



## Managing waste for a brighter future...

A joint municipal waste strategy for Herefordshire & Worcestershire 2004-2034 Consultation Draft







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# Contents

Foreword	
Executive Summary	2
Key Principles	3
Key Policies	4
Proposed Targets	6
Chapter One - Background to the Strategy	7
1. Why do we need a Strategy?	7
2. Who Has Prepared It ?	7
3. Consultation	8
4. What This Strategy Does Not Cover	8
5. Period Covered By The Strategy	8
Chapter Two - Why We Need To Change	9
1. Overview	9
2. Waste Strategy 2000	10
3. Statutory Performance Standards - Recycling & Composting	11
4. European Directives	11
5. Waste Minimisation	12
Chapter Three - Where Are We Now?	13
1. Waste Growth	13
2. Current Recycling Rates	14
3. Current Waste Collection & Street Cleansing Arrangements	14
4. Best Value	14
5. Integrated Waste Management Contract	14
6. Infrastructure Investment	15
7. Materials Reclamation Facilities (MRFs)/Bulking Facilities	15
8. Transfer Loading Stations	15
9. Household Waste Sites	15
10. Centralised Composting Sites	16
11. Kerbside and Household Collections of Recyclables	16
12. Bring Recycling Sites	16
13. Awareness Raising and Publicity	17
14. Partnership Working	17
15. DEFRA Bids	18
16. Grant Awards for Enhanced Recycling Schemes	18
17. Short Term Diversion from Landfill	18
Chapter Four - Other Issues	19
1. Zero Waste	19
2. Transport	19
3. Regional Self Sufficiency	20
4. Leading By Example	20
5. Packaging	20





<b>Chapter Five - The Way Forward</b>	<b>21</b>
1. Overview	21
2. Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)	21
3. The Waste Challenge	22
4. Recycling and Composting	23
5. The Future Role of Household Waste Sites	25
6. The Future of Waste Collection	27
7. Recovery	27
8. Landfill	27
9. Awareness Raising and Publicity	28
10. Partnerships	28
<b>Chapter Six - Affordability</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Chapter Seven - Economic Opportunities</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Chapter Eight - Specific Waste Streams</b>	<b>31</b>
1. Abandoned Vehicles	31
2. Fridges and Freezers	32
3. Clinical Waste	32
4. Hazardous Household Waste	32
5. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	32
6. Tyres	32
7. Fly-Tipped Waste	32
8. Commercial and Schools/Colleges Waste Recycling	32
<b>Chapter Nine - Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Appendix 1 - Best Value Performance Indicators for the Two Counties for 2000/1, 2001/2 and 2002/3</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Appendix 2 - Disposal Points for all Municipal Waste and Recyclables</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Appendix 3 - Waste Tenures 1997/8 - 2002/3</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Appendix 4 - Location of Household Waste Sites and Bring Recycling Sites</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Appendix 5 - Disposal and Treatment Facilities Including Capacities</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Appendix 6 - Map of area illustrating key treatment/disposal facilities and Household Waste Sites</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Appendix 7 - Extract from BPEO explaining waste growth predictions</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>CONSULTEES</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>GLOSSARY OF TERMS &amp; ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Other Documents (available on request)</b>	
1. Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO)	
2. Best Value Reviews	
3. Waste Analysis	
4. Regional Waste Strategy	
5. Community Strategies	



# Foreword

Not so many years ago, waste was not the issue it is today. We did not create the volumes of waste we do now, and all that went in the bin was mainly ash, kitchen waste and some packaging - which ended up on the local tip. But we live in changing times. The advent of consumerism and a more affluent and throwaway society has led to changes in our lifestyle and the way goods and materials are packaged.

This waste is growing at an alarming rate. The annual current cost of dealing with this waste in the two counties is about £22 million and the costs are increasing. Landfill tax will increase from £14 to £35 per tonne within the next few years, new treatment facilities will be needed to treat our waste so that we can meet the changes in legislation. We must make tough decisions as to how to tackle the problem.

Driven by Government and European legislation and a higher social awareness, we all need to rethink how we deal with our rubbish in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

This Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Herefordshire and Worcestershire sets out the problems, looks at where we are now and how we can move forward.

We must reduce the amount of waste that is produced. This is a key element to our strategy. We must recycle and compost more. We must think of waste as being a resource from which as much value as possible should be recovered.

The successful introduction of the household recycling schemes across the two counties has shown we can all play our part. Together we can make a difference.

This Strategy has been developed by the Joint Waste Members Forum made up of elected representatives from all the local authorities in Herefordshire and Worcestershire, with support from the Environment Agency. No final decisions have been made about the Strategy and views on the proposals are welcomed. We need public support and endorsement of the Strategy and we will all need to help deliver it.

Your comments or views on this document should be sent to

## **Waste Services**

Environmental Services  
Worcestershire County Council  
FREEPOST SWC 1253  
Worcester **WR5 2BR**

Or if you have access to the internet you can complete an online survey by visiting  
**[www.worcestershire.gov.uk/wastestrategy](http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/wastestrategy)** or **[www.herefordshire.gov.uk/wastestrategy](http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/wastestrategy)**

On or before 7<sup>th</sup> May 2004.

**Thank you for your support**

# Executive Summary

This Strategy will form a framework for the management of municipal waste in the counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire for the next 30 years until 2034. It has been jointly prepared by all of the Local Authorities who have responsibility for managing waste across the two counties, with support and input from the Environment Agency.

In Herefordshire one Unitary Authority has responsibility for both collection and disposal of waste and in Worcestershire, responsibility lies with the Borough and District councils as waste collection authorities and Worcestershire County Council as waste disposal authority. The Environment Agency has responsibilities relating to waste regulation and licensing.

This Strategy reflects an integrated partnership approach to waste management across all authorities. It sets out our commitment to work together to fulfil a set of principles, policies and targets which strive to ensure that waste production decreases and value from waste is increased.

In 2002/3 almost 400,000 tonnes of municipal waste, most of it from households, was produced in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. In the same year, 15% of this waste was recycled or composted. The Government has set all authorities challenging statutory targets for recycling and composting; in 2003/4 a rate of 14% in Herefordshire and 20% in Worcestershire must be achieved; by 2005/6 these rates must increase to 21% and 30%. Within these overall totals there are individual targets for each District, these range from 10% to 16% in 2003/4 and from 18% to 24% in 2005/6

During 2003/4 all authorities have introduced or expanded recycling collections and improved bring bank facilities. A range of actions will be needed to achieve the targets set by Government and that authorities have set in this Strategy; these include:

- **To achieve Government targets for recycling and composting by the end of 2003/4, 2005/6, 2010/11 and 2015/16.**
- **To reduce the kg of waste collected per head collected/disposed of to 2001/2 levels by March 2006.**
- **To provide recycling collections to between 50% and 100% of properties by 31st March 2005.**
- **To continue to promote and encourage participation of the household collection of recyclables to achieve 75% active participation by 2006.**
- **To recycle/compost a minimum of 50% of all waste deposited at Household Waste Sites by 2005/6 and 55% by 2010/11.**
- **To recycle or compost a minimum of 33% of waste by 2015 or earlier if practicable and landfill a maximum of 22% as per the BPEO (best Practicable Environmental Option) for Herefordshire and Worcestershire.**

The national waste hierarchy adapted for Herefordshire and Worcestershire places waste minimisation as the first waste treatment method. Authorities are already heavily promoting waste minimisation through home composting and intend to extend our own Waste Challenge campaign throughout the counties.

Recovery (i.e. using waste as a resource) is also a vital element of the sustainable waste management solution required across the two counties. The number and size of the necessary facilities will need to ensure that there is no detrimental impact on waste reduction, re-use, recycling and composting.

Landfill will continue to play a role in municipal waste management but in the long term only wastes which arise as residues from other treatment processes and those wastes that cannot be managed in any other way will be landfilled.

This Strategy recognises the need for active and flexible waste management in a changing world as new European Directives and other legislative and policy initiatives are introduced. The Strategy will need to be reviewed regularly, at least every three years to ensure that changes in legislation and any new targets are incorporated.

In addition it will be vital to ensure annual monitoring to check performance in delivering the Strategy.



These key principles have been agreed by the Joint Members Waste Forum for Herefordshire and Worcestershire

## **Principle One - Commitment to the Waste Hierarchy of which Waste Minimisation is the top**

*The key principle upon which the Strategy is built is that of waste minimisation, the top of the waste hierarchy. Through making opportunities available and through awareness raising, everyone has a critical role to play in ensuring that the amount of waste is reduced before it enters the waste stream.*

*Local Authorities within Herefordshire and Worcestershire will continue to promote waste minimisation through a variety of campaigns and initiatives such as the 'Waste Challenge' (see chapter 5 for further details).*

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## **Principle Two - Affordability, Mix of Method and External Funding**

*Options for dealing with waste must be affordable. The Local Authorities will seek to use a mix of collection and waste processing techniques as they become available to ensure that the targets can be achieved, balancing cost against environmental impact. We will also seek to obtain external funding wherever possible in order to implement the Strategy, carrying out research to support the applications where necessary and ensuring that they are economically sustainable.*

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## **Principle Three - Partnership**

*The Local Authorities cannot carry out the Strategy alone. Partnerships with commerce and industry, Parish Councils, the voluntary and community sectors and the public will continue to be developed. As part of the development of this Strategy, best value and service improvement, we will continue to consult with local people and other partners about the way in which waste is managed in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.*

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## **Principle Four - Promote Sustainable Waste Management**

*Through the Strategy the Local Authorities will encourage the efficient use of resources, cut down on the amount of waste we produce, and where waste is generated, deal with it in a way which reduces its impact on the environment. Waste will be treated by adopting the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) and by using the Proximity Principle - i.e. waste will be managed as close to where it is produced as is practicable.*

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## **Principle Five - Active Management in a Changing World**

*The Local Authorities will ensure that they keep up-to-date and ahead in implementing the best possible management systems that are needed to deliver this Strategy, using a flexible and integrated approach to the waste treatment methods used.*

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## **Principle Six - Review**

*The Strategy will be subject to a minimum of a three yearly review to determine progress and update it in the light of new legislation, new technology or other significant developments. Regular communication with partners and the public will take place to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of progress and changes made.*

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# Key Policies

These key policies have been agreed by the Joint Members Waste Forum for Herefordshire and Worcestershire

## **POLICY 1**

*Local Authorities in Herefordshire and Worcestershire will adopt the Waste Hierarchy as a template for their approach to Waste Management (shown in 2.1.3) i.e. reduce, reuse, retain, recycle and compost, recovery, landfill with energy recovery and finally safe disposal to landfill.*

## **POLICY 2**

*Beginning in 2003/4, the Authorities will implement a co-ordinated waste reduction/minimisation initiative – “Waste Challenge” – across the counties. By March 2006 the Authorities will aim to have reduced the kg/head of waste collected and disposed of, back to 2001/2 levels.*

## **POLICY 3**

*The Local Authorities will ensure that waste management in Herefordshire and Worcestershire offers Best Value to local people.*

## **POLICY 4**

*Waste management methods will support the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) which is based on a minimum 33% recycling and a maximum of 22% landfilling, with any balance required being managed through a form of thermal treatment. Emerging technologies which support the BPEO will be considered to enable a flexible approach to the waste treatment methods which will be adopted.*

## **POLICY 5**

*The Local Authorities will adopt a comprehensive and cohesive approach to publicity, promotion, awareness raising and enforcement.*

## **POLICY 6**

*The Local Authorities will aim to achieve the Statutory Performance Standards for recycling and composting for 2005/6 and the national standard of 33% recycling and composting by 2015 as a minimum, and aim to exceed them if affordable.*

## **POLICY 7**

*In addition to national targets set out in Waste Strategy 2000, the Local Authorities are committed to aim to achieve the local targets contained in this Strategy.*

## **POLICY 8**

*The Waste Disposal Authorities, in conjunction with their partners, will examine the role of Household Waste sites to make sure that they provide a quality service and enable maximum recycling/re-use wherever possible.*

## **POLICY 9**

*The Waste Collection Authorities will continue to provide and enhance Bring Recycling Sites where considered beneficial to supplement “kerbside” collection schemes. The effect of household recycling collections on Bring Recycling Sites will be monitored to ensure that together they continue to provide a cost effective and practical way of recycling.*





# Key Policies

## **POLICY 10**

*The Local Authorities will continue to develop and implement the most sustainable ways of facilitating the retention of green and kitchen waste within the household and only collecting and treating green and kitchen waste where household processing is impractical.*

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## **POLICY 11**

*The Local Authorities will continue to work together to ensure that this Strategy is implemented.*

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## **POLICY 12**

*The Local Authorities will consider the merits of a common approach across the counties in areas of waste policy that could potentially encourage waste reduction/waste minimisation.*

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## **POLICY 13**

*Wherever possible, partnerships with the voluntary and community sector will be developed to ensure that waste is re-used and recycled, such as re-use of old furniture and household appliances.*

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## **POLICY 14**

*Opportunities for more sustainable waste management will be sought in new developments wherever possible as part of the planning process – such as provision of home composters and recycling centres. Where necessary representations to Government will be made through the appropriate channels to seek amendments to legislation to support this and the other aims of this Strategy.*

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## **POLICY 15**

*Individual policies will be prepared for all Specific Waste Streams such as abandoned vehicles.*

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## **POLICY 16**

*Planning Policy Guidance Notes 10 and 11 (PPG10 and PPG11) set out guidance by which each region must prepare a Regional Waste Management Strategy (RWMS) to inform Regional Planning Guidance (RPG). The West Midlands Regional Strategy has been produced and this Joint Municipal Waste Strategy must be compliant with the Regional Waste Strategy and RPG.*

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## **POLICY 17**

*The Local Authorities will seek to adopt and implement a Green Procurement and Waste Management Policy within four years of the date this Strategy is published.*

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## **POLICY 18**

*The Local Authorities will aim to have a consistent approach in developing and monitoring performance through Best Value and local performance indicators.*

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# Proposed Targets

## **Target 1**

**To achieve Government Targets for recycling and composting of domestic waste by the end of 2003/4, 2005/6 and 2010/11 and 2015/16.**

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## **Target 2**

**To reduce the Kg/head collected/disposed to 2001/02 levels by March 2006.**

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## **Target 3**

**By 31 March 2005 Local Authorities will provide a household or kerbside recycling collection to % of their properties as shown in the table below**

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Bromsgrove DC	100%
Malvern Hills DC	100%
Redditch BC	92%
Worcester City	96%
Wychavon DC	94%
Wyre Forest DC	84%
Herefordshire Council	50%

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## **Target 4**

**The Local Authorities within Herefordshire and Worcestershire will continue to promote and encourage participation in the household collection of recyclables to achieve 75% active participation by 2006 .**

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## **Target 5**

**A minimum of 50% of all waste deposited at Household Waste Sites will be recycled/composted by 2005/6 and 55% by 2010/11.**

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## **Target 6**

**By 2015 or earlier if practicable, a minimum of 33% of waste to be recycled and/or composted with a maximum of 22% to be landfilled as per the Best Practicable Environmental Option for Herefordshire and Worcestershire.**

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## **Chapter one -Background to the Strategy**

	<b>Page</b>
1. Why do we need a Strategy?	7
2. Who Has Prepared It ?	7
3. Consultation	8
4. What This Strategy Does Not Cover	8
5. Period Covered By The Strategy	8



# Background to the Strategy

## 1.1 Why do we need a Strategy?

- 1.1.1 The next two decades will see waste management in the United Kingdom transformed. Stringent Government targets and new European legislation will drive these changes. If the transformation is to be successful, there will need to be a well thought out local Strategy in place to guide all important decisions and commitments.
- 1.1.2 The aim of this Strategy is to decrease waste production and increase the recovery of value from waste (to reuse it, recycle it, or recover value in other ways). The Strategy will also encourage and develop partnerships between all the parties involved in the management of household waste in the two counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire, decrease reliance on landfill and ensure that the overall cost of waste management provides best value for local people.
- 1.1.3 The overall aim of this Strategy is to ensure that Herefordshire and Worcestershire have a world class sustainable waste management system that allows prosperity whilst reducing harm to the environment and preserving resources for future generations.
- 1.1.4 It has become increasingly important for all partners to work together through an integrated Strategy which combines collection and disposal functions. This Strategy aims to set out and co-ordinate general principles and policies across all authorities in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.
- 1.1.5 In March 2001 the Government issued guidance to Local Authorities on how to prepare a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. This Strategy describes current and future arrangements for waste management in Herefordshire and Worcestershire and has been prepared in accordance with the latest Government guidance.
- 1.1.6 This Strategy replaces and supersedes the Waste Management Plan for Hereford and Worcester (1995), along with all statutory recycling plans produced by the waste collection authorities (and former waste collection authorities) of:

Bromsgrove District Council	Hereford City Council
Leominster District Council	Malvern Hills District Council
Redditch Borough Council	South Herefordshire District Council
Worcester City Council	Wychavon District Council
Wyre Forest District Council	

## 1.2 Who has prepared it?

- 1.2.1 This Strategy has been prepared by the Joint Members Waste Forum for Herefordshire & Worcestershire, supported by the Officers Waste Strategy Group of the Local Authorities in Table 1 below.
- 1.2.2 In Herefordshire and Worcestershire, the management of waste is not the responsibility of just one organisation. Within Worcestershire there are 7 Local Authorities and in Herefordshire there is one Unitary Authority. The Environment Agency has statutory responsibilities relating to waste regulation and licensing. All of the Local Authorities are listed in the following table.

### 1.2.3 **Table 1** Local Authorities Who Have Prepared This Strategy

Partnership Councils	WCA *	WDA**
Bromsgrove District Council	•	
Herefordshire Council	•	•
Malvern Hills District Council	•	
Redditch Borough Council	•	
Worcestershire County Council		•
Worcester City Council	•	
Wychavon District Council	•	
Wyre Forest District Council	•	

\* WCA = Waste Collection Authority

\*\* WDA = Waste Disposal Authority



## Chapter One

- 1.2.4 The Environment Agency has also contributed to the development of this Strategy.
- 1.2.5 In Worcestershire, District Councils are responsible for the collection of waste from the householder as well as dealing with street cleaning, fly-tipping and abandoned vehicles. They also have a duty to collect commercial waste when requested to do so. Worcestershire County Council is responsible for the disposal of this waste and for providing household waste sites.
- 1.2.6 In Herefordshire one unitary authority is responsible for the collection and disposal of waste and for providing household waste sites as well as dealing with street cleaning, fly tipping and abandoned vehicles.
- 1.2.7 All Local Authorities have statutory performance standards for recycling and composting as detailed in 2.3.
- 1.2.8 All of these Local Authorities are also active in other aspects of waste management including waste minimisation, recycling and composting. These are explained in more detail later in this Strategy in chapters 3, 4, 5 and 8.
- 1.3 **Consultation**
- 1.3.1 Successfully implementing this Strategy is not just a matter for local councils. Everyone has a role to play and we need to seek the views of all others that have a stake in this process including householders, the waste management industry, the community and voluntary sector and the waste management contractors partnering the Councils.
- 1.3.2 Local Authorities also need to consult with local people to ensure that their services offer Best Value and improve wherever possible to reflect the needs and aspirations of local communities.
- 1.3.3 The purpose of this Strategy is to clarify key issues, and give clear direction on waste management within the two counties. In early 2004 Herefordshire and Worcestershire's partners and stakeholders will be invited to give their views on the direction that the final Strategy should take. The Joint Members Waste Forum expects to finalise and publish the final agreed Strategy by early Summer 2004. Constituent Local Authorities will then be invited to endorse the Strategy.
- 1.4 **What This Strategy Does Not Cover**
- 1.4.1 Firstly, this Strategy does not consider the location of any waste management facilities. For Worcestershire, this will be covered by a new Waste Local Plan which is now being prepared by the County Council and in Herefordshire by the emerging Unitary Development Plan (UDP), which will be published for further consultation in Spring 2004. The Strategy focuses on what needs to be done in order to make decisions about what processes, technologies and facilities are needed in order to meet the challenges over the next thirty years.
- 1.4.2 Secondly, it does not cover industrial and commercial wastes, other than the relatively small amounts of commercial waste collected and disposed of by the Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The collection, treatment and disposal of these are generally not the responsibility of the Local Authorities that have prepared this document. The priority at this stage is to develop a Strategy for wastes that we do have a statutory responsibility for. The Waste Local Plan and UDP will, however, deal with the planning issues relating to all controlled wastes.
- 1.5 **Period Covered By The Strategy**
- 1.5.1 The Strategy will cover a period of thirty years and will be reviewed at least every three years, taking into account any new guidance, targets or changes in legislation and new technology or other significant development (see Principle 6).

## **Chapter two - Why We Need To Change**

	<b>Page</b>
1. Overview	9
2. Waste Strategy 2000	10
3. Statutory Performance Standards - Recycling & Composting	11
4. European Directives	11
5. Waste Minimisation	12





# Why we need to change

- 2.1 Reasons for the need to change the way waste is managed are summarised in the recent report produced by the Prime Minister's Strategy Unit "Waste Not Want Not", published in November 2002. England has a growing waste mountain where waste is growing at a rate of 3% per annum and in Herefordshire and Worcestershire the rate is slightly higher at 3.9%. The way England manages its waste harms the environment and squanders resources; action is needed now to reduce waste growth and recycle more.
- 2.1.1 Over 80% of waste produced is still sent to landfill. Not only is this a limited resource, but we also need to manage and dispose of our waste in a way which creates the least impact on the environment, moving away from landfill and moving treatment of waste further up the waste hierarchy.
- 2.1.2 As indicated in the waste hierarchy, shown below, treatment of waste has to aim to be as near to the top of the hierarchy as practicable.
- 2.1.3 **Table 2** Herefordshire and Worcestershire's Waste Hierarchy

<b>Herefordshire and Worcestershire's Waste Hierarchy</b> <i>(based on National Waste Hierarchy)</i>	
<b>WASTE REDUCTION</b>	We must make every attempt to reduce the amount of waste that has to be dealt with by not producing it in the first place (e.g. avoid unnecessary packaging)
<b>WASTE RE-USE</b>	We have to increase the amount of waste that we re-use.
<b>WASTE RETENTION</b>	We should manage more waste at home thus avoiding collection, processing and disposal costs e.g. home composting.
<b>RECYCLING &amp; COMPOSTING</b>	We must recycle and compost as much as we can through kerbside collection of suitable material, supported by a range of bring recycling sites, household waste sites and treatment processes.
<b>RECOVERY</b>	We will seek to recover value from waste that is left wherever possible
<b>LANDFILL WITH ENERGY RECOVERY</b>	We will recover methane gas from landfill sites to generate energy wherever it is practical and possible to do so.
<b>LANDFILL</b>	Finally, and only after all the above options have been exhausted, we will ensure the safe disposal of what remains to suitable landfill sites.



## Chapter Two

2.1.4 During the 1990s the Government could foresee the waste management problems of the future and produced a series of waste strategies that set targets for Local Authorities to aspire to, although these targets were not statutory.

2.1.5 However there are now a number of policy and legislative changes that need to be met.

2.1.6 The following table summarises landfill directive targets, recycling, composting and recovery targets that Herefordshire and Worcestershire Local Authorities jointly need to meet.

2.1.7 **Table 3** Summary of Targets

	Landfill Directive target for reduction of biodegradable waste to landfill (of amount produced in 1995 )	National Waste Strategy Targets (non-statutory)		Worc.'s Statutory Recycling & Composting Targets	Herefords.'s Statutory Recycling & Composting Targets
		Recycling & Composting	Recovery inc Recycling & Composting		
2003/4				20%	14%
2005/6		25%	40%	30%	21%
2010/11	75%	30%	45%		
2013/14	50%				
2015/16		33%	67%		
2020/21	35%				

## 2.2 Waste Strategy 2000

2.2.1 In Waste Strategy 2000 the Government set national targets for the recycling or composting of household waste and for the recovery of value from municipal waste.

2.2.2 The first national target was to achieve a doubling of the 1998/99 recycling and composting rates by 2003. Further national targets were as follows:

- **To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005.**
- **To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010.**
- **To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015.**
- **To recover value from\* at least 40% of municipal waste by 2005.**
- **To recover value from\* at least 45% of municipal waste by 2010.**
- **To recover value from\* at least 67% of municipal waste by 2015.**

*\*includes anaerobic digestion and the recovery of energy from wastes that are left after other treatment routes – reduction, recycling and composting - have been taken.*







2.3 **Statutory Performance Standards – Recycling And Composting**

2.3.1 In March 2001 within the Best Value framework, the Government set Statutory Performance Standards (SPSs) for the recycling or composting of household waste for every local authority.

2.3.2 The Statutory Performance Standards for recycling and composting for the local authorities are shown in table 4.

2.3.3 **Table 4** Statutory Targets set under Best Value for recycling & composting of Household Waste

Local Authority	Statutory Performance Standard for recycling and composting of household waste	
	2003/04	2005/06
Bromsgrove DC	10%	18%
Malvern Hills DC	10%	18%
Redditch BC	10%	18%
Worcester City	16%	24%
Wychavon DC	14%	21%
Wyre Forest DC	10%	18%
Worcestershire County	20%	30%
Herefordshire Council	14%	21%

2.3.4 It is the intention of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Local Authorities to meet these targets.

2.4 **European Directives**  
**Landfill Directive**

2.4.1 The European Union adopted the Landfill Directive in July 1999. Regulations were finally passed by parliament in June 2002.

2.4.2 The Directive was originally conceived as a climate protection measure because of concern over the amount of methane that is generated by biodegradable wastes in landfills. Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas, many times more potent in its effects than carbon dioxide.

## Chapter Two

2.4.3 The Directive has three main themes:

- **a progressive and substantial reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that goes to landfill;**
- **waste that goes to landfill will have to undergo pre-treatment first;**
- **there has to be a tightening of the engineering and operational standards that landfills must work to.**

Targets set as part of the Directive are:

- **By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal wastes sent to landfill to 75% of that produced in 1995.**
- **By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal wastes sent to landfill to 50% of that produced in 1995.**
- **By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal wastes sent to landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995.**

2.4.4 In order to give effect to these targets, the Government is to introduce a system of tradable landfill permits. Introduced as part of the Waste Emissions and Trading Bill, these permits will be issued to waste disposal authorities and will limit the amount of biodegradable municipal wastes that the authorities direct to landfill for disposal.

2.4.5 The Directive also introduces the mandatory 'pre-treatment' of putrescible waste and a ban on the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

### Other Directives

2.4.6 Other Directives are also being developed which will impact on the future of the management of municipal waste. These include the Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) Directive which will require the separate collection and recycling of all electrical equipment; the End of Life Vehicle Directive; the Hazardous Waste Directive and a Biodegradable Waste Directive. For more detailed information refer to Chapter 8.

### 2.5 Waste Minimisation

2.5.1 In Herefordshire and Worcestershire, we consider that waste minimisation is the key to delivering more sustainable waste management and achieving all of the above.

2.5.2 Waste minimisation means that waste is not created. It is the preferred option for managing waste and is found at the top of the Waste Hierarchy.

2.5.3 The Waste Hierarchy (shown in 2.1.3) ranks various forms of waste treatment and disposal in order of preference. When making decisions about the treatment and disposal of wastes, consideration should be given firstly to those options that appear at the top of the hierarchy.

## Chapter three - Where Are We Now?

	Page
1. Waste Growth	13
2. Current Recycling Rates	13
3. Current Waste Collection & Street Cleansing Arrangements	14
4. Best Value	14
5. Integrated Waste Management Contract	14
6. Infrastructure Investment	15
7. Materials Reclamation Facilities (MRFs)/Bulking Facilities	15
8. Transfer Loading Stations	15
9. Household Waste Sites	15
10. Centralised Composting Sites	16
11. Kerbside and Household Collections of Recyclables	16
12. Bring Recycling Sites	16
13. Awareness Raising and Publicity	17
14. Partnership Working	17
15. DEFRA Bids	18
16. Grant Awards for Enhanced Recycling Schemes	18
17. Short Term Diversion from Landfill	18





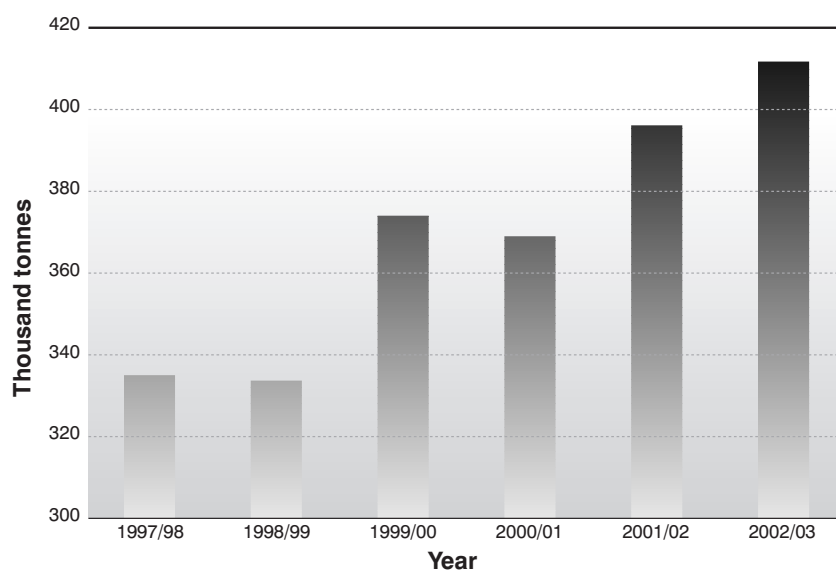
# Where are we now?

## 3.1 Waste Growth

3.1.1 England has a growing waste mountain. The quantity of municipal waste is growing at between 3-4% per year.

3.1.2 Over the past six years Herefordshire's and Worcestershire's municipal waste has experienced an average annual growth rate of 3.9%. Consequently the two counties' total municipal waste has increased from 334,680 tonnes in 1997/8 to 412,785 tonnes in 2002/3. This equates to a total increase of 78,105 tonnes or 23.3% over the six year period. See 3.1.3 below for a graph showing waste growth across the two counties over the last six years.

3.1.3 **Figure 1** Graph showing waste growth between 1997/8 and 2002/3



3.1.4 These considerable year on year increases can be attributed to a number of factors including:

- **growth in number of households (from 1997 – 2002 an estimated growth rate of 8.9% in Herefordshire and 4.4% in Worcestershire);**
- **continued growth in economic prosperity and changing lifestyles resulting in an increase in the waste being produced by the average household;**
- **an increase in waste linked to the introduction of the Landfill Tax by the Government in 1996 (it is thought that this has resulted in more commercial waste being diverted into the municipal waste stream).**

3.1.5 Other statistical key data relating to waste management Best Value Performance Indicators for the two counties for 2000/1, 2001/2 and 2002/3 is shown in Appendix 1.

3.1.6 Disposal points for all municipal waste and recyclables collected by the authorities are shown in Appendix 2.



3.2 **Current Recycling Rates**

3.2.1 **Table 5** shows the recycling rates for 2002/3.

<b>Authority</b>	<b>BVPI82a - % of Household Waste Recycled</b>
<b>Bromsgrove District Council</b>	9.13
<b>Herefordshire Council</b>	15.45 (inc. BVPI 82b composting)
<b>Malvern Hills District Council</b>	10.4
<b>Redditch Borough Council</b>	8.07
<b>Worcester City</b>	8.59
<b>Wychavon District Council</b>	10.8
<b>Wyre Forest</b>	8.21
<b>Worcestershire County Council</b>	15.43 (inc. BVPI 82b) composting

3.3 **Current Waste Collection & Street Cleansing Arrangements**

3.3.1 **Table 6** Summary of Current collection arrangements at September 2003

	<b>N°. Households Based on 2002 Figures</b>	<b>Tonnes Household Waste Collected 02/03</b>	<b>Household Waste Service</b>	<b>Bulky Waste Service as at Sept 2003</b>	<b>Trade Waste Service</b>	<b>Service Provider Waste Collection</b>	<b>Service Provider Street Cleansing</b>
<b>Bromsgrove</b>	36,859	31,760	Back door, sack	3 bulky items £10 or up to 10 bags for £10	✓	In-house	In-house
<b>Malvern Hills</b>	31,169	23,298	Back door, sack	£15 for 3 items	✓	In-house	In-house
<b>Redditch</b>	33,159	34,390	92% Kerbside Wheeled bins	£5 for up to 3 bulky items, £1 per orange sack	✓	In-house	In-house
<b>Worcester City</b>	40,677	33,221	Curtilage, sack	Ranges from £13, to £27 for 3 items	✓	In-house	In-house
<b>Wychavon</b>	48,823	42,795	Back door, sack	2 free items in 6 months, £15 thereafter	✓	Private contractor	Private contractor
<b>Wyre Forest</b>	41,758	39,259	Curtilage, Wheeled bin	£10 for 3 items, £2 per item thereafter	✓	In-house	In-house
<b>Herefordshire</b>	76,410	61,954	Backdoor, sack	£15 for 3 items - £5 per item thereafter	✓	Private contractor	Public/Private Partnership

NB Household waste collections in each authority are currently weekly. There are currently no collections of green waste for composting.

3.4 **Best Value**

3.4.1 Local authorities are charged with ensuring that the services they provide meet local needs and give best value for money whilst also demonstrating continuous progress.

We are required to submit performance measures to Government. Across the two Counties all the Local Authorities plan to work together to improve their performance in waste management.

3.4.2 Each Authority has to make annual returns on a set of Best Value Performance Indicators. Details of the reported 2000/01, 2001/02 and 2002/03 Indicators for each Authority are given in Appendix 1.

3.5 **Integrated Waste Management Contract**

3.5.1 In 1996 Hereford and Worcester County Council began looking at options to develop a strategic long term contract to manage the treatment and disposal of municipal waste. There was a desire by the Council to move away from reliance upon landfill, to find an innovative and more sustainable solution which would also meet or better the Government's targets on recycling and recovery, set out in the white paper 'Making Waste Work' (December 1995). The Council chose to procure a single contract for a fully integrated waste management service using the Government's Private Finance Initiative (PFI).

- 3.5.2 In December 1998 the successor authorities of Herefordshire Council and Worcestershire County Council together awarded the twenty five year contract for an integrated waste management service to Mercia Waste Management Ltd, which established a sister company Severn Waste Services Ltd to deliver the service locally.
- 3.5.3 The Contractor has to achieve certain percentage targets for waste recycling, composting and recovery. A key component of the Contract was the provision of an integrated waste management facility, which included an energy from waste plant located in the north of Worcestershire. Following the refusal of planning permission for this facility in July 2002 and the introduction of Statutory Performance Standards for recycling and composting in March 2002, the Counties and the Contractor are reviewing the future provision and requirements of the Contract, taking into account emerging technologies and latest best practice.
- 3.6 **Infrastructure Investment**
- 3.6.1 Since the Contract has been signed considerable progress has been made in providing additional and improving existing infrastructure across the two Counties. This has included the construction of:
- **Two Materials Reclamation Facilities (MRFs);**
  - **Refurbishment of two existing Transfer Loading Stations;**
  - **Refurbishment and relocation of a Transfer Loading Station and Household Waste Site;**
  - **Refurbishment of 10 Household Waste Sites;**
  - **In addition to this, considerable capital investment has been made in vehicles, plant and the green waste composting site and the landfill site at Hill & Moor near Pershore.**
- 3.7 **Material Reclamation Facilities (MRFs) And Bulking Facilities**
- 3.7.1 Herefordshire Council and Worcestershire County Council have provided, through the Integrated Waste Management Contract, two MRFs located at Rotherwas in Hereford and at Hill & Moor near Pershore. Recyclable material collected through the kerbside collection in Herefordshire is processed at the Hereford MRF and recyclables collected from Wychavon, Worcester City and Malvern Hills are handled at the Hill & Moor MRF. Local bulking facilities for Bromsgrove, Redditch and Wyre Forest are being provided within each district and are already in place for Malvern Hills, Worcester City and Wychavon at Hill & Moor. The MRF at Hereford also has bulking bays for glass recycle.
- 3.8 **Transfer Loading Stations**
- 3.8.1 There are currently three Transfer Loading Stations located within the counties; two in Herefordshire, at Rotherwas in Hereford and at Leominster, and one in Worcestershire, at Redditch. These are local delivery points where collected waste is bulked up and compacted into closed containers before transportation to the final disposal point. At these Transfer Loading Stations waste is handled in a safe and clean manner by loading it directly from collection vehicles into a storage hopper before being compacted into containers.
- 3.9 **Household Waste Sites**
- 3.9.1. Herefordshire Council and Worcestershire County Council are responsible for providing sixteen Household Waste Sites across the counties – also known as Civic Amenity Sites, or even the ‘tip’. As well as providing householders somewhere to take their larger waste items free of charge, these local facilities already contribute significantly to the amount of waste recovered in the counties for recycling and composting.
- 3.9.2 At most sites containers are provided for the recovery of paper, cardboard, glass, cans, textiles, scrap metal including fridges and freezers, batteries, oil, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders and green waste. Some of the sites also offer disposal points for other waste such as cement bonded asbestos and small quantities of household chemicals. At Hill & Moor near Pershore and Rotherwas near Hereford, plastic bottle recycling banks are provided as the sites are adjacent to the Materials Reclamation Facilities.
- 3.9.3 Refurbished sites now offer improved recycling opportunity through an increased range of materials such as soil and rubble skips. These sites are also more accessible to the customer as they are of a split level design – which means no steps to climb to dispose of waste or recycle materials.
- 3.9.4 By the provision of compaction equipment for mixed waste and green waste at the majority of Household Waste Sites, transportation to its final disposal point is reduced.



3.9.5 In 2002/3, 36.1% of waste collected at Household Waste Sites was recycled/composted (includes soil and rubble).



3.10 **Centralised Composting Sites**  
 3.10.1 A green waste centralised composting site is already operational at Hill & Moor. Green waste collected at the Household Waste Sites is taken for processing in windrows and is converted into a soil conditioner which is then offered for sale at the sites, closing the recycling loop. There are plans to build a similar facility in Herefordshire.

3.11 **Kerbside And Household Collections Of Recyclables**

3.11.1 The table below gives details of the recyclable and compostable collections carried out by each district

3.11.2 **Table 7** Details of Recycling Collections

Authority	Date Collection Began/Begins	Approx. Coverage	Glass	Paper	Plastic	Textiles	Cans	Green
<b>Bromsgrove DC</b>	March 2004 (phased)	100%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Herefordshire Council</b>	April 2003	50%	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
<b>Malvern Hills DC</b>	(phased) Jan 2004	100%	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
<b>Redditch BC</b>	May 2003 (phased over 2 year period)	92%	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X
<b>Worcester City Council</b>	June 2003	94%	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
<b>Wychavon DC</b>	Extended Coverage Feb 2003	94%	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
<b>Wyre Forest DC</b>	September 2003 (phased)	84%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X

NB Due to the rural nature of Herefordshire, the collection of recyclables is currently restricted to the most densely populated urban areas; options for expanding the scheme to cover a wider area are being explored.

As a result of a successful DEFRA bid, Bromsgrove District Council will be the first authority to begin a collection of green waste for centralised composting.

3.12 **Bring Recycling Sites**

3.12.1 Currently much of the recyclable material collected in Herefordshire and Worcestershire is recovered from the two hundred and three Bring Recycling Sites that are located across the two counties. Glass, paper and card, textiles, cans and other materials like shoes and books can be recycled at the recycling centres. Most of these centres rely on the public taking their materials to them and they are usually located in car parks near to local shops and amenities.

3.12.2 **Table 8** Summary of Bring Recycling Sites in each area (as at August 2003).

Authority	Nº Bring Recycling Sites in Each Area	Glass	Paper	Plastic	Textiles	Cans
Bromsgrove District Council	26	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Herefordshire Council	72	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malvern Hills District Council	12	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Redditch Borough Council	20	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Worcester City Council	19	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Wychavon District Council	39	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Wyre Forest District Council	15	✓	✓	X	✓	✓

### 3.13 **Awareness Raising And Publicity**

3.13.1 In recognising that Herefordshire and Worcestershire's waste affects all residents, the Authorities have been working together on waste minimisation, reduction and recycling schemes. This joint working was put on a more formal footing in June 2000 when all the Authorities signed up to a Waste Minimisation Strategy. The key objectives of the Strategy were to reduce waste, change behaviour and attitudes to waste, essentially promoting the '3Rs' of "reduce, re-use, recycle", before considering disposal.



3.13.2 As part of the introduction of household and kerbside collections of recyclables, all Authorities have worked together to use standard imagery to give a consistent message and image on leaflets, other promotional material and vehicles.

3.13.3 Home composting has been promoted by the Authorities for a number of years. Sale of low price compost bins have been co-ordinated through county wide campaigns including agreements with bin suppliers, one day sales and publication of leaflets.

3.13.4 Awareness of the environmental and economic benefits of using 'real' nappies has been raised throughout the counties through a series of campaigns, working in partnership with 'real' nappy companies. A nappy washing service was launched in Spring 2003 in Ross on Wye, partly funded by the charity 'Welcome to Our Future' (see 3.13.5).

3.13.5 The charity "Welcome to Our Future" is partly funded by Severn Waste Services Ltd. as the vehicle to deliver its waste minimisation awareness and education campaign. Herefordshire Council, Worcestershire County Council and a District Council representative are members of the steering group which manages the campaign. The charity is seen as a key partner in awareness raising and publicity.

3.13.6 Good media relationships have been established by all Local Authorities in promoting waste awareness and recycling.

### 3.14 **Partnership Working**

3.14.1 Partnership working has been established as one of the main principles upon which this Strategy is built. The Authorities across the two Counties have already begun working together to deliver more sustainable and cohesive waste management services across the Counties and to develop this Strategy. A Joint Members Waste Forum was established in October 2001. This Forum will oversee the development and implementation of the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy. The Forum is supported by an Officers Group and a number of sub groups that meet to develop specific policies and projects. These groups meet regularly to share best practice.

3.14.2 Wherever possible, all Local Authorities support and work with the voluntary and community sectors on such projects as furniture re-use schemes, for example the 'Armchair Project' in Worcester, 'Roundabout' in Evesham and 'Full House' in Herefordshire.

3.14.3 All Local Authorities have dialogue and work with other interest groups such as Parish Councils, statutory bodies such as the Police and Fire Service, the Environment Agency, DEFRA and other Government departments.

3.14.4 Contractors are also considered to be partners in developing the best waste management systems to implement this Strategy.

3.14.5 The Counties have developed closer working relationships with neighbouring county councils including Warwickshire and Shropshire to share good practice around publicity and awareness raising and to carry out joint campaigns.

3.15. **DEFRA Bids**

3.15.1 All of the Local Authorities within Worcestershire were successful in their bids to the second round of the Government's £140 million Waste Minimisation and Recycling Fund for 2003/4. Amounts granted and project descriptions are given in the table below

3.15.2 **Table 9** Summary of DEFRA Funding:

Authority	Bid amount £	Project Description
Bromsgrove District Council	718,600	Recyclable Kerbside
	1,596,300	Green Waste Kerbside
Malvern Hills District Council	452,000	Recyclable Kerbside
Redditch Borough Council	683,224	Recyclable Kerbside Bring Recycling Site Enhancement
Worcester City Council	444,802	Recyclable Kerbside
Wychavon District Council/Malvern Hills	165,480	40 Recycling Sites for Urban and Rural Areas
Wyre Forest District Council	660,110	Recyclable Kerbside
Worcestershire County Council	729,660	WEEE Project
<b>Total across Worcestershire</b>	<b>£5,450,176</b>	

3.16 **Grant Awards for Enhanced Recycling Schemes**

3.16.1 In addition to the DEFRA funding, Worcestershire County Council has agreed to pay a grant to each of the District Councils to enhance their recycling services. These performance based payments will ensure that the districts exceed their Statutory Performance Standards, which in turn will also contribute to an increased recycling rate across the County.

3.16.2 **Table 10** Details of Grants awarded to Districts

District	District's Original Recycling Proposal	Total of County Grant & Life of Grant	Enhanced Recycling Rate With Effect From Implementation In 2003/4
Bromsgrove	23.84%	£300,000 7 years	26.39% or 2.55% above the statutory performance standard (whichever is the higher)
Malvern Hills	18.01%	£502,000 7 years	24.07% or 6.06% " "
Redditch	20.88%	£500,000 7 years	27.55% or 6.67% " "
Worcester City	18.41%	£384,822 7 years	23.49% or 5.08% " "
Wychavon	14.88%	£176,000 2 years	19.53% or 4.65% " "
Wyre Forest	16.30%	£294,000 7 years	18.65% or 2.34% " "

3.17 **Short Term Diversion From Landfill**

3.17.1 As a contribution to diverting waste away from landfill, up to 20,000 tonnes of municipal waste will be processed at a regional waste to energy plant, starting in July 2003 until March 2004.

3.17.2 Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council are currently exploring using other potential regional waste to energy facilities as a short term measure.



## Chapter four - Other Issues

	Page
1. Zero Waste	19
2. Transport	19
3. Regional Self Sufficiency	20
4. Leading By Example	20
5. Packaging	20



# Other issues

## 4.1 **Zero Waste**

4.1.1 This Strategy views waste as a resource and aims to reduce the amount of waste which cannot be reused, recycled or composted as far as is practicable to a minimum. The concept of zero waste is currently being promoted in the UK by Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth and is being formally adopted by some authorities in the UK. The principle is about moving away from wasting resources and about designing waste out of our lifestyles.

4.1.2 In practice for Local Authorities, 'Zero Waste' means waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting and some forms of recovery. Authorities in Herefordshire and Worcestershire recognise the importance of the concept as an aspirational aim and embrace much that underpins the idea of 'Zero Waste'. However, this Strategy is an action plan for what we can and will do to improve the management of wastes in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Although we support better product design and the extension of Producer Responsibility, these are areas where we can only have limited impact. We will however support the principle of 'Zero Waste' wherever we can.

4.1.3 The role that Local Authorities can have in waste minimisation and achieving Zero Waste is shown in the diagram below:

**Figure 2**



## 4.2 **Transport**

4.2.1 Efficient use of transport is a key factor in developing and implementing a sustainable waste management Strategy. Currently wherever practicable and cost effective, the transportation of waste and recycled materials is minimised through provision of local sites and by compacting materials. Appendix 2 shows the current disposal and recycling routes for waste and materials collected within Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

4.2.2 The recently identified Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO), described in more detail in 5.2, has considered transportation as a key factor in the management of waste and the BPEO options identified have considered the economic and environmental cost of transporting waste.

- 4.2.3 Policy 17 (Key Policies) recognises the need for all authorities to adopt a Green Procurement Policy within four years of the date this Strategy is published; such a policy will ensure that future vehicles, plant and equipment acquisitions will consider environmental performance and impact.
- 4.3 **Regional Self Sufficiency**
- 4.3.1 In line with the Proximity Principle, waste should be dealt with as close to its source as practicable. Everyone produces waste and facilities need to be provided at as local a level as possible to deal with it. This Strategy aims for self-sufficiency within the two counties for processing, treating and disposing of waste locally.
- 4.3.2 We acknowledge, however, that it can be beneficial for some of our waste to be treated at other regional facilities within the West Midlands area – such as waste to energy plants. Usage of these other treatment routes will be considered carefully to ensure a balance of environmental and economic cost in meeting targets and other legislative and service requirements.
- 4.4 **Leading By Example**
- 4.4.1 Everyone has an important role to play in changing behaviour and attitudes to waste management. The Local Authorities accept that there is a community leadership role that they need to play in using and promoting green procurement. This commitment is reflected in Policy 17.
- 4.4.2 Local Agenda 21 Strategies, developed by the individual Local Authorities, have now been superseded by Community Strategies. These documents set out plans for how the authorities will improve the environmental, social and economic well-being of their communities. As part of these strategies, sustainable development continues to be a key issue. The Local Authorities acknowledge that leading by example means looking at how they deal with their own waste and raising awareness of the importance of sustainable waste management to the whole community, including their own employees.
- 4.5 **Packaging**
- 4.5.1 Packaging is an emotive issue of concern to all authorities. Packaging waste is the only element of the waste stream currently subject to 'Producer Responsibility' regulations. Producer responsibility is about those who sell and distribute goods taking greater responsibility for those goods at the end of the products' life.
- 4.5.2 Whilst DEFRA has recently published new recycling target proposals for UK businesses, post-consumer packaging is where Local Authorities have some sphere of influence. Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations from the DTI state that as an essential requirement "packaging must be minimal subject to safety, hygiene and acceptance for the packed product and for the consumer", and trading standards officers have a duty to enforce these regulations.
- 4.5.3 Authorities will continue to support Government initiatives on effective waste reduction, including extension of Producer Responsibility. In addition, education and awareness raising activities will continue to focus on encouraging consumers to refuse excessive packaging.
- 4.5.4 The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations have been introduced to encourage companies to pick up some of the environmental cost of the waste arising from their products. Every year packaging amounts to over 9 million tonnes of waste in the UK, of which approximately 4.56 million tonnes was recovered/recycled in 2001. Since the Regulations were introduced in 1997, the amount of packaging waste recovered and recycled has increased from approximately 30% to 50%.



## Chapter five - The Way Forward

	Page
1. Overview	21
2. Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)	21
3. The Waste Challenge	22
4. Recycling and Composting	23
5. The Future Role of Household Waste Sites	25
6. The Future of Waste Collection	27
7. Recovery	27
8. Landfill	27
9. Awareness Raising and Publicity	28
10. Partnerships	28



# The way forward

- 5.1 A multi-faceted approach to key issues is needed to achieve the agreed targets. In developing a common approach, wherever practicable, this Strategy acknowledges that individual authorities will develop their own schemes, within their own time scales and priorities.
- 5.1.1 The Strategy allows individualism with support, and collaboration with real partnership to achieve aspirations and goals. It offers solutions to a complex and complicated problem across the diversity of the two Counties.
- 5.1.2 The actions and proposals outlined in this chapter support the Waste Hierarchy shown in 2.1.3.

## **POLICY 1**

**Local Authorities in Herefordshire and Worcestershire will adopt the Waste Hierarchy as a template for their approach to Waste Management (shown in 2.1.3) i.e. reduce, reuse, retain, recycle and compost, recovery, landfill with energy recovery and finally safe disposal to landfill.**

## 5.2 **Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)**

- 5.2.1 The Government's National Waste Strategy is set out in 'Waste Strategy 2000' and Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: 'Planning and Waste Management'. This Strategy requires that full consideration is given to the BPEO for managing waste.
- 5.2.2 The BPEO assessments have been jointly undertaken by Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council and the findings will be split into the two Authorities' relevant planning documents;
- a) Worcestershire Waste Local Plan (proposed to become the Waste Local Development Framework under the new Planning and Compulsory Purchase Bill currently before Parliament); and**
- b) Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan.**
- 5.2.3 BPEO is a process which considers the relevant merits of various waste management options to help identify the 'best' option. The Waste Strategy 2000 puts the concept of BPEO at the heart of the waste management decision making framework. BPEO is defined in the 12<sup>th</sup> report of the Royal Commission on environmental pollution as:
- "The outcome of a systematic and consultative decision making process which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term."*
- 5.2.4 The BPEO process is highly technical and complex and a key element of the BPEO procedure is that it is transparent and consultative. The BPEO process has recently been undertaken in the two Counties and after extensive consultation, the recommendations were endorsed by Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council in July 2003.

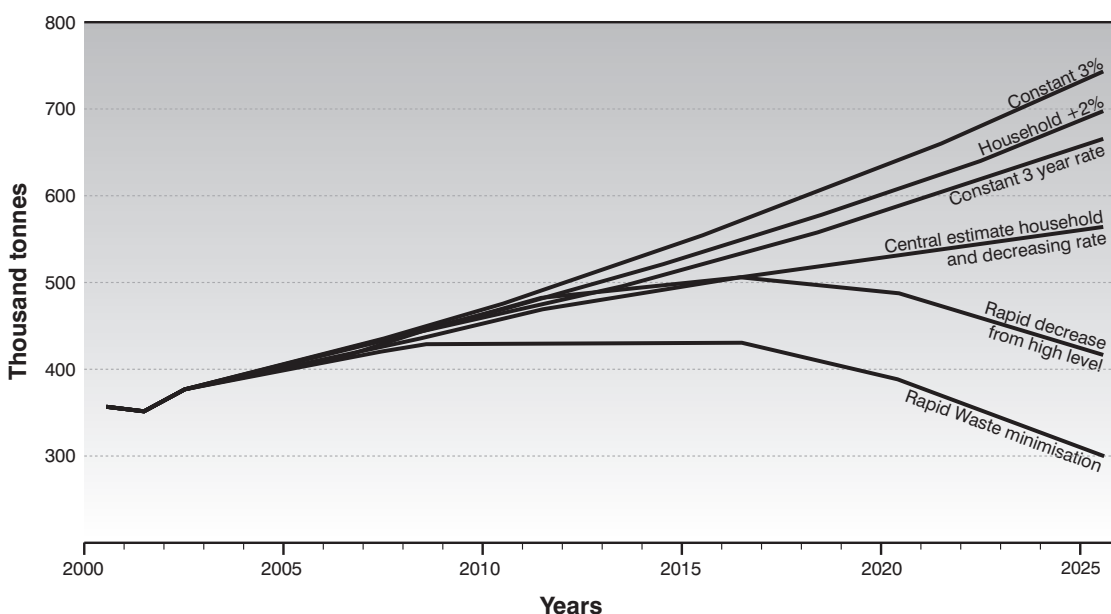


5.2.5 A summary of how waste is dealt with now and for the future, based on the BPEO, is shown below

Current Treatment % (approx. figures)	The Waste Hierarchy	Future Treatment based on BPEO%
	Waste Reduction	
	Waste Re-use	
	Waste Retention	
15%	Recycling & Composting	33% minimum
0%	Recovery (in addition to recycling & composting)	45%
85%	Landfill	22% maximum

5.2.6 The BPEO modelled growth profiles for Municipal Solid Waste(MSW) production in Herefordshire and Worcestershire as shown in Figure 3 below.

**Figure 3** Projected waste growth



NB At the moment waste reduction cannot be measured. However, as a result of the trials undertaken as part of ‘Waste Challenge’ (described below in 5.3), we will be able to gauge the effectiveness of our campaign and measure waste reduction.

**POLICY 4**

**Waste management methods will support the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) which is based on a minimum 33% recycling and a maximum of 22% landfilling, with any balance required being managed through a form of thermal treatment. Emerging technologies which support the BPEO will be considered to enable a flexible approach to the waste treatment methods which will be adopted.**

**5.3 The Waste Challenge**

5.3.1 From the growth scenarios shown in Figure 3 it is clear that a positive strategy will be required to counter the contributory factors in growth to ensure that future waste arisings are minimised

**POLICY 1**

**Local Authorities in Herefordshire and Worcestershire will adopt the Waste Hierarchy as a template for their approach to Waste Management (shown in 2.1.3) i.e. reduce, reuse, retention, recycling and composting, recovery, landfill with energy recovery and finally safe disposal to landfill.**



**POLICY 2**

***Beginning in 2003/4, the Authorities will implement a co-ordinated waste reduction/minimisation initiative – “Waste Challenge” – across the counties. By March 2006 the Authorities will aim to have reduced the kg/head of waste collected and disposed of, back to 2001/2 levels.***



- 5.3.2 Every one of us produces approximately 500 kg of waste each year. Approximately 40% of everything we discard – particularly kitchen and garden waste – could be dealt with at home.
- 5.3.3 ‘Waste Challenge’ is an initiative to encourage waste minimisation by retaining waste at home through different ways of home composting and promotion of ‘real’ nappies.
- 5.3.4 Trials began in October 2003 in Herefordshire and Wychavon to determine what works best to achieve successful home composting and waste reduction.
- 5.3.5 Within each trial area, three refuse collection rounds of approximately one thousand households of a similar type, are being monitored to assess the amount of waste generated before, during and after ‘Waste Challenge’.
- 5.3.6 One round within each area received canvassing, promotional materials and advice. A second round received a delivery of promotional materials and a third round acted as a control.
- 5.3.7 Through data gathering and measuring responses of households within the trial areas, we will be able to identify which methods work best in changing behaviour.
- 5.3.8 ‘Waste Challenge’ also included ‘compost clinics’ within communities to provide advice.
- 5.3.9 In some areas a trial green waste home shredding service is being provided.
- 5.3.10 In 2003/4, approximately £200,000 will be invested by Herefordshire Council and Worcestershire County Council in ‘Waste Challenge’. This has led to the successful bid to WRAP for funding to continue and extend this initiative across both counties.

**POLICY 10**

***The Local Authorities will continue to develop and implement the most sustainable ways of facilitating the retention of green and kitchen waste within the household and only collecting and treating green and kitchen waste where household processing is impractical.***

**POLICY 12**

***The Local Authorities will consider the merits of a common approach across the counties in areas of waste policy that could potentially encourage waste reduction/waste minimisation.***

5.4 **Recycling and Composting****POLICY 6**

***The Local Authorities will aim to achieve the Statutory Performance Standards for recycling and composting for 2005/6 and the national standard of 33% recycling and composting by 2015 as a minimum, and aim to exceed them if affordable.***

- 5.4.1 Given the diversity of the two Counties, the future of Bring Recycling Sites has to be considered as the introduction of household/kerbside collections spreads across a large part of the counties. Experience elsewhere has shown that Bring Recycling Sites still have a significant part to play, even where there is substantial kerbside collection. There is certainly a need for Bring Recycling Sites where it is not possible to provide a kerbside collection – for example in rural areas. Bring Recycling Sites may also offer the best opportunity for collecting other materials not collected through kerbside schemes.

### POLICY 9

***The Waste Collection Authorities will continue to provide and enhance Bring Recycling Sites where considered beneficial to supplement kerbside collection schemes. The effect of household recycling collections on Bring Recycling Sites will be monitored to ensure that together they continue to provide a cost effective and practical way of recycling.***

5.4.2. Chapter 3 gave details of existing recycling rates and collections of recyclables through household, kerbside and bring recycling schemes. Coverage is already high across the two counties but wherever practicable/affordable, authorities will increase coverage of household/kerbside recycling collections.

5.4.3 A summary of each Authority's plan for recycling and composting is shown below:

#### 5.4.4 **Bromsgrove District Council**

A fortnightly kerbside box collection of glass, cans, plastics, textiles and paper and card will begin in March 2004 across the whole of the district. A fortnightly wheeled bin green waste collection service will also start in March 2004. Recycling, green waste and residual waste collections will be phased in during 2004/5. An evaluation of whether Bring Recycling Sites continue to be provided will then be made following the successful introduction of the kerbside recycling collection service.

#### 5.4.5 **Herefordshire Council**

Alternate weekly collections of bagged cans and plastics, textiles and paper began in April 2003 across approximately 50% of the households in the county. A different collection scheme using a box system is to be trialled in the Ross-on-Wye area from April 2004.

#### 5.4.6 **Malvern Hills District Council**

Alternate weekly kerbside collections of bagged cans and plastics, textiles and paper started in January 2004, and will eventually cover 100% of the district. Through a joint DEFRA bid with Wychavon District Council, banks for glass and paper will be sited in twenty rural and urban locations by the end of 2003/4. The Council are examining options for providing enhanced glass recycling arrangements during 2004 and beyond.

#### 5.4.7 **Redditch Borough Council**

A weekly box curtilage collection of glass, cans, textiles, paper and card began in May 2003 and will be phased in across 92% of the Borough by the end of 2004/5. Evaluation of the method used, coverage and participation rates will be on-going throughout the first year. Additional bring banks for paper and cans and improvements to existing sites will be put in place during 2003/4, through DEFRA funding.

#### 5.4.8 **Worcester City Council**

A fortnightly twin bag collection of cans, plastics, textiles and paper began in June 2003, covering 94% of the district. An additional twenty glass bring banks will be located throughout the City during 2003/4.

#### 5.4.9 **Wychavon District Council**

A trial kerbside recycling scheme of approximately eight thousand properties has been in place in Wychavon since 1995. In February 2003, alternate weekly collections of bagged cans and plastics, textiles and paper, began across 94% of the district. Through a joint DEFRA bid with Malvern Hills District Council, banks for glass and paper will be sited in twenty rural locations by the end of 2003/4.





#### 5.4.10 **Wyre Forest District Council**

A weekly box kerbside collection of glass, cans, plastics, textiles, paper and card began in September 2003. The collection is being phased in across 84% of the district in blocks of approximately ten thousand properties every two months. Wyre Forest is looking to introduce kerbside to the remaining 16% of the district during 2004/5. Evaluation of Bring Recycling Sites will be carried out following the introduction of the kerbside collection. A collection of green waste for centralised composting is being considered. However, no decision about this will be made until the results of 'Waste Challenge' have been evaluated.

#### **POLICY 7**

***In addition to national targets set out in Waste Strategy 2000, the Authorities are committed to aim to achieve the local targets contained in this Strategy.***

- 5.4.11 The grants given by Worcestershire County Council to all the Local Authorities within Worcestershire will help to increase participation rates and amounts recycled. Evaluation of the success of these performance based grants in 2003/4 may lead to the expansion of a performance related grant scheme, if this proves to be a cost effective way of increasing recycling rates.
- 5.4.12 Household Waste Sites play a significant role in diverting waste away from landfill for recycling and composting. Herefordshire Council and Worcestershire County Council will aim to increase levels of recycling and composting in line with the target set in this Strategy, see 5.5 below for further details.
- 5.4.13 An additional centralised green waste composting site is to be located within the boundary of one of the three northern districts within Worcestershire, bringing the total of sites within the two counties to three.
- 5.4.14 Enhanced recycling will also be achieved through the recovery process (see paragraph 5.7).
- 5.4.15 Through a green procurement process, the Authorities will ensure that recycled products are purchased wherever practicable and cost effective.

#### **POLICY 17**

***The Authorities will seek to adopt and implement a Green Procurement and Waste Management Policy within four years of the date this Strategy is published.***

#### 5.5 **The Future Role of Household Waste Sites**

#### **POLICY 8**

***The Waste Disposal Authorities, in conjunction with their partners, will examine the role of Household Waste sites to make sure that they provide a quality service and enable maximum recycling/re-use wherever possible.***

- 5.5.1 Household Waste Sites are a key interface with the public. They provide a local facility where the public can dispose of bulky items such as unwanted furniture, hazardous household chemicals such as weed killers and cleaning materials and, most importantly, offer the opportunity to recycle a variety of materials such as scrap metal, old engine oil, car batteries and green waste – commodities which cannot be recycled at the local Bring Recycling Sites.



5.5.2 Ten Household Waste Sites throughout the two counties have been refurbished. Proposals within the Integrated Waste Management Contract allow for the refurbishment of the remaining five sites, together with the provision of one additional site in Kington in Herefordshire and one in Evesham in Worcestershire. However, with the introduction of kerbside recycling across the Counties, the major push is on waste minimisation and retention of waste at home. This means that we now have an ideal opportunity to review the position and future role of Household Waste Sites.



5.5.3 To emphasise the recycling aspect at the refurbished sites, these strategic sites should be re-branded. Ideas for re-branding are:

- **“Recycling and Household Waste Site”, or**
- **“Community Recycling Centres”, or**
- **“Rethink Rubbish Depot”**

5.5.4 A minimum of one strategic site will be provided within each District in Worcestershire. These will offer the full range of recycling disposal points and a facility to dispose of general waste and at some, a disposal facility for cement bonded asbestos and hazardous household chemicals. These strategic sites will be provided at:

<b>Bromsgrove</b>	New location to be provided
<b>Malvern Hills</b>	Malvern Link
<b>Redditch</b>	Crossgates Road
<b>Wychavon</b>	Droitwich and Hill & Moor
<b>Worcester City</b>	New location to be provided
<b>Wyre Forest</b>	Stourport

Due to the rural nature of Herefordshire, the strategic sites will be located at:

<b>Hereford</b>	Rotherwas
<b>Leominster</b>	Bridge Street
<b>Ledbury</b>	Little Marcle Lane
<b>Bromyard</b>	Linton Industrial Estate
<b>Ross-on-Wye</b>	Station Approach
<b>Kington</b>	(new site required)

5.5.5 In addition to these strategic sites, a number of recycling/reuse centres will be developed. These will accept a full range of materials for recycling and reuse. However, they will not accept general waste for disposal, asbestos waste, hazardous household chemicals, carpets or soft furnishings.

It is proposed that this type of facility would be provided at:

<b>Malvern Hills</b>	Tenbury Wells (new site required) Upton on Severn (new site required)
<b>Wychavon</b>	Evesham (new site required)
<b>Worcester City</b>	Worcester (new site required)
<b>Wyre Forest</b>	Hoobrook, Kidderminster (change of use from Household waste site to a recycling/re-use centre)

Provision of these recycling and reuse centres should improve recycling rates across the counties.

5.5.6 The Joint Member’s Waste Forum will seek to review the usage of Household Waste Sites and recycling/reuse centres on an annual basis.

## 5.6 **The Future Of Waste Collection**

- 5.6.1 Nationally, a number of authorities are pressurising the waste stream by providing a fortnightly collection of residual waste alongside a weekly collection of recyclables.
- 5.6.2 Following this example, some authorities within Herefordshire and Worcestershire are considering the introduction of fortnightly residual waste collections. Wyre Forest District Council is the first authority to introduce a fortnightly collection of residual waste alongside the phasing in of the weekly kerbside collection of recyclables in September 2003.
- 5.6.3 Bromsgrove District Council will be switching to a fortnightly wheeled bin collection of residual waste alongside the introduction of a kerbside collection of recyclables and compostables in March 2004.
- 5.6.4 In order to fulfil the Strategy, Authorities will continue to review waste collection methods and learn from each other.

## 5.7 **Recovery**

- 5.7.1 It has long been recognised within the two counties, that reliance on landfill is not a long term, sustainable option. The Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for managing approximately 45% of the waste stream within the counties is a form of thermal treatment. A flexible approach is needed in determining which of the available and emerging technologies, described below, will be adopted.

### 5.7.2 **Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)**

Involves the biological decomposition of mixed household waste to reduce mass and water content and prepare the residual material for more effective separation of recyclables. Metals, glass and miscellaneous non combustibles are recovered for recycling and a substantial proportion of the remainder can be prepared as a solid fuel. A recognised process already adopted in parts of Europe and the UK.

### 5.7.3 **Anaerobic Digestion**

Reduces the bulk of organic waste by converting it into a relatively stable residue similar to compost that can be used as an agricultural soil conditioner and methane gas used to generate electricity. This process needs to take place in an oxygen free environment. A recognised process already adopted in parts of Europe and the UK.

### 5.7.4 **Gasification or Pyrolysis**

In essence these processes rely on breaking the waste down in sealed chambers by the application of extreme heat. The heat is applied in the absence of air (gasification) or with only a very small amount of air available (pyrolysis). This means that the waste does not burn, or only a very small part of it burns. Both processes generate a mixture of flammable gasses (often called 'syngas') which is then converted to electricity. A big disadvantage of these technologies is that they are not widespread in use and not currently in use on a commercial scale at all in the UK.

### 5.7.5 **Waste to Energy**

Mass burn incineration involves the combustion of mixed unsorted waste in controlled conditions on a moving grate. Resulting hot gasses are directed to a boiler to recover heat to produce steam and generate electricity. Thirty five percent of the waste becomes a residue which can be recycled (bottom ash) or disposed (fly ash). No waste to energy facilities are planned to be built in Herefordshire or Worcestershire. However, it may be necessary to use regional facilities to dispose of small amounts of our waste.

### 5.7.6 **Emerging Technologies**

We live in a changing world, new technologies are emerging that should deliver more sustainable waste management solutions. The Local Authorities need to ensure that this Strategy is flexible so that we can take advantage of these new technologies thereby enabling us to meet the challenging targets for the future.

## 5.8 **Landfill**

- 5.8.1 The main thrust of this Strategy is the reduction of landfilling, driven by the Landfill Directive. Nevertheless landfill will continue to play an important part in the way waste is managed within Herefordshire and Worcestershire as landfill is the only suitable disposal route for certain waste streams and process residues. Whatever other treatment methods are used, the Authorities will aim to recycle and recover the maximum amounts possible and reduce our reliance upon landfill in line with the BPEO target.

- 5.8.2 The Waste Emissions and Trading Bill requires that a system of tradable allowances will be granted to Local Authorities, allocated on the basis of population and number of households. They will set tonnages of biodegradable waste allowed to be landfilled, which will reduce over time to comply with the Landfill Directive. Local Authorities will have to invest in alternatives to landfill to meet the reduction in permits. Where Local Authorities expect to exceed the allowances, they will have to purchase additional permits from authorities that divert more waste from landfill than specified in their obligation. Failure to meet permit limits will result in financial penalties.
- 5.8.3 Recovery processes chosen will have to meet the requirements of the landfill allowances for Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

### 5.9 **Awareness Raising and Publicity**

#### **POLICY 5**

***The Authorities will adopt a comprehensive and cohesive approach to publicity, promotion, awareness raising and enforcement.***

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- 5.9.1 Authorities will continue to work together on waste minimisation, recycling and reduction schemes, in collaboration with 'Welcome To Our Future', who provide the over-arching waste awareness campaign within the two Counties.
- 5.9.2 Major new initiatives such as 'Waste Challenge' will be extensively promoted through development and use of standardised imagery and promotional material.
- 5.9.3 Whilst it is important that there is collaboration and joint working to share good practice and be more cost effective, it is also important that Local Authorities continue to develop their own initiatives and publicity programmes to accommodate local needs.
- 5.9.4 The Authorities recognise the importance of continuing to build on good media relationships to ensure that opportunities for awareness raising and publicity are used to maximum effect wherever possible.

### 5.10 **Partnerships**

#### **POLICY 13**

***Wherever possible, partnerships with the voluntary and community sector will be developed to ensure that waste is re-used and recycled, such as re-use of old furniture and household appliances.***

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- 5.10.1 Where possible all Authorities will continue to build on existing relationships outlined in 3.14.
- 5.10.2 Local voluntary and community groups have a valuable role to play and can be innovative and bring a fresh perspective to waste management issues. The expertise and experience that some of these groups have in reusing materials and in education and awareness raising will have an important part to play in delivering the Strategy.

## Chapter six, seven, eight & nine

	Page
Chapter Six - Affordability	29
Chapter Seven - Economic Opportunities	30
Chapter Eight - Specific Waste Streams	31
1. Abandoned Vehicles	31
2. Fridges and Freezers	32
3. Clinical Waste	32
4. Hazardous Household Waste	32
5. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	32
6. Tyres	32
7. Fly-Tipped Waste	32
8. Commercial and Schools/Colleges Waste Recycling	32
Chapter Nine - Monitoring and Evaluation	34





# Affordability

**POLICY 3**

***The Authorities will ensure that waste management in Herefordshire and Worcestershire offers Best Value to local people***

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- 6.1 A holistic approach which balances social, environmental and economic implications, needs a long term perspective in choosing the best waste management options available. Looking at the bigger picture, a “spend to save” philosophy may be the best way forward.
- 6.2 It will also be necessary to use an approach which makes sure that the waste collection and disposal methods which are adopted are financially and environmentally sustainable.
- 6.3 Wherever possible, we will seek external funding, for example through the Waste Performance Reward Grant scheme for 2004/5 and 2005/6, DEFRA's latest initiative, which offers ‘pump-priming’ grants to Local Authorities. This follows the Waste Minimisation and Recycling Fund of 2002/3 and 2003/4.

# Economic Opportunities

- 7.1 Technological advances in waste management may have wider implications for the local economy. The West Midlands Regional Economic Strategy identifies ten Business Clusters which need to be developed to assist the diversification of the regional economy away from an over-dependence on declining industries. Business Clusters are formed by firms interacting with each other to contribute to their specific end market product or service. One of the ten identified clusters is Environmental Technologies, an area which certainly includes waste management.
- 7.2 Cluster firms do not have to operate in tightly defined geographic areas; but there is no doubt that the Birmingham to Worcestershire Technology Corridor (now branded the “Central Technology Belt”) will provide a geographic focus for cluster activity. The Malvern Science Park and Qinetiq (formerly Defence Evaluation and Research Agency) provide two locally-based centres of technological expertise which is available to be harnessed by companies with new applications that require development. Environmental Technology cluster development locally could be applied to municipal waste management to create efficiencies, improve environmental conditions and create new employment opportunities.

# Specific waste streams

## **POLICY 15**

***Individual policies will be prepared for all Specific Waste Streams such as abandoned vehicles.***

### 8.1 **Abandoned Vehicles**

8.1.1 The Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 places a duty upon Local Authorities to deal with apparently abandoned vehicles on public land within their area. Regulatory procedures have to be followed in carrying out this duty and important changes to the regulations specifying the notice period that Authorities need to give owners of vehicles before the vehicles are removed or destroyed, were introduced in April 2002. Essentially, the changes have meant shorter notice periods meaning that vehicles can be dealt with more quickly.

8.1.2 The issue of abandoned vehicles is a complex one and requires a multi-agency approach, involving a range of partners and agencies including the local Police and Fire Services and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA). These partnerships have recently become stronger for some Authorities through the organisation of vehicle amnesties, where members of the public can have unwanted vehicles removed free of charge.

The End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive (2000/53/EC) came into force on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2000 but still has to be transposed into UK law. However, there are key requirements that the directive lays down with regard to the way in which disposal of vehicles needs to be managed in the future. The Directive aims to reduce the amount of waste from End Of Life Vehicles, in particular it:

- **restricts the use of certain heavy metals in the manufacture of new vehicles;**
- **requires the establishment of adequate systems for the collection of ELVs;**
- **states that owners must be able to have their complete ELVs accepted by these systems free of charge, even when they have a negative value. This should apply from the date upon which the Regulations come into force, in respect of vehicles first put on the market on or after 1st July 2002;**
- **requires producers (vehicle manufacturers or importers) to pay 'all or a significant part' of the costs of take-back for complete ELVs with a negative or no value;**
- **requires that ELVs can only be scrapped ('treated') at authorised facilities, which must meet tightened environmental treatment standards;**
- **introduces a certificate of destruction which triggers the removal of a scrapped vehicle from the national register;**
- **requires that certain components are marked to aid recovery and that information is provided to aid dismantling.**

The ELV Directive also:

- **states that owners must be able to have their ELVs, if complete, accepted at authorised treatment facilities free of charge, whatever date they were first put on the market, from 1st January 2007 at the latest;**
- **sets rising re-use/recycling and recovery targets which must be achieved by January 2006 and January 2015.**

8.1.3 There are currently different and varying arrangements in place within each district for dealing with abandoned vehicles, both in terms of the procedures that are followed and the contracts with specialist contractors to deal with them. The Officers Working Group will examine ways in which the abandoned vehicle service can be improved across the two counties.

### 8.2 **Fridges and Freezers**

8.2.1 The implementation of the European Council Regulation N<sup>o</sup> 2037/2000 on Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS Regulation) on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2002 has meant that all redundant fridges and freezers have to be recycled/processed in order to remove Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) gases contained in the motors and the foam insulation.

8.2.2 The disposal Authorities comply with this regulation through contracted arrangements to recycle and reprocess all fridges and freezers within the two Counties.

### 8.3 **Clinical Waste**

8.3.1 Different arrangements are in place for the collection of clinical waste across the two Counties and this is an area which the Officers Working Group will examine in greater detail in the future.

### 8.4 **Hazardous Household Waste**

8.4.1 Hazardous Household Waste such as cement bonded asbestos, household and garden chemicals, oils and lead acid batteries can be disposed of at Household Waste Sites. As a result of emerging European legislation, certain types of waste will need to be managed differently in the future.

### 8.5 **Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE)**

8.5.1 The WEEE Directive aims to reduce the quantity of waste from electrical and electronic equipment and increase re-use, recovery and recycling. The WEEE Directive was published in the Official Journal of the European Communities on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2003 and must be transposed into UK law by August 2004.

8.5.2 Although the Directive does not place any duties upon the Waste Collection or Disposal Authorities, Worcestershire County Council have obtained funding from DEFRA to collect WEEE directly from households across Worcestershire. A trial will also be conducted at Household Waste Sites to establish the amount of brown goods being deposited there. The scheme will begin during 2003/4 and is being carried out in partnership with a local charitable organisation.

8.5.3 Other items which are currently collected and disposed of through the existing household waste stream, such as fluorescent tubes and dry cell batteries, may require separate arrangements in the future.

### 8.6 **Tyres**

8.6.1 The Landfill Directive (2002) bans the disposal of whole tyres to landfill from 16<sup>th</sup> July 2003, and shredded tyres from 16<sup>th</sup> July 2006.

8.6.2 Although tyres are not classed as household waste they will continue to be accepted at Household Waste Sites as a matter of course in order to prevent fly tipping. This situation will be reviewed and monitored during the first six months of the introduction of the Regulations to assess the implications to the Councils.

8.6.3 The Waste Collection Authorities have a responsibility to remove fly tipped waste where it is deposited on Council owned land. Consequently, some Districts do have problems with large quantities of fly tipped tyres being dumped.

8.6.4 The disposal Authorities already comply with these changes in legislation through contracted arrangements to recycle tyres within the two Counties.

### 8.7 **Fly-Tipped Waste**

8.7.1 Fly-tipping has increased nationally in recent years. The Authorities have a duty to clear and dispose of fly-tipped wastes and are beginning to implement measures to try and tackle the increasing problem of fly-tipping. In Herefordshire, for example, cameras for surveillance of vandalism, fly-tipping and other anti-social behaviour have been used in an attempt to obtain a prosecution. In Redditch, newly appointed enforcement officers for tackling litter, fly-tipping and dog fouling offences, are making a difference.

8.7.2 The Environment Agency also has an important role to play in dealing with fly-tipping, predominantly commercial or hazardous fly-tipping.

### 8.8 **Commercial and Schools/College Waste Recycling**

8.8.1 Waste collected from commercial premises is currently excluded from recycling schemes as Statutory Performance Standards relate only to household waste. However, Authorities are keen to explore options for encouraging these premises to recycle waste and to extend chargeable collection services to them wherever



possible. The Officers Working Group will explore the practicalities and costs of extending recycling services to the commercial sector.

- 8.8.2 The Local Authorities are also keen to initiate recycling waste paper from schools and set up other recycling/re-use initiatives in schools, such as the use of off-cut materials from local businesses. The Officers Working Group will look at the practicalities and costs of delivering a recycling service to schools.



# Monitoring and evaluation

- 9.1 All Authorities are responsible for monitoring their performance standards through Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs). Clearly, there are critical links between BVPIs for the waste management service and the targets, principles and policies upon which this Strategy is built. All Authorities will ensure that outturns are regularly shared through officers working groups in order that issues may be identified and addressed throughout the year.
- 9.2 The implementation of the Strategy as a whole, and the success of the policies and plans for the future will be monitored by an Officer Working Group which will provide a status report annually to the Members Waste Forum on achieving targets and other key changes to the Strategy, taking into account any new guidance or targets or changes in legislation.
- 9.3 A formal review of the Strategy will be carried out at least every three years.
- 9.4 The connection between the targets which have been set and the policies which will lead to their achievement are shown in Table 11 below.

## Target 1

**To achieve Government Targets for recycling and composting of domestic waste by the end of 2003/4, 2005/6 and 2010/11 and 2015/16.**

## Target 2

**To reduce the Kg/head collected/disposed to 2001/02 levels by March 2006.**

## Target 3

**By 31 March 2005 Local Authorities will provide a household or kerbside recycling collection to % of their properties as shown in the table below**

Bromsgrove DC	100%
Malvern Hills DC	100%
Redditch BC	92%
Worcester City	96%
Wychavon DC	94%
Wyre Forest DC	84%
Herefordshire Council	50%

## Target 4

**The Local Authorities within Herefordshire and Worcestershire will continue to promote and encourage participation in the household collection of recyclables to achieve 75% active participation by 2006.**

## Target 5

**A minimum of 50% of all waste deposited at Household Waste Sites will be recycled/composted by 2005/6 and 55% by 2010/11.**

## Target 6

**By 2015 or earlier if practicable, a minimum of 33% of waste to be recycled and/or composted with a maximum of 22% to be landfilled as per the Best Practicable Environmental Option for Herefordshire and Worcestershire.**

9.5 **Table 11** Monitoring & Evaluation

<b>Policy no</b>	<b>Target 1</b>	<b>Target 2</b>	<b>Target 3</b>	<b>Target 4</b>	<b>Target 5</b>	<b>Target 6</b>
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2		✓				
3						
4	✓		✓		✓	✓
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	✓		✓		✓	✓
7	✓		✓		✓	✓
8					✓	✓
9	✓		✓			✓
10		✓				
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	✓	✓				
13	✓	✓			✓	✓
14	✓	✓				✓
15						
16						
17						
18	✓					

# Appendices

	Page
Appendix 1 - Best Value Performance Indicators for the Two Counties for 2000/1, 2001/2 and 2002/3	37
Appendix 2 - Disposal Points for all Municipal Waste and Recyclables	39
Appendix 3 - Waste Tenages 1997/8 - 2002/3	41
Appendix 4 - Location of Household Waste Sites and Bring Recycling Sites	42
Appendix 5 - Disposal and Treatment Facilities Including Capacities	48
Appendix 6 - Map of area illustrating key treatment/ disposal facilities and Household Waste Sites	48
Appendix 7 - Extract from BPEO explaining waste growth predictions	49
CONSULTEES	52
GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS	53
Other Documents (available on request)	
1. Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO)	
2. Best Value Reviews	
3. Waste Analysis	
4. Regional Waste Strategy	
5. Community Strategies	





## Appendix 1 Best Value Performance Indicators for the Two Counties for 2000/1, 2001/2 and 2002/3

**Table 1** 2000/2001

see over for BVPI definitions

	BVPI 82a	BVPI 82b	BVPI 82c	BVPI 82d	BVPI 84	BVPI 85	BVPI 86	BVPI 87	BVPI 88	BVPI 89	BVPI 90	BVPI 91
<b>Bromsgrove DC</b>	7.1%	0	N/A	N/A	369.4kg	£95,275	£31.20	N/A	60.4	64%	a) 82% b) 68%	72.7%
<b>Malvern Hills DC</b>	6%	0	N/A	N/A	274.2kg	£40,392.7	£30.70	N/A	788.6	71%	a) 85% b) 66%	17.8%
<b>Redditch BC</b>	5%	0	N/A	N/A	402kg	£20,195	£22.12	N/A	85	51%	a) 71% b) 88%	87%
<b>Worcester City</b>	8.8%	0	N/A	N/A	272.8kg	£167,707	£20.8	N/A	28.4	66%	a) 89% b) 68%	88.9%
<b>Wychavon DC</b>	8.25%	0	N/A	N/A	396kg	£48,063	£31.87	N/A	89.36	75.2%	a) 90.3% b) 71.2%	71.2%
<b>Wyre Forest DC</b>	6%	0	N/A	N/A	370kg	£83,101	£24.4	N/A	379	52%	a) 87% b) 63%	67%
<b>Herefordshire Council</b>	12.29%	2.06%	0	85.6%	534kg	£31,644.8	£29.37	£22.18	74.79	59%	a) 60% b) 79% c) 58%	58%
<b>Worcestershire County Council</b>	7.52%	4.17%	0	88.31%	500.66 kg	N/A	N/A	£27.24	N/A	N/A	c) 73.5%	N/A

**Table 2** 2001/2002

see over for BVPI definitions

	BVPI 82a	BVPI 82b	BVPI 82c	BVPI 82d	BVPI 84	BVPI 86	BVPI 87	BVPI 91
<b>Bromsgrove DC</b>	8.2%	0	N/A	N/A	405.9kg	£28	N/A	77%
<b>Malvern Hills DC</b>	7.8%	0	N/A	N/A	323kg	£29.80	N/A	17.8%
<b>Redditch BC</b>	6.2%	0	N/A	N/A	436kg	£31.81	N/A	97%
<b>Worcester City</b>	9.3%	0	N/A	N/A	317kg	£23.7	N/A	82.91%
<b>Wychavon DC</b>	9.18%	0	N/A	N/A	405.76kg	£32.47	N/A	88%
<b>Wyre Forest DC</b>	5.6%	0	N/A	N/A	402kg	£26.50	N/A	67%
<b>Herefordshire Council</b>	8.08%	4.39%	0	87.53%	493.7kg	£33.80	£25.12	76.75%
<b>Worcestershire County Council</b>	8.1%	5.3%	0	87%	532kg	N/A	£25.02	N/A

**Table 3** 2002/2003

see over for BVPI definitions

	BVPI 82a	BVPI 82b	BVPI 82c	BVPI 82d	BVPI 84	BVPI 86	BVPI 87	BVPI 91
<b>Bromsgrove DC</b>	9.1%	0	N/A	N/A	397kg	£34.5	N/A	0
<b>Malvern Hills DC</b>	10.06%	0	N/A	N/A	335kg	£32.46	N/A	32%
<b>Redditch BC</b>	8.1%	0	N/A	N/A	425kg	£33.7	N/A	21%
<b>Worcester City</b>	8.6%	0.03%	N/A	N/A	361kg	£25.05	N/A	20%
<b>Wychavon DC</b>	10.8%	0	N/A	N/A	416kg	£32.4	N/A	93%
<b>Wyre Forest DC</b>	8%	0	N/A	N/A	416kg	£23.6	N/A	28%
<b>Herefordshire Council</b>	10.32%	5.11%	0.26%	84.29%	511.86kg	£35.34	£54.26	4.7%
<b>Worcestershire County Council</b>	9.87%	5.56%	0.22%	84.35%	546.32kg	N/A	£46.41	N/A

## Environment BVPIs

<b>BV Code</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>BV 82a</b>	Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been recycled
<b>BV 82b</b>	Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings that have been composted.
<b>BV 82c</b>	Percentage of heat, power and other energy recovered
<b>BV 82d</b>	Percentage of the total waste arisings which has been landfilled
<b>BV 84</b>	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head.
<b>BV 85</b>	<i>The cost per square kilometre of keeping land and relevant highways for which the authority is responsible, clear of litter and refuse</i>
<b>BV 86</b>	Cost of waste collection per household.
<b>BV 87</b>	Cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste.
<b>BV 88</b>	<i>Number of collections missed per 100,000 collections of household waste.</i>
<b>BV 89</b>	PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE SATISFIED WITH CLEANLINESS STANDARDS
<b>BV 90</b>	PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE EXPRESSING SATISFACTION WITH; a) recycling facilities b) household waste collection c) civic amenity sites
<b>BV 91</b>	Percentage of the population resident in the authorities area which are served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within 1 kilometre radius of a recycling centre.

### Notes

*The italic indicators are those which are no longer applicable and have been omitted from the foregoing BVPI Tables.*

THE UPPER CASE INDICATORS ARE THREE YEARLY USER SATISFACTION SCORES AND TO AVOID REPETITION THESE HAVE BEEN OMITTED FROM THE FOREGOING BVPI TABLES.

## Appendix 2 Disposal Points for Municipal Waste and Recyclables Across the Counties

### Residual Waste

	Disposal Point	Intermediate
Bromsgrove WCA	Sandy Lane Landfill	Direct
Quantry Lane HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill or Sandy Lane Landfill	Direct
Malvern Hills WCA	Hill & Moor Landfill Waresley Landfill	Direct
Newlands HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Tenbury HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Upton HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Redditch WCA	Hill & Moor Landfill and Coventry EfW Plant	Redditch Transfer Station
Redditch HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Worcester City WCA	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Worcester West	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Worcester East	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Wychavon WCA	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Droitwich HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Hill & Moor HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Wyre Forest WCA	Waresley Landfill	Direct
Stourport HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Hoobrook HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Herefordshire WCA	Hill & Moor Landfill	Rotherwas Transfer Station, Hereford; Leominster Transfer Station
Rotherwas HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Ross on Wye HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Leominster HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Bromyard HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct
Ledbury HWS	Hill & Moor Landfill	Direct

### Green Waste

	Disposal Point	Intermediate
All HWS	Hill & Moor Green Waste Composting Plant	Direct

## Recyclables

<b>Material</b>	<b>Recycler</b>	<b>Intermediate</b>
<b>Batteries</b>	<b>G &amp; P Batteries</b> , Wolverhampton	Direct
<b>Shoes</b>	<b>European Recycling Co</b> , Surrey	Direct
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>John Padley</b> , Ledbury	Direct
<b>Glass</b>	<b>T Berryman &amp; Son Ltd</b> , West Yorkshire	Direct
<b>Cans (steel)</b>	<b>Corus Steel Packaging Recycling</b> , Port Talbot	Direct
<b>Cans (aluminium)</b>	<b>Alcan Regional Centre</b> , Warrington	Alcan Midland Process Centre, Birmingham
<b>Paper and Card</b>	<b>Kappa Paper Recycling</b> , Birmingham	Direct
	<b>Betta Bedding</b> , Evesham	Direct
	<b>UPM – Kymmene (UK) Ltd</b> , Shotton	Direct
	<b>Hereford Waste Paper</b> , Ledbury	Direct
<b>Oil</b>	<b>Betta Special Waste Ltd</b> , Worcester	Direct
<b>Scrap Metal</b>	<b>European Metal Recycling Smethwick</b> , West Bromwich or Nechells, Birmingham	Direct
	<b>European Metal Recycling</b> , Gloucester	Direct
	<b>Wye Valley Metals</b> , Hereford	Direct
<b>Plastic Bottles HDPE/PET</b>	<b>Recoup</b> , Peterborough	Direct
	<b>Delleve Plastic</b> , Stratford upon Avon	Direct
<b>Plastic Film</b>	<b>British Plastic Film</b> , Gloucestershire	Direct
<b>Fridges</b>	<b>Aquaforce Special Waste</b> , Wolverhampton	Direct
<b>Tyres</b>	<b>Simms Metal</b> , Long Marston	Direct
	<b>European Metal Recycling</b> , Birmingham	Direct
<b>Soil &amp; Rubble</b>	<b>Lafarge Aggregates Ltd</b> , Wellington, Herefordshire	Direct
	<b>Quick Skip Ltd</b> , Hereford	Direct
	<b>Tarmac Recycling</b> , Worcester	Direct
	<b>Hills (West Midlands) Ltd</b> , Stourport	Direct
	<b>MHF Plant &amp; Skip Hire Ltd</b> , Evesham	Direct



## Appendix 3 Waste Tonnages 1997/8 – 2002/3

District waste collected	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Herefordshire Council	54,794	50,058	60,147	60,739	61,122	61,954
Bromsgrove District Council	30,456	31,035	31,184	31,360	31,376	31,760
Malvern Hills District Council	27,699	27,695	22,240	23,238	22,885	23,298
Redditch Borough Council	30,716	30,857	32,276	33,144	33,691	34,390
Worcester City Council	26,906	26,996	28,991	29,380	32,786	33,221
Wychavon District Council	41,201	40,318	43,284	42,873	43,954	42,795
Wyre Forest District Council	35,245	36,251	38,869	38,668	39,245	39,259
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>247,017</b>	<b>243,210</b>	<b>256,991</b>	<b>259,402</b>	<b>265,059</b>	<b>266,677</b>

### Civic amenity waste

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
HEREFORDSHIRE						
General Waste	11,618	11,709	14,494	16,367	18,307	19,334
Green Waste	83	1,387	3,110	1,853	3,669	4,433
Recycled	83	1,983	2,471	1,869	2,562	3,182
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,784</b>	<b>15,079</b>	<b>20,075</b>	<b>20,089</b>	<b>24,538</b>	<b>26,949</b>
WORCESTERSHIRE						
General Waste	52,145	50,879	61,382	55,305	63,843	68,097
Green Waste	10,018	5,665	13,039	11,266	15,134	16,420
Recycled	991	5,963	8,165	6,780	8,685	9,834
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,154</b>	<b>62,506</b>	<b>82,586</b>	<b>73,351</b>	<b>87,662</b>	<b>94,351</b>

### District council bring recycling schemes

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Herefordshire Council	2,638	4,170	4,017	4,354	4,344	4,262
Bromsgrove District Council	1,311	1,476	1,858	2,098	2,220	2,359
Malvern Hills District Council	1,336	1,221	1,224	1,295	1,420	1,648
Redditch Borough Council	1,681	1,179	1,662	1,822	1,661	1,742
Worcester City Council	1,811	1,960	2,050	2,055	2,123	2,027
Wychavon District Council	2,566	2,091	2,530	2,795	2,822	2,976
Wyre Forest District Council	811	1,259	1,273	1,402	1,465	1,883
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,154</b>	<b>13,356</b>	<b>14,614</b>	<b>15,821</b>	<b>16,056</b>	<b>16,896</b>

### Third party bring and recycling schemes

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
Herefordshire	508	0	0	0	0	1,450
Worcestershire	63	0	56	1,312	3,285	6,462
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>7,912</b>

NB soil and rubble has been recycled on sites since 01/02 but not included in the recycled tonnages as it cannot be included for BVPI calculations.

## Appendix 4

### Location of Household Waste Sites & Bring Recycling Sites

	<b>Household Waste Sites</b>	<b>Bring Sites</b>
Bromsgrove DC	1	26
Herefordshire Council	5	72
Malvern Hills DC	3	12
Redditch BC	1	20
Worcester City Council	2	19
Wychavon DC	2	39
Wyre Forest DC	2	15

#### BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

#### **HOUSEHOLD WASTE SITES**

<b>District / Town</b>	<b>Location</b>
Romsley	Quantry Lane

#### **BRING SITES**

<b>District / Town</b>	<b>Location</b>
Alvechurch	Tanyard Lane, Car Park
Aston Fields	Safeway, Buntsford Park Road
Belbroughton	Bell Inn, Bromsgrove Road The Talbot Inn, Hartle Lane
Bromsgrove	Asda, Recreation Road Market Hall, Hanover Street Market Street School Drive, Car Park Somersfield, Birmingham Road Stourbridge Road, Car Park
Burcot	Wyvale Garden Centre, Alcester Road
Catshill	Crown Inn, Stourbridge Road Kingfisher Garden Centre, Stourbridge Road Marlbrook PH, Birmingham Road
Clent	Pool Furlong
Fairfield	The Swan Inn, Stourbridge Road
Hagley	The Badger Set PH, A491 Worcester Road Car Park
Rock Hill	Greyhound PH
Rubery	Rear of Co-op, New Road Car Park Waseley Hills Country Park
Stoke Prior	Epic Bar, Hanbury Road Social Club Car Park, Westonhall Road
Wythall	Becketts Farm, Alcester Road Pack Horse Inn, Alcester Road White Swan, Alcester Road

**HOUSEHOLD WASTE SITES**

<b>District / Town</b>	<b>Location</b>
Bromyard	Linton Industrial Estate
Hereford	Chapel Road, Rotherwas
Leominster	Bridge Street
Ledbury	Little Marcle Road
Ross-on-Wye	Station Approach

**BRING SITES**

<b>District / Town</b>	<b>Location</b>
Allensmore	Locks Garage
Amestry Riverside Inn	
Bishops Frome	Village Hall
Bodenham	Village Hall
Brampton	Golf Course
Brockhampton	Village Hall
Bromyard	Tenbury Road car park
Canon Pyon	Village Hall
Clehonger	Seven Stars
Credenhill	Social Club
Dilywn	Crown Inn
Eardisland	Village Hall
Eardisley	New Strand
Eye	Cawley Hall
Goodrich	Cross Keys
Gorsley Goffs	Primary School
Hampton Bishop	Bunch of Carrots
Hereford City	Copper Kettle, Aylestone Hill Gaol Street Car Park Hereford Rugby Club Hereford Welsh social club Holme Lacy Road Co-op, Grandstand Rd, Bobblestock Merton Meadow Car Park Royal National College For The Blind Safeway Station approach Sainsbury's, Barton Sidings Tesco, Belmont Tesco, Bewell St
Hope under Dinmore	Village Hall
Kentchurch	Bridge Inn
Kerne Bridge	Inn On The Wye
Kimbolton	Village Hall
Kingsland	Coronation Hall
Kingstone	High School
Kington	Co-op Pioneer
Lentwardine	Rosemary Lane
Leominster	Etnam Street Leominster Golf Course Safeway, Leominster
Ledbury	M.S.F (Countrywide) Stores St Katherines CPK Ledbury Rugby Club Tesco, Ledbury

<b>Leysters</b>	Duke of York
<b>Little Birch</b>	Castle Inn
<b>Longtown</b>	Village Hall
<b>Madley</b>	Comet Inn
<b>Marden</b>	Village Hall Volunteer Inn
<b>Michealchurch Escley</b>	Bridge Inn
<b>Mordiford</b>	Moon Inn
<b>Munstone</b>	The Rose Gardens
<b>Peterchurch</b>	Poston Mill Camp Site
<b>Preston Wynne</b>	Village Hall
<b>Ross-on-Wye</b>	Cemetery Place Red Meadow Car Park Ross Recycling Safeway Ross Ryfield Centre, Station Approach
<b>Stretton Sugwas</b>	Travellers Rest
<b>Symonds Yat</b>	Wye Knot Inn
<b>Titley</b>	Village Hall
<b>Ullingswick</b>	The Three Crowns
<b>Upper Sapey</b>	Village Hall
<b>Upton Bishop</b>	The Moody Cow
<b>Wellington</b>	Social Club
<b>Welsh Newton VH</b>	Village Hall
<b>Weobley</b>	Salutation Inn
<b>Weston Under Penyard</b>	Weston Cross Inn
<b>Wigmore</b>	Village Hall
<b>Wormbridge</b>	BP Garage

**HOUSEHOLD WASTE SITES**

<b>District / Town</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Malvern Link</b>	Worcester Road
<b>Tenbury Wells</b>	Palmers Meadow Car Park
<b>Upton upon Severn</b>	Hanley Road

**BRING SITES**

<b>District / Town</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Great Witley</b>	Village Hall
<b>Knightswick</b>	The Talbot Hotel
<b>Malvern</b>	Newtown Road, Link Top Priory Road Car Park Waitrose
<b>Malvern Link</b>	Safeway, Roman Way Victoria Park
<b>Martley</b>	Sandpits Close
<b>Suckley</b>	Village Hall
<b>Tenbury Wells</b>	Palmers Meadow Car Park
<b>Upton upon Severn</b>	Hanley Road
<b>Welland</b>	Pheasant Inn



**HOUSEHOLD WASTE SITES**

Area	Location
Park Farm	Crossgate Road Household Waste Site

**BRING SITES**

Area	Location
Abbeyle	Sedgeley Close Car Park
Astwood Bank	Sambourne Lane Car Park
Batchley	Batchley Road Car Park Labour Club, Bromsgrove Road
Church Hill Centre (North)	Tanhouse Lane Car Park
Church Hill Centre (South)	Rickyard Lane Car Park
Countryside Centre	Battens Road Car Park
Crabbs Cross	The Slough Car Park
Headless Cross	Car Park
Lodge Park shops	Shakespeare Avenue
Matchborough	Matchborough Centre Car Park near Sports Centre
Morton Stanley Park	Car Park off Windmill Drive
Safeway	Warwick Highway
Sainsbury's	Alvechurch Highway
Tesco	Coldfield Drive
Town Centre	Town Hall car park
Webheath	Foxlydiate Hotel, Birchfield Road Webheath First School
Winyates Centre	Car Park near Health Centre
Woodrow	Car Park near Health Centre

**HOUSEHOLD WASTE SITES**

Area	Location
Bilford Road	Household Waste Site
Hallow Road	Household Waste Site

**BRING SITES**

Area	Location
Canada Way	Lower Wick Shops
Deansway	College of Technology
Droitwich Road	Perdiswell Park
Gresham Road	Dines Green Shops
Hylton Road	Homebase
Lowesmoor Wharf	Viking Afloat
Millwood Drive	Tesco Supermarket
Newport Street	Car Park
Northwick Road	Northwick Arms
Oldbury Road	The Coppertops
Ombersley Road	Co-op Supermarket
Orchard Street, off Bath Rd	The Berwick
Ripon Road	Ronkswood Old Hospital
Severn Terrace	Pitchcroft Car Park
Spetchley Road	County Hall
St. Peters Drive	Timberdine Harvester
St. Peters Drive	Tesco Supermarket
Swanpool Walk	St John's Sports Centre
Tolladine Road	Farmers Boy

**HOUSEHOLD WASTE SITES**

<b>District / Town</b>	<b>Location</b>
Droitwich	Hanbury Road
Throckmorton	Hill & Moor

**BRING SITES**

<b>District / Town</b>	<b>Location</b>
Badsey	Recreation Field
Beckford	Wildlife Rescue Centre
Bredon	Jubilee Car Park
Bretforton	Recreation Centre
Broadway	Milestone Car Park
Broadway	Shear House
Cleeve Prior	Barn Farm Nature Garden
Crowle	The Old Chequers PH
Cropthorne	Village Hall
Defford	Church Hall Car Park
Droitwich	The Dovey PH Kwik Save Leisure Centre Safeway The Spring Meadow PH Westlands St.Peter's Fields
Eckington	Recreation Field
Evesham	Burford Road Oat Street Old Brewery Car Park Safeway Tesco The Cider Mill PH, Hampton
Flyford Flavel	Flyford Arms PH
Hartlebury	Village Hall Car Park
Inkberrow	Village Hall Car Park
Littleworth/Norton	Village Hall Car Park
Ombersley	The Crown & Sandys PH
Overbury	Cricket Club Car Park
Pershore	Civic Centre Car Park High Street Car Park Horticultural College Somerfield
Radford	Wheelbarrow & Castle PH
South Littleton	South Littleton Club
Upton Snodsbury	The French House PH
Whittington	The Swan PH
Wychbold	The Pochers Pocket PH

**HOUSEHOLD WASTE SITES****District / Town Location**

Kidderminster	Hoobrook
Stourport-on-Severn	Minster Road

**BRING SITES****District / Town Location**

Bewdley	Dog Lane
Kidderminster	Bromsgrove Street Car Park
	Franche Co-op, Wilton Avenue
	Green Street Car Park
	Heronswood Road, Spennells
	Offmore Community Centre, Gray Close
	Pitts Lane Car Park
	Sainsbury's, Carpet Trades Way
	Somerfield, New Road
	The Roundhead, Willowfield Drive
	The Swan, Blakedown
Whittall Drive, Birchen Coppice	
Stourport-on-Severn	Co-op, Lombard Street
	Lidl, Vale Road
	Walshes Community Centre, Linden Avenue

## Appendix 5 Waste Disposal and Treatment Facilities

Facility	Capacity
Hill and Moor Landfill Site	Planning/licence maximum per annum is 356,000 tonnes. At the present input rate the void will expire in 2018.
Rotherwas MRF	8000 tonnes per annum based on a single 8 hour shift
Hill and Moor MRF	8000 tonnes per annum based on a single 8 hour shift
Waresely Landfill Site (Biffa)	150,000 tonnes per annum – At the present input rate the void will expire in 2021 (18 years void space, 12 years at Waresley and 6 years at Hartlebury)
Cleanaway Landfill Site	Approx 1 million cubic metres capacity to fill, at the current throughput - equates to approx 8 years.

## Appendix 6 Map of area illustrating key Treatment/Disposal Facilities and Household Waste Sites

(as at September 2003)



## Appendix 7

### Extract from BPEO explaining waste growth predictions

#### Municipal Solid Waste

The amount of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) produced has been rising year on year. Although the rate of growth varies across the two Authorities, on average it amounts to approximately an increase of 2.5% every year over the last 3 years. The increase in MSW production is the outcome of two related factors: growth in the number of households in the Authorities; and growth in the waste produced per household as a result of the increased consumption and disposal of products and services. Currently, Worcestershire and Herefordshire produce approximately 377 000 tonnes of MSW. If current waste growth continues, this quantity will increase to 588 000 tonnes in 2015/16.

This rate of increase is not sustainable. If the recent growth rate were to continue, in 2020, Worcestershire and Herefordshire would produce over twice as much waste as it does now, requiring perhaps twice as many facilities, and a proportional increase in cost. Quite simply, waste minimisation must take a priority, although this should not detract from the need to manage wastes that do arise. The need to 'decouple' economic growth and its associated benefits, in terms of improving quality of life through the wider availability of products and services, from waste production is widely recognised. However, despite a number of emerging instruments, including the Waste Minimisation Act 1998, that specifically enables local authorities to contribute to waste minimisation initiatives, there is no evidence that such a decoupling of waste production from economic growth is being achieved. This situation must change, and growth in arisings must be brought to a halt, and, if possible, put into reverse.

*Figure 1* demonstrates the effect on waste production in the future of a number of alternative 'growth profiles'. The figure indicates what might happen to waste production under a range of credible scenarios. One of these is based on a continuation of the rate of increase demonstrated over the last 3 years, and another on the 3% growth rate that has been widely quoted in waste management publications. DEFRA's municipal waste management survey quotes a 2.7% rise for 2000/01, and an average of 3.4% over the previous few years. The other growth profiles assume that waste production will slow over time, and, in two cases, that it is strongly linked to growth in the number of households. The growth profiles for each scenario are outlined below.

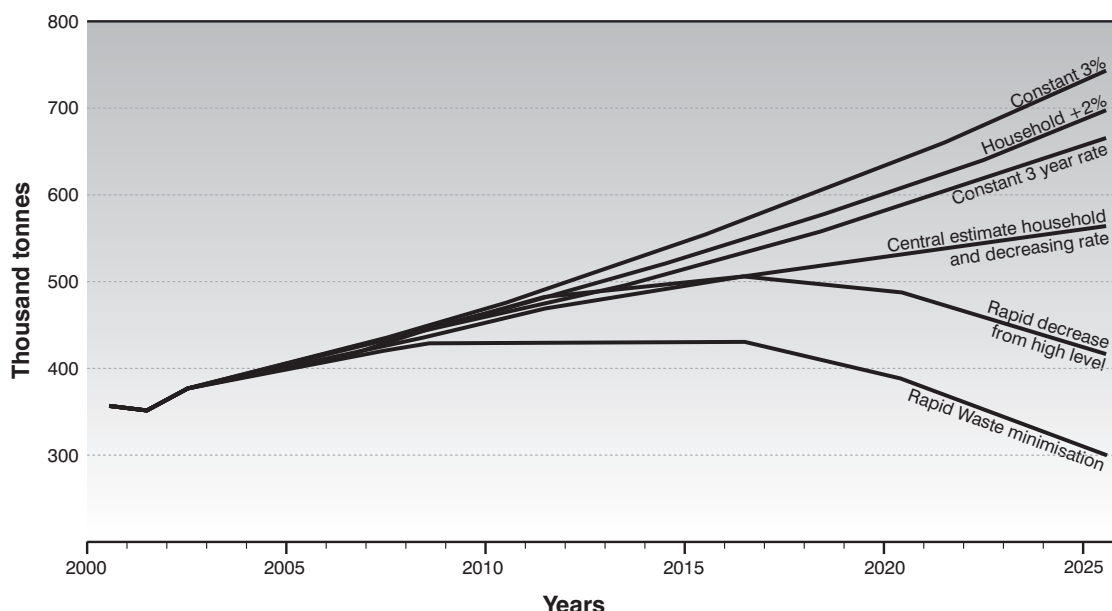
- **Household + Constant 2% Rate;** MSW will grow in proportion to the forecasts of increases in the number of households in each Authority, with an additional 2% per year growth in waste produced per household, held constant over the forecasting period. This is roughly equivalent to the growth rates currently experienced.
- **Central Estimate, Household + Decreasing Rate;** as above, but with the impact of waste minimisation measures assumed to take effect. The 2% per year additional growth per household will hold until 2005, and thereafter will be reduced to 1.5% per year in 2006 - 2010, to 1% per year in 2011 – 2015 and to 0.5% per year in 2016 – 2025. The same assumptions hold for each Authority.
- **Constant 3% Rate;** municipal waste will grow at the widely quoted national rate quoted in Waste Strategy 2000 and the Environment Agency's Strategic Waste Management Assessment for the West Midlands (based on DETR's municipal waste survey for 1998-99). The same assumption holds for each Authority.
- **Rapid Decrease from High Level;** this scenario is based on the individual growth rates experienced in each Authority over the period from 1999/00 to 2001/02. The historic growth rate is constant until 2005, and thereafter the rate drops steeply in five-year tranches. There is a net reduction in waste production beyond 2015, and a rate of decline of around 3% per year in 2021 - 2025.
- **Constant 3 Year Rate;** waste production continues at the growth rate experienced by each Authority between 1999/00 and 2001/02.
- **Rapid Minimisation;** waste production declines very steeply from the growth rate experienced over the last three years. Waste production stabilises in 2011, and thereafter there is a decline in production, with rates of -2.6% to -8% seen in 2021-2025. This is the most optimistic scenario.



The central estimate that is used as our most likely forecast of future production is based on growth in households and a slowing of the increase in waste production per household that has been demonstrated over the past three years. This assumption reflects the likely impact of a number of known measures on waste production per household. These include waste awareness campaigns, producer responsibility initiatives for, *inter alia*, packaging and waste electrical equipment, and the longer-term effect of the integrated product policy concept. It is not possible to develop a precise cause and effect relationship for any of these measures, and there may be further legislation or circumstances that would alter trends significantly. Consequently, monitoring of growth in waste production and, if necessary, updating of waste forecasts is essential.

Clearly, new legislation might be slow to emerge and take effect, in which case the central estimate might be optimistic, and the *constant 3 year rate* or *constant 3% rate* scenarios be demonstrated to be more realistic. Conversely, if public response in the Authorities is more rapid, and legislation proves effective, the central estimate might turn out to be pessimistic, and waste production follow the *rapid waste minimisation* scenario, with consequent benefits in terms of the quantity of waste requiring diversion. In the *rapid waste minimisation* scenario, waste production in 2025/26 is lower than that produced in 1999/2000. In this case, production reaches a peak in 2009/10.

**Figure 1** Growth Profiles for MSW Waste Production in Worcestershire and Herefordshire



The modelling of the different possible growth rates for both of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste and of Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste has been based on the average economic growth rates of both Authorities. The economic growth rate used was the GDP per capita between 1995 and 1998, obtained from the National Statistics Online, published in 2002 <sup>(1)</sup>. The average growth rate for Worcestershire in this period was 5.09%, whereas for Herefordshire, growth equalled 2.54%. The average of these two equals 3.81%. This average value was used for the waste projections for both C&D and C&I of both Authorities.

In order to allow for future oscillations of economic growth, and the thereby linked waste growth, ERM took the average value and performed one projection at 1% higher than the average economic growth, and another projection at 1% lower.

Waste growth will be continuous until 2004/05, after which the rate is presumed gradually to decrease due to legislative pressure and increased efficiencies in waste management, partly in response to the landfill tax. Therefore, waste growth is assumed to be gradually decoupled from economic growth. ERM has opted for an initial decoupling rate of 0.4% decrease for 2005/06, after which a continuous annual 0.2% decrease is expected. Table 1 shows the annual waste growth rate with the gradual decrease

**Table 1** Projected annual waste growth with gradual decrease

<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual decrease in growth rate from GDP</b>	<b>Projected growth rate %</b>
1998/99	-	3.81%
1999/00	-	3.81%
2000/01	-	3.81%
2001/02	-	3.81%
2002/03	-	3.81%
2003/04	-	3.81%
2004/05	-	3.81%
2005/06	0.4%	3.41%
2006/07	0.2%	3.21%
2007/08	0.2%	3.01%
2008/09	0.2%	2.81%
2009/10	0.2%	2.61%
2010/11	0.2%	2.41%
2011/12	0.2%	2.21%
2012/13	0.2%	2.01%
2013/14	0.2%	1.81%
2014/15	0.2%	1.61%
2015/16	0.2%	1.41%
2016/17	0.2%	1.21%
2017/18	0.2%	1.01%
2018/19	0.2%	0.81%
2019/20	0.2%	0.61%

<sup>(1)</sup> National Statistics Online, Issue 5, 2002. ISSN 1472 6262  
Source Environment Resources Management BPEO

# Consultees

**Councillors (County and District)**

**DEFRA**

**Environment Agency**

**Environmental Groups**

**Other Local Authorities**

**Parish Councils**

**Planning Authorities**

**Public**

**Severn Waste Services Ltd and Other Waste Disposal Contractors**

**Voluntary and Community Organisations Involved in Waste Management**

**Waste Disposal Authority/Waste Collection Authorities**

**Welcome to Our Future**

- Anaerobic Digestion (AD)** – a waste treatment process where biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. It produces methane and soil improver.
- Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)** – a process carried out by the Planning Authority to determine the option that provides the most benefits or least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, over the longer term as well as the short term for waste management.
- Best Value** – The Local Government Act 1999 places a duty on Local Authorities to deliver services by the most effective, economic and efficient means available.
- Best Value Performance Indicators** – A number of key indicators used to monitor Local Authority performance.
- Biodegradable Waste** – waste that will decompose over time through the action of bacteria, fungi or algae, with or without oxygen.
- Bring Recycling Centres** – sites for recycling materials such as glass bottles and jars, paper and textile banks, often situated in car parks and lay-bys.
- Bulky Waste** – generally any item which does not fit, or cannot be fitted, into a typical domestic dustbin.
- Centralised Composting** – large-scale composting site which handles garden waste from Household Waste Sites and green waste household collection schemes. Shredded waste is placed in elongated heaps, called windrows, normally outdoors. The windrows are turned mechanically to periodically aerate the composting waste. The process takes at least twelve weeks, at the end of which the compost represents about half the weight of the input material.
- Civic Amenity Sites** – now referred to as Household Waste Sites.
- Clinical Waste** – also known as healthcare waste, it is waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practices, which may present risks of infection.
- Commercial Waste** – waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade or business, sport, recreation or entertainment. The full definition can be found in the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.
- Composting** – an aerobic (in the presence of air) biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste, are converted into a material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content.
- DEFRA** – Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
- DTI** – Department of Trade and Industry
- Energy from Waste** – the combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam (usually) for electricity generation.
- Environment Agency** – established in April 1996, combining the functions of the former local waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. The Agency also conducts national surveys of waste arisings and waste facilities.
- Gasification** – a process where waste is heated by a low-oxygen atmosphere to generate a low heat content gas for burning in an engine or turbine.
- Home Composting** – compost can be made at home using a traditional compost heap, a purpose designed container or a wormery.
- Household Waste** – this includes waste from household collection rounds, waste from services such as street sweepings, bulky waste collection, litter collection, hazardous household waste collection and separate garden waste collection, waste from Household Waste Sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring or drop-off schemes and kerbside schemes.

**Household Waste Sites** – sometimes described as Civic Amenity Sites, these are places provided by the Unitary and County Councils where the public can dispose of their own household waste, free of charge. The waste they receive generally consists of bulky items such as beds, cookers and garden waste as well as materials intended for recycling.

**Incineration** – more properly known as mass-burn incineration, is the controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume or its toxicity. Energy recovery from incineration can be made by utilising the calorific value of paper, plastic, etc to produce heat or power. Current flue-gas emission standards are very high. Ash residues still tend to be disposed of to landfill.

**Integrated Waste Management** – involves a number of key elements, including: recognising each step in the waste management process as part of a whole; involving all key players in the decision making process; and utilising a mixture of waste management options within the locally determined sustainable waste management system.

**Kerbside Collection** – any regular collection of recyclables from households where materials are placed at kerbside for collection.

**Landfill Directive** – adopted by the Member States during 1999, is intended to reduce the environmental effect of the landfilling of waste by introducing uniform standards throughout the European Union. The main objectives are to stimulate recycling and recovery of waste and to reduce emissions of methane (a powerful greenhouse gas). The Directive requires the UK to reduce the proportion of biodegradable municipal solid waste going to landfill to 35% (by weight) of the 1995 level by 2020.

**Landfill with Energy Recovery** – a landfill site which harnesses the methane generated within the site and turns this into electricity through generators.

**Landfill Sites** – are areas of land in which waste is deposited. Landfill sites are often located in disused quarries or mines. In areas where there are limited or no ready-made voids, the practice of land-raising is sometimes carried out, where waste is deposited above ground and the landscape is contoured, such as at Hill & Moor near Pershore.

**Landfill Tax** – introduced in October 1996, this tax is levied on landfill operators with the explicit environmental objective of reducing the UK's reliance on landfill as a means of disposal. Increased to £12 a tonne from April 2001, the level of tax will escalate by £1 a tonne until it reaches £15 from April 2004. There are no official indications of future levels beyond that date.

**Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF)** – a specialised building which separates, processes and stores recyclable materials which have been.

**Municipal Waste** – is household waste and any other wastes collected or managed by either a Waste Disposal Authority or a Waste Collection Authority in carrying out their duties. It is mainly comprised of “dustbin” waste and waste received at the Household Waste Sites, but also includes street cleansing waste, waste resulting from the clearance of fly tipped material and any commercial and industrial waste for which the Waste Collection Authority takes responsibility, (excludes waste collected through Bring Recycling Sites).

**Proximity Principle** – the proximity principle (as applied to wastes) is that wastes should be treated or disposed of as near to their place of origin as possible so as to minimise the distance that they are moved.

**Pyrolysis** – a process where waste is heated to high temperature in the absence of oxygen to produce a secondary fuel product.

**Recovery** – getting value from waste that remains after recycling, composting etc by converting it into energy or using it in product manufacture.

**Recyclables** – materials that can be recycled.

**Recycling** – involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same product or a different one.

**Residual Waste** – the elements of the waste stream that remain after recyclable or compostable materials have been separated or removed.



**Self Sufficiency** – dealing with wastes within the region or county where they arise.

**Statutory Performance Standards (SPS's)** – set by the Government in March 2001. These set minimum recycling/composting targets for the years 2003/4 and 2005/6 which all Local Authorities must meet.

**Sustainable Development** – development which is sustainable is that which can meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Transfer Loading Station** – a facility to which waste is delivered before being compacted and transported onward for treatment or disposal.

**Unitary Authority** – a Local Authority which, amongst other things, has the responsibility of being both a Waste Collection Authority and a Waste Disposal Authority. Herefordshire Council is a Unitary Authority.

**Unitary Development Plan** – prepared by a Unitary Authority to guide the determination of planning applications for all development, including waste management facilities.

**Waste** – is the wide ranging term encompassing most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Waste includes any scrap material, effluent or unwanted surplus substances or articles that require to be disposed of because the material is broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled. Explosives and radioactive wastes are excluded.

**Waste Arisings** – the amount of waste generated in a given locality over a period of time.

**Waste Collection Authorities (WCA's)** – the six District Councils of Worcestershire are the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA's) for their residents. They have a statutory responsibility to provide a waste collection service to householders and, on request, to local businesses. WCA's also collect bulky items of household waste and carry out street cleansing activities.

**Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)** – Worcestershire County Council is the WDA for Worcestershire and Herefordshire Council is the WDA for Hereford. Amongst other functions, it is legally responsible for the safe disposal of household waste collected by the WCA's, and the provision of Household Waste Sites.

**Waste Hierarchy** – a framework for managing waste giving an order of preference for the treatment methods to be used.

**Waste Local Plan** – a statutory framework document for the County that facilitates the provision of sites for waste management facilities that will be required to meet Worcestershire's needs.

**Waste Minimisation** –

**Waste Reduction** – “waste reduction” is action to prevent waste being produced. Reducing or minimising waste saves not only on collection and disposal costs, but also on the cost of raw materials and their use together with production costs.

**Waste Retention** – dealing with waste at home, ie home composting.

**Waste Reuse** – reusing material or items such as old furniture, clothes and bric-a-brac by either selling or donating them to others through special collection services, charity shops, car boot sales etc.

**Waste Stream** – wastes generated from different sources.

**WEEE** – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

**Windrows** – see Centralised Composting above.

**WRAP** – Waste and Resources Action Programme.

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