement in the amount of dry recyclable material being recovered.

The authority is working in partnership with a local community composting group to introduce **separate collections of compostable garden waste**. This award winning scheme is being made available to around a two thirds of the properties in the district and (despite resulting in an overall increase in Teesdale's household waste) is currently making a significant contribution (10.2%) towards Teesdale's combined recycling/composting performance.

Despite changes in the overall population profile, Teesdale's waste has **grown from around 0.85 tonnes/household/annum to around 0.95 tonnes/household/annum**. Household waste is likely to grow further in line with national/regional planning allocations for new houses (projected at around **75 additional houses** each year for the foreseeable future) and any further expansions of garden waste collection scheme.

A recent **waste composition study** undertaken on behalf of the Durham Waste Partnership, has provided some useful headline information that can be used in the assessment of likely future initiatives and policies to further improve Teesdale's recycling/composting and recovery performance.

4.0 WHAT ARE THE OPTIONS & OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF TEESDALE'S MUNICIPAL WASTE SERVICES & POLICIES

4.1 Recycling, Recovery & Reduction Targets

Teesdale is subject to a number of key national, regional and local strategies that include a number of key targets.

The various, statutory and aspirational (voluntary), waste recycling/recovery and reduction targets have been summarised in table 4 below.

**Table 4 - Summary of Statutory & Aspirational Waste
Recycling/Recovery/Reduction Targets**

| Target To Be Achieved By Year | National Waste Strategy/Landfill Directive | | | | DURHAM JMWS | Best Value Standard | TDC Corporate Targets |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Reduction in Biodegradable Municipal Waste* | National Target Recycle Or Compost At Least** | Reduction in Household Residual Waste** (from 2000) | Recover Value From At Least *** | | | |
| 2005/6 | | 25% | | 40% | 35% | 20% | 27.5% (Actual) |
| 2006/7 | | | | | | | 27.5% (Actual) |
| 2010 | 75% | 40% | 29% | 50% | 40% | | 35% |
| 2013 | 50% | | | | | | |
| 2015 | | 45% | 35% | 70% | 45% | | |
| 2020 | 35% | 50% | 45% | | 50% | | |

* Targets for the reduction of Biodegradable municipal waste relate to a reduction in landfill based on 1995 levels.

** National targets for Recycling & Reduction relate to household waste.

*** Recover value from waste means to obtain value through recycling, composting, other forms of materials recovery or recovery of energy, targets relate to total municipal solid waste (MSW).

**** TDC Current Corporate Plan contains an objective to achieve a combined recycling/composting target of 35% by March 2010.

The authority has met and exceeded the Government's most recent key statutory target of 20% recycling/composting set for 2005/2006 and reached a level of 27.5% for that year.

Whilst the various future targets are complex and potentially confusing, the key targets (in the context of this plan) for Teesdale, are the 40% National and combined Durham target to recycle/compost 40% of all household waste by 2010.

Teesdale is currently planning to achieve a 35% combined recycling performance by this time. As well as reaching 35% this strategy will consider the options and implications for exceeding this and achieving or bettering the 40% performance standard.

4.2 Waste Composition

As outlined in section 3.4, it has been possible to produce some indicative estimates of the amount and composition of Household generated by the 'average' household in Teesdale each year.

The total composition can then be split and classified into recyclable or non-recyclable materials. It is then possible to combine this with the current material being recycled/composted by an average Teesdale household and produce an estimate of the material remaining in the residual waste stream that could potentially be recovered for recycling etc.

This information is vital when looking at the key areas where Teesdale's recycling/composting performance could be significantly improved.

The results of this analysis have been shown in table 5 overleaf.

It should be noted that the results have produced on the basis of the material that could potentially be recovered via kerbside collection systems, or recycling bring banks normally provided by Teesdale. As against those normally provided by Durham County Council at their Household Waste Recycling Centres. For example wood waste is shown as non-recyclable, however it is potentially recyclable via HWRC collections.

Table 5 – Estimated of Potential Household Waste Material Still Available For Recycling/Composting

| | Estimated Total Available | | Total Potentially Recyclable | | Total Currently Recovered | | Potentially Still Available For Recovery | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| | % | t/hh/annum | % | t/hh/annum | % | t/hh/annum | % | t/hh/annum |
| <u>Collected Household Waste</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Garden waste | 16.8% | 0.164 | 16.8% | 0.164 | 8.5% | 0.083 | 8.3% | 0.081 |
| Food waste | 24.0% | 0.235 | 24.0% | 0.235 | 0.0% | 0.000 | 24.0% | 0.235 |
| Paper & Cardboard | 19.7% | 0.193 | 16.1% | 0.157 | 9.9% | 0.097 | 6.2% | 0.060 |
| Wood | 0.4% | 0.004 | | | | | | |
| Glass | 8.0% | 0.079 | 8.0% | 0.078 | 5.4% | 0.053 | 2.5% | 0.025 |
| Plastic & Metal | 12.0% | 0.117 | 4.1% | 0.040 | 1.6% | 0.015 | 2.5% | 0.025 |
| Textiles and shoes | 2.2% | 0.021 | 1.2% | 0.012 | 0.3% | 0.003 | 0.9% | 0.009 |
| Clinical waste (mainly disposable nappies) | 2.6% | 0.025 | | | | | | |
| Household hazardous waste | 0.3% | 0.003 | | | | | | |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 0.5% | 0.005 | 0.5% | 0.005 | 0.0% | 0.000 | 0.5% | 0.005 |
| Miscellaneous items | 4.9% | 0.048 | | | | | | |
| Fine elements | 2.0% | 0.019 | | | | | | |
| Street Cleansing - Household Waste | 6.6% | 0.064 | | | | | | |
| Total Household Waste 2006/2007 | 100.0% | 0.978 | 70.7% | 0.691 | 25.7% | 0.251 | 45.0% | 0.440 |

As can be seen from the above putrescible, compostable garden and kitchen waste, represents, by far, the largest potential for significant improvements in recycling performance.

This is followed by paper, card, glass, plastics metal and textiles at a combined total of around 12%.

Taken at face value the above figures would appear to indicate that there is scope for improving recycling/composting/recovery performance by a further 45%.

However, this order of increase could potentially be misleading and as stated previously, depending on the processing technology available, not all of these materials would suitable for recovery and no scheme in the country can achieve 100% performance in terms of coverage and separation/recovery of recyclable materials.

Additionally, it is worth reiterating that, part of the compositional analysis has been based a relatively small and possibly not

representative sample of collected waste, particularly with regard to kitchen and garden waste.

Although, notwithstanding the above, the analysis still provides a good indicator of the key areas where improvements could be made and these being (ranked in order of potential gain):

1. **The collection of kitchen waste for composting**, either mixed within current garden waste collections, or as a separate collection. The eventual being dependant upon the processing facility available to compost the material collected.
2. **Further expansions of separate garden waste collections** to all suitable properties in the District, along with improved participation in areas currently being provided with the service.
3. **Recovery of the remaining dry recyclable material**, which should be currently being recovered by existing collection schemes. This could be achieved by continuing the initiatives to further increase participation in current collections and by expanding collections to those remaining properties in the district that do not currently receive a kerbside collection service.
4. The analysis also indicates an appreciable level of disposable nappies (2.6%), which could be potentially be reduced by '**encouraging the use of reusable nappies**'.

The implications of introducing the above, along with associated policies and services, have been considered within section 4.3 below.

4.3 Options Evaluation – Teesdale Waste Collection Services & Policies

4.3.1 Overview of Key Service and Policy Options

Potentially the Council is faced with consideration of a number of different options (with a substantial variation on these options) for achieving Waste Reduction, Recycling & Composting targets.

Current policies and services cut down the range to a manageable number and this review has therefore concentrated on the options (and variations to these options) that have been largely set by the current and proposed policy 'direction'.

An overview of the key service and policy options has been shown in figure 4 overleaf with the associated implications considered in further detail within the remainder of this section.

Figure 4 - Municipal Waste Management in Teesdale - Key Options For Developing Services

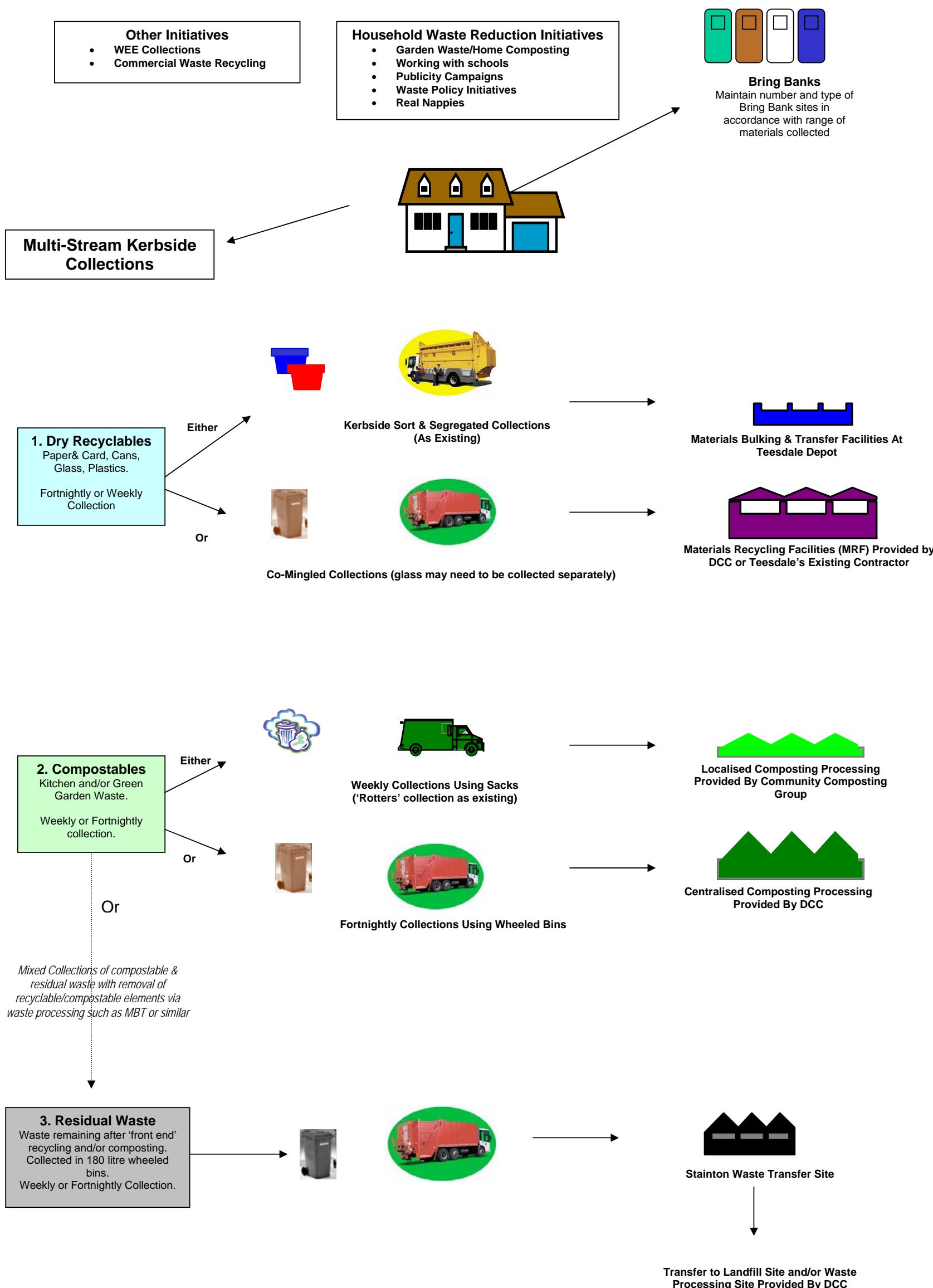


Table 6 – Evaluation Matrix – Teesdale DC – Waste Strategy Options

| Policy | Type of initiative | Service implications | Relative Cost Implications | Relative Impact on SPS target | Comments |
|--|--------------------|--|---|--|--|
| COLLECTION OF DRY RECYCLABLE MATERIAL | | | | | |
| D.1 - Further increases in participation in existing recycling collection schemes | Recycling | <u>Collection</u> No major implications, although existing rounds are nearing capacity due to volume of material being collected. <u>Processing</u> Additional material can be processed via existing arrangements. | Some relatively modest initial costs will be involved with re-promoting existing schemes. Provision may also need to be made for on-going promotion/communication initiatives. | Low (3%+?) | Existing participation has increased as a result of targeted campaigns over the past few years and therefore potential for further increases in recycling performance are relatively small. |
| D.2 - Expanding collection schemes to remaining properties in the District (currently around 4% of the district, or 467 properties, do not receive a service). | Recycling | <u>Collection</u> It is not feasible for existing vehicles to collect from all properties in the more isolated areas. However a smaller vehicle ('country round') could be introduced to collect from these properties. <u>Processing</u> Additional material can be processed via existing arrangements. | Additional cost of collecting from these properties may not represent good value for money. Although some efficiencies may be found from within existing resourcing which could help to offset some of the increases. | Low – around 0.5% | The authority has a statutory responsibility to provide a kerbside collection service to recover at least two types of recyclable material, from every household in the district by January 2010. Unless the cost of doing so is 'unreasonably high'. |
| D.3 – Changing existing box/bag kerbside sort system to a co-mingled collection of dry recyclable materials using a wheeled bin. | Recycling | <u>Collection</u> Existing boxes would need to be replaced with wheeled bins. New collection vehicles & rounds required. Could facilitate move towards alternate weekly collection with residual wheeled bins. <u>Processing</u> Current agreement with Foremans would need to be renegotiated. Bulking and transfer arrangements simplified as materials will no longer need to be segregated. However, co-mingled materials will need to be segregated at MRF, leading to higher processing cost, increased potential for contamination and a lower quality/value of recovered material. | <u>Collection</u> Significant capital cost associated with change from boxes to wheeled bin (£180,000). <u>Processing</u> Likely to be a significant cost associated with changes to processing contract. Glass may still need to be collected separately due to potential for contamination. | High – based on experience elsewhere up to 10% could be added to recycling performance. Particularly if introduced in conjunction with an alternate weekly collection of residual waste. | Potential benefits include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significantly improved recycling performance. ▪ Improved safer method of collecting. ▪ Simplified collection system. However these need to be offset against: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High capital costs for new bins. ▪ Disruption to service. ▪ Possible resistance to alternate weekly collections of residual waste (if introduced). ▪ Changes to processing contracts and possible problems with glass. ▪ Disparity in service with majority of other authorities in Durham. Not recommended for further consideration at this time. |

| Policy | Type of initiative | Service implications | Relative Cost Implications | Relative Impact on SPS target | Comments |
|---|--------------------|--|---|---|---|
| COLLECTION OF COMPOSTABLE MATERIAL | | | | | |
| C.1 - Expanding current 'Rotters' collection scheme to remaining suitable properties in the District (currently around a two thirds of the properties in the district have access to the service). Working with TCV to encourage improved participation in current scheme. Currently only around 50% of householders that have access to the scheme are members. | Composting | <p><u>Collection</u> Expansion of current scheme could be accommodated (subject to agreement with community composting group)</p> <p><u>Processing</u> Further processing capacity will be required (25% more). This will necessitate further work/expenditure to existing compost site provided by TCV.</p> | <p>Current scheme is revenue cost neutral to TDC.</p> <p>However grants will be required to support further development of community composting site.</p> <p>A £38,000 grant has been requested by TCV to support proposed expansion from April 2008</p> | <p>Medium – estimated improvement of 4.5%+ if current coverage could be increased to at 85%+ of properties in the district and participation improves by 7%.</p> | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Likely to be well received by residents. ▪ Would result in parity of service across district. ▪ Significant increase in composting performance. ▪ Parity in service with majority of other authorities in Durham. ▪ Would help Durham CC achieve LATS diversion targets. <p>However will be subject to negotiation of satisfactory agreement with community composting group. Including resolution of any potential problems over expansion of processing activities.</p> <p>Is also likely to result in further marginal 'growth' in collected household waste/household in line with experience of current collections.</p> |
| C.2 – Collecting Kitchen waste for composting either by: (i) Co-mixing with existing garden waste collection. (ii) Using a separate container/collection vehicle. | Composting | <p><u>Collection</u> Co-mingled collection could be accommodated relatively easily within existing collection systems.</p> <p>Separate collection would require a kitchen caddy and kerbside bin to be provided to each household, along with separate purpose built collection vehicles.</p> <p>TCV are proposing to introduce a 500 property trial for a separate collection, to be processed via a new small 'in vessel' composting unit.</p> <p><u>Processing</u> Both options for kitchen waste will require new controlled 'in vessel' type processing arrangements. This is likely to result in significant planning and financial implications, along with approval from Durham CC, if full rollout is to be achieved.</p> | <p>New processing arrangements could have significant cost implications.</p> <p>A separate collection of kitchen waste will have significant cost implications (approx. £15 to £20/household/annum).</p> <p>A £15,000 grant has been requested by TCV to support the proposed 500 property trial from April 2008.</p> | <p>Medium/High – Estimated 9%+ depending upon collection method used.</p> <p>Separate collections are likely to result in a higher return.</p> <p>TCV have indicated that they have capacity to accommodate separate collections.</p> | <p>Potential for significant improvement in overall composting performance.</p> <p>However, could have significant cost implications and processing issues may take time to resolve.</p> <p>Further detailed discussions with community composting group are required to determine full implications, along with approval from Durham CC for any trial or full roll out.</p> <p>Kitchen waste may be best dealt with via future processing of residual waste e.g. MBT.</p> |

| Policy | Type of initiative | Service implications | Relative Cost Implications | Relative Impact on SPS target | Comments |
|---|--------------------|--|--|--|---|
| C.3 – Introduce new wheeled bin for the collection of garden waste, to replace existing 'Rotters' scheme and make no charge for collection. | Composting | <p><u>Collection</u> New wheeled bins required at each property suitable for collections. New collection vehicles & rounds required. Improved manual handling for residents and collection operatives. Could facilitate move towards alternate weekly collection with residual wheeled bins. Would result in high participation (90%+).</p> <p><u>Processing</u> New processing capacity/sites will need to be found</p> | <p><u>Collection</u> Significant capital cost associated with providing new wheeled bins £200,000+</p> <p>New collection vehicles and rounds required @ up to £25/household/annum.</p> <p><u>Processing</u> Processing costs should be cost neutral (after taking into account income from recycling credits).</p> | High – potential for increase of up to 15% if full coverage is achieved. | <p>Benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would result in parity of service across district. ▪ A 'free' collection is likely to be well received by residents. ▪ Significant increase in composting performance. ▪ Would help Durham CC achieve LATs diversion targets. <p>However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant cost (capital & revenue) implications. ▪ Residents views may be mixed on alternate weekly collections. ▪ Likely to result in termination of partnership with Community Compost Group. ▪ Logistical implications of setting up new collection and processing arrangements. <p><u>Not recommended for further consideration at this time.</u></p> |

COLLECTION OF RESIDUAL WASTE

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---|--|---|---|
| R.1 Tighter monitoring and control of green waste within residual bins, in conjunction with promotion of current 'Rotters' collection. | Reduction | <p>No implications for collection or processing.</p> <p>However likely to be initially met with resistance/discontent from householders if they do not have ready access to kerbside collection of compostable waste.</p> <p>Displacement of existing green waste from wheeled bins will help to reduce problems with side refuse</p> | <p>Neutral Operating Costs But may result in increased monitoring/enforcement costs.</p> | <p>Low to Medium return. Difficult to estimate without reliable waste composition data.</p> | <p>Policy should be considered in those areas that currently have (or have in the future) access to a kerbside compost collection service.</p> |
| R.2 Continued promotion of home composting, including promotion of a kitchen waste composting/reduction scheme. | Reduction | No major implications | Promotional costs are relatively modest, along with provision of subsidised home composters if matched funded as a County-wide initiative. | Low | <p>The actual effect of home composting is difficult to assess, as there is limited research information available.</p> <p>Continuation of current policy should form part of the Durham Joint Municipal waste Strategy.</p> |

| Policy | Type of initiative | Service implications | Relative Cost Implications | Relative Impact on SPS target | Comments |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| R.3 Promoting use of 'real nappies'. | Reduction | No major implications – compliments kerbside collections of compostable waste where provided. | Promotional costs should be relatively modest, if match funded as a County-wide initiative. | Low but difficult to estimate without reliable waste composition data. | This is due for consideration as a policy within the Durham Joint Municipal waste Strategy. |

COMMERCIAL WASTE COLLECTION

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| T.1 – Introduce recycling & composting services as part of commercial waste collection service. | Recycling & Composting | <u>Collection</u> Could have significant resource if recyclable & compostable materials are collected separately. <u>Processing</u> Could potentially make use of existing markets and processing arrangements. | Would need to be introduced on a cost neutral basis by recovering costs from commercial customers. However, despite savings in disposal costs, overall cost to customer may increase depending upon extent of recovery service. | Would not impact on Teesdale's reported recycling performance, as commercial waste is classified as non-household waste. | A feasibility study is currently being completed as a Durham Joint Working initiative. |
|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|

The implications of the major key issues have been considered in table 6 above, some of the associated policy and service issues have been outlined below.

4.3.2 Recycling Bring Banks

Traditionally, bring bank collection systems have formed the initial 'back bone' of the majority of recycling collection infrastructures in the UK.

Currently, Teesdale is still relatively well served in this respect, with some 11 Mini Recycling Centres for collecting Glass and Cans, with textiles, book banks and beverage carton banks at some sites

However, whilst there may have been a reduction in materials recovered from those banks, where kerbside collection systems have been fully implemented, it is evident that the banks are still being used and continue to make a significant (2%) contribution to Teesdale's overall recycling performance.

Consequently, there is still a need to maintain these sites, particularly in areas where kerbside collections are not being provided, or for 'charity' type collection such as shoes, books etc. It is evident that some residents may still prefer to use banks for some materials e.g. glass bottles, rather than kerbside collections.

4.3.3 Household Waste Recycling Centres & Household Waste Transfer Site

Household Waste Recycling Centres

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) or Civic Amenity (CA) Sites as they were formally known, are local household waste sites where Teesdale's residents are able to take bulky items of waste, or hazardous materials such as oil, paint etc, for disposal and/or recovery.

Whilst, these sites fall within the remit of Durham CC, they play a key role in providing a full range of complimentary municipal waste services within any given area.

Currently, whilst Teesdale is relatively well served, in terms of numbers of sites, the range of facilities available fall short of modern standards and requirements (see appendix C for details).

However Durham CC is in the process of providing a new modern up to date facility, at its site adjacent to the waste transfer site at Stainton Grove. Once complete this will provide Teesdale's residents access to a vastly improved standard and range of recycling facilities. This will also include purpose built facilities for the storage and transfer of Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE), which will avoid the need for Teesdale's Street Care collection service to transport these items to a site outside of the district, which is currently the case.

Stainton Grove Waste Transfer Site

Durham CC have, relatively recently, constructed a new bulking and transfer facility, for household waste, within the Teesdale District.

Previously, Teesdale's refuse collection vehicles had to transfer collected waste direct to a landfill site outside of the district.

Consequently the new site has helped to significantly reduce travelling time and as a result, refuse collection efficiency has increased. Additionally, damage to refuse collection vehicles has reduced and vehicle life expectancy increased, as a result of no longer having to drive on unsurfaced landfill haul roads.

Accordingly, these efficiency gains have resulted in significant costs savings, along with the environmental benefits (reduction in C02 emissions) arising from the significant reduction in vehicle movements.

4.3.4 Recovery via Processing of Residual Waste

Currently a proportion of Teesdale's waste (up to 100 tonnes/month) is diverted to an anaerobic digestion plant for treatment and this results in a 0.2% contribution towards Teesdale's overall recycling performance.

This is a nominal contribution, as this initiative is being promoted as a joint performance target under the Durham Joint Waste Partnership and is predominantly a waste disposal (i.e. County) lead initiative.

The processing, treatment and recovery of recyclable/compostable materials, from residual waste, will play an increasingly important role as front end recycling/composting schemes approach their optimum operating efficiency.

However, immediate large scale expansion of such technologies are unlikely to be in place in the short to medium term and this strategy will therefore concentrate on options and opportunities for improving front end recovery, via three stream kerbside collection schemes.

4.4 Communication, Publicity & Education

4.4.1 Comprehensive communication and education campaigns form a vital element in raising awareness and understanding of collection policies and services.

The Authority has implemented a range of successful key initiatives over the past three years or so, aimed at reinforcing awareness and increasing participation in recycling & composting services. A number of these schemes have been undertaken as joint working schemes in conjunction with the Durham Waste Partnership. The key details of these schemes have been summarised below.

SMART Campaign Details

Bid - Put together by Durham County Council on behalf of the District Councils

Funding awarded - £160,000 Waste and Resources Action Programme funding

Purpose of fund

This project's primary objective was to increase participation within the recycling infrastructure and in addition promote projects in relation to minimisation of waste targeting the identified themes of the home, shopping, green waste and children. This was to be achieved through direct canvassing and other promotional activities and road shows to engage with residents in order to provide and glean information and respond to any concerns. The combination of activities aimed to reach a large target audience with a view to changing the public's perceptions and established cultural attitudes, ultimately leading to an increase in recycling performance.

Project Timescale - March 2005 - March 2006

Geographical coverage - All Districts within Durham County

Outcomes

72% of respondents in Teesdale claimed that the canvassers had raised their awareness on waste minimisation and recycling issues

16% of respondents in Teesdale claimed that as a result of the canvassers visit they had changed their waste disposal behaviour

Roaming Recycler Campaign Details

Bid - Put together by Wear Valley District Council on behalf of Wear Valley, Teesdale and Derwentside Councils

Funding awarded - £150,000 Waste and Resources Action Programme funding

Purpose of fund

The Roaming Recycler project aimed to increase participation in the Green Box Recycling Scheme across Wear Valley, Derwentside and Teesdale through enhanced communication and face to face interaction with residents

Project Timescale - March 2005 - March 2006

Geographical coverage - Teesdale, Wear Valley and Derwentside

Targets

Objective 1 – Increase participation in the Green Box Recycling Scheme in rural villages by 20%, through the development of a Roaming Recycler bus tour.

Objective 2 – Increase participation in the Green Box Recycling Scheme in areas of deprivation by 20%, through the use of interactive educational materials.

Objective 3 – Increase recyclable tonnage collected by the Green Box Recycling Scheme by a minimum of 5%

Outcomes

20% increase in participation achieved in all targeted rural villages

6% increase in recyclable tonnage achieved

Social Housing Campaign Details

Bid - No funds required for this campaign other than staff time

Funding awarded - N/A

Purpose of Campaign

Social housing areas were targeted by the Sustainable Environment Officer for a canvassing campaign, as these areas had been identified by refuse/recycling operatives as having low recycling performance and as a result excess waste for collection each week. The aim of the campaign was to improve participation in this targeted area

Project Timescale - October 2005 - March 2006

Geographical coverage - Social housing within High Etherley, Staindrop, Stainton Grove, Evenwood, Middleton, Barnard Castle, Cockfield, Gainford and Ingleton

Targets

No targets set

Outcomes

7% increase in participation in the recycling service (92 new householders taking part)

Recycling Rewards for Schools Incentive Campaign Details

Bid - Put together by Durham County Council on behalf of all the District Councils in County Durham

Funding awarded - £168,000 DEFRA funding

Purpose of fund

To encourage householders to pledge to recycle by rewarding schools for the numbers of pledges obtained by pupils

Project Timescale - October 2005 - March 2006

Geographical coverage - All schools within County Durham invited to participate

Targets

No specific targets set as the incentive scheme funding by DEFRA was used to determine whether incentive schemes had any effect on recycling performance

Monitoring was undertaken to determine how many pledges were made and if this had an effect on tonnage and attitudes towards recycling

Outcomes

Participation increased in Teesdale by 4%

6% of Teesdale residents made a pledge to recycle

82% of Teesdale Residents who had made a pledge claimed that it did encourage them to recycle more

Tonnage increased by 50 tonnes compared to the same period within the previous year

1,607 pledges were made in Teesdale in total

Keep Teesdale Green Campaign Details

Bid - Put together by Sustainable Environment Officer on behalf of Teesdale District Council

Funding awarded - £11,600 Waste and Resources Action Programme, Behavioural Change Programme

Purpose of fund

To improve the participation in the recycling service in targeted poor performing areas

Project Timescale - October 2006 - March 2008

Geographical coverage - Canvassing within a target area consisting of 1,144 households, wider distribution of deliverables such as newsletters etc to all householders within Teesdale

Targets

Output Objectives

To produce 5000 recycling box information stickers by 31st January 2007 to place on any new recycling boxes delivered to householders

To produce 200 posters to inspire residents to recycle. The posters are to be placed in public places within Teesdale District between the 5th and 9th March 2007

To produce and deliver 12,000 recycling guides to all householders on the dry recyclable service rounds. These are to be delivered between the 2nd and 30th of April 2007

To produce and deliver 2 newsletters to all householders. The first issue will be delivered between the 2nd and 30th of April 2007. The second issue will be delivered between the 1st and 30th June 2007.

To produce 5000 fridge magnets by 31st January 2007

To undertake door stepping of 1,144 households within the targeted low participation areas of: Cockfield, High Etherley, Staindrop, Evenwood, Middleton, Barnard Castle and Staington Grove. Door stepping will be undertaken between the 19th April 2007 and the 11th August 2007

Impact Objectives

To increase the total (bring site & kerbside) tonnage of dry recyclables by 5% by 31st December 2007.

To increase the kg/hh of kerbside dry recyclables by 3% in the target areas by 31st December 2007.

To increase total dry recycling rates by 2% in Teesdale by 31st December 2007.

To increase participation in the kerbside dry recyclable service within targeted low participation areas by 10% by 31st December 2007.

To decrease total tonnage of household residual waste disposed of by 5% by 31st December 2007.

To decrease the kg/household of residual waste disposed of in the targeted area rounds by 3% by 31st December 2008

To decrease the set out of additional waste (side waste) being presented with the wheeled bin by 5% within the targeted low Kerbside (dry) recycling participation areas by 31st December 2007.

Outcomes

- Kg/household of waste disposed to landfill has reduced within the target area by 15kg per household. This exceeds the 3% target set by the campaign.
- Exceeding the target set by the campaign to increase recycling rates by 2% and tonnage of recycling by 5% collected across the whole District
- Exceeding the target set by the campaign to increase recycling tonnage by 3% within the target area
- Participation in the target area has increased by 12% (137 households are now using the recycling service who didn't before the campaign started)
- 59% of residents in the overall target area recycle their plastic bottles and cans – an improvement of 14% as a result of the campaign
- 58% of residents in the overall target area recycle their paper and card – an improvement of 10% as a result of the campaign
- 40% of residents in the overall target area recycle their glass – an improvement of 10% as a result of the campaign
- The presentation of excess waste in the target area has reduced by 11% (128 households no longer put additional bags of refuse out next to their bin for collection)

Table 7 – Summary of Current Education & Awareness Initiatives

| Year | No of residents contacted through Talks delivered by Sust. Env. Officer | No of residents contacted through Displays delivered by Sust. Env. Officer | No of residents contacted through school based activities delivered by Sust. Env. Officer | No of residents contacted through Social Housing campaign delivered by Sust. Env. Officer | No of residents contacted through Bin sticker campaign delivered by Sust. Env. Officer | No of residents contacted through Keep Teesdale Green Campaign delivered by Sust. Env. Officer | No of residents contacted through SMART campaign | No of residents contacted through Roaming Recycler Campaign | No of residents contacted through Reward for Schools Incentive scheme | No of residents contacted through Joint events with DCC Partnership | Total targeted | Combined recycling tonnages (excluding waste to digester & third party recycling) |
|------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|----------------|---|
| 2005 | 72 | 120 | n/a | 827 | n/a | n/a | 1,100 | 704 | 1,607 | 80 | 4,510 | 2,878 |
| 2006 | 102 | 70 | 400 | n/a | 988 | n/a | n/a | 12 | 1,071 | 265 | 2,908 | 2,955 |
| 2007 | 99 | 335 | 30 | n/a | n/a | 2,000 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 410 | 2,874 | 3,140 |
| 2008 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,300 |

As can be seen from Table 7 above the initiatives have had a direct impact on Teesdale's combined recycling composting and have helped to increase collected tonnages from 2,878 tonnes in 2005/2006 to 3,300 tonnes in 2007/2008.

4.5 Key Partnership & Contractual Arrangements

The relevant key partnerships and contractual arrangements can be summarised as follows.

Kerbside Collection of Recyclable & Waste Materials

These services are directly provided by the Council's own Street Care services team.

The team, who are based at the Council's Stainton Grove depot, are responsible for providing all of the key collection services as well as street cleansing services.

Transfer & Processing of Dry Recyclable Material & Provision & Emptying of Recycling Mini Banks at Schools

These services are provided by a private specialist waste management company Foreman Recycling.

As well as emptying and maintaining the mini banks provided at schools in Teesdale, Foremans collect Cans, Plastic Bottles, Paper, card and glass from the Stainton Grove depot and transfer it for processing at their own Materials Recycling Facility (MRF), which is locally based at Spennymoor. Once sorted, the material is sold to the end processor for re-use as a recycled material.

Provision & Emptying of Recycling Mini Banks

These services are provided by a number of private specialist waste management companies:

Paper Banks – Abitibi

Glass & Can Banks – Glass Recycling UK

Textiles – Mainly Oxfam

Carton Banks – Tetra-Pak/J&B Recycling

Kerbside Collection & Processing of Compostable Garden Waste

The 'Rotters' Community composting scheme is provided by the Teesdale Conservation Volunteers, who are a not-for-profit organisation run by local people for local people.

TCV are based in Barnard Castle and operate a weekly collection service for green waste, from around 4,000 homes during the period April to November each year. The collected waste is taken to a local processing site, operated by TCV, from which a re-usable compost is produced.

Residents pay an annual membership fee for which they have access to the regular collection service, along with an opportunity to purchase the final composted product at a heavily subsidised rate. Around 50% of householders are members in areas where the service is currently being provided.

TCV are keen to continue to work in partnership with Teesdale to further promote and expand the current collection scheme and, subject to feasibility, introduce a trial, 500 property, scheme for the collection of compostable kitchen waste.

These initiatives are likely to form a key strand in the future development of this strategy.

Durham Waste Partnership

The Durham Waste Partnership comprises of Chester-le-Street DC, Derwentside DC, District of Easington Council, Durham City Council, Durham CC, Sedgefield BC, Teesdale DC, Wear Valley DC and the Environment Agency.

The partnership plays a vital role in producing, developing and subsequently implementing joint municipal waste policies and services.

As a result of the impending move towards a single authority in April 2009, the partnership will increasingly play an important role and work is now well under way on planning the move towards an integrated service across the new authority.

Accordingly it is vital that any policies contained within this policy neatly ‘dovetail’ into any future integrated policies and services.

4.6 Opportunities For Improving Teesdale’s Waste Reduction, Recycling & Recovery Performance

The main opportunities for improving performance, over the next two to three years fall within the following areas:

1. The collection of kitchen waste for composting.
2. Further promotion and expansions of separate garden waste collections.
3. Further recovery of the remaining dry recyclable material.
4. Further diversion of residual waste to anaerobic digester.

The broad implications of the above have been shown in table 8 overleaf.

Table 8 – Teesdale DC – Projected Recycling/Composting Performance – 2006/07 to 2010/2011

| | 2006/2007 (Actual) | | 2007/2008 (Actual) | | 2008/2009 (Projected) | | 2009/2010 (Projected) | | 2010/2011 (Projected) | | Initiatives Required to Achieve Performance |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---|
| | Tonnes | % | Tonnes | % | Tonnes | % | Tonnes | % | Tonnes | % | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bring Banks | 240 | 2.1% | 227 | 2.0% | 228 | 2.0% | 230 | 2.0% | 231 | 2.0% | Maintaining & reviewing bring banks |
| Kerbside Recycling (Paper, Card, Glass, Cans & Plastic) | 1,716 | 14.9% | 1,947 | 17.2% | 1,935 | 16.7% | 2,022 | 17.2% | 2,062 | 17.5% | Further improvements in recovery plus full roll out |
| Kerbside Compostable Garden Waste | 977 | 8.5% | 1,155 | 10.2% | 1,420 | 12.2% | 1,770 | 15.0% | 1,782 | 15.1% | Increased participation plus expansion to all (suitable) properties by April 2009 |
| Kerbside Compostable Kitchen Waste | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 49 | 0.4% | 597 | 5.1% | 1,095 | 9.3% | 500 property trial plus full roll out of kitchen waste collections by April 2010 |
| Recovery Via Digester | 212 | 1.8% | 29 | 0.3% | 29 | 0.3% | 29 | 0.2% | 30 | 0.3% | Confirm and maintain current diversion to digester |
| Others (White Goods, Electrical + Third Party) | 22 | 0.2% | 20 | 0.2% | 22 | 0.2% | 22 | 0.2% | 22 | 0.2% | WEE collections may result in improvement |
| Total Recycling (Likely) | 3,167 | 27.5% | 3,378 | 29.9% | 3,634 | 31.3% | 4,074 | 34.6% | 4,127 | 35.1% | |
| Total Recycling (Best Case) - inc. Kitchen | 3,167 | 27.5% | 3,378 | 29.9% | 3,683 | 31.7% | 4,670 | 39.7% | 5,222 | 44.4% | |

Notes

1. Expansion of kerbside compost collections subject to formal agreement with Community Composting group.
2. Introduction of kerbside kitchen waste collections will require suitably controlled composting process, along with associated waste licensing and planning permissions and approval by Durham CC (Waste Manager).
3. Full roll out of existing kerbside dry recycling service, to remaining properties, is likely to require new 'rural' recycling vehicle.
4. Contribution from diversion of residual waste to anaerobic digester, is subject to further discussion and agreement on joint county-wide recycling targets and acceptance by DEFRA.
5. WEE collections are subject to development of new Household Waste Recycling site at Stainton, which is currently subject to a public enquiry over the diversion of a small length of public footpath.

Summary – Options & Opportunities

Teesdale is currently planning to achieve a 35% combined recycling performance by 2010. However this strategy will consider the options and implications for exceeding this and achieving or bettering the national and Durham Joint Waste Strategy standard of 40% by this time.

The main opportunities for improving performance, over the next two to three years fall within the following areas:

The collection of kitchen waste for composting.

Further expansions of separate garden waste collections, along with increased participation.

Further recovery of the remaining dry recyclable material.

Further diversion of residual waste to the anaerobic digester.

Accordingly the above, in conjunction with waste reduction policies such as promoting the use of real nappies and restricting the amount of green waste within residual waste collections, will form the basis for the further development of policies and services.

There are a number of operational options that could be considered for changes to the frequency and type of kerbside collection service. This includes the use of wheeled bins to collect dry recyclables and compostable garden waste, possibly in conjunction with the collection of residual wheeled bins on an alternate weekly (fortnightly) basis.

However, whilst these do offer benefits, such as improved manual handling and collection efficiency, these are outweighed, at this time, by the potential disruption to services during the changeover, along with the possible adverse impact on current processing contracts and partnership arrangements with key groups such as the Teesdale Conservation Volunteers.

Accordingly, this strategy is unlikely to propose any major changes to current collections systems and will, wherever possible, aim to further expand and enhance existing collection systems and services.

The authority has promoted and introduced a number of successful campaigns in recent years, aimed at raising awareness of, and improving participation in, collection schemes. The further development of these, along with new campaigns, will be paramount to the continuing success of future collection policies and services.

Partnerships will continue to play a key role, specifically the Durham Joint Waste Partnership, which plays a vital role in producing, developing and subsequently implementing joint municipal waste policies and services.

As a result of the impending move towards a single authority in April 2009, the partnership will increasingly play an important role.

Accordingly it is vital that any policies contained within Teesdale's own strategy, neatly 'dovetail' into any future integrated policies and services.

5.0 WHAT ARE THE RECOMMENDATIONS, HOW WILL THEY BE IMPLEMENTED & SUBSEQUENTLY MONITORED?

5.1 Summary of Recommended Key Policies

| 1. RECYCLING |
|--|
| <p>Details of Policy: Increase recycling performance by maximising recovery of dry recyclable materials from existing collection schemes.</p> |
| <p>Details of How Policy Will Be Achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Continued expansion of kerbside collection schemes to all households in the district. (ii) Education & awareness campaigns and initiatives. (iii) Monitoring and review of recycling bring banks. (iv) Exploring opportunities for increasing the range of materials collected by kerbside collections e.g. an increased range of plastics & textiles. |
| <p>Key Issues Associated With Delivering Policy:</p> <p><u>Kerbside Collections</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of existing recycling collection vehicles with vehicles of a larger capacity. 2. Possible review of existing collection rounds, including consideration of introducing 4 day (Tuesday – Friday) collections in conjunction with residual waste collections on same days. 3. Review of materials bulking and transfer arrangements at Stainton Grove depot. 4. Ratification of existing contractual arrangements with materials processing contractor (Foreman Recycling). <p><u>Recycling Bring Banks</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close monitoring and review of each site to determine optimum provision and emptying frequency. <p><u>Education and Awareness Campaign</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuation of existing and development of new initiatives – see details below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Undertake Plastic Bag Free Campaign in Barnard Castle to reduce plastic carrier bag waste and to raise the profile of waste reduction in Teesdale in relation to food waste and greener shopping methods (April – Aug 08) b. Creation and delivery of recycling calendar to remind residents of collection frequency and what can be recycled in Teesdale (April/May 08) c. Attend concessionary travel road shows across Teesdale with recycling display and literature (April 08) d. Raise awareness of home composting and Rotters service and attend event at Bowes Museum throughout Compost Awareness week (May 08) |

- e. Attend recycling themed farmers market event in Middleton-in-Teesdale (May 08)
- f. Raise awareness of waste minimisation and recycling and attend Raby Castle event throughout Recycle Now Week (June 08)
- g. Commission recycling advisors to doorstep residents throughout September to answer queries/take requests for recycling containers etc (Sep 08 – subject to resources)
- h. Utilise remaining bin stickers throughout the year to remind residents not to place recyclable material in the bin (April – March 09 - subject to resources)
- i. Continue to develop waste minimisation and recycling initiatives with the County Durham Waste Awareness Partnership (April – March 09 subject to resources/capacity)
- j. Continue to deliver talks to community groups/schools on request (April – March 09 subject to capacity)
- k. Continue to attend other appropriate events to promote waste minimisation/recycling (April – March 09 – subject to capacity)
- l. Continue to develop seasonally themed waste/environment press releases and Talk Teesdale articles with the Corporate PR and Consultation Manager (April – March 09)

Resource Implications:

Kerbside & Bring Bank Collections

The aim would be to develop proposals that would improve efficiency of existing collections via improved collection schedules and/or more efficient vehicles and, in the case of bring banks, reduce input from the contractor.

Accordingly, any savings or efficiency gains would be used to expand collections and mitigate or minimise any increases in collection costs.

Stainton Grove Depot

The review of materials bulking and transfer arrangements (in conjunction with an overall 'fit for purpose' review of the depot, is likely to result in the need for capital expenditure.

Officer time and any specialist external support, for the above, is being funded from within existing resources.

Education & Awareness Campaigns

Teesdale has allocated specific officer support to provide this element of work. Assuming this continues for the foreseeable there should be no resource implications beyond existing provision.

A number of the key county-wide initiatives have been funded by

Comment [i1]: My role is now split between sustainability and recycling campaigns. As such there may be a resource implication in terms of delivering campaigns that I initiate. In the past I have personally stuck stickers on bins and have undertaken doorstepping. It may be that agency staff would need to be drafted in to undertake this sort of work

grant support via DEFRA and WRAP. The partnership is likely to seek continued support for such schemes as and when appropriate

Timescale:

Vehicle Procurement, Collection Rounds & Depot Review

Initial work has commenced on these and should be completed by June 2008. This will include the development of a detailed action plan for implication of any proposals arising from the review.

Education & Awareness

See details contained above.

Recycling Bring Banks

Detailed monitoring and review can commence immediately.

2. COMPOSTING GREEN WASTE

Details of Policy:

Increase composting performance by maximising recovery of compostable green waste from existing residual waste collections.

Details of How Policy Will Be Achieved:

- (i) Expansion of existing 'Rotters' kerbside collection scheme to all suitable households in the district.
- (ii) Working with TCV to try and increase participation in areas where scheme is being made available.
- (iii) Continuation of current promotion of home composting.

Key Issues Associated With Delivering Policy:

Kerbside Collections

1. Agreement with TCV to expand collection rounds wherever possible.
2. Ratification of existing partnership agreement with TCV. This will include clarification of current service levels and agreement to implications arising from expansion, including potential impact of expanding compost processing arrangements.

Home Composting

1. Continuation of promoting existing county-wide scheme to provide subsidised home composters.

Resource Implications:

Kerbside Collections

The existing collection scheme is currently funded via input from TCV volunteers, membership fees paid by householders and businesses, Government grant funding and recycling credits paid by Durham CC.

Providing these arrangements continue, Teesdale should not be required to provide any revenue funding to support expansions of

collections.

TCV have made a bid to and have recently been awarded a capital grant of £38,000 by Teesdale, to increase composting processing capacity to cater for the proposed expansion of kerbside collections as from April 2008.

Home Composting

No additional resource implications beyond existing officer time to support scheme.

Timescale:

Kerbside Collections

Initial negotiations have commenced with TCV in respect to the development of a detailed action plan for the implementation of any proposals arising from the agreement to expand the service. It is anticipated that expansions will commence during the 2008/2009 financial year.

Home Composting

Continuation of current ongoing initiative.

| 3. WASTE REDUCTION/RECOVERY VIA TREATMENT OF RESIDUAL WASTE | |
|--|---|
| Details of Policy: | Continue to support Durham CC as required in the diversion of residual waste to treatment processes such as the current anaerobic digester. |
| Details of How Policy Will Be Achieved: | 1. Diversion of Teesdale's collected waste to treatment plants. |
| Key Issues Associated With Delivering Policy: | 1. Working with Durham CC to ensure that collected residual waste is suitable for current and any potential future treatment processes. |
| Resource Implications: | No direct resource implications for Teesdale. |
| Timescale: | Ongoing. |

| 4. COMPOSTING KITCHEN WASTE | |
|--|--|
| Details of Policy: | Explore feasibility of increasing composting performance by recovery of compostable kitchen waste from existing residual waste collections. |
| Details of How Policy Will Be Achieved: | 1. Expansion of existing 'Rotters' kerbside collection scheme to include a 500 property trial for the separate collection of compostable kitchen waste from households in the district. |
| Key Issues Associated With Delivering Policy: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed negotiations are required with TCV to determine both method of collection and impact on compost processing arrangements, along with the resultant view from Teesdale's householders. 2. Legal implications of potentially charging for kitchen waste collections. 3. Licensing and planning implications (and increased costs) associated with change in compost processing technology. 4. Approval of the waste disposal authority (Durham CC) owing to the potential impact on future processing of residual waste. |

Resource Implications:

As with the existing scheme, any proposals would need to be developed with the aim of being self financing via fees and/or external grant support.

TCV have made a bid for and have recently been awarded a capital grant of £12,000 by Teesdale, to fund a small 'in vessel' compost processing unit, to process the kitchen waste collected from the 500 property trial as from April 2008.

Timescale:

Initial negotiations have commenced with TCV in respect to the development of a detailed action plan for the implementation of proposals to introduce this trial. However, as listed above, there are a number of significant issues that need to be adequately addressed before moving forward with any proposals to collect kitchen waste.

Realistically, unless a significant amount of work has already been undertaken on overcoming these potential barriers, it is likely to be at least 12 months before any kitchen waste collection scheme could be fully rolled out (assuming Durham CC give their approval to the proposed 500 property trial).

5. WASTE REDUCTION

Details of Policy:

Introduce specifically targeted initiatives to remove/reduce specific elements of waste from residual waste collection scheme.

Details of How Policy Will Be Achieved:

- (i) Campaign to promote the use of re-usable 'real nappies'.
- (ii) Reinforce the policy prohibiting the collection of garden waste within wheeled bins for residual refuse.
- (iii) Promote the reduction of kitchen waste in residual bins.

Key Issues Associated With Delivering Policy:Real Nappies

1. Current county wide campaign is being developed

Garden Waste

1. It is evident from reports from operational staff and waste compositional data, that garden waste is being collected within residual wheeled bins. This is despite alternative collection services being provided by both Teesdale and the Rotters scheme.
2. Clarification and reinforcement of the Council policy is required on web site and in published material, along with tighter enforcement of policy.

| |
|--|
| Resource Implications: None beyond existing resources, primarily staff time to promote & enforce reduction policies. |
| Timescale: Could be promoted & implemented immediately |

| 6. COMMERCIAL WASTE RECYCLING |
|--|
| Details of Policy: Explore feasibility of introducing recycling collections from commercial premises. |
| Details of How Policy Will Be Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The introduction of separate collections for the recovery of dry recyclable materials such as glass, paper and card. (ii) Working with TCV to explore the feasibility of promoting and expanding commercial waste composting. |
| Key Issues Associated With Delivering Policy: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The local demand/need for the service. This would be dependant upon type of business and type/amount of potentially material being produced. 2. The operational implications and cost of introducing separate collections of recyclable material. |
| Resource Implications: Full operational resources to be determined, depending upon demand for the service. As with the existing commercial waste collection service, charges would need to be levied to recover full cost of providing service from commercial customers. |
| Timescale: Results of recent county wide feasibility study into recycling commercial waste are expected soon. Depending upon the outcome of this study further specific research may be required locally. Report to be produced with the next 12 months. |

| 7. DURHAM JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE STRATEGY | |
|--|--|
| Details of Policy: | Work, in conjunction with the other partner authorities to achieve the aims of the joint municipal waste strategy and make a commitment to sharing equitably the costs and rewards of achieving its aims. |
| Details of How Policy Will Be Achieved: | (i) Give priority, via key member, staffing and where necessary financial support, to the continuing development and implementation of specific policies and services. |
| Key Issues Associated With Delivering Policy: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of district wide 'three stream' collection systems for recyclable, compostable and residual waste. 2. Joint recycling targets, specifically 40% recycling by 2010. 3. County wide education and awareness campaigns. 4. A potential move towards integrated regional or county wide collection services and policies. |
| Resource Implications: | No staffing implications beyond current resources. Further resource implications may be identified as strategy progresses. |
| Timescale: | On going as required by specific proposals developed within joint strategy. |

5.2 Monitoring The Future Delivery of This Strategy

- 5.2.1 The key aims of the strategy will be contained within the following key documents:
- Corporate Aims & Objectives
 - Best Value Performance Plan
 - Comprehensive Performance Assessment
 - Environmental Operational Plan
 - Streetcare Unit Service Plan

As such they will be subject to regular monitoring a review via the Council's established reporting procedures.

5.2.2 Key Performance Indicators and Targets

The relevant key performance indicators, along with targets for the next four years, have been shown in table 9 below.

Table 9 – Teesdale District Council – Waste Management Strategy – Key Performance Indicators.

| Ref. | Description | Year on Year Indicator of Good Performance | 2006/2007 (Actual) | 2007/2008 (Actual) | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 |
|---------|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| BV 82 a | % of Household Waste Recycled | Increase | 19.0% | 19.7% | 19.1% | 19.6% | 19.8% |
| BV 82 b | % of Household Waste Composted | Increase | 8.5% | 10.2% | 12.7% | 15.5% | 15.5% |
| NI 192* | Combined Recycling/Composting %** | Increase | 27.5% | 29.9% | 31.7% | 35.0% | 35.3% |
| BV 84 a | Collected Household Waste kg/head/annum | Decrease | 464 | 453 | 464 | 469 | 470 |
| BV 86 | Annual Cost of Household Waste Collection/Household | Decrease | £55.60 | £62.90 | £64.15 | £65.43 | £67.39 |
| BV 91 b | % of Households Provided With Kerbside Recycling | Increase | 96% | 97% | 98% | 99% | 100% |
| NI 191* | Residual Waste Collected/Household/Annum | Decrease | 662 | 610 | 607 | 581 | 579 |

* The Government is currently reviewing the range of BVPI's for waste and has recently introduced new indicators, to replace some of the current indicators

** Likely recycling/composting performance excludes kitchen waste full roll out.

5.3 Next Steps - Proposals For Consultation on The Draft Strategy

Before finalising this strategy it is recommended that the following consultation process be undertaken:

Internal Consultation Within Teesdale DC

All relevant departments/business units – should be consulted to ensure that the strategy is consistent with and meets the aims of all relevant key corporate policies, particularly those relating to environmental issues.

Key members and appropriate committee(s) – the strategy should be considered and endorsed by the relevant committee and approved subject to the external consultation process outlined below.

External Consultation

Durham County Council – as the relevant waste disposal authority the County should be consulted, as Teesdale's future plans impact directly on future waste disposal/processing arrangements (and vice-versa), this is increasingly important with the likely advent of the new unitary authority as from April 2009.

Whilst the relevant county officers have been consulted during the development of this draft strategy, the county should be now asked to formally comment on the full details.

Durham Joint Waste Partnership – for the same reasons as above, all members of the partnership should be consulted on any future plans for Teesdale.

Other Key Partners – consultation with the Teesdale Conservation Volunteers, along with existing key contractors such as Foremans, has been undertaken as part of the development of this strategy. This will be an ongoing process as the strategy is further developed and implemented.

Teesdale's Residents & Businesses – as producers of waste and users of the services, these key stakeholders obviously have a leading role to play. It is recommended that a suitably abridged ('plain English') version of the draft strategy be produced for consultation with Teesdale's residents, businesses and other relevant key local groups.

As well as outlining future policies the document should re-affirm details of current standards and services for municipal waste management.

External consultation should commence as soon as is reasonably practicable after internal endorsement of this draft strategy.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Table A1 - TEESDALE DC - ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL & PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD & MUNICIPAL WASTE KEY WASTE FIGURES 2003 TO 2015

(n.b. includes 'Best Case' scenario initiatives as shown in section 4.6)

| YEAR | 1. Total Collected Municipal Waste excluding kerb,bring recycling | 2. Street Cleansing Waste | 3. Municipal Waste | | 4. Collected Residual Household (1-2-3) | 5.Recycled & Composted Waste | | 6.Total Municipal (1+5) | 7.Total Household Waste (6 - 3) | 8. Total Households | 9.Tonnes/ Household (7/8) | 10.Recycling Rate | 11 Population | 12.kg per head (7/11) | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------|------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | | Fly Tipped Tyres | Commercial | | Kerbside Bring | Recovery via Digester | | | | | | | Actual | Target |
| 2003/2004 | 8,889 | 468 | 57 | 560 | 7,804 | 1,522 | | 10,411 | 9,794 | 11,527 | 0.850 | 15.5% | 24,500 | 396.5 | |
| 2004/2005 | 9,368 | 1,051 | 174 | 576 | 7,567 | 1,938 | | 11,306 | 10,556 | 11,627 | 0.908 | 18.4% | 24,700 | 427.4 | |
| 2005/2006 | 9,241 | 736 | 109 | 515 | 7,881 | 2,878 | 318 | 12,119 | 11,495 | 11,728 | 0.980 | 27.8% | 24,700 | 465.4 | |
| 2006/2007 | 9,136 | 757 | 25 | 561 | 7,793 | 2,955 | 212 | 12,091 | 11,505 | 11,765 | 0.978 | 27.5% | 24,800 | 463.9 | |
| 2007/2008 | 8,559 | 718 | 22 | 599 | 7,220 | 3,349 | 29 | 11,908 | 11,287 | 11,840 | 0.953 | 29.9% | 24,900 | 453.3 | |
| 1. 2008/2009 | 8,573 | 718 | 22 | 599 | 7,234 | 3,654 | 29 | 12,227 | 11,606 | 11,915 | 0.974 | 31.7% | 25,000 | 464.2 | |
| 2. 2009/2010 | 7,754 | 718 | 22 | 599 | 6,415 | 4,641 | 29 | 12,395 | 11,774 | 11,990 | 0.982 | 39.7% | 25,100 | 469.1 | |
| 3. 2010/2011 | 7,277 | 718 | 22 | 599 | 5,938 | 5,192 | 30 | 12,469 | 11,848 | 12,065 | 0.982 | 44.1% | 25,200 | 470.2 | |
| 4. 2011/2012 | 7,318 | 718 | 22 | 599 | 5,979 | 5,226 | 30 | 12,544 | 11,923 | 12,140 | 0.982 | 44.1% | 25,300 | 471.3 | |
| 5. 2012/2013 | 7,361 | 718 | 22 | 599 | 6,022 | 5,259 | 30 | 12,619 | 11,998 | 12,215 | 0.982 | 44.1% | 25,400 | 472.4 | |
| 6. 2013/2014 | 7,400 | 718 | 22 | 599 | 6,061 | 5,295 | 30 | 12,695 | 12,074 | 12,290 | 0.982 | 44.1% | 25,500 | 473.5 | |
| 7. 2014/2015 | 7,442 | 718 | 22 | 599 | 6,103 | 5,329 | 30 | 12,771 | 12,150 | 12,365 | 0.983 | 44.2% | 25,600 | 474.6 | |

1. Growth in total municipal waste (inc. fly tipping) from 2003 to 2008 = 14.38%
 2. Average annual growth in municipal waste for above period = 3.40%
 3. 2007 to 2015 - Assume continued growth in total municipal waste of 0.60% (Growth as a result of new house build only)
 4. Assume annual growth in street cleansing & commercial waste of 0.00%
 5. Assume annual growth in Households of 75 Properties
 6. Assume average annual net growth in population 2006 to 2015 of 100
 7. Assume growth from new properties added to garden waste collections of **0.2t/prop/annum**

Table A.2 - Teesdale DC - Projected Detailed Analysis Using Predicted Growth In Municipal Waste/Households & Potential New Waste Management

Policies (n.b. includes 'Best Case' scenario initiatives as shown in section 4.6)

| YEAR | 2005/2006 | | 2006/2007 | | 2007/2008 | | 2008/2009 | | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | |
|---|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | % | Weight | % | Weight | % | Weight | % | Weight | % | Weight | % | Weight |
| Bring Banks | Glass | 1.1% | 125 | 1.2% | 138 | 1.2% | 141 | 1.2% | 142 | 1.2% | 143 | 1.2% |
| | Cans | 0.0% | 2 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.0% | 3 | 0.0% |
| | Paper | 0.5% | 63 | 0.6% | 68 | 0.7% | 77 | 0.7% | 77 | 0.7% | 78 | 0.7% |
| | Textiles/Books | 0.3% | 29 | 0.3% | 31 | 0.1% | 6 | 0.1% | 6 | 0.1% | 6 | 0.1% |
| | Plastic | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| | | 1.9% | 219 | 2.1% | 240 | 2.0% | 227 | 2.0% | 228 | 2.0% | 230 | 2.0% |
| Kerbside Paper | Green Box | 7.8% | 898 | 8.6% | 987 | 9.8% | 1,106 | 9.4% | 1,086 | 9.6% | 1,133 | 9.8% |
| Kerbside Card | Green Box | 0.5% | 60 | 0.5% | 62 | 0.5% | 62 | 0.3% | 38 | 0.4% | 45 | 0.4% |
| Kerbside Glass | Black Box | 3.8% | 436 | 4.2% | 488 | 4.9% | 548 | 5.0% | 585 | 5.2% | 610 | 5.3% |
| Kerbside Cans | Blue Sack | 0.9% | 101 | 1.0% | 116 | 1.4% | 153 | 1.2% | 142 | 1.3% | 148 | 1.3% |
| Kerbside Plastic | Blue Sack | 0.5% | 56 | 0.5% | 63 | 0.7% | 78 | 0.7% | 84 | 0.7% | 87 | 0.8% |
| | | 13.5% | 1,551 | 14.9% | 1,716 | 17.2% | 1,947 | 16.7% | 1,935 | 17.2% | 2,022 | 17.4% |
| Kerbside Garden Waste | Rotters Sack | 9.3% | 1,070 | 8.5% | 977 | 10.2% | 1,155 | 12.2% | 1,420 | 15.0% | 1,770 | 15.0% |
| Kerbside Kitchen Waste | | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.4% | 49 | 5.1% | 597 | 9.2% |
| | | 9.3% | 1,070 | 8.5% | 977 | 10.2% | 1,155 | 12.7% | 1,468 | 20.1% | 2,367 | 24.3% |
| Kerbside Textiles & Shoes | | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Other - White Goods, Electrical + Third Party | | 0.3% | 38 | 0.2% | 22 | 0.2% | 20 | 0.2% | 22 | 0.2% | 22 | 0.2% |
| Recovery Via Processing Residual Waste | | 2.8% | 318 | 1.8% | 212 | 0.3% | 29 | 0.3% | 29 | 0.3% | 29 | 0.3% |
| Total Recycled | | 27.8% | 3,196 | 27.5% | 3,167 | 29.9% | 3,378 | 31.7% | 3,683 | 39.7% | 4,670 | 44.1% |
| <i>Target Recycling</i> | | | 27% | | 31% | | | 33% | | 35% | | 35% |

Table A.2 - Teesdale DC - Projected Detailed Analysis Using Predicted Growth In Municipal Waste/Households & Potential New Waste Management

Policies (n.b. includes 'Best Case' scenario initiatives as shown in section 4.6)

| | YEAR Green Bin | 2005/2006 | | 2006/2007 | | 2007/2008 | | 2008/2009 | | 2009/2010 | | 2010/2011 | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | 68.6% | 7,881 | 67.7% | 7,793 | 64.0% | 7,220 | 62.3% | 7,234 | 54.5% | 6,415 | 50.1% | 5,938 |
| Residual Household Waste | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Street Cleansing Waste | | | 736 | | 757 | | 718 | | 718 | | 718 | | 718 |
| Total Household Waste | | | 11,495 | | 11,505 | | 11,287 | | 11,606 | | 11,774 | | 11,848 |
| Total Municipal Waste | | | 12,119 | | 12,091 | | 11,908 | | 12,227 | | 12,395 | | 12,469 |
| Total Households | | | 11,728 | | 11,765 | | 11,840 | | 11,915 | | 11,990 | | 12,065 |
| Kerbside Dry Participation Rates | | 66% | | 66% | | 70% | | 72% | | 74% | | 75% | |
| Kerbside Garden Compostable Participation Rates | | 80% | | 80% | | 50% | | 55% | | 63% | | 63% | |
| Kerbside Kitchen Compostable Participation Rates | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | | 100% | |
| | | Props on Round | Props Collected |
| Kerbside Paper | | 11,728 | 7,740 | 11,765 | 7,765 | 11,840 | 8,288 | 11,915 | 8,579 | 11,990 | 8,873 | 12,065 | 9,049 |
| Kerbside Cans | | 11,728 | 7,740 | 11,765 | 7,765 | 11,840 | 8,288 | 11,915 | 8,579 | 11,990 | 8,873 | 12,065 | 9,049 |
| Kerbside Plastics | | 11,728 | 7,740 | 11,765 | 7,765 | 11,840 | 8,288 | 11,915 | 8,579 | 11,990 | 8,873 | 12,065 | 9,049 |
| Kerbside Glass | | 11,728 | 7,740 | 11,765 | 7,765 | 11,840 | 8,288 | 11,915 | 8,579 | 11,990 | 8,873 | 12,065 | 9,049 |
| Kerbside Textiles & Shoes | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerbside Card | | 11,728 | 9,382 | 11,765 | 9,412 | 11,840 | 5,920 | 11,915 | 6,553 | 11,990 | 7,554 | 12,065 | 7,601 |
| Kerbside Garden Waste | | 7,500 | 6,000 | 8,000 | 6,400 | 8,000 | 4,000 | 10,325 | 5,679 | 11,150 | 7,025 | 11,225 | 7,072 |
| Kerbside Kitchen Waste | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 500 | 6,075 | 6,075 | 11,150 | 11,150 |
| New Properties Added to Green Waste Compost Collections | | | | | | | 2,250 | | 750 | | 0 | | |
| New Properties Added to Kitchen Waste Compost Collections | | | | | | | 500 | | 5,500 | | 5,000 | | |

APPENDIX B

Table B.1 – Collection Services & Policies - Durham Collection Authorities
 (Source – Resource Futures Ltd – Composition Report for Durham CC)

| WCA | Service | Provided to | Provided by | Materials collected | Collection method | Collection frequency |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| Chester-le-Street District Council | Residual | All | Authority | Household waste | 240 litre wheeled bin | Weekly |
| | Dry recyclable | All | Kerb-it | Glass, cans and paper | 55 litre box | Fortnightly |
| | Garden waste | All | Authority | Green waste | Sack | On request |
| Derwentside District Council | Residual | All | Authority | Household waste | 240 litre wheeled bin | Fortnightly |
| | Dry recyclable | All | Authority | Paper, cardboard, cans, plastic bottles, textiles and glass | 240 litre wheeled bin, green box and clear sack | Fortnightly |
| | Garden waste | All | Authority | Green waste | 240 litre wheeled bin | Fortnightly |
| District of Easington Council | Residual | All | Authority | Household waste | 240 litre wheeled bin | Weekly |
| | Dry recyclable | All | Kerb-it | Glass, cans and paper | 55 litre box | Fortnightly |
| | Garden waste | Part | Authority | Green waste | 140 litre wheeled bin | Fortnightly |
| Durham City Council | Residual | All | Authority | Household waste | 240 litre wheeled bin | Weekly |
| | Dry recyclable | All | Kerb-it | Glass, cans and paper | 55 litre box | Fortnightly |
| | Garden waste | Part | Authority | Green waste | 240 litre wheeled bin | Fortnightly |
| Sedgefield Borough Council | Residual | All | Authority | Household waste | 240 litre wheeled bin | Weekly |
| | Dry recyclable | All | Kerb-it | Glass, cans and paper | 55 litre box | Fortnightly |
| | Garden waste | Part | Authority | Green waste | Sack | On request |
| Teesdale District Council | Residual | All | Authority | Household waste | 180 litre wheeled bin | Weekly |
| | Dry recyclable | All | Authority | Paper, card, glass bottles and jars, cans and plastic bottles | 55 litre box and sack | Fortnightly |
| | Garden waste | Part | Rotters Community Composting | Green waste | Sacks | Weekly |
| Wear Valley District Council | Residual | All | Authority | Household waste | 190/240 litre wheeled bin | Weekly |
| | Dry recyclable | All | Authority | Paper, cardboard, glass bottles and jars, cans and textiles | 55 litre box and clear sack for textiles | Fortnightly |
| | Garden waste | Part | Authority | Garden waste | 240 litre wheeled bin | Fortnightly |

APPENDIX C

Table C.1 – Household Waste Recycling Centres & Civic Amenity Site Provision - Durham CC

(Source – Resource Futures Ltd – Composition Report for Durham CC)

| Authority | HWRC/CA site | Soil and rubble | Green waste | Wood | Scrap metal | Gas bottles | Waste oil | Car batteries | Tyres | Household batteries | Televisions and monitors | Fridges | Fluorescent light tubes | Cardboard | Cans | Glass | Paper | Textiles | Shoes | Non-recyclable |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------------|
| Chester-le-Street District Council | Hett Hills | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Derwentside District Council | Broomsdene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Annfield Plain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Easington Council | Horden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Seaham | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thornley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durham City Council | Coxhoe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Potterhouse | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sedgefield Borough Council | Heighington Lane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Tudhoe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Teesdale District Council | Cragwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Middleton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Stainton Grove | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wear Valley District Council | Romanway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Toddhills | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

