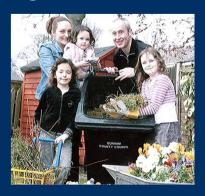
Resources & Waste Management in County Durham A Strategic Overview

Oliver Sherratt Head of Environment Neighbourhoods and Climate Change















Presentation Outline

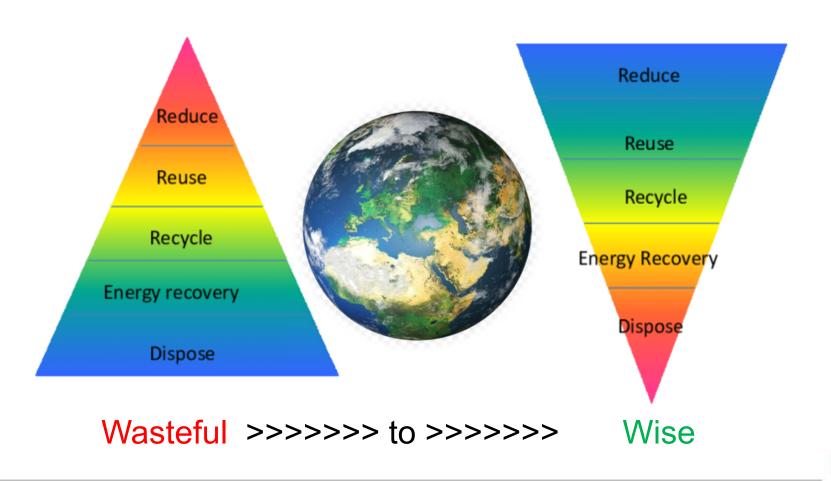


recycle
for County Durham

- Big picture
- Reduction and reuse
- Recycling and composting
- Waste treatment
- Other waste services
- Impact of Covid
- The last decade
- What the next may bring.



Big Picture: Waste Hierarchy





Big Picture: A Circular Economy





Big picture: County Durham Operations

Resources

- More than 300 frontline and office staff
- 86 Front line refuse & recycling vehicles
- 12 Household Waste Recycling Centres and 1 mobile HWRC at Frosterley
- 4 Waste Transfer Stations
- 1 new composting facility

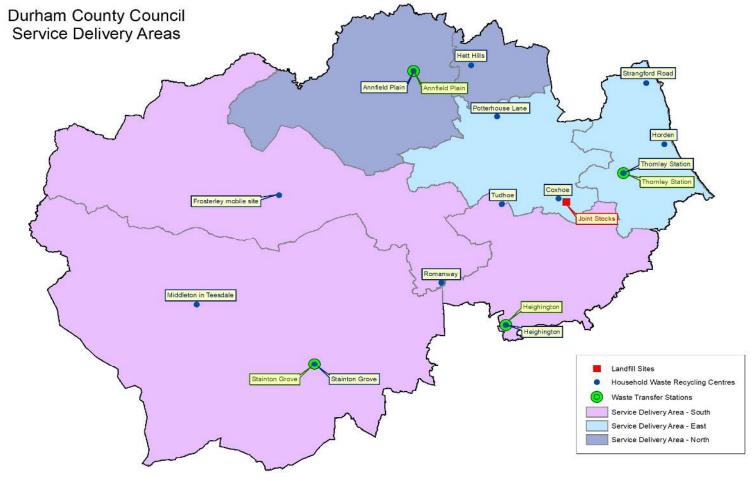




Productivity

- 2020/21, County Durham households generated 243,492 tonnes of household waste
- 37.3 % reuse, recycling and composting (2020/21)
- 249,736 bins to be collected every week 99.86% successful per quarter (Alternate Weekly Collection (AWC) scheme)
- Over 2,000 bulky collections carried out every year
- Over 66,000 garden waste subscriptions.









Waste Reduction Campaigns

Love Food Hate Waste







Smart Shopping



Single Use Plastics



Junk Mail



Home Composting



Real Nappies



Christmas



Encouraging Reuse

Green Move Out





Water Refill Scheme

Furniture reuse schemes







Community Fridge and Food Apps

Stainton Grove Reuse Shop



Re-Usable Containers







Plastic Roads



Recycling





The challenge of contamination

The main contaminants found in recycling bins,

in County Durham are:

- Black bags
- Pet waste
- Nappies
- Food waste
- Textiles



Issues:

Black Bags – items placed in black bags can't be recycled because the collection crews can't see what it is in the bag and it could contain contaminated recycling/ waste. Black bags can not be recycled easily.

Mixed plastics including polystyrene – markets for plastics other than bottles, pots, tubs and trays are limited (e.g. films such as bread bags).

Textiles – cannot be processed at the sorting plant and can damage the sorting equipment.



More but of the right stuff



In your recycling bin, do not bag items in plastic black bags, liners or carrier bags.

Please place all items **loose** into your recycling bin. We must be able to see that the contents of your bin can be collected for recycling.

Extra recycling can be placed in a clear plastic bag next to your recycling bin.

Bin it right

A guide to what you can put in your recycling bin and box











Garden Waste 2021





- Inhouse service began May 2020
- Operating Monday & Saturday collections (during Covid-19)
- Over 66,000 subscriptions
- Over 17,500 tonnes collected p.a.



Teesside Energy from Waste

Energy-from-Waste (EfW) is the process of making energy in the form of electricity and/or heat from the incineration (burning) of waste.



The residual waste is transported by large trucks to the Energy from Waste plant located next to the River Tees at Haverton Hill in Billingham. It is operated by Suez (Waste Management Company) on behalf of a number of councils in the north east region.

96% average landfill diversion rate. New Multi Council Procurement Post 2025 underway.



Other Collection Services

- Clinical Waste Collection (free)
- Bulky Waste Collections (charged)
- Household Waste Recycling Centres (free)
- "Bring" sites (free)
- Trade Waste Collections (charged)











Safety and Policy



- Assisted collections
- No side waste
- Missed collections
- Putting out receptacles for emptying
- Bin replacements/repair
- Additional residual / recycling bins for larger households
- Enforcement procedures
- Services to charities and community organisations









Impacts of Covid-19

- Refuse and Recycling collections prioritised, extra resources to operate the service (e.g. retained vehicles).
- Redeployed staff from highways and leisure during peak of lockdown.
- Garden waste service initially delayed by 1 month, the service restarted in May 2020 operating on a Monday & Saturday covering the 65,135 collections (5.6% increase)
- Bulky waste collections were stopped for a time, this service was restarted in May 8,344 collections in Q2
- Initial closure of HWRCs reopened with Covid restrictions and measures in place e.g. increased traffic management on sites
- Majority of front line staff at work, office based working from home.
- Additional costs, associated with maintaining social distancing across services, market uncertainty/furlough for recyclate outlets.





Tonnage Impacts of Covid-19

	2019/20	2020/21 (COVID)	% Change
Household Re-use, Recycling & Composting Rate	41.2%	37.3%	-3.90%
*Municipal Waste send to Landfill	2.2%	8.2%	+6.0%
*Municipal Waste (tonnes)	252,017	266,698	+5.8%
Kerbside Residual Waste (tonnes)	108,950	122,657	+13%
Kerbside Garden Waste Collections (tonnes)	15,399	16,574	+7.6%
Kerbside Recycling Collections (tonnes)	45,729	50,668	+10.8%

^{*}Municipal Waste includes household and business waste



The last decade:

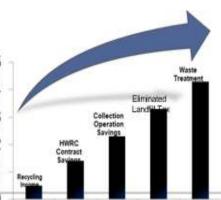
- Alternate weekly collections (from 7 systems).
- Wind down of Premier Waste Management Ltd
- New recyclate and EfW contracts
- Refurbished 4 waste transfer stations
- New HWRC contract and Stainton Grove refurbishment
- Garden waste collections most urban areas.
- Virtually eliminated waste to landfill
- Easier reporting, self service and permit schemes



(2013)











Environment Bill

- Published 15th October, 2019 (resource management, water, air pollution, biodiversity and conservation). Section 44-66 covers RAWS.
- Powers are enabling powers that will enable Government through regulations to...
 - Recover costs of managing products at end of life from 'producers'
 - Establish extended producer responsibility schemes using the new Environment Bill powers and EA95 PRO powers
 - Implement UK-wide regulations where agreed by the Ministers of each nation
 - They also address loss of ECA 2(2) under which the Batteries, ELV and WEEE producer responsibility regulations are made
- September 8th (initial) and 15th (follow up) House of Lords readings
- 13th October 3rd reading.
- Royal assent expected Autumn





Waste & Resources Strategy for England 2018

Strategy Key Objectives:

- All plastic packaging to be recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025;
- Work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030;
- Eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of 25YEP;
- Double resource productivity by 2050
- Eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050

Recent Consultations:

- · Consistent set of recyclable materials including:
- Extended Producer Responsibility for packaging
- · Deposit Return Scheme
- Taxing plastic packaging with less than 30% recycled content

Impacts for Local Authorities:

- Financial implications for consistent collections (food/garden waste)
- EPR & DPS (greater clarity on how this money will be passed to LA's)

65% Recycling rate (MSW)
Municipal Solid Waste by 2035

50% Recycling rate H/H waste by 2050





Now and next decade?

- Covid 19: Safety and Business Continuity, Monitor HWRCs
- Multi Authority Waste Treatment Procurement Competitive Dialogue stage.
- Future Cost Pressures and savings
- Potential mandatory food waste collections
- Potential mandatory garden waste collections
- An aging workforce
- Lower emission fleet
- Establishing a viable circular economy











Any questions?

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