



Borough of Poole

Waste Strategy Review 2008 - 2018

Waste Strategy Review

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Waste Strategy Review

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1 Executive Summary

Hyder Consulting were commissioned in April 2008 to undertake a review of the Borough of Poole's 2002 waste management strategy (WMS) which had delivered substantial success against its targets and had achieved outstanding satisfaction rates. Satisfaction with household refuse collection provided by the Borough of Poole as measured by the 2007 Best Value Survey (BV90a) was 93%. The 2007/08 Best Value Survey (BV90b) reported satisfaction with recycling in Poole to be 84% - both results being highest of any authority in Dorset.

This document highlights the process and findings of the review of services and activities in relation to the Borough of Poole's waste and in doing so considers options for improvement against known and emerging best practise.

This review sets out the changes that have been implemented in the management of waste by the Borough of Poole since the publication of its waste strategy 2002. The critical legislative and economic drivers are discussed and an overview is given of the present situation outlining current Waste Management arrangements. The need for change is considered making reference to the Statutory targets for Waste Management for the Borough.

The performance of the existing system is examined in terms of a comparison with best practice when compared to other English authorities using the latest available Audit Commission data. This includes comparisons of demographics and recycling performance with other authorities in the South West, unitary authorities, the top ten performing councils and the most improved councils.

Modelling studies have been undertaken in order to assess the potential for service improvements. This has been achieved by analysing the Borough's waste data and assessing its implications. In particular, the effect on the projected Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) performance is discussed together with the implications of waste growth in the future. Included in this is an assessment of the effect of the Viridor Energy from Waste contract on the performance of the Borough's waste management system in the future, which is discussed in Chapter 4.

The potential for improved recycling rates is assessed using a study of the Borough's waste arisings and composition. By analysing the Borough's data for the capture of recyclables from the current system the estimated optimum quantity of materials that can be recovered from an improved system have been estimated in Chapter 5.

The measures that may be employed for waste minimisation are highlighted, including the blue bin swap over scheme. Other important issues such as funding and joint working are also discussed.

Consultation with residents took place from the 1st of September until the 21st of November 2008 on the revised draft Waste Strategy and Action Plans and the results of this are presented and discussed. The consultation found that the majority of those residents that responded to a specially designed questionnaire and attended two public meetings agreed with the main principles of the documents.

Residents were in favour of an increase in educational campaigns surrounding waste reduction, re-use and recycling with particular emphasis on the advantages of home composting, the range of materials accepted in the blue bin recycling scheme and the education of children and young people. Residents were not generally in favour of reducing waste capacity or the use of fines to "encourage" pro-environmental behaviour as it was felt that such measures would alienate residents.

Finally, conclusions and recommendations are presented based on the results of the consultation.

Overall it can be concluded that the current waste collection system is operating at a level that is satisfactory in terms it will meet the 2009/10 statutory 40% recycling target. The service compares well with other similar authorities and improvement of the service lies mainly with efforts directed at waste minimisation and enhancing the effectiveness of the existing system.

In addition to the Borough of Poole's centrally derived principles for the management of wastes arising within its boundaries to maximise recycling achievement across the Borough and to optimise local self sufficiency as much as possible.

The Borough has also decided to underpin these with two additional principles, to minimise the Borough's Carbon Footprint as much as possible in providing its services including waste management and that waste minimisation should be a high priority action throughout the lifespan of the revised waste strategy.

With these over arching principles taken together with the waste hierarchy, legislation and targets in mind - Short, Medium and Long Term Action Plans have been proposed and are outlined in the following section.

The studies in Chapter 5 together with the Action Plans provided below give an analysis of the current waste management system and the measures that the Borough of Poole plan to take in order to meet future waste and recycling targets.

The actions have been colour coded according to their prioritisation as outlined below;

● **High Priority**

● **Medium Priority**

● **Low Priority**

Short Term Action Plan (2008 – March 2010)

● 1) Waste Minimisation - Ongoing campaigns

The Borough's ongoing programme of communications will be used to ensure that the need for the public to minimise the amount of waste generated is addressed. This will continue to be done by the Borough's Waste Management team using all available media, and through engagement with the community as a whole. Examples include the 'Love Food Hate Waste' Campaign the 'Smart' shopping campaign, 'Swap' days and online Re-use Directory.

● 2) Blue bin swap-over

The current programme of swapping over bin sizes so that residents use a large recycling blue bin and a smaller waste bin will continue and will be actively promoted. This has been identified in Chapter 6 as being vital in increasing the capture of dry recyclables.

● 3) Commercial Waste education campaign

The commercial sector has been identified as a potential source of recyclables and revenues by the Borough. To increase the levels of recycling and to encourage good

practice and waste minimisation an education campaign focusing on this sector will be undertaken.

- 4) Operational review focusing on collection, CA sites and logistics

An operational review will be carried out of the Borough's waste management system. This will focus on; the collection system including a route optimisation study carried out in late 2008/ early 2009; the efficiency of the collection system and the operation of the Nuffield Household Waste Recycling Centre.

- 5) Ongoing green waste initiatives

The capture of green waste from residents that do not have a green waste bin will be further encouraged by continuing the current system of providing temporary bring sites at strategic locations and encouraging the uptake of home composting.

- 6) Green Waste kerbside collection study

A study will be undertaken into the costs and benefits of expanding the collection of green wastes from the kerbside to parts of the Borough that are not currently served by this. Other measures that may be utilised will be identified through studies of collection schemes in other authorities.

- 7) Education campaign





To help ensure that the Borough's recycling continues to improve education campaigns will be undertaken that specifically focus on the Borough's schools, an example of this is the Schools Environment Award scheme.

- 8) Joint Working initiatives

The concept of joint working with neighbouring boroughs and Dorset County Council will be explored and will include education and other campaigns. Other initiatives include the possibility of joint procurement projects and the provision of Recycling Credits to third parties.

Table 1.1 Short-Term Action Plan (2008 – March 2010)

Priority	Action	Projected Start Year	Target for Change in Recycling Rate	Timescale (if applicable)	Activities	Impact
●	1) Waste Minimisation	2008/9	Dependent upon additional resources. +2-3%		- Ongoing communications and other initiatives e.g. Love Food Hate Waste, Smart, Swap Days	Ability to maintain impetus of the waste minimisation and communications campaigns
●	2) Blue bin swap over campaign	2008/9-2010/11	+2-3% approx	3 yrs	- Swap over of bin sizes over a 3 year period estimated at 400 per month, totalling 14,400 blue bin deliveries. - Communications in support of the blue bin swap over campaign	Enhanced capture to meet 40% target. Contribution towards meeting of 45% target
●	3) Commercial Waste education programme	2009/10		3yrs	Leaflet and other communications campaign e.g. Information pack	Increase in LATS performance
●	4) Operational review focusing on collection, CA sites and logistics.	2009/10	N/A	1-2yrs	- Review of operation to establish whether more materials can be captured - Route Optimisation	Reduced operating cost and improved collection efficiencies from service efficiencies

Priority	Action	Projected Start Year	Target for Change in Recycling Rate	Timescale (if applicable)	Activities	Impact
	5) Ongoing green waste initiatives	2008/10		Ongoing	- Initiatives to increase home composting rates and enhance the bring site collections	Increased capture of green waste, LATS performance and recycling rate
	6) Green waste kerbside collection study	2009/10	N/A	3 months	- Cost benefit analysis and routing study for the expansion of green kerbside waste collection	Potential future increases in recycling and LATS performance
	7) Education campaign	2009/10	+0.5-1%	2yrs	- Focusing on schools, community groups, and difficult to reach groups - Targeting of difficult to reach communities in order to enhance capture rates	Engagement of hard to reach communities, helping to close the gap between optimum capture and reality
	8) Joint Working initiatives	2009/10	N/A	Ongoing	- Initiatives to encourage joint working in the field of waste communications with Dorset CC the constituent boroughs/districts and Bournemouth Borough Council - Provision of Recycling Credits by the Borough of Poole to third party organisations to facilitate joint working	Maintaining recycling issues' profile, which may be benefited by cost sharing from scaled up communications programmes

Medium Term Plan (April 2010 – March 2013)

- 1) Green Waste capture campaign

Following on from the ongoing green waste initiatives these will be augmented by a campaign to increase capture rates of green waste. This will focus on enhanced communications and the implementation of any activities that have been identified in the studies previously. These can include: Pilot studies for Green Cones targeting key areas, an enhanced bring site campaign for green waste and a shredder campaign where a facility for shredding garden waste travels around the Borough.

- 2) Communications campaigns including specifically targeted materials

Communications campaigns will be undertaken which target specific materials including those identified in the modelling studies undertaken as part of the strategy review. This will enable an increase of capture rates and in the overall dry recycling rate.

- 3) Communications campaign focusing on waste minimisation - 'Slimming your Bin'

The waste minimisation issue will be focused on further by a targeted campaign aimed at reducing the amount of material that is produced by residents.

- 4) Collection strategy review

It is important to maintain the Borough's knowledge base regarding its waste management activities. As part of this it is proposed that a review of the collection strategy is undertaken. This will analyse the performance of the system and seek to identify ways in which the collection system can be improved. This will enable the Borough to focus on the remainder of materials in the residual stream, which will have changed in the intervening years due to the measures highlighted above, and the economic conditions at the time.

- 5) Detailed waste flow study

As part of the process of ensuring that the Borough has the best available data on which to base waste management decisions, it is proposed that a detailed waste flow study is undertaken. This will be done in tandem with the strategy review above. It will enable the flow of materials through the Borough's waste management system to be studied to enable the prioritisation of the activities needed to increase recycling rates further and guide the long term strategy with up to date data.



- 6) Commercial Waste composition study



The commercial waste stream is one that is generally less well studied than household waste, and it is important to assess the effect that the education campaign will have on this. It will be necessary to undertake a study of the composition of this waste stream to help to identify the materials that may need to be targeted in order to improve recycling rates.



- 7) Joint Working initiatives


The potential for joint working with other authorities will continue to be evaluated as part of an ongoing process that will ensure that all of the possibilities for this are identified.

Table 1.2 Medium-Term Action Plan (April 2010 – March 2013)

Priority	Action	Projected start Year	Estimated Change in Recycling Rate	Timescale (if applicable)	Activities	Estimated Impact
	1) Green Waste capture campaign	2010/11	+3% via waste minimisation and increased capture	2 yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to promote Home Composting - Communications campaign for increased participation - Review of green bin collection system - Pilot Studies for Green Cones targeting key areas - Enhanced bring site campaign for green waste - Shredder campaign 	Decrease in biodegradable waste as percentage of household composition. Greater margin for error in LATS performance
	2) Communications campaigns to target specific materials	20010/11	Up to 3%	4-5yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communications campaigns with objective of achieving best practice on capture rates targeting the following waste streams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cans • Cardboard • Plastic bottles • Tetrapak • WEEE 	Direction of waste minimisation programme

Priority	Action	Projected start Year	Estimated Change in Recycling Rate	Timescale (if applicable)	Activities	Estimated Impact
	3) Communications campaign – focusing on Waste Minimisation ‘Slimming your Bin’	2010/11	+2-3%	ongoing	- Potential joint working with neighbouring authorities - campaign using a range of tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising in local papers • Use of local media • Roadshows 	Waste minimisation objective to stabilise waste production
	4) Collection strategy review	2012/13			- Detailed appraisal of the collection strategy focusing on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles • Batteries • WEEE 	

Priority	Action	Projected start Year	Estimated Change in Recycling Rate	Timescale (if applicable)	Activities	Estimated Impact
	5) Detailed waste flow study	20012/13	N/A		- To gain an understanding of the changes brought about by the blue bin swap over and the effect of the green waste capture programme on driving the waste system forward	Understanding of changes in behaviour post 2007 communications campaigns
	6) Commercial Waste composition study	20012/13	N/A		- To establish whether further gains can be realised and which waste streams may need to be further targeted and from which type of producer	Increased LATS performance, increased revenue from recyclables.

Priority	Action	Projected start Year	Estimated Change in Recycling Rate	Timescale (if applicable)	Activities	Estimated Impact
	7) Joint Working initiatives	2010	N/A	Ongoing	Initiatives to encourage joint working in the field of waste communications with Dorset CC the constituent boroughs / districts and Bournemouth Borough Council	Maintaining recycling issues' profile, which may be benefited by cost sharing from scaled up communications programmes

Long Term Plan (April 2013 onwards)

- 1) Kitchen Waste collection feasibility study

A feasibility study will be undertaken to establish the costs and benefits of collecting kitchen waste from the kerbside. The collection methodology will also be assessed using the data available from studies nationally. At this point in time there will be sufficient experience nationally for the Borough to be able to identify the best system available.

- 2) Review of Commercial Waste service

The commercial waste collection service will be reviewed to establish the performance levels and to identify the benefits from the system compared with the cost to the Borough. This will enable a series of benchmarks to be developed which help to ensure that it can compete with the private sector.

- 3) Joint Working feasibility studies

Feasibility studies will be undertaken to establish the merits of working jointly with neighbouring authorities. Areas that will be investigated include possible joint procurement of facilities as well as joint communications and other campaigns.





- 4) A review of the Council's enforcement policies, particularly for Commercial Waste


It is proposed that a review is undertaken of the Council's enforcement policies. This will address commercial waste collection enforcement, but will also review those for household wastes.

- 5) Carbon Footprint study

The impact of the Borough's waste management activities will be assessed using carbon footprinting studies. This will allow the improvements that have been made via the enhanced recycling system to be assessed and demonstrated to a wide selection of stakeholders.

Table 1.3 Long-Term Action Plan (April 2013 onwards)

Priority	Action	Projected Start Year	Estimated Change in Recycling Rate	Timescale if applicable)	Activities	Estimated Impact
	1) Kitchen Waste collection feasibility study	20013/14	+3-5%	5 yrs	- Feasibility studies of kerbside collection looking at costs/ benefits. Particular focus on the advantages of waste minimisation	Increased recycling rates and LATS performance
	2) Commercial Waste review of service	20013/14	N/A		- To establish the costs/benefits of the service and the benchmarks needed to enable the service to compete with the private sector	Greater financial security for the service
	3) Joint Working feasibility studies	2014/15	N/A		- Possibility of developing closer working arrangements with neighbouring authorities	Overall financial savings due to efficiencies
	4) Enforcement review particularly for Commercial Waste	2015/16	+2% depending on levels of non-compliance		- To gain the benefits of emerging best practice and possible legislative changes	Greater efficiency of service due to lower contamination rates, etc

Priority	Action	Projected Start Year	Target for Change in Recycling Rate	Timescale (if applicable)	Activities	Impact
	5) Carbon Footprint study	2015/16	N/A		- Studies conducted to establish the carbon footprint and other greenhouse gas emissions caused by the waste management system. Can be tied into study of Council activities as a whole.	Greater stakeholder confidence and transparency

2 Introduction

The Borough of Poole is a large coastal town and seaport in the county of Dorset in South West England with a total of 65,439 households (Office of National Statistics mid year projection 2008).

Poole (along with neighbouring authority Bournemouth) has been a Unitary Authority since 1st April 1997. This means that whilst within the county of Dorset it has responsibility as both a Waste Collection Authority (WCA) and Waste Disposal Authority (WDA).

In June 2006 the three Waste Disposal Authorities of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole prepared and adopted a joint Waste Local Plan (WLP). This WLP will remain valid until June 2009, when preparation of a replacement Waste Development Plan Document will commence. Adoption of the replacement Waste Plan is anticipated by 2012.

Responsibilities of the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA)

The Environmental Protection Act confers the following duties and powers on Waste Collection Authorities:

- A duty to arrange for the collection of household waste and, if requested from commercial and industrial premises.
- A duty to deliver for disposal all waste collected by the authority, other than waste for which arrangements for recycling have been made to places directed by the waste disposal authority.
- A duty to inform the waste disposal authority of any new arrangements it proposes to make for recycling.
- Powers to provide plant and equipment for the sorting and baling of waste retained by the authority for recycling.
- Powers to require household waste to be placed in receptacles of a specified type and number, including for the separation of waste which is to be recycled and that which is not.
- A duty to carry out investigations and prepare a recycling plan in respect of household and commercial waste arising in its area.
- Powers to make payments based on net savings in collection costs (collection credits) to third parties who collect waste, which would not otherwise be collected by the authority, for recycling.
- Powers to buy or otherwise acquire waste with a view to recycling it and to use, sell or otherwise dispose of waste (or anything produced from it) belonging to the authority.

Responsibilities of the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 confers the following duties and powers on Waste Disposal Authorities:

- A duty to arrange for the disposal of controlled waste collected in its area by the Waste Collection Authorities.
- A duty to arrange for places to be provided at which persons resident in its area may deposit their household waste and for the disposal of waste so deposited.
- Powers to make arrangements with waste disposal contractors for them to recycle or provide heat and/or electricity from waste for which the authority has disposal responsibilities.

- Powers to object to a Waste Collection Authority having household or commercial waste recycling where arrangements have already been made with a waste disposal contractor to recycle the waste.
- A duty to make payments based on net savings in disposal costs (disposal credits) to Waste Collection Authorities who recycle waste rather than deliver it to the Waste Disposal Authority for disposal.
- Powers to make payments based on net savings in disposal costs (disposal credits) to third parties who collect waste for recycling where the waste would otherwise be delivered to the Waste Disposal Authority for disposal.
- Powers to buy or otherwise acquire waste with a view to its being recycled and to use, sell or otherwise dispose of waste or anything produced from it for which the authority has disposal responsibilities.
- Powers to own plant and equipment and make this available to waste disposal contractors for the purpose of enabling them to keep or treat waste prior to its removal for disposal, or facilitate its transportation.
- Powers to hold land and make this available to waste disposal contractors for the purpose of enabling them to treat, keep or dispose of waste.

2.1 A Waste Strategy for the Borough of Poole

Central Government Policy Guidance states:

“Long-term strategic planning is vital to all authorities in securing both the infrastructure and service developments necessary to deliver more sustainable waste management. It is Government’s view that all local authorities should either produce or contribute to a Strategy or equivalent.”¹

Hyder Consulting were commissioned in April 2008 to undertake a review of the Borough of Poole’s 2002 waste management strategy (WMS). This strategy has been reviewed and updated in light of progress made since 2002 with particular reference to the Waste Strategy for England 2007, any new relevant legislation, and service changes implemented by the Borough in the intervening years.

As a unitary authority, the Borough is committed to producing an environmentally sustainable WMS. The 2002 strategy has been reviewed in order to:-

- fulfil the Borough’s duties and obligations with respect to England’s new Waste Strategy 2007 and Best Value;
- achieve statutory performance standards for recycling/composting in 2008/09, 2009/10 and beyond;
- take into consideration all new and future legislative requirements;
- be produced in consultation with the community, stakeholders and the waste industry;
- identify and allow the flexibility for future waste collection and disposal systems to be implemented as required;
- consider and guide future partnership arrangements and procurement processes;
- contribute to County and Regional Waste Planning/Strategy Development; and
be affordable and deliverable.

¹ DEFRA (2005) Guidance on Municipal Waste management Strategies, July 2005, p.5.

The updated Waste Strategy adheres to the above and also considers the new guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies (Defra, 2005) throughout, including the following:

- **Action & Delivery:** to clearly set out agreed objectives and provide a route-map of how these will be achieved, whilst taking into account national, regional and local priorities, and statutory obligations.
- **Data Collection & Analysis:** The Strategy is based on sound analysis of the most reliable sources of data available including data sources necessary for future service development.
- **Evaluation of Options:** The Strategy provides a critical evaluation of options for service development that seeks to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy.
- **Timescales:** The Strategy sets out a long-term strategic vision in line with local, regional and national expectations. Key decision making requirements and their timescales are also identified.
- **Integration with Other Plans:** The Municipal Waste Management Strategy must align with existing national, regional and local waste management frameworks.
- **Strategy Scope:** Local authorities have a central role in encouraging businesses and communities in their area to manage waste from all sectors more sustainably. Most strategies will focus on Municipal Solid Waste, but consideration should be given to other wastes where appropriate.
- **Partnership Working:** As part of ongoing commitments to Best Value, authorities should identify opportunities to work in constructive partnership with other local authorities, public sector bodies and the private and community sectors to help deliver common goals.
- **Communication and Consultation:** Key internal stakeholders (planning, transport, finance, elected members) should be engaged early to ensure any proposals have the necessary financial and political backing. The local community and other external partners should be engaged innovatively and actively at an early stage. Appropriate consultation should be continued throughout the strategy development process if procurement of a waste management contract is being considered it is vital that potential private sector partners are engaged.
- **Risk Management:** risks have been identified and measures to minimise key risks to the delivery of both strategy aims and existing obligations are suggested.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** It is vital that the delivery of the Strategy is properly monitored and its success properly evaluated. The Strategy should set clear indicators and targets against which to measure progress.

2.2 Key Drivers

In order to manage waste safely and effectively, waste legislation in England is continually evolving, particularly through Directives driven by the European Union. These drivers have had a direct bearing on the development of a revised waste management strategy for the Borough of Poole and are detailed overleaf.

2.2.1 The Waste Hierarchy

Waste Strategy 2007 (section 2.2.2) sets out the framework for waste management within England and confirms the use of the Waste Hierarchy as the most sustainable model in relation to waste and its management.

The Waste Hierarchy is an easy to understand and recognised conceptual framework that acts as a broad guide to the order in which waste management options should be considered in the development of a sustainable waste management strategy.

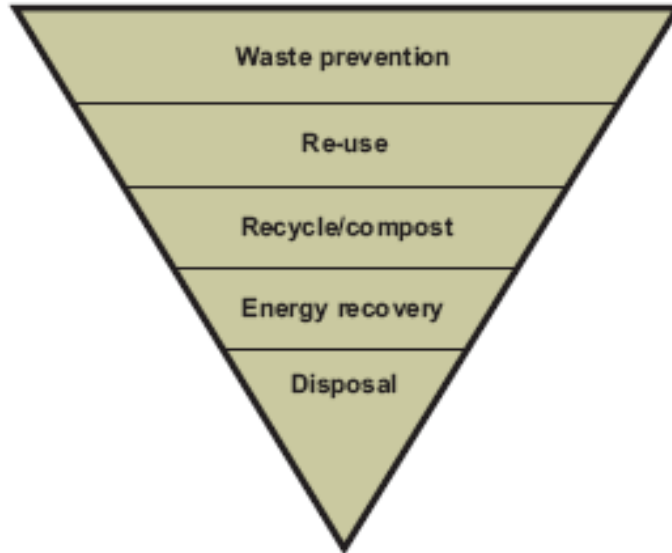


Figure 2.1: The Waste Hierarchy

The hierarchy makes no firm claims about the environmental performance of each waste management option as the balance will change depending on other factors such as the distance travelled to the waste management facility. It is important that the hierarchy is flexible within the municipal waste strategy.

The hierarchy adopted through Waste Strategy 2007 is as follows:-

- Reduce (Waste Prevention) - The most effective environmental solution is often to reduce the generation of waste.
- Re-Use - products and materials can sometimes be used again, for the same or different purpose
- Recycle - resources can often be recovered from waste
- Compost - resources can often be recovered from waste
- Recovery (Thermal Treatment) - value can also be recovered by generating energy from waste
- Landfill - only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of in this way.

2.2.2 Waste Strategy 2007

Waste Strategy 2000 set out a framework to enable local authorities, the waste industry, businesses and the general public to move towards and deliver more sustainable waste management solutions.

The new waste strategy for England 2007, builds upon Waste Strategy 2000 and the progress made since then. It is more ambitious by addressing key challenges for the future. The main elements of the new strategy are to:

- Provide stronger incentives for businesses, local authorities and individuals to reduce waste;
- Encourage much greater consideration of waste as a resource through increased emphasis on re-use, recycling and the recovery of energy from waste;
- Make regulation more effective so that it reduces costs to compliant businesses and the regulator while preventing illegal waste activity;
- Target action on materials, products, and sectors with greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes;
- Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered;
- Ensure that, if our waste is recycled overseas, it makes an environmentally sound contribution to reducing demand for global resources;
- Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clear performance and institutional framework to deliver better co-ordinated action and services on the ground;
- Increase the engagement of business and the public by communicating and supporting the change in behaviour needed by all of us – with Government taking a lead.

The overall objective to be achieved is the protection of human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.

Through more sustainable waste management - reduction, re-use, recycling, composting and using waste as a source of energy – the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.

The overall impact of the strategy is expected to be an annual net reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions from waste management of at least 9.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year compared to 2006 (equivalent to annual use of around 3 million cars).

There is an aspiration to reduce household waste arisings by 45% by 2020:

- To reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010
- To reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 45% to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020

2.2.3 Local Government Performance Framework – National Waste Indicators

Central Government places great importance on achieving a more sustainable waste management programme, and local authorities have a vital role in this.

In the Local Government White Paper, 'Strong and Prosperous Communities', the Government committed to implementing a new streamlined performance framework. The backbone of the new framework is the 198 indicators against which Local Government will begin to report its performance from April 2008. The national indicator set has been designed to measure progress against agreed national priority outcomes in Local Area Agreements.

The sustainable community strategy sets out the vision and priorities for each place. Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) and Local Area Agreements (LAAs) articulate how these, combined with national priorities are to be delivered. LDFs focus on spatial planning and LAAs concentrate on service delivery of high national and local priorities or where performance requires particular attention.

Everywhere in England currently has an LAA. From 2008 this will become a much more powerful framework for devolved governance, with local areas better able to determine how to co-ordinate and deliver services in their area. Pooled funding, for example, will enable delivery partners to work together towards shared outcomes for their citizens.

The local strategic partnership (Poole Partnership) will have a stronger role at the heart of Poole's LAA. The Borough of Poole, as the lead authority, will have to report against the whole set of indicators and agree up to about 35 of them (plus the 18 statutory early years and performance targets for the Department for Education and Skills) as 'local improvement targets' to form the basis of their LAA.

The indicators and targets chosen for each LAA will differ from place to place. In addition, an area may agree its own 'local priority targets', which may or may not be drawn from the national set.

While burdens from central government will be reduced, direct accountability to communities will be increased.

In the new performance framework, there are three new National Waste Indicators (NWI):

- NI 191 – Residual household waste per household
- NI 192 – Household waste re-used, recycled and composted
- NI 193 – Municipal waste landfilled

National Indicator (NI) 191 provides a new opportunity to focus on the reduction of household waste arisings, while NI 192 gives re-use equal importance to recycling and composting for the first time. It is important to note that NI 193 measures municipal waste sent to landfill which, for the Borough of Poole, will include business waste. Therefore, NI 193 will need to be taken into consideration when planning commercial waste service provision in future years.

These three NWIs have replaced the nine Best Value Performance Indicators. Data relating to NWIs will be reported via Waste Data Flow and audited annually by the Audit Commission.

All WCAs and WDAs have performance standards for recycling and composting.

It is important to note what sanctions/penalties can be brought to bear against councils that do not achieve their recycling targets.

The Secretary of State has powers under Section 15 of the Local Government Act 1999 to take action where authorities are failing to deliver under the Local Government Performance Framework.

A protocol has been agreed between the Government and the Local Government Association, setting out the principles under which the Secretary of State will use these powers. In particular, in ascending order of severity, the Secretary of State may:-

- require an authority to carry out a Best Value review;
- specify particular priorities for the service; and
- remove the function(s) from the Authority.

Before acting, the Secretary of State will consider the following factors:-

- the amount by which the standard was missed;
- the steps the Authority had taken to achieve the standard;
- external factors (e.g. the market for recycling; a fuel crisis); and
- the likelihood of the Authority meeting the standard in the near future.

The Secretary of State may also order a local inquiry into the way an Authority exercises a specific function. It is possible that, if there is widespread failure to achieve targets, other sanctions may be brought to bear, e.g. financial sanctions.

2.2.4 EU Waste Framework Directive

Provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. The Directive requires that measures be taken to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements.

Measures must be taken to prevent and/or reduce waste production and to recover waste by re-use, recycling, reclamation or energy recovery. The Directive's overarching requirements are supplemented by other Directives for specific waste streams.

2.2.5 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC)

The WEEE Directive aims to reduce the quantity of waste from electrical and electronic equipment and increase its re-use, recovery and recycling. The Directive affects producers, distributors and recyclers of electrical and electronic equipment - including household appliances, IT and telecoms equipment, audiovisual equipment (TV, video, hi-fi), lighting, electrical and electronic tools, toys, leisure and sports equipment.

2.2.6 The Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive (2002/95/EC)

The RoHS Directive aims to limit the environmental impact of electrical and electronic equipment when it reaches the end of its life. From 1st of July 2006 all electrical equipment placed on the market in the EU must not contain any of six banned substances and must not exceed levels of other hazardous substances previously found in such equipment. The Directive ensures the harmonisation of legislation controlling hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment across the European Community.

2.2.7 Waste Oil Directive (75/439/EEC)

The Waste Oil Directive 75/439/EEC, as last amended by Directive 2000/76/EC, is designed to create a harmonised system for the collection, storage, recovery and disposal of waste oils, such as lubricant oils for vehicles, turbines, gearboxes and engines, hydraulic oils, etc. The Directive also aims to protect the environment against the harmful effects of illegal dumping and of treatment operations.

2.2.8 The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997

Requires increasing levels of packaging waste recovery and recycling and aims to harmonise national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste to provide a high level of environmental protection and to ensure the functioning of the internal market.

2.2.9 Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC), Waste Emissions Trading Act (2003) and Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)

The Directive aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills and setting targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) going to landfill under the Waste Emissions Trading Act (2003). LATS introduces significant and innovative changes in waste policy and practice for the diversion of BMW from landfill.

It is intended to provide a cost effective way of enabling England to meet its targets for reducing the landfilling of BMW. Waste Disposal Authorities have been set allowances on the amount of biodegradable material they can send to landfill. These allowances are

tradable, so that high landfilling authorities can buy more allowances if they expect to landfill more than the allowances they hold.

Similarly, authorities with low landfill rates can sell their surplus allowances or bank them against future years of higher landfill need. Councils are fined for every tonne they landfill beyond the limit set by the allowances (currently £150 per tonne). However, no trading of allowances is permitted in target years and no banking of allowances is permitted in the year prior to a target year.

2.2.10 Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC), Council Decision (2003/33/EC) Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) and Pre-treatment Regulations

The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) and the Council Decision (2003/33/EC) lay down the requirements for basic characterisation (i.e description) and pre-treatment of all waste destined for disposal to landfill.

Basic characterisation must include the following information which may be recorded in the form of a waste transfer / consignment note:

1. Source and origin of the waste;
2. Information on the process producing the waste (description and characteristics of raw materials and products);
3. Description of the treatment applied in compliance with Article 6(a) of the Landfill Directive, or a statement of reasons why such treatment is not considered necessary;
4. Data on the composition of the waste and the leaching behaviour where relevant;
5. Appearance of waste (smell, colour, physical form);
6. Code according to the European Waste List;
7. For hazardous waste in case of mirror entries: the relevant properties according to Annex III to the Hazardous Waste Directive;
8. Information to prove that the waste does not fall under the exclusions of Article 5(3) of the Landfill Directive;
9. The landfill class at which the waste may be accepted;
10. If necessary additional precautions to be taken at the landfill; and
11. If the waste can be recycled or recovered.

Article 6(a) of the Landfill Directive requires that only treated waste can be landfilled. Regulations requiring the pre-treatment of all wastes destined for landfill have applied since 30 October 2007. This places responsibility on landfill operators to ensure that the waste has been treated in compliance with the Directive requirement.

Waste producers have the option to either treat the waste themselves or buy this service from a waste contractor. If the landfill operator is not treating the waste, then the producer or subsequent holder (e.g. waste collection contractor) of the waste will need to provide evidence to the landfill operator that the waste has been treated or confirm that it has not. In some instances, there may be other parties involved between the original waste producer and the landfill operator. This reinforces the need for written evidence. Annex 1 of the Environment Agency guidance Treatment of Non-Hazardous Wastes for Landfill provides an example of a pre-treatment confirmation form.

2.2.11 Producer Responsibility End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) Regulations (2003)

Aims to prevent the landfilling of waste from end-of-life vehicles and promote the collection, re-use and recycling of their components to protect the environment.

2.2.12 Batteries Directive (2006/66/EC)

The Batteries Directive was published in the Official Journal on 26 September 2006. The UK and all other Member States now have a deadline of 26 September 2008 to transpose the provisions into national law.

When the Directive is transposed into UK law it will reduce the quantity of hazardous and non hazardous waste batteries going to landfill and increase the recovery of the materials they contain. Responses to a consultation on the implementation of this directive are currently being considered and a Government response to the consultation will be published later this year.

2.2.13 Waste Incineration Directive (WID) (2000/76/EC)

Aims to prevent, or limit as far as practicable the negative effects on the environment from the incineration and co-incineration of waste. The Directive applies to most activities that involve the burning of waste, whether for disposal or when used as fuel.

The Directive was implemented in the UK in 2002 and 2003, by separate regulations for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, in conjunction with the pollution prevention and control (PPC) regime. These regulations introduced strict regulatory controls and minimum technical standards for waste incinerators and co-incinerators.

2.2.14 The Finance Act and Landfill Tax Regulations 1996

The Government is using a number of tax measures to support its waste policies. The most important of these is the landfill tax which increases the price of waste sent to landfill, encouraging diversion of waste from landfill to more sustainable ways of management. The landfill tax has been very successful: overall quantities of waste recorded at landfill sites registered for the tax fell from around 96 million tonnes in 1997-98 to around 72 million tonnes in 2005/2006, a reduction of around 25%. The Chancellor announced in the Budget 2007 that the standard rate of landfill tax (£3 per tonne escalator per year) will be increased by £8 a tonne, each year, from 1st April 2008 until at least 2010/2011 in order to encourage greater diversion of waste from landfill and the use of more sustainable waste management options.

2.2.15 Waste Minimisation Act 1998

This Act enables local authorities (collection, disposal and unitary) to make arrangements to minimise the generation of controlled waste in their area.

2.2.16 Animal By-Products Regulations 2005

Aimed at protecting human and animal health and the environment. These regulations contain legal requirements for the collection, storage, handling, processing, use and disposal of animal by-products. They also control the marketing, export and transit of animal by-products and products derived from them such as catering waste and domestic food wastes.

2.2.17 Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 & the List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005

The Hazardous Waste regulations and List of Wastes regulations (replacing the Special Waste Regulations 1996) came into force on the 16 July 2005. The Regulations set out procedures to be followed when disposing of, carrying and receiving hazardous waste. They require that waste movements are tracked from cradle to grave using "consignment notes" and specify which materials are to be considered hazardous. The regulations also require that any producer of hazardous waste (with some exceptions) register their premises with the Environment Agency. However, these regulations do not apply to household waste, with the exception of asbestos removed from domestic properties.

2.2.18 Planning Policy Statement on Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10).

The planning system for waste was reformed in 2005 with the publication of a new Planning Policy Statement on Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10).

PPS10 sets out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land-use planning in England. The aim of this planning policy is to help councils deliver the waste management facilities urgently needed to manage waste more effectively.

The Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste through more sustainable waste management. This is to be achieved by moving the management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' of reduction, re-use, recycling and composting, by using waste as a source of energy and only disposing of it to landfill as a last resort.

This means a step-change in the way waste is handled and significant new investment in waste management facilities. The planning system is pivotal to the adequate and timely provision of the new facilities that will be needed. Positive planning has an important role in delivering sustainable waste management:

- through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources; and,

- by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.

The Government's White Paper, 'Planning for a Sustainable Future', published May 2007, also set out proposals for a new planning regime for major infrastructure projects, including some waste facilities.

2.2.19 Recycling Credits

Government guidance and requirements within the Environmental Protection Act 1990 require that Recycling Credits be paid by WDAs to WCAs or third party organisations for the tonnages of waste diverted from landfill by recycling.

A review and consultation on the Recycling Credits Scheme was carried out in 2004 and subsequent changes to the scheme were included in section 49 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005. These changes have:

- increased flexibility of payments from waste disposal to waste collection authorities in two-tier areas by giving authorities the option to agree alternative arrangements;
- given the Secretary of State powers to set the calculation of recycling credits through secondary legislation; and
- clarified that credits can be paid for re-use

A further consultation was carried out in 2005 on the method by which the value of recycling credits should be calculated, and draft Government guidance on the recycling credit scheme. In response to the consultation, Government introduced the Environmental Protection (Waste Recycling Payments) (England) Regulations 2006, which made changes to the calculation of the recycling credits for disposal.

Recycling credits are paid by disposal authorities to collection authorities or third party organisations for the tonnages of waste diverted from landfill by recycling.

2.2.20 Re-use Credits

As above the Clean Neighbourhoods & Environment Act (2005) empowered WDAs to pay credits for the re-use of household waste diverted from disposal.

These operate in a similar way to recycling credits and are paid by disposal authorities to collection authorities or third party organisations for the tonnages of waste diverted from landfill by re-use. Updated guidance published by Defra in 2006 encourages local authorities to pay credits for re-use to third parties where there are environmental, social and economic benefits. Defra has funded the Furniture Re-use Network to set up an accreditation scheme for their members to access national re-use contracts. Re-use Credits may provide a valuable funding stream to Re-use Groups and go some way to removing the barriers to expansion that such groups experience.

2.2.21 Disposal Cost Avoidance

Since new Government policy was implemented in April 2006, the value of recycling and re-use credits is lower than the cost of waste disposal; thus WDAs (including the Borough of Poole as a Unitary Authority) are now incentivised to maximise recycling and re-use. The difference in value will increase over time as the costs of disposal are subject to the landfill tax escalator, making recycling and re-use (in particular) increasingly financially beneficial.

Despite the Borough of Poole being a Unitary Authority, the recycling credit and potential re-use credit should reflect the savings that the Authority makes from not disposing of waste to landfill. Although recycling and re-use credits are not ring-fenced, they should be used for waste minimisation initiatives and the further development of re-use and recycling services.

2.2.22 Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

WRAP was set up by Government to develop new and stronger markets for recycled materials and to provide assistance to Local Authorities through waste awareness and advertising campaigns.

WRAP has seven main areas of work, namely:

- **Construction** - designed to improve resource efficiency in this key industry by minimising the waste generated onsite, improving recycling facilities and boosting the use of recycled materials
- **Manufacturing** - to maximise the recycle use in UK manufacturing through a number of major shifts from virgin to recycled material and support for existing high volume uses
- **Organics** - to recycle garden and food waste into compost products on a much larger scale
- **Retail** - majoring on packaging and food waste minimisation, but also working with the potential influence of the retailers to deliver demand for recycled goods and materials and enhance communication with consumers
- **Behavioural change** - aimed at consumers, dealing with both recycling and waste minimisation, comprising national advertising and PR in England and funding for a series of local communications initiatives
- **Business growth** - support the supply side of the recycling industry, focused on its particular characteristics and distinct from the general business support available from DTI and others
- **Local authority support** - A support programme to ensure that collection systems are designed to support the broader objectives of helping local authorities improve the efficiency of their recycling systems and to deliver further waste reduction through home composting

WRAP's ROTATE team provides support to local authorities with a focus on three priority areas; namely Recycling, Food Waste and Waste Prevention. Support is provided through training and advice, particularly in relation to waste minimisation.

3 Where is Poole now? - Current Waste Management arrangements

3.1 Waste Minimisation

Until April 2008 the amount of waste produced per head of population was measured by a Best Value Performance Indicator – BVPI 84. The definition of household waste changed in 2003/4 when the total number of kilograms of waste per head of population was 557.6kg. In 2006/7 the total number of kilograms of waste per head of the population was 572.6kg which equates to a 2.6% increase in household waste arising in four years. Nationally the increase in household waste arisings has been 2% per annum which equates to an 8% national increase over the same period. The latest available data for 2007/8, suggests that there has been a drop off in overall waste arisings.

Waste minimisation will be a key element of Poole's strategy in meeting strict EU and Government targets. Numerous activities have been conducted by the Borough of Poole, in order to promote and encourage waste minimisation.

3.1.1 Pride in Poole Campaign (Home Composting)

The previous Waste Watchers Campaign came naturally to an end and was replaced by the Pride in Poole initiative in early 2003. In relation to waste minimisation the main theme of this campaign has been the promotion of home composters, the use of which contributes to a reduction in the overall amount of waste collected. Over 11,000 compost bins have been distributed within the Borough of Poole to date.

This equates to 18% of households in the Borough, though it is recognised that some homes may have more than one and some homes may have replaced damaged composters during this period. However, this may be counter-balanced by independent purchases outside of the scheme. A subsidised scheme is currently in operation with WRAP and the other Dorset Authorities.

Waste composted at home does not count towards waste sent for composting. The focus of the new waste indicators is on less waste in the first instance and sending less waste to landfill. Home composting activity contributes to both and will have a positive impact on performance in particular on NI 191.

In addition, feedback from LAs and Environment Agency through the Operational Review of LATS indicates that the proposed accounting methodology for home composting is not yet practical or simple enough for use by LAs to report diversion of BMW from landfill by supported home compost schemes.

Consequently Defra feel that there is presently not a strong case to include home composting in the indicator set for the next Comprehensive Spending Review period. Government would encourage any local area to measure their performance on this as a local indicator in their LAAs.

Defra are still considering home composting in the LATS as part of the Operational Review but will need to address the practicality of accounting for impacts of supported home composting schemes on diversion of BMW from landfill, as well as ensuring compliance with the requirements of the landfill directive.

The promotion of home compost bins has been given a high profile and since 2002 one day sale events have been organised along with other promotional events many of which have been supported by compost scheme partners WRAP.

The current subsidised scheme is provided at no cost to the Borough of Poole.

3.1.2 Schools Environment Award

The Schools' Environment Award has been developed to foster children's sense of responsibility for their environment and encourage them to reduce, re-use and recycle, as well as saving energy at school and at home.

Originally six Poole schools agreed to take part in the first phase of the new award scheme. They are required to monitor litter levels in and around the school grounds, reduce the amount of waste going to landfill and reduce the amount of energy and water used.

Due to the success of the first phase an additional six schools have signed up for phase two of the programme.

3.1.3 Dorset Reclaim

Dorset Reclaim is a charitable organisation and member of the Furniture Re-use Network that recycles and re-uses furniture, household and electrical goods. The Project has depots in Bournemouth, Poole, and Dorchester.

The principle aim of the Project is to provide good quality reusable items to those in need within the local community, and has so far helped over 16,000 people in this way. Dorset Reclaim have collected from over 39,000 homes across the region, with over 76,000 items being donated to date.

The secondary aim of the project is to provide opportunities for members of the local community to help in the day-to-day running of the organisation. Dorset Reclaim is dependant on a voluntary workforce.

In keeping with the waste hierarchy Reduce, Re-use, Recycle – In 2006 the Borough of Poole entered into a partnership with Dorset Reclaim in order to ensure household items which were still serviceable were not disposed of without consideration being given to re-use. Dorset Reclaim now operates the bulky household collection service on behalf of the Borough. Since the partnership began Dorset Reclaim have made in excess of 1100 collections from residences in Poole equating to 82 tonnes of bulky waste of which 68 tonnes has been either re-used or recycled, a rate of 83.3%.

3.1.4 Kerbside Collection

Historically the Borough of Poole has provided households with a 240 litre wheeled bin for residual waste and a 140 litre wheeled bin for dry recyclables. However all new households

requesting waste containers and all new housing developments are now automatically supplied with a 140 litre wheeled bin for residual refuse and a 240 litre wheeled bin for dry recyclables. This configuration can also be requested by existing households. This initiative aims to capture more recyclable waste from the overall waste arising, but also aids waste minimisation by providing a smaller residual waste receptacle and not accepting any residual side waste.

3.1.5 The Dorset Reduction and Recycling Group (DRRG)

The DRRG brings together all the local authorities in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, working together to promote waste reduction and recycling across the County.

3.2 Household Waste Collection

Household waste is currently collected from approximately 65,500 properties on a weekly basis. Although Poole's resident population has remained relatively static over several years and currently stands at 137,100 the number of residential properties has significantly increased from 61,623 in 2001 to 65,439 in 2008. Weekly collections have been maintained and a ninth round was added in 2003 to guarantee required levels of productivity.

Domestic route optimisation is currently being evaluated which is due to be implemented in 2009.

Ninety nine percent of properties have been issued with wheeled-bins, the majority of which are 240-litre in capacity. It is only due to difficulties with access that the remaining households receive a sack collection service.

Wheeled-bins are provided free of charge and emptied from the curtilage of the property. A 'pull-out' service is available for residents who require it (e.g. due to incapacity / illness).

All domestic waste, including garden waste (except from those properties on the green waste collection round), contained within the wheeled-bin is collected. The service is undertaken Monday to Friday including Bank Holidays (except Christmas week).

Satisfaction with household refuse collection provided by the Borough of Poole as measured by the 2007 Best Value Survey (BV90a) was 93%. This was the highest of any authority in Dorset. The number of bins missed during collection per 100,000 collected has reduced from 33 in 2002/3 to 18 in 2006/2007. The current target is 30.

3.3 Kerbside Recycling Collection

3.3.1 Dry Recyclables

Between 1997 and 2004 dry recyclable household waste was collected at the kerbside from 80% of properties (excluding flats) in the Borough of Poole. The collection was made in 55 litre black boxes. However, the tonnage collected dropped from an initial 3,562 tonnes in 1997 to 1,743 tonnes in 2001 (during the development of Poole's 2002 waste strategy). Recyclable waste was also collected in bring sites at that time. The two streams combined produced a recycling rate of 17%.

To address new legislative requirements and increase the recycling rate, a new scheme was introduced in 2004 – the blue bin scheme.

The blue bin kerbside recycling scheme is now provided to 100% of households within the Borough of Poole. The full roll out to all properties was completed in September 2004 providing a co-mingled collection of paper, plastic bottles, cardboard, cans and glass.

The blue bin scheme was introduced using 140 litre bins. In October 2005 Cabinet agreed that all new properties would receive a 240 litre blue bin for recyclables and a 140 litre black bin for residual waste. It was also agreed that any resident who wanted to swap the sizes of their bins from the 240 litre black bin to a 140 litre black bin and from the 140 litre blue bin to a 240 litre blue bin would be permitted to do so as this policy encourages waste minimisation and recycling. Since this initiative began in 2005, over 6,500 requests have been made by residents to exchange the size of their bins.

The scheme has enabled Poole to consistently perform in excess of the Borough's statutory recycling target of 30%. The overall recycling rate increased from 18.7% in 2002/2003 to 39.1% 2007/2008.

The 2007/2008 Best Value Survey (BV90b) reported satisfaction with recycling in Poole to be 84% - the highest of any authority in Dorset.

3.3.2 Communications

Participation in the blue bin scheme was measured by a survey in 2005. This found that 98% of people placed their bin out for collection at least once every three collections (over a six week period). In order to improve performance further it was recognised that Poole needed to improve the commitment to recycling by encouraging residents to maximise the waste that is separated and placed in the blue bin. In 2006 a successful bid for resources through the Waste Resources Action Programme's (WRAP) "Behavioural Change Local Fund" obtained £259,100 over 18 months; to further improve the recycling performance of both residents and visitors.

A waste compositional analysis was performed to establish the capture rate of different materials collected in the blue bin versus items in the black bin. This analysis identified that plastic bottles (50%), cardboard (49%) and cans (38%) were the least collected items compared to glass (73%) and paper (72%) collected. Residents were sent collection calendars with fridge magnets and a communication campaign then followed which focused on the blue bin, and in particular plastic bottles, cardboard and cans. The campaign utilised radio, committed recycler questionnaires, door stepping, posters and advertorials in the local paper. The programme was completed in March 2008.

Further engagement has involved:-

- a bus campaign
- six sheet posters
- radio advertising
- posters and promotional items to promote recycling to visitors to Poole

3.4 Bring Site Recycling

Since the production of the previous 2002 waste strategy, the Borough of Poole has included glass within the co-mingled kerbside collection. Due to the successful negotiation on the inclusion of glass in the kerbside recycling scheme, the decision was taken to withdraw glass bring site facilities. This reduced the risk of the Council incurring the costs of glass disposal from residents outside Poole or from commercial business.

Recycling bring sites have remained in all previously employed locations for the collection of textiles, aluminium foil, books and shoes. Currently there are twenty two bring banks operated by contractors of behalf of the Borough. These attract 172 tonnes and account for 0.9% of all household waste recycled in Poole.

3.5 WEEE Recycling

The WEEE Act encountered significant delays and was not formerly introduced until 1st July 2007, two years after the intended implementation date. In order to comply with the WEEE Act the Borough has registered its Nuffield Household Waste Recycling Centre as a Designated Collection Facility (DCF) for the collection of WEEE items.

WEEE items are categorised into five types:

- 1 Large domestic white goods non refrigerated
- 2 Refrigerated white goods
- 3 Fluorescent light tubes
- 4 TV's and monitors
- 5 Small electrical items

Previously this waste was sent to landfill, disposed of as hazardous waste or recycled. Following the implementation of the legislation all this waste must now be treated with a view to maximising recycling. Information has been made available to residents to inform them of the change and to discourage the disposal of WEEE items in the residual black bin.

3.5 Kerbside Household Glass Container Collection

At the time the 2002 strategy was approved the technology for the inclusion of glass in a co-mingled recycling waste stream was in its infancy, however during negotiations with the preferred waste disposal contractor, Viridor Waste Management Ltd, the inclusion of glass was successfully secured in 2004. Consequently the residents of Poole have benefited by being able to recycle five streams of waste in a single bin and through reduced collection costs due to the use of a single vehicle collecting all five products.

3.6 Garden Waste Services

Through the establishment of the waste transfer station at the Nuffield Road site in 2004, the Borough of Poole has been able to bulk the garden waste deposited by residents at the Nuffield Household Waste Recycling Centre and then transport it to Eco Composting Ltd at Hurn, Dorset where it is composted and then commercially sold.

In 2005/2006 the Borough of Poole commissioned a desk top feasibility study into the potential viability of establishing a green waste collection scheme. This work was undertaken by Recycling and Organic Technical Advisory Team (ROTATE), the technical arm of WRAP. The results provided from this work indicated there was advantage to be gained by establishing a green waste scheme.

A 240 litre green bin was selected for the green waste scheme to allow sufficient waste to be collected to make the rounds viable. In unison the decision was also taken to prohibit those properties serviced by the kerbside green waste scheme from placing green waste in their black residual waste bin. As with all other collections the policy of no side waste was also included on this scheme to encourage residents to home compost first. Side waste not only poses health and safety risks to both residents and collection staff but it can also lead to the build up of detritus in streets. Participating residents were specifically encouraged as part of this scheme to continue to home compost as a first option in line with recycling objectives.

In March 2006 the Borough of Poole Cabinet approved the implementation of a fortnightly garden waste collection scheme initially for 12,000 properties. This scheme was funded through the Waste Performance Efficiency Grant (WPEG) administered by Defra. The properties to receive the scheme were selected with the use of GIS mapping and efficiency modelling software. The scheme in its first year ran from June – November and now runs from April to October. In the first six months of the garden waste scheme a total of 2014 tonnes of waste was collected equating to 31% of all green household waste sent for composting in 2006.

At this time it was also recognised that there was a need to make it easier for those properties not in receipt of a green waste collection service to compost their green waste and to discourage the use of the black bin and consequently the land filling of this waste. Therefore two green bring sites were established (April - October) and five additional seasonal sites (November - March) were established.

Following the successful introduction of the first 12,000 green bins a further report was taken to the Environment Overview Group in October 2006 which reviewed the scheme. Throughout the first three months of the scheme 1,068 tonnes were collected which was consistent with the modelling which had been done prior to the scheme and which accounted for 14.3kg of household waste per household. A large proportion of this waste would have gone to landfill were the scheme not in place. This was supported by a waste composition analysis which found that in areas with the kerbside garden waste collection only 1.37% of waste contained within the residual black bin still included garden material in contrast to 9.59% in areas without the green bin scheme. As a result Cabinet approved the introduction of an additional 10,000 green waste kerbside collection bins. The same selection process was employed as previously to establish which properties would receive the green waste service.

The total green waste sent for composting in 2005/6 was 5317 tonnes and this increased to 6577 tonnes in 2006/7. In the same period the green waste collected at the Nuffield site remained static at 4500 tonnes, indicating that a large proportion of the additional green waste had been captured from the black bin residual waste. Combined with increased wood collection which is now being diverted to composting rather than recycling the Borough's overall composting rate as measured by BV 82b rose from 7% in 2002 to 12.6% in the same period.

3.7 Civic Amenity Site/Nuffield Household Waste Recycling Centre (NHWRC)

A HWRC is located on the Nuffield Industrial Estate for the collection of household waste delivered to the site by the general public.

In light of legislative requirements the HWRC site has been redeveloped and rebranded as the 'Nuffield Household Waste Recycling Centre' (NHWRC) and is extremely well used and managed. There are plans to make improvements to the site to increase recycling opportunities and material capture and yields.

During 2004/05 (at the time of entering into a waste disposal contract with Viridor a waste transfer station was established at the NHWRC in order to accept both residual and recycling waste. The introduction of this facility enabled waste to be bulked and then transported to its disposal / treatment destination. This increased the efficiency of the refuse collection fleet as vehicles were no longer required to make long journeys to the landfill site / processing plant, further increasing the time available for collection and reducing wear and tear on the fleet caused by operating on a landfill site and travelling long distances.

NHWRC is open to the public from 08:30 – 16:30 seven days per week and is only closed on Christmas, Boxing and New Years days. During 2006/7 there were 265,816 visits made by Poole residents to the facility. The site also now accommodates some permitted residents from the Dorset County Council authority area, whose use of the site is recorded by automatic number plate recognition software for site usage monitoring purposes.

NHWRC provides a dedicated recycling site for residents of Poole and is capable of handling garden waste, wood, textiles metal, bric-a-brac, electrical equipment, cardboard, batteries and fluorescent lamps.

The site received a 78% customer satisfaction survey result (BV 90c) and is currently achieving a recycling rate in excess of 70%. This has been achieved, in part, by providing improved signage and sorting on site.

3.8 Recycling on the Go!

From April 2007 60 dual recycling / refuse bins have been installed on Poole beaches which have enabled both residents and visitors alike to recycle their waste whilst visiting Poole.

In addition, 300 dual recycling/ refuse bins have been installed throughout the Borough funded through an LAA grant. Almost a third of all the litter deposited in these bins is being recycled.

The units have been branded in line with the Borough's kerbside waste collections service (blue for recycling / black for refuse) and also feature an ashtray and stubbing plate for the disposal of cigarette butts.

The Borough has also invested in new twin compartment vehicles which are capable of loading both types of waste at the same time, resulting in the reduction of vehicle movements in the provision of the service.

3.9 The recovery of further materials from the waste stream

Sand, wood, MDF (wood), tyres and mixed metals are all now segregated at the NHWRC in accordance with the objective to recover further items from the waste stream and therefore avoid them going in to landfill.

A total of 240 tonnes of sand which is raked from the beach is now processed at the NHWRC for re-introduction on to Poole's beaches once all residual and natural waste has been extracted. Some 3,400 tonnes of Wood and MDF is sent for processing at a local composting plant.

Other major recyclable materials including metals, oil, car batteries, bric a brac, soil and rubble, textiles and tyres are collected and reused or recycled.

3.10 Commercial Waste Collections

The Borough operates an in-house service for the collection of waste from commercial premises. Overall 14,353 tonnes of materials were collected in the year 2007/8, of which approximately 500 tonnes (3.5%) were recycled. Recycling promotions will take place to encourage businesses to adopt collection of both waste streams. However the commercial sector is one in which it has proved to be difficult to engage effectively to improve participation rates for recycling.

It is particularly important that this source of recyclables is managed effectively because of:

- The considerable tonnages collected
- The potential for the recovery of materials
- The effect that the collection of commercial waste has on LATS performance. The collection of commercial waste is not a statutory requirement for collection authorities, but if it is collected it forms part of the authorities' LATS quota. This means that the fundamentals of whether this service is provided may need to be carefully considered in order to manage the LATS risk versus the benefits from recyclable collection and collection revenues.

It should also be noted that Council Decision (2003/33/EC) Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) and Pre-treatment Regulations as described in section 2.2.10 are applicable to business waste producers requiring them to pre treat their waste prior to disposal to landfill. Suitable pre-treatment may include taking up the Borough of Poole's commercial waste recycling service.

3.11 Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)

The Hurn Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) was utilised until August 2004 when the contract with Poole expired. Viridor Waste Management Ltd won a contract which commenced on 27th Aug 2004 which expires on 26th Aug 2027. Viridor selected to utilise the MRF of Grosvenor Waste Management Ltd which is located in Kent. The decision to go with a new waste contractor was made principally because the Hurn facility could not at the time accommodate a co-mingled waste stream including glass. However a report was

considered by EOG and Cabinet on the 3rd and 4th September 2007 which seeks to deliver such a facility in Poole. This will reduce the “waste miles” covered by the comingled waste and permit more direct access to markets for the separated streams such as glass, paper, and plastic, cardboard and metal.

3.12 Treatment/Disposal (landfill and EfW)

The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 placed significant targets upon all local authorities for the reduction of biodegradable waste (assumed to be 68% of total waste arisings) to landfill.

Failure to meet these targets will result in financial penalties of £150 per tonne being levied on the authority. In order to meet the demands brought about by this legislation Cabinet approved the negotiation of a 20 year contract with Viridor in March 2006. The contract was signed in September 2006 and the terms of the contract enable the Borough to divert a flexible percentage of its waste away from landfill to an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility. This facility is at Colnbrook near Slough.

Due to open in 2009, it will enable the Borough to meet its landfill targets. EfW remains the only proven technology for waste disposal avoiding landfill for non recyclable residual wastes.

3.13 Partnership working

On entering a 20 year waste disposal contract with Viridor Waste Management Ltd, a waste transfer station was established at the NHWRC in order to accept residual waste, recyclables and organic wastes. The introduction of this facility enabled waste to be bulked and then transported to its disposal / treatment destination. This further increased the efficiency of the collection fleet as vehicles were no longer required to make long journeys to the landfill site / processing plant, further increasing the time available for collection and reducing wear and tear on the fleet caused by operating on a landfill site and travelling long distances.

The Waste Transfer Station is currently being utilised by Bournemouth Borough Council and Viridor Waste Management Ltd under licence for the bulk collection of Bournemouth’s recycling material prior to haulage to the MRF in Kent for treatment.

Dorset County Council residents who reside in wards neighbouring the Borough of Poole are currently afforded access to the Nuffield Household Waste Recycling Centre (NHWRC) as this, for many residents is the closest facility of its type to their home.

This arrangement was negotiated to ensure that there was no adverse financial impact to the Borough’s residents. During 2006/7 a total of 14,318 visits were made by Dorset County residents which equated to approximately 715.9 tonnes of waste.

In keeping with the waste hierarchy Reduce, Re-use, Recycle - the Borough of Poole in 2006 entered into a partnership with Dorset Reclaim in order to ensure household items which were still serviceable were not disposed of without consideration being given to re-use. Dorset Reclaim now operate the bulky household collection service on behalf of the Borough.

3.14 Financing/cost/funding

The cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste is measured by Best Value Indicator BVPI 87², but again this has become difficult to compare over a period of time due to constant changes in definitions of what costs are included. However, the latest data that is available for all authorities which can be benchmarked is 2007/2008. The cost of waste disposal per tonne in Poole is £51.71³ whilst the Unitary Authority average for England is £51.51⁴

In 2002/2003 Landfill Tax stood at £13/ tonne and this has increased to £24/ tonne in 2007/2008 representing an 84% increase over this period. The payment of landfill tax for Household Waste in 2002/03 was budgeted at £827,000 and this had increased to £1,130,400 in 2007/2008, representing only a 36% increase due to the substantially reduced tonnages now being sent to landfill.

The cost of disposing of waste in Poole in 2008/2009 was £5,535,000. In 2009/2010 this will rise to approximately £6,400,000 due to the increase in landfill tax. With effect from April 2008, the landfill tax escalator has increased by £8 per year until at least 2010/2011 to give greater financial incentives to reduce, re-use and recycle waste (from £32 in 2008/2009 to £48 in 2010/11).

It is now extremely important to manage the amount of waste sent to landfill, recycled or re-used or sent to energy from waste as any biodegradable waste sent to landfill over and above Poole's target will incur LATS penalties of £150 per tonne on top of the relevant landfill cost.

As landfill is the most expensive disposal option it is imperative that residents are encouraged to reduce waste where possible and to ensure they put their waste in the appropriate bin provided to keep waste disposal costs down.

Funding for further service changes in addition to the available funding for the blue bin swap over programme, would need to come from service efficiencies, in the absence of funds through programmes from Central Government.

² Cost of waste disposal per tonne of municipal waste (£)

³ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/index.htm>

⁴ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/index.htm>

4 Where Does Poole need to be? – Statutory Waste Management targets

The new Waste Strategy for England 2007 has set higher national household waste recycling and composting targets than in 2000:

- To recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010
- To recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste by 2015
- To recycle or compost at least 50% of household waste by 2020

Recovery targets for municipal waste have also increased:

- To recover at least 53% by 2010
- To recover at least 67% by 2015
- To recover at least 75% by 2020

The data available for the year 2007/2008 indicates that the overall recycling figure for the Borough of Poole is 39.1%. This is a significant increase in the overall recycling rate compared to 32% in 2006/2007 and can be attributed to the efforts aimed at improving recycling behaviour, increased participation in the blue bin scheme and the introduction of the garden waste service. It seems likely that the service will meet the 40% diversion target for 2010 given a similar level of performance and ongoing communications campaigns.

Further efforts at capturing higher quantities of materials may have to focus on the targeting of specific materials streams.

The current services are discussed in the following sections when compared to other UK authorities, in particular neighbouring councils and unitary authorities in the South West and areas with similar demographic profiles. The performance overall for landfill diversion is analysed and a waste minimisation and targeting agenda is discussed in light of waste composition studies of Poole's waste and an estimation of the potential for further recycling.

4.1 LATS Performance

The national targets to reduce biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill are:

- 75% of 1995 levels by 2010
- 50% of 1995 levels by 2013
- 35% of 1995 levels by 2020

The effect of the above national targets when related to Poole with a total municipal waste arisings in 2006/2007 of 97,795 tonnes is a requirement to reach the following targets:

- 1995 level = 54,892 tonnes of biodegradable waste to landfill
- 2010 level = 35,888 tonnes of biodegradable waste to landfill
- 2013 level = 23,904 tonnes of biodegradable waste to landfill

- 2020 level = 16,726 tonnes to landfill

The need to meet the statutory targets set out as part of LATS is one of the key performance indicators of the waste management system. In this section the performance of the system employed was assessed using a projection of the data for 2007/2008, allowing for the diversion of recyclables at the present rate, and allowing for the expected diversion of residual waste by the EfW contract.

In the graphs the dark blue line at the top of the chart represents the total amount of waste produced per year. The yellow line represents the quantity of material that is biodegradable and therefore affected by LATS targets. The pink line represents the LATS allowance given to the Borough. The black line presents the amount of biodegradable material being sent to landfill each year (LATS tonnage). Where this line is below the pink line the system has met the LATS targets. When it is above the line, the target has not been met and will therefore incur a penalty at a rate of £150 per tonne exclusive of collection and disposal costs.

It should be noted however that this modelling study is not comparable with previous studies due to the unknown composition and quantity of the commercial waste stream.

Trade waste, which is also liable to LATS when collected by a Local Authority, is included in these projections.

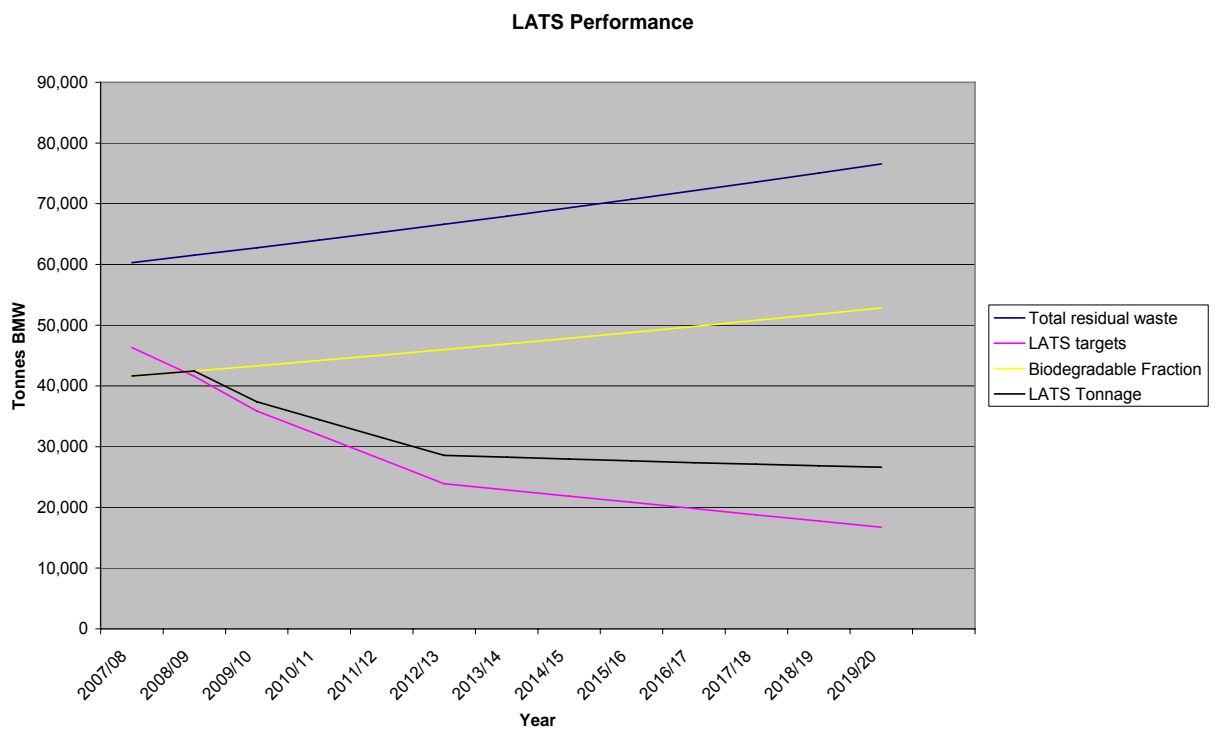
The Borough of Poole has previously considered reducing its trade waste collection however, due to the stabilisation in the growth of household waste and the fact that the commercial waste collection service covers its LATS liability financially the Borough will continue to provide a commercial waste collection service. There is a recognised benefit to Poole businesses of running a commercial collection and potentially extending the service.

Commercial waste may also be useful in the event of a shortfall in domestic waste arisings in the context of the Energy from Waste Contract where a short fall in the amount of waste delivered to the EfW facility by the Borough of Poole would potentially result in the Borough being liable to financial penalties. The collection of commercial waste will therefore enable the Borough of Poole to ensure compliance with its current waste disposal contract.

4.1.1 The Current System Faced With a 1% / 1% Growth Rate

The graph below shows the projected performance of the current system in place in the Borough of Poole, using data projections that assume a 1% growth rate due to population growth coupled with a 1% increase in household waste production due to behavioural changes (Figure 4.1). Factored into this analysis is the inclusion of the diversion of waste due to the EfW contract with Viridor, using the minimum annual quantity specified in the contract. This shows that with waste growing at the projected rate there would be a significant underperformance of the current waste management system.

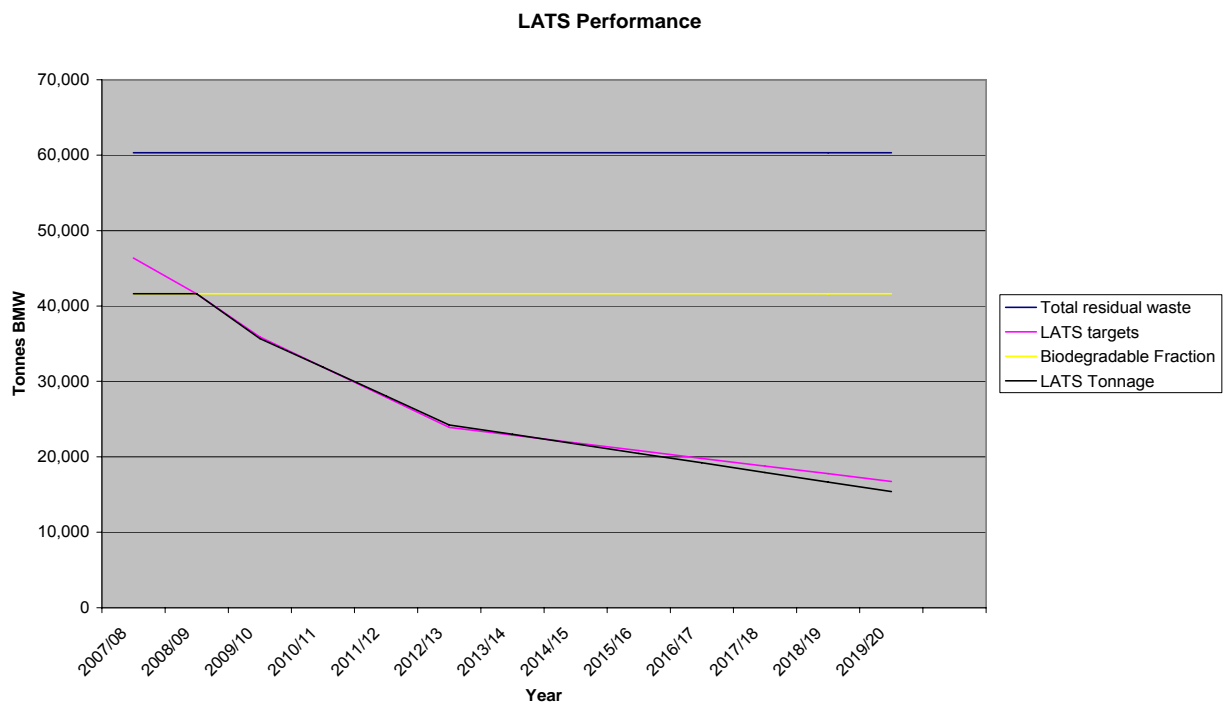
Figure 4.1 - 1% / 1% Growth Rate Behavioural Changes



4.1.2 The Current System Combined with Stabilised Waste Growth

The scenario overleaf compares with the situation projected if waste arisings and recycling rates remain stable at the current rates. This is shown in Figure 4.2 and shows that there is a projected meeting of LATS targets with performance at the current recycling levels.

Figure 4.2 Current System with Stabilised Waste Growth

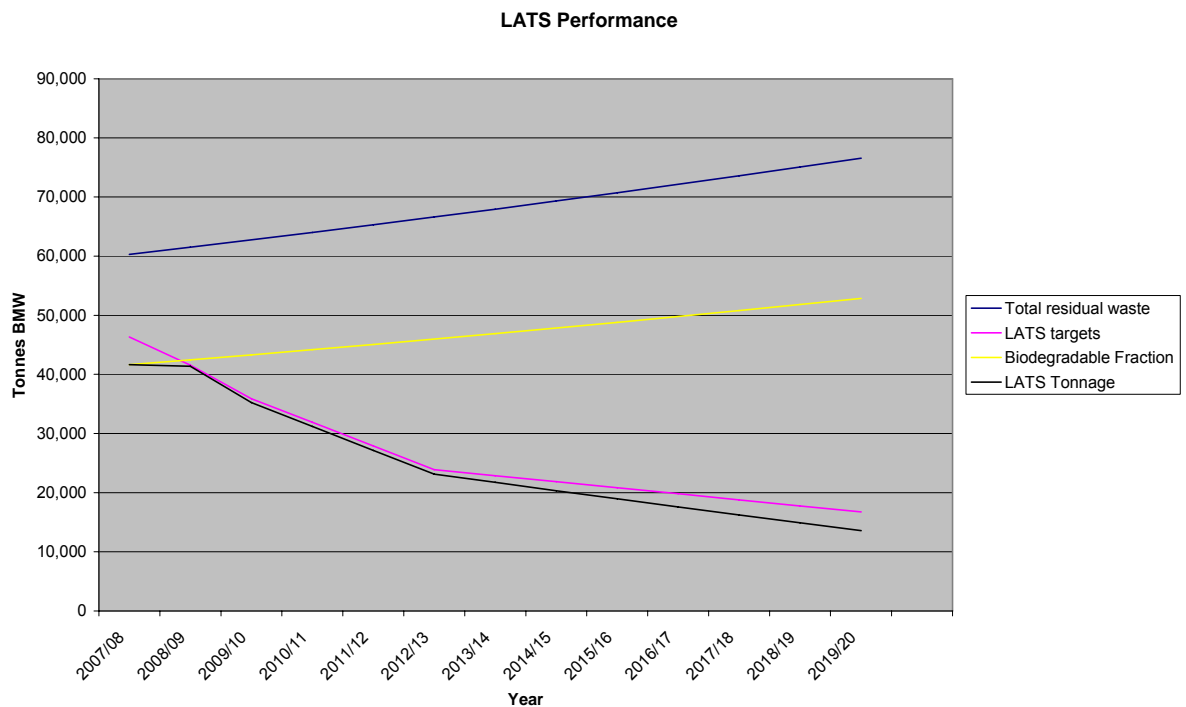


This clearly demonstrates that there is a need to manage the overall waste arisings in terms of annual growth. The data set shows that there has been a slight decrease in the overall waste arising compared to 2006/2007 of 3,150 tonnes. This may show the effect of the education and engagement programmes undertaken by the Borough in the preceding period.

4.1.3 Reaching the 50% Target

The graph in Figure 4.3 shows the effect of increasing the recovery of recyclables such that the 50% target for recycling and composting is reached at 2020, but includes waste growth as discussed earlier at the high growth rate of 1% / 1%. The results are shown in Figure 4.3 and show that LATS targets would be met with a small margin, and further demonstrates the need to address the waste growth agenda.

Figure 4.3 – Further Recovery Recyclables



This demonstrates that even with the projected growth rate at a higher level, with enhanced recycling the objective of meeting LATS targets would be achieved. It should be noted that it has been assumed that the 50% level has been reached by equal incremental increases year on year.

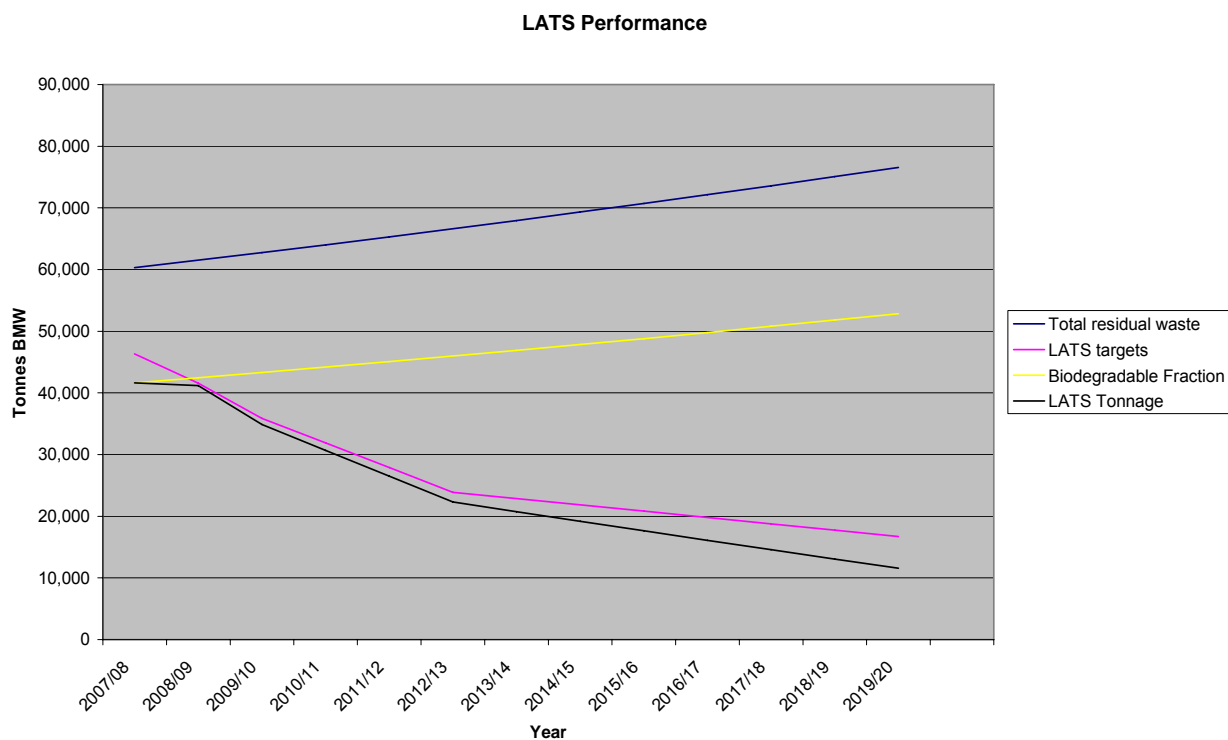
The studies above have focused on the effect of increasing the recycling of household waste in isolation. The effect of targeting the recyclables in the commercial stream collected by the Borough will have an impact on this.

4.1.4 The Effect of Additional Recovery from the Commercial Stream

This is shown in Figure 4.4 below, and shows that with recovery of 50% of the available recyclables, the overall system would meet all of the targets and show a margin of 5139 tonnes in 2020. If this rises to a similar figure to current CA site recovery, which may be feasible due to the generally simplified nature of waste arisings generated from the commercial sector, which in general has a higher recyclability than Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)⁵, this rises to 6,132 tonnes at 75% capture of recyclables from the commercial stream.

⁵ Municipal Solid Waste – Any waste collected by a local authority which may include both household and commercial.

Figure 4.4-Recyclables in Commercial Stream



4.1.5 Overall

The study above demonstrates the importance of the management of waste growth, and shows the importance of managing behavioural change and the encouragement of waste minimisation. The effect of the commercial waste stream is also an important factor in managing LATS performance. It is important to note that the Commercial stream counts towards LATS since this is collected by the Council.

The importance of targeting specific waste streams is highlighted by the need to manage the biodegradable fraction of the wastes produced. Significant to this is the composition of the commercial stream, since this is composed of a relatively high proportion of biodegradable materials, in particular paper, cardboard, wood and food waste. This is discussed in further detail in the next section.

5 Recycling Performance analysis

In this section the recycling potential of the waste materials produced by the residents of the Borough of Poole is discussed. This is done by comparing the performance of the current system with the estimated optimum recovery of recycling possible, on the basis of the compositional analysis conducted by Network Recycling in 2006/2007. In this study the composition of the Borough's kerbside collection system for household waste was analysed. This has been used together with literature studies on the composition of CA site waste and Commercial Waste to establish;

- whether the statutory targets set for recycling are achievable given the composition of waste in the borough, and
- together with the studies conducted in the previous section regarding LATS performance and the implications of waste growth for the Borough to establish a set of targets that will enable the Borough to meet the statutory targets for recycling and waste minimisation.

5.1 The Modelling Studies

In understanding the scale of the task necessary to bridge the gap between current level of services and the 50% required to meet statutory targets set by Waste Strategy 2007, it is necessary to study the waste arisings in terms of both the tonnage and composition. This allows the estimated optimum recovery of waste produced to be calculated and therefore for the maximum theoretical quantity of recyclables to be estimated.

This has been done using the studies undertaken by Network Recycling (August 2007) on behalf of the Borough. The basis of the study is that the current waste quantity produced has been split according to the compositional analysis. This shows the tonnage of materials collected and the tonnage of materials left in the residual stream.

A set of assumptions has been made regarding the maximum amount of materials that can be expected to be captured. These are outlined in Table 5.1 overleaf.

The percentages represent the amount of the material left in the residual stream after the current system has captured the targeted recyclable materials. These give an indication when calculating the amount of material available for the materials that need to be targeted to achieve the overall recycling targets.

The breakdown is given for each of the recycling streams in the tables overleaf. These show the maximum reasonable quantities that can be expected for each of the recycling streams. Together they give an indication of the task necessary in terms of increasing capture rates for each of the streams.

A set of Key Performance Indicators can be derived from the data to give a set of targets that will enable the Borough to reach the statutory 50% recycling target. Crucially the data shows that this target is theoretically feasible.

5.2 Critical Data

The maximum achievable recycling rate for Municipal Solid Waste allowing for the capture rates for the remaining waste in the residual stream outlined in table 5.1 below.

Column 1 lists the different waste categories i.e. paper, cardboard, kitchen organics.

Column 2 gives an estimate of the maximum percentage of material that can be expected to be recovered from the household waste stream i.e. 75% of all the paper in the household waste stream will be recovered whilst the remaining 25% will be discarded in the residual waste for a variety of reasons.

Column 3 shows the current capture rate for each recyclable material.

Table 5.1

Category of waste	Estimated Optimum Household Recovery %	Current Capture Rate %
Recyclable paper	75%	74%
Bottles and jars	65%	73%
Ferrous cans	75%	41%
Cardboard	75%	58%
Dense plastic 1,2,3	75%	47%

Table 5.1a overleaf shows the potential quantity of materials that can be captured for other materials that may be the subject of focused capture campaigns. These are discussed in detail in section 8

Table 5.1a

Category of waste	Estimated Optimum Household Recovery %	Currently Collected
Tetrapak	20%	x
Reusable clothes and shoes	25%	✓ Bring banks
Kitchen organics	75%	x
Garden organics	75%	✓ Combination of green bins, bring sites and CA site
Untreated wood	40%	✓ CA site

The compositional analysis data (from the studies conducted by Network Recycling) and the current tonnage data has been used to calculate the quantity of materials that are in each of the recycling streams. From this the total quantity of recyclable materials in the Borough's waste has been calculated.

By combining these figures with the assumptions in Table 5.1 which estimate the maximum quantity that can be expected for each recyclable material, the overall maximum practicable recycling rate can be estimated. This gives an indication of the maximum that may be practically achievable in the Borough for the current system.

This is shown in Table 5.2. as the 'Maximum Achievable Recycling Rate'

Table 5.2 – Calculated Maximum Recycling Rates

Maximum Achievable Recycling Rate	62.8%
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Importantly these figures indicate that the proposed strategic target levels are achievable for the waste produced in the Borough using the assumptions for further material capture, and highlight the need to further target the biodegradable fraction of the wastes produced.

The quantity of kitchen wastes indicates that there may be a need for investment in further collection infrastructure. (Long Term Action Plan (1) – Kitchen waste collection feasibility study).

The calculated quantity of material needing diversion to meet statutory targets; has been estimated (see the data presented in Table 5.3). These are based on waste growth being restricted to current levels.

Table 5.3 Calculated additional diversion tonnages above 40% levels to meet statutory targets.

45% Target (2015)	3,800
50% Target (2020)	7,600 tonnes

An overall addition of approximately 7,600 tonnes, assuming that waste growth is stabilised at the present levels, is required to satisfy statutory targets. These targets will need to be

revised annually as data becomes available. For instance, if there has been an overall increase in waste production, the target will need to be increased to get the necessary percentage recycling rate. Correspondingly this can be reduced if waste production in the Borough declines.

The tables indicate that the most important streams to target are the kitchen organics, green waste and paper and cardboard. Significantly these are all biodegradable streams counting towards the LATS targets for diversion.

The necessary increases in recycling rates to meet the target levels are typical for those associated with successful awareness campaigns, education programmes and enforcement regimes. At present due to the current performance of the system at close to the 40% mark, these should be less than 1% annually. Such programmes have already been undertaken by the Borough in recent years, and have contributed to the increase in recycling rates experienced in the last year or so. It is anticipated that further programmes of recycling awareness and education will be undertaken in order to further the capture of the targeted recyclables.

This can be achieved as part of an integrated programme of Waste Minimisation and wider waste education.

5.3 Commercial Waste

At present significant quantities of commercial waste are collected by the Borough, a similar study relating to the commercial waste stream at a national level shows that there is considerable scope for the capture of recyclables. The analysis of this waste stream has been conducted using the literature values for waste composition, and are shown overleaf in table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Calculated National Composition of Commercial Waste

Category	Retail	Office	Hospitality	Average
Paper and card	67.7%	73.0%	22.9%	54.5%
Plastic film	9.0%	4.1%	3.1%	5.4%
Dense plastic	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
Textiles	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%
Other combustibles	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	1.2%
Glass	3.1%	4.5%	42.4%	16.7%
Other non-combustibles	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Organics	9.2%	9.7%	20.2%	13.0%
Ferrous metal	0.6%	0.8%	2.1%	1.2%
Non ferrous metal	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%
WEEE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HHW	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fines	1.3%	1.3%	3.7%	2.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

In order to increase the accuracy of this analysis it would be beneficial to have more accurate data into the composition of this waste in the Poole area. However the national analysis shows that there would be a considerable tonnage of materials available, which could provide a significant revenue stream to the Borough, or alternatively would be attractive to a prospective contractor for the collection of this waste stream.

Table 5.5- Potential for Additional Recyclables from Commercial Waste

Category	Recyclable Proportion	Estimated Likely Recovery
Paper and card	89%	75%
Plastic film		
Dense plastic	33%	75%
Textiles	71%	25%
Glass	95%	40%
Other non-combustibles		
Organics	100%	60%
Ferrous metal	100%	75%
Non ferrous metal	100%	75%
Fines	90%	75%
Total		

In this study the same methodology has been applied to the commercial waste stream. That is to say the compositional analysis combined with the current tonnage data has been used to calculate the amount of materials that can theoretically be recovered from the waste that is collected.

An analysis of the quantities of materials estimated to be available in the residual stream shows that the biodegradable fraction of the waste is particularly important. Other waste streams such as WEEE may provide an additional source of materials; however insufficient data is available for this particular waste stream at the present time

6 Best Practice

Since the publication of the consultation document and the delivery of the consultation programme during September and October 2008 data for 2007/2008 has been validated and published by Defra. In response to this the following tables and discussion have been updated. The original tables and discussion are provided in Appendix A.

Waste Audit Commission Data Comparison

The Audit Commission has published BVPI data for all Authorities in England for the year 2007/2008. Analysis of the data indicates that nationally Poole is ranked as the 103rd best collection authority (based on combined recycling and composting rate) out of a total of 354 local authorities listed.

Table 6.1- Current Recycling Rates (2007/2008) for Collection/Unitary Authorities

Rank	Authority Short Name	Type	BV 82ai	BV 82bi	Recycling Combined
1	East Lindsey District Council	Collection	26.83%	31.57%	58.40%
2	South Hams District Council	Collection	30.01%	27.06%	57.07%
3	North Kesteven District Council	Collection	29.15%	26.79%	55.94%
4	Teignbridge District Council	Collection	20.57%	35.01%	55.58%
5	Huntingdonshire District Council	Collection	26.50%	28.64%	55.14%
6	Uttlesford District Council	Collection	34.69%	19.81%	54.50%
7	South Cambridgeshire District Council	Collection	18.70%	34.51%	53.21%
8	Staffordshire Moorlands District Council	Collection	18.29%	34.58%	52.87%
9	Rushcliffe Borough Council	Collection	26.89%	25.48%	52.38%
10	South Shropshire District Council	Collection	22.13%	29.92%	52.06%
103	Poole Borough Council	Unitary	23.34%	15.76%	39.10%

Table 6.2 – South West Collection/Unitary Authorities 2007/2008

Rank	Authority Short Name	Type	BV 82ai	BV 82bi	Recycling Combined
1	South Hams District Council	Collection	30.01%	27.06%	57.07%
2	Teignbridge District Council	Collection	20.57%	35.01%	55.58%
3	Taunton Deane Borough Council	Collection	26.60%	22.66%	49.26%
4	South Somerset District Council	Collection	28.20%	20.80%	49.00%
5	Mid Devon District Council	Collection	18.65%	29.74%	48.39%
6	Mendip District Council	Collection	24.41%	20.65%	45.06%
7	Cotswold District Council	Collection	19.89%	23.40%	43.29%
8	Bath and North East Somerset Council	Unitary	27.02%	15.92%	42.94%
9	Weymouth and Portland Borough Council	Collection	27.76%	15.14%	42.90%
10	South Gloucestershire Council	Unitary	22.82%	19.46%	42.27%
14	Poole Borough Council	Unitary	23.34%	15.76%	39.10%

In the South West region, the figures show that of all authorities, the Borough of Poole is ranked 14th out of 50 with a recycling rate approximately 4% below that of the highest placed unitary authority, Bath and North East Somerset, which has recycling at a rate of 42.94%.

Poole's performance has improved significantly. In 2006/2007 the combined recycling & composting rate was 33.6%, whilst one year later (2007/2008) it had increased to 39.1% and continues to rise steadily.

A comparison of UAs nationally (table 6.3) shows that the highest performing of these was Peterborough with a recycling rate of 46.61% overall. Bath and North East Somerset was the fourth highest performing UA, with the neighbouring UA of Bournemouth placed 8th with a recycling rate approximately 2% higher than the Borough of Poole's. So on the whole the Borough of Poole is performing well against its peer group.

Table 6.3 - Top Performing Unitary Authorities 2007/08

Rank	Authority Short Name	BV 82ai	BV 82bi	Recycling Combined
1	Peterborough City Council	20.68%	25.94%	46.61%
2	York City Council	25.99%	17.38%	43.37%
3	North Lincolnshire Council	21.11%	22.19%	43.30%
4	Bath and North East Somerset Council	27.02%	15.92%	42.94%
5	South Gloucestershire Council	22.82%	19.46%	42.27%
6	Bexley LB	24.03%	17.62%	41.64%
7	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	24.10%	17.12%	41.22%
8	Bournemouth Borough Council	33.36%	7.65%	41.01%
9	Derby City Council	21.59%	18.98%	40.57%
10	Bracknell Forest Borough Council	26.89%	12.81%	39.70%
11	Poole Borough Council	23.34%	15.76%	39.10%

The top performance from this group for recyclables (33.36% for Bournemouth) and composting (25.94% for Peterborough) when compared with the rates for the Borough of Poole shows that there is room for improvement, and that it may be theoretically feasible to achieve a 50%+ recycling target in Poole if it is assumed that these two councils are operating at close to best practice for materials recovery.

It should be noted that the main difference in service delivery between the Borough of Poole and Bournemouth Borough Council that may be contributing Bournemouth's dry recycling rate is the fact although Bournemouth has a waste management system similar to the Borough of Poole in terms of materials collected, Bournemouth households use a 240 litre bin for recyclables and a 140 litre bin for residual waste whereas the majority of households in the Borough of Poole have a 240 litre bin for residual waste and a 140 litre bin for recyclables.

A drive to improve garden waste performance within Poole would be through a combination of improving bring sites facilities and encouraging diversion from landfill.

The full table of South West UAs (Table 6.4) shows that the Borough of Poole is performing very well compared with comparable authorities in the region.

Table 6.4 - Comparison of South West UAs , 2007/2008

Rank	Authority Short Name	BV 82ai	BV 82bi	Recycling Combined
1	Bath and North East Somerset Council	27.02%	15.92%	42.94%
2	South Gloucestershire Council	22.82%	19.46%	42.27%
3	Bournemouth Borough Council	33.36%	7.65%	41.01%
4	Poole Borough Council	23.34%	15.76%	39.10%
5	Bristol City Council	21.71%	14.57%	36.27%
6	Swindon Borough Council	22.82%	11.97%	34.79%
7	North Somerset Council	19.86%	14.30%	34.15%
8	Plymouth City Council	23.43%	7.75%	31.18%
9	Torbay Council	21.10%	6.99%	28.08%
10	Council of the Isles of Scilly	9.69%	4.43%	14.12%

6.1 Top ten performers 2007/08

The top ten performers from the Audit Commission data for 2007/2008 are detailed in Table 6.5. It is clear from this data that all of the top performing Councils are using alternate weekly collection (AWC) in some form or another.

However it should be highlighted that all of these systems are AWC systems in rural (and semi-rural) areas. In addition all of these authorities are using wheelie bin container systems and generally employ a 'no side waste' policy.

It should also be pointed out that the data obtained for the top performing authorities does not include household waste recycling centre site recycling and composting data in their figures.

High levels of diversion can be achieved with or without the inclusion of food waste although all are collecting green waste to achieve these recycling rates.

Although these authorities are consistent in their approach to collection, i.e. using AWC and wheeled bins, and are all in rural areas, the authorities represent a wide range of sizes and levels of population.

Table 6.5 Top Performing Local Authorities with respect to combined Recycling and Composting Rates (2007/08)

Authority Short Name	Recycling Rate (2007/08)	System	System (2)	Urban or Rural
East Lindsey District Council	58.40%	AWC	3 wheeled bins	R
South Hams District Council	57.07%	AWC	2 wheeled bins + sacks	R
North Kesteven District Council	55.94%	AWC	3 wheeled bins	R
Teignbridge District Council	55.58%	AWC	2 wheeled bins + 2 kerbside boxes	R
Huntingdonshire District Council	55.14%	AWC	3 wheeled bins	R
Uttlesford District Council	54.50%	AWC	3 wheeled bins	R
South Cambridgeshire District Council	53.21%	AWC	2 wheeled bins + kerbside box	R
Staffordshire Moorlands District Council	52.87%	AWC	3 wheeled bins + sacks	R
Rushcliffe Borough Council	52.38%	AWC	3 wheeled bins	R
South Shropshire District Council	52.06%	AWC	2 wheeled bins + kerbside box	R

6.2 Top Improvers

Table 6.6 demonstrates the improvement in performance that the introduction of AWC can achieve in urban as well as rural environs.

Again this data represents a cross section of authorities in terms of size and population.

It should be noted that many of the authorities in Table 8 have implemented kerbside recycling systems similar to that already operating in the Borough of Poole. Of particular note are the City of Carlisle and Mid Sussex District Council who are both using a similar system to that of Poole.

Again it can be noted that the authorities below vary in regards to collection of food waste. When compared to the Borough of Poole, those operating green waste collection have a high availability of kerbside collection, typically for the whole authority area. When compared with Poole this indicates that in the absence of green waste collection at the kerbside, food waste may need to be targeted in the future to ensure that statutory targets can be met for overall recycling rates.

Table 6.6 Top Improving Districts and Boroughs with respect to combined Recycling and Composting Rates (2006/2007 compared with 2007/08)

Council	System	Recycling Improvement	Composting Improvement	Recycling Rate 2007/08	Overall Improvement	Urban or Rural
East Lindsey District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Green & Food Waste – Bin 	7.60%	14.13%	58.40%	21.73%	R
Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Green Waste – Bin 	12.00%	5.80%	31.95%	17.80%	U
Staffordshire Moorlands District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Green & Food Waste – Bin 	4.01%	13.67%	52.87%	17.68%	R

South Kesteven District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Green Waste – Bin 	16.12%	1.53%	49.54%	17.65%	R
Mid Sussex District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Green Waste – Bin (Subscription service) 	12.31%	2.40%	39.90%	14.71%	R
Carlisle City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Green Waste – Bin (Limited service) 	10.81%	3.42%	48.74%	14.23%	U
Rother District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – 2x Boxes ▪ Green Waste - Bin 	7.54%	5.16%	29.13%	12.70%	R
Redditch Borough Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – Bin 	11.85%	0.00%	32.16%	11.85%	U
Harrow Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Weekly Green & Food Waste - Bin 	6.65%	5.20%	39.55%	11.85%	U
Uttlesford District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC Refuse – Bin ▪ AWC Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Weekly Green & Food Waste - Bin 	4.63%	7.12%	54.50%	11.75%	R
Borough of Poole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weekly Refuse – Bin ▪ Fortnightly Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Fortnightly Green Waste – Bin (Targeted service) 	0.02%	5.50%	39.10%	5.52%	U

6.3 In Summary

The top ten performers tend to have the following common characteristics:

They use wheeled bins –

- 10 out of 10 of the top performers use them for residual collections, 9 out of 10 use them for recyclables, 1 authority uses kerbside boxes, 1 authority uses a combination of bins and sacks. 9 out of 10 authorities use them for green waste collection
- The top 10 performers use AWC, with a strong no side waste policy which is enforced
- 40% of them collect food waste

Overall it can be seen that on current and projected performance, the Borough of Poole performs well when compared to similar authorities nationally. There was a gap in performance between the Borough of Poole and Bournemouth during 2006/2007, however the updated 2007/2008 data provided in this section shows that this gap has closed due to the improvements gained in the year 2007/2008, arising from the efforts made to increase participation rates, introduction of a second phase of the garden waste scheme, the ongoing impact of the blue bin swap scheme and other ongoing waste education programmes.

The comparisons show that whilst the Borough of Poole has a considerable degree of best practice already instigated for waste and recycling collections, in order to achieve projected targets for 2010 (40%) and beyond to 50%, a programme aimed at increasing the capture of specific materials streams is required and will need to be targeted carefully to achieve these objectives whilst continuing to provide residents with a weekly residual waste collection.


7 The Consultation

Following the development of the Draft Waste and Recycling Strategy a summary document and questionnaire were developed which outlined the current situation, challenges for the future and proposed Short term, Medium term and Long term Action Plans that the Council considered would be required to ensure that the Borough would be able to achieve future recycling and composting targets. An accompanying questionnaire was then developed which sought to solicit the views of residents on the draft Waste Strategy and proposed Action Plans.

Questionnaire is illustrated below.

Waste Review Consultation Form

Please read the accompanying information about the Waste Review before answering these questions or log on to www.boroughofpoole.com/wastereview
Please answer as many questions as you can.
If there any questions that you do not wish to answer, please leave them blank.



Recycling and Minimising Waste

Q 1 How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
The Council should run campaigns to raise awareness of the items that can be put into the blue bins	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would support separate collection of food waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am willing to support home composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would like more information/advice about home composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you disagree with any of the statements above, please explain briefly why below.

Q 2 The Council has a 'blue bin swap scheme' where the black and blue bins are swapped in size, to enable you to recycle more. Do you think that the blue bin swap scheme should become compulsory?

Yes No

Q 3 How important or unimportant do you think each of the following is?

	Very important	Fairly important	Neither	Fairly unimportant	Very unimportant	No opinion
Reducing food wastage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Re-using plastic carrier bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Purchasing items without unnecessary packaging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting organisations like 'freecycle' (free disposal of useable items on the web)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disposal of items through charity shops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are there any other areas of waste minimisation you would like to see addressed?

Q 4 If there was a site you could take your green waste to within 2km of your home, would you support a policy of banning green waste from the black refuse bin?

Yes No

If no, please explain briefly why below.

Principles

Q 5 Do you support the four key principles detailed in the attached information?

Please tick one box for each.

	Yes	No
1) To minimise Poole's Carbon Footprint as much as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) To minimise how much waste is produced across the Borough	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) To maximise recycling achievement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) To maximise local self sufficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you do not support any of the principles listed above, please explain briefly why below.

Proposed Actions

Q 6 Do you support the proposed action plans detailed in the attached information?

Yes No

If no, please explain briefly why below.

About You

The information in this section will be used to help understand about the pattern of responses across the Borough. The information will remain confidential and is protected by the Data Protection Act.

Q 7 Which of the following bins do you have at your property?

Large black bin / small blue bin Other size black / blue bins
 Small black bin / large blue bin Green bin

Q 8 Are you:

Male Female

Q 9 What age group do you fall into?

Under 18 18-24 25-44 45-59 60-64 65-74 75 or over

Q10 What is your postcode?

Thank you for taking the time to give your views. Please return the completed form by 21st November 2008. If you wish to make any further comments, please email environment@poole.gov.uk

The questionnaire was available at 24 consultation roadshows, on the Councils website <http://www.boroughofpoole.com> and at the two consultation public meetings held at the Civic Centre on the 16th and 30th of October 2008.

Members of the public could complete the survey by either completing the online questionnaire or filling out a hard copy obtained from one of the consultation events. Members of the public could also make further comments if they wished by sending their comments to environment@poole.gov.uk

Two open meetings were scheduled during the consultation period in order to directly engage a cross section of the residents of Poole.

Meetings took place at the Borough of Poole Civic Centre in the Council Chamber and were conducted in the form of an informal round table workshop. Notes were taken throughout the workshops to enable the main themes of concern to be distilled.

15 members of the public attended meeting one while eleven members of the public (including the Portfolio holder for the Environment) attended meeting two.

The results are in Appendix B

8 What Poole needs to do to get there – Service options that were considered – potential actions for moving forwards

8.1 Waste Minimisation

Two studies previously undertaken by the Borough of Poole relating to LATS performance and recycling capture rate both highlight the need for waste minimisation activities.

It is proposed that a Waste Minimisation campaign be undertaken in conjunction with the blue bin change over. In addition waste prevention messages can be disseminated during other general waste awareness campaigns which are periodically undertaken by the Borough of Poole.

This campaign should include further encouragement to the use of home composters, green cone food waste digesters and the reduction of food waste through Smart shopping and other initiatives detailed below.

(Short Term Action Plan 1, Medium Term Action Plan 3)

8.1.1 Promotion of existing Waste Minimisation, Re-use and Recycling networks through targeted Communications/Education campaigns

It is suggested that the Borough of Poole ensure that community groups and organisations engaged in waste minimisation, re-use and recycling activities, such as Freecycle, are actively promoted by the Borough of Poole.

The following media should be considered:-

- Website links and information on the Councils website.
- Inclusion in leaflets, posters and guides available or on display at Council information points, libraries, Post Offices, doctors and dentists waiting rooms and roadshow events.

(Medium Term Action Plans 2 and 3)

8.1.2 Home Composting Including Green Cone food waste digesters

The Borough of Poole are currently working in partnership with Bournemouth Borough Council and Dorset County Council as part of the Dorset Reduction and Recycling Group to offer residents the opportunity to purchase home composters and food waste digesters at reduced rates through WRAP's 'Compost at Home' campaign.

This campaign, which incurs no cost for the Borough of Poole, is supported by a dedicated website and “Compost Advisor” who covers Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire and is available to give practical composting advice to residents either in person through home visits and events or via a dedicated telephone helpline and email service. The Compost Advisor is equipped with a dedicated vehicle and communications display and it is proposed that the Borough of Poole should continue to make as much use of this resource as possible for example by hosting composting promotions and surgeries throughout the spring, summer and autumn months of the year.

It is proposed that these events could be scheduled around the green waste bring site scheme to encourage the use of home composters over bring sites.

It should be noted that waste materials diverted via home composting will be included in LATS calculations in the future as is the case in Wales at the current time. This is an important consideration.

(Short Term Action Plan 5 and Medium Term Action Plan 1)

8.1.3 Community Composting

If people are not home composting, not able to access the green waste collection or the green waste bring site services then small scale community composting should be considered as a complementary approach.

The alternative to large scale centralised composting of borough collected green waste is the development of small scale composting facilities at a community level. With this approach, green waste from the immediate area is composted for use by local people.

This approach has several advantages:

- A waste management licence is not necessary due to the small scale of the operation. The site must be registered with the EA for a complex waste exemption under Complex Waste Exemptions Para 12, there is no charge for this.
- Small-scale projects minimise the pollution which can be associated with composting
- Small-scale projects maximise the quality of compost produced
- Community composting promotes home composting alongside
- Sites can be put up and taken down quickly and at fairly low cost
- Proximity principle: Community composting deals with waste where it is produced

The aims of a community composting scheme are to target sources of green waste such as domestic garden waste brought to ‘bring’ sites.

Community owned sites are an ideal way to keep the waste and the finished product close to where it originates which is a key issue for such a project. These sites are for the local

community to use and develop. They have the potential to become a focus for developing a whole range of recycling, re-use and composting initiatives at a local level.

Community composting schemes focus on the free composting of domestic green waste delivered by the public. However, by charging for the deposit of material from contract shredding work, local authority parks departments and landscape gardeners, such sites may be self supporting within a few years.

Currently no sites have been identified. However, further consideration may be given to this proposal as part of the Medium Term Action Plan 1 in the future should resources become available.

8.1.4 Community Shredding events

It is proposed that regular community shredding events take place across the Borough. These events may be stand alone or may be implemented as part of a wider community composting and or home composting promotion.

A shredder and operator are made available to a community at a predetermined date and time such as a community hall car park for example. Residents bring their garden waste to be shredded; once shredded, residents take their material home to be home composted. These events can be either conducted as stand alone events or as part of a wide home composting or community composting campaign.

(Medium Term Action Plan 1)

8.1.5 Community Swap days

It is proposed that the Borough of Poole undertake Swap Days and /or Swap Shops. These events can be stand alone or can be run in partnership with Dorset Reclaim.

Swap Days - Residents in a particular geographic area e.g. an estate or village put out reusable household items that they no longer need on their driveways or at the front of their properties on a predetermined day. Residents then “go shopping” and take away any household items that they wish for re-use. At the end of the day all “unsold “items are collected for re-use in the wider community.

Swap Shops - A similar concept to the Swap Day, however residents bring their reusable household items to a venue where the “shopping “takes place.

Such events are popular with residents but do require promotion and organisation. Ground rules must also be made clear so that residents do not use the events as a means of disposing of unusable bulky items at the expense of the council; however a small amount of residual waste may be expected from a Swap Shop event.

(Short Term Action Plan 1)

8.1.6 Smart (Save money and reduce trash) Shopping

Smart shopping is about encouraging residents to think about the goods and services they purchase from a waste perspective. Smart shopping can empower residents to make positive purchasing decisions, for example:

- More durable goods
- Fewer single use or disposable goods
- Using refillable containers
- Buying items loose or in bulk
- Hiring, borrowing or sharing goods and services
- Buying recycled items
- Using a “Veg Box Scheme”
- Reducing the amount of food waste generated

It is proposed that a Smart shopping campaign may be of benefit to residents of the Borough of Poole particularly when carried out in conjunction with the bin swap scheme. Such a promotional campaign would also be an ideal vehicle to address other waste issues and link in with other national waste campaigns such as WRAP’s ‘Love Food Hate Waste’ campaign, and seasonal campaigns such as those around Christmas, Easter and Recycle Week for example as well as campaigns run by neighbouring local authorities.

(Short Term Action Plan 1)

8.1.7 Junk Mail

A Junk Mail and “mail redirection service” promotional campaign should be considered in conjunction with the bin swap scheme and heavily promoted.

(In conjunction with Short Term Action Plan 1)

8.1.8 New Residents Waste Information Pack

It is proposed that the Borough of Poole produce a ‘Waste Information Pack’. Such an information pack would be automatically delivered to each household receiving a refuse / recycling bin and also delivered when distributing bins to new housing developments. This could be run in conjunction with other Borough departments such as housing services, environmental protection, benefits and transport services, thus producing an overall information pack for new residents to the Borough of Poole containing all services available to them.

It would also be of benefit for the Waste Information Pack to be made available through Borough information points, libraries etc for existing residents.

(In conjunction with Medium Term Action Plan 3)

8.1.9 Differential charging or “Pay as you throw”

It is anticipated that one of the major legislative changes that will be enacted in the medium term is legislation that will permit differential charging for the collection of wastes from a householder via pay as you throw. A pilot study is currently being undertaken in England and this type of system is common in Europe and is seen as a means of encouraging waste minimisation. As part of this approach it is also proposed that studies are undertaken into the feasibility of introducing pay as you throw measures. This study can be included within the feasibility studies relating to the possible commercial collection of waste by a contracted third party discussed in section 7.6 below.

Following Consultation this proposal has been removed from the options for consideration and is therefore not included in the Action Plans.

8.2 Re-use

8.2.1 Borough of Poole Re-use Directory

It is proposed that a web based re-use directory be produced and promoted to the residents of the Borough of Poole.

(Short Term Action Plan 1)

8.2.2 Dorset Reclaim

It is proposed that a study be undertaken to determine whether additional material streams may be diverted by Dorset Reclaim from the Borough of Poole waste stream for re-use. Such a study should aim to identify any barriers that may currently exist to achieving the maximum amount of tonnage of material being diverted from landfill including referred donations, bulky waste collections and diversion from the Nuffield Household Waste and Recycling Centre.

(Part of Short term Action Plan 8 and Medium Term Action Plans 4 and 7)

8.3 Household Waste Collection

8.3.1 Residual Waste

Detailed studies should be undertaken into the effect of diverting waste materials from the residual waste stream with regard to the calorific value of the waste. The overall effect of diverting materials has been estimated as part of the modelling studies relating to the overall capture rates for recycling. These are discussed in Section 5.

The effect of increasing the capture of waste materials for recycling on the calorific value of the residual stream has been estimated using literature studies. It has been estimated that the calorific value of the residual stream assuming recycling at the levels projected would result in a residual stream with a calorific value of 10.2 while contracted calorific values range from 9.5 to 12.5. It can be seen therefore that the management of the composition of the residual stream becomes increasingly important as the overall recycling/composting rate rises.

It is proposed therefore that composition studies are undertaken at regular intervals. As a part of this the calorific value of the residual stream should be monitored using independent verification of this by laboratory studies if necessary.

(Medium Term Action Plan 5)

8.3.2 Dry Recycling

Introduction of Borough wide compulsory recycling

It is proposed that studies are undertaken with the wider stakeholder community into the feasibility of introducing a compulsory recycling collection scheme in the Borough. This would be in addition to the current 'no side waste' and 'lid down policy' in regards to residual refuse collection.

Benefits include increased capture of recyclable materials, increased participation in recycling schemes and a reduction in residual waste to landfill thus ensuring that recycling targets are met and LATS fines avoided.

However, such measures can be unpopular with residents, therefore it is a crucial that if this were to be adopted an effective communications campaign is undertaken. This can be done together with the general communications campaigns related to waste.

Following Consultation this proposal has been removed from the options for consideration and is therefore not included in the Action Plans.

Blue bin swap scheme

Poole's Waste Strategy in 2002 proposed swapping the refuse and recycling bin capacities meaning that the 240 litre bin would be used for the recycling scheme and the 140 litre bin for the refuse. Since the introduction of the Blue bin scheme committed recyclers have had the opportunity to swap bin sizes on a voluntary basis. To date over 6,500 bin swaps have been carried out. In October 2005 Cabinet agreed that all new properties would be issued with a 240 litre blue bin and a 140 litre black bin.

Waste minimisation is a key strategy of the Borough therefore only large families satisfying specific criteria are permitted to have both a 240 litre blue bin and a 240 litre black bin.

Waste composition analyses have been commissioned through Waste Resource Action Programme funding (WRAP) as part of their Behavioural Change Local Fund. These show the capture rate of materials placed in the blue bin for recycling and those remaining recyclables still in the black bin:

- 74% of paper (26% in black bin)
- 73% glass (27% in black bin)
- 41% of cans in blue bin (59% in black bin)
- 47% plastic bottles (53% in black bin)
- 58% of cardboard (42% in black bin)

These figures confirm that whilst the blue bin scheme is generally well used and the recycling rate substantiates this, there is still significant recyclable material left in the black bin. The reasons for this are yet to be fully explored; however a lack of space in the blue bin and the available capacity in the black bin is undoubtedly one reason.

The analysis highlights that a further behavioural change is required from the residents of Poole to ensure that all available recyclable materials are captured in the blue bin rather than the black bin. Greater capacity in the blue bin could provide the tool to address this.

Most 240 litre black bins in the Borough are nearing the end of their life, the majority are significantly more than 10 years old (the life span of wheeled bins being between 5 and 10 years) and a replacement schedule is therefore required. It is therefore proposed that all failing 240 litre black bins are replaced with 140 litre black bins and a 240 litre blue bin.

The swap over will be supported by a planned education and promotion campaign and it is expected that over time the benefits from increased recycling and waste minimisation will translate into financial savings.

It is considered that this strategy when adopted would ensure that support and participation in the scheme would remain high. The overall advantages of this method are;

- Costs of transition can be spread over a longer period making the change more affordable
- Provides a strategy for replacing broken and damaged bins
- Retains buy in from residents and ensures continuing high customer satisfaction rate

(Short Term Action Plan 2)

8.3.3 Organics

Green Waste bring sites

It is proposed that increasing the number and frequency of the green waste bring site scheme be assessed.

(Short Term Action Plan 5 and Medium Term Action Plan 1)

Kerbside Green Waste collection service

It is proposed that a study be carried out into the feasibility of enhancing the provision of the kerbside green waste collection service to enable suitable households within the Borough of Poole to be included in the service. This will increase the diversion of green waste from the residual refuse, increasing the composting rate and reduce the risk of LATS fines, but the cost of that improvement needs to be understood and compared with alternative options.

(Short Term Action Plan 5)

Food Waste / Kitchen Waste

The modelling studies show that there is a considerable quantity of kitchen wastes left in the residual waste stream. In order to capture this there is a need to invest either in waste collection infrastructure or in procuring an In Vessel Composting contract. This has obvious cost implications. However, food waste can be tackled in other ways, for example by waste minimisation education campaigns such as WRAPs 'Love Food Hate Waste' campaign.

(Short Term Action Plan 1)

To collect kitchen waste it is necessary to instigate weekly kerbside collection via a kitchen caddy.

(Long Term Action Plan 1)

8.4 Education

Waste Communications campaigns

It has been shown that communications campaigns in urban areas can bring about significant increases in recycling rates. Publicity is essential to the success of any waste service but particularly in encouraging residents to participate in recycling schemes and to minimise contamination to the recyclable material received.

Having previously undertaken a comprehensive participation monitoring campaign the Borough of Poole has accurate baseline figures on participation rates, including differences between areas of the Borough, and on a street-by-street basis. This data will help to focus the delivery of public education programmes and publicity initiatives and will enable the Borough to measure, in addition to the tonnage figures, any increases in participation realised through any communications campaign undertaken. The baseline survey can also help to identify problem areas and whether specific materials need to be further targeted.

Undertaking a communications campaign is particularly important before and after any major new service roll out or change. The Borough of Poole should consider some sort of communications campaign alongside the roll out of the Blue bin swap and again if there are any changes to the current waste collection system such as the addition of food waste via kerbside caddies or the expansion of the green waste collection scheme.

In addition to providing a scheme that is well designed, easy to use and appropriate for the local area those local authorities in the UK with kerbside recycling schemes achieving 50% diversion or more have all managed to gain high participation in their scheme by having significant commitment to building residential engagement and support for the services offered.

(Short Term Action Plans 1 and 7, Medium Term Action Plans 2 and 3)

8.5 Enforcement

Enforcement policies are employed by authorities to mainly control environmental crime which often leads to social problems as areas become defaced by fly tipping, litter, graffiti and fly posting.

The key element of any enforcement policy is the issuing of Fixed Penalty Notices. Research undertaken by Defra shows that the public generally welcome the use of fixed penalties, provided that they are issued sensibly, enforced even-handedly and is seen as a response to general problems. Defra also advise that Fixed Penalty Notices should be used as part of a wider enforcement strategy, designed to address all aspects of environmental crime.

In launching any enforcement policy Defra recommend that a long and well publicised lead in period is established. This will help to ensure public support for fixed penalties.

Enforcement Policies may be used to support the Borough of Poole's Waste Collection Policy for example by the use of Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 to direct residents in the presentation of their waste; while Section 34 (Duty of Care) of the EPA 1990 may be used to tackle the flytipping of waste originating from business premises.

Following Consultation this proposal has been reviewed. The subsequent Action Plan will now concentrate on business waste enforcement.

(Long Term Action Plan 4)

8.6 Commercial Waste Collection

8.6.1 Commercial Waste recycling

The waste composition modelling studies carried out in Section 5 highlight the quantity of materials that can be expected to be captured from the Commercial Waste stream. At the present time a limited quantity of recyclables are being captured via the Borough of Poole's Commercial Recycling Service which provides customers with a choice of skisp, roll-on/off containers or wheeled bins.

It is recommended that a programme to engage with the commercial sector and to encourage the recycling of materials within this sector is undertaken. This should include measures to encourage the adoption of the segregated collection of recyclable materials. This can be achieved via differential charging for the collection of residual materials against recyclable materials. The Borough of Poole reviews the pricing policies for the collection of commercial wastes annually.

The studies show that there may be considerable revenues associated with a Commercial Waste collection service. However, biodegradable materials collected by the Borough from the Commercial Waste stream are included in the Borough's LATS allocation. It is therefore proposed that studies are undertaken into the feasibility and desirability of whether;

- The Borough can enforce collection of segregated wastes only – as a pre-treatment requirement and to mitigate against negative effects on the LATS allocation.

(Short Term Action Plan 3 and Medium Term Action Plan 6)

8.7 Bring Sites

8.7.1 New material streams

It is further proposed that the feasibility of increasing the range of materials collected at bring sites be investigated in addition to containers for small WEEE and household batteries.

(Medium Term Action Plan 4)

8.8 CA Site / NHWRC

8.8.1 Rationalisation project

It is proposed that a study be undertaken to ascertain resident's attitudes to using the Nuffield Household Waste Recycling Centre. Such a study should be conducted in conjunction with a site survey to ascertain what short term and long term improvements can be made to the site to enable a greater through put of materials in terms of tonnage accepted and provide for an increase in the range of material streams collected.

(Short Term Action Plan 4)

8.9 Infrastructure

8.9.1 MRF

Currently there are plans to build an MRF facility within the Borough. This is at the outline business case stage. It is likely that this facility will be of approximately 35,000 tonnes capacity for the Borough's wastes with an additional 35,000 tonnes of capacity available for sale to other clients, for example, other local authorities and / or private waste management companies.

(Medium Term Action Plans 5 and Medium Term Action Plan 6)

8.9.2 Transfer Station

A business case is currently in development to deliver a 2180,000 tonne solid waste transfer station at Nuffield.

The development of the new arrangements may provide operational efficiencies and the integration of this aspect of the service and the other parts of the service such as the collection of commercial wastes would benefit from a full detailed technical review.

(Short Term Action Plan 4)

8.9.3 Energy from Waste (EfW)

The Borough of Poole entered into a 20 year contract with Viridor Waste Management Ltd in September 2006 to enable the Borough to divert a percentage of its waste away from landfill to an Energy from Waste (EFW) facility. This facility is just outside the M25 near Heathrow and is due to open in 2009, it will enable the Borough of Poole to meet its landfill diversion targets.

With the current contract for Energy from Waste with Viridor the issue of the procurement of a major treatment option for residual waste has been resolved.

Preliminary studies based on the literature values for the calorific values of the individual waste streams (NHWAP survey, 1994), with the waste composition recalculated to match that of the Borough of Poole's waste arisings indicates that the calorific value of the residual waste stream after the capture of recyclables as outlined in section 7 would be approximately 10.2 MJ/kg. This would fulfil the contractual requirement which stipulates that this should be within the range 7.5-12.5 MJ/kg. However the emphasis on the capture of waste streams such as kitchen and paper and cardboard will have the effect of reducing the overall calorific value.

A full study of the effect of the diversion of materials on the calorific value of the residual stream would be desirable. This should focus on the seasonal variability of the residual stream. During periods when green waste production is low, this may have the effect of reducing the calorific values to levels below the contractual threshold.

(Medium Term Action Plans 5 and 6)

8.9.4 Landfill

The contract with Viridor ensures that Poole uses its full LATS allowances prior to utilising EfW.

8.10 Partnership / Joint Working

Joint Working initiatives between local authorities have been recommended and encouraged in recent years by Central Government as a means of reducing the cost of major capital infrastructure projects. The current situation in Poole with an integrated waste management contract in place with Viridor means that there is little scope for this type of Joint Working arrangement.

Generally in terms of Joint Working initiatives there is a memorandum of understanding between Bournemouth Borough Council and the Borough of Poole relating to major projects.

With the current contract for Energy from Waste with Viridor the issue of the procurement of a major residual waste contract has been resolved and therefore offers limited scope for Joint working arrangements with neighbouring boroughs due to the integrated nature of the contract including MRF.

Aside from this there is scope for Joint Working with the other Dorset authorities for communications campaigns relating to general recycling issues, and any major publicity initiatives that may be outside the scope of the Borough's budget for such initiatives.

(Short Term Action Plan 8, Medium Term Action Plan 7 and Long Term Action Plan 3)

8.11 Funding

8.11.1 Central Government

Costs for local authorities of municipal waste collection and disposal are rising steadily due to increases in waste arisings, the need to fund the infrastructure to divert waste from landfill and increases in the landfill tax are pressing this issue ever more forcefully.

Local authority expenditure on waste is centrally supported through the revenue support grant and direct grants from Defra.

A number of Defra-funded programmes (delivered by the Waste Implementation Programme (WIP) and WRAP) are designed to help local authorities reduce their costs through:

- reducing the waste they collect;
- more efficient collection, treatment and disposal operations; and
- better and more informed strategies, partnership working and procurement.

The Borough of Poole has been successful in gaining the following funding:

- WRAP - £259,000 Behavioural Change.
- LAA – £257,000 Funding of new on street recycling bins (Recycling on the Go! Scheme)

- Defra funding - 2005 – 2008 - £657,300 (Waste Performance Efficiency Grant - WPEG), used for the implementation of the garden waste collection service:
- Waste Infrastructure Grant (WIG) 2008 – 2011 - £561,000 used to fund the blue bin swap.

The Government is considering future funding needs for local authorities as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review.

8.12 Risk

The contracts with Viridor for the management of the Borough's waste have provided a large degree of security for the waste management system. There are however some risks which are apparent.

8.12.1 Waste Growth

This is a problem that is partially socio economic, caused by housing growth and the general level of prosperity, and partially via behaviour. The studies in section 5 show that in order to meet the requirements of the Borough's LATS obligations the growth of waste in the area must be carefully managed.

In order to provide the necessary breathing space for this to be accomplished by decoupling waste growth from population growth the EfW contract allows for a range of tonnages to be disposed of. It is estimated that the current system projected forward using a 1% growth rate assumption for population and behavioural growth would still allow the Borough to meet its obligations for LATS using the maximum contracted quantities.

8.12.2 Carbon Footprint

Greater emphasis is being placed by government and the public alike on the issues surrounding climate change and the need to manage the energy usage and carbon footprint of public services. It is likely that the carbon footprint of public services including waste management activities will become a future key indicator of overall performance, possibly becoming another National Indicator. The Borough is already addressing this issue with respect to the use of facilities outside the Borough, such as the Viridor MRF facilities in Kent, and hence one of the drivers for the MRF facility in the Borough.

The Borough will monitor its carbon emissions and highlight the improvements made from waste minimisation and further recycling, and disseminate this via the Council's website and other fora.

(Long Term Action Plan 5)

8.12.3 Knowledge Gaps

One of the main sources risk to any waste management system lies in gaps that may exist in the knowledge base informing the decision making process. At the present time the major decisions that need to be taken are on the basis of improving the current system, one which has been the subject of significant behavioural change initiatives in the recent past

It is therefore vital that information is gathered to give an accurate picture of the current waste management system and to ensure that this knowledge base is maintained.

(Medium Term Action Plan 5 and 6)

9 Overall Conclusions and Recommendations

In this section the conclusions and recommendations of the consultation on the review of the current waste strategy are outlined and a set of updated Action Plans are provided. These are presented with an estimate of the benefits in terms of improved recycling rates in Tables 8.1 – 8.3

The Consultation and Consultation Results may be found in Appendix B.

Overall it can be concluded that the current waste collection system is operating at a level that is satisfactory in terms of meeting the statutory 40% recycling target. There has been a significant increase in the overall recycling rate in the last eighteen months from 33.4% in 2006/07 to the 2007/08 rate of 39.1%. This can be attributed to the education and information campaigns that have been undertaken to increase awareness and encourage higher recycling capture rates. The implementation of the garden waste scheme and of the blue bin swap scheme would also have played a significant part. This figure gives a good indication of the overall effectiveness of the work carried out and schemes in existence and it can therefore be assumed that the current level of 39.1% can be increased to the target of 40% before 2010 through ongoing efforts at educating the public in continuing good recycling practice together with encouraging waste minimisation behaviour. The service compares well with other similar authorities and improvement of the service lies mainly with efforts directed at waste minimisation and enhancing the effectiveness of the existing system.

Part of this overall approach should be the bin swap over programme which is recommended in conjunction with an annual programme of minimisation/recycling education and awareness raising campaigns. These education and awareness raising campaigns can be carried out as part of joint working initiatives with neighbouring authorities in particular Bournemouth, a neighbouring borough which already has existing joint working agreements in major projects and a similar collection scheme. Additionally this may be carried out on a wider basis with the county council and regionally as funding permits.

Appendix A

Best Practice - Original Chapter - 2006/07 Data

Best Practice

Waste Audit Commission Data Comparison

The Audit Commission reports BVPI data for all authorities in England and the latest data available is for 2006/2007. Analysis of this data indicates that nationally Poole is ranked the 113th best collection authority (based on combined recycling and composting rate) out of 354 for this year.

Table 1- Current Recycling Rates (2006/7) for Collection/Unitary Authorities

	Authority Short Name	Type	BV 82ai	BV 82bi	Recycling Combined
1	North Kesteven	Collection	28.08	27.41	55.49
2	South Shropshire	Collection	21.84	31.36	53.20
3	Rushcliffe	Collection	27.07	25.11	52.18
4	Huntingdonshire	Collection	24.49	27.23	51.72
5	Ryedale	Collection	20.13	30.88	51.01
6	South Cambridgeshire	Collection	18.24	32.74	50.98
7	Teignbridge	Collection	19.84	30.60	50.44
8	St Edmundsbury	Collection	23.20	26.83	50.03
9	South Hams	Collection	27.70	21.06	48.76
10	Harborough	Collection	19.64	28.96	48.60
113	Poole	Unitary	23.32	10.26	33.58

Table 2 – South West Collection/Unitary Authorities 2006/07

	Authority Short Name	Type	BV 82ai	BV 82bi	Recycling Combined
1	Teignbridge	Collection	19.84	30.6	50.44
2	South Hams	Collection	27.7	21.06	48.76
3	South Somerset	Collection	27.02	18.69	45.71
4	Mid Devon	Collection	17.77	26.31	44.08
5	Mendip	Collection	22.55	19.35	41.9
6	Cotswold	Collection	18.11	22.93	41.04
7	Taunton Deane	Collection	23.95	17.08	41.03
8	West Wiltshire	Collection	18.79	21.31	40.1
9	Bath and North East Somerset	Unitary	25.59	14.24	39.83
10	West Devon	Collection	20.65	18.98	39.63
18	Poole	Unitary	23.32	10.26	33.58

In the South West region, the figures show that of all authorities, the Borough of Poole is ranked 18th out of 50 with a recycling rate approximately 6% below that of the highest placed unitary authority, Bath and North East Somerset which has recycling at a rate of 39.83%.

Poole's performance has improved significantly. In 2006/2007 the combined recycling & composting rate was 33.6%, whilst one year later it had increased to 39.1%.

A comparison of UAs nationally shows that the highest performing of these was Peterborough with a recycling rate of 43.75% overall. Bath and North East Somerset was the third highest performing UA, with the neighbouring UA of Bournemouth placed 6th with a recycling rate approximately 3% higher than the Borough of Poole. So on the whole the Borough of Poole is performing well against its peer group.

Table 3 - Top Performing Unitary Authorities 2006/07

	Authority Short Name	BV 82ai	BV 82bi	Recycling Combined
1	Peterborough	19.22	24.53	43.75
2	York	23.30	16.63	39.93
3	Bath and North East Somerset	25.59	14.24	39.83
4	South Gloucestershire	20.76	18.78	39.54
5	North Lincolnshire	17.27	21.15	38.42
6	Bournemouth	29.11	7.16	36.27
7	Redcar and Cleveland	20.86	15.03	35.89
8	Bracknell Forest	23.93	11.56	35.49
9	Milton Keynes	24.38	10.57	34.95
10	Telford and Wrekin	19.82	15.09	34.91
12	Poole	23.32	10.26	33.58

The top performance from this group for recyclables (29.11% for Bournemouth) and composting (24.53% for Peterborough) when compared with the rates for the Borough of Poole shows that there is room for improvement, and that it may be theoretically feasible to achieve a 50%+ recycling target in Poole if it is assumed that these two councils are operating at close to best practice for materials recovery. The highest current recycling rate when combined with highest composting rate giving a combined rate of approximately 54%.

The highest possible recycling rate that may be achieved from the materials streams produced in the Borough of Poole is the subject of the modelling studies in Chapter 5.

The full table of South West UAs (Table 5) shows that the Borough of Poole is performing well compared with comparable authorities in the region.

Table 4 - Comparison of South West UAs, 2006/07

	Authority Short Name	BV 82ai (%)	BV 82bi (%)	Combined (%)
1	Bath and North East Somerset Council	25.59	14.24	39.83
2	South Gloucestershire Council	20.76	18.78	39.54
3	Bournemouth Borough Council	29.11	7.16	36.27
4	Poole Borough Council	23.32	10.26	33.58
5	Swindon Borough Council	22.52	9.61	32.13
6	Bristol City Council	21.44	10.50	31.94
7	North Somerset Council	18.19	12.98	31.17
8	Plymouth City Council	19.92	6.94	26.86
9	Torbay Council	18.48	7.58	26.06

Other authorities that are collecting similar overall quantities of waste (and recyclables) to Poole are shown in Table 5 with their 2006/2007 overall recycling ranking (Audit Commission data):

Table 5 - Authorities collecting a similar quantity of waste to The Borough of Poole

Recycling Rank	Authority Short Name	Authority Type	Quantity of recyclables (Tonnes)
266	Sefton	Collection	26,272
24	Cherwell	Collection	26,391
58	Wycombe	D	26,410
113	Poole	Unitary	26,438
259	Barnsley	Collection	26,461
174	Luton	Unitary	26,599
1	North Kesteven	Collection	27,326

The data shows that the quantity of waste collected has little bearing on the position overall in the recycling league table, the positions ranging widely from North Kesteven, at number one with Sefton 266th. When compared with the UAs and Municipal Districts in the table, which are comparable in terms of inclusion of CA site recycling in the figures quoted and in terms of the density of development, the figures show that the Borough of Poole is performing better than comparable authorities with a similar quantity of materials collected.

Top ten performers 2006 / 2007

The top ten performers from the Audit Commission data for 2006/2007 are detailed in Table 6. It is clear from this data that all of the top performing councils are using alternate weekly collection (AWC) in some form or another.

However it should be highlighted that all of these systems are AWC systems in rural (and semi-rural) areas. In addition all of these authorities are using wheeled bin container systems and generally employ a 'no side waste' policy.

It should also be pointed out that the data obtained for the top performing authorities does not include household waste recycling centre site recycling and composting data in their figures.

High levels of diversion can be achieved with or without the inclusion of food waste although all are collecting green waste to achieve these recycling rates.

Although these authorities are consistent in their approach to collection, i.e. using AWC and wheeled bins, and are all in rural areas the authorities represent a wide range of sizes and levels of population.

Table 6 Top Performing Authorities with respect to combined Recycling and Composting Rates (2006/7)

Council	Claimed Recycling Rate (2006/07)	System	System (2)	Urban or Rural?
North Kesteven	55.49%	AWC	3 wheeled bins	R
South Shropshire	53.20%	AWC	2 wheeled bins + kerbside box	R
Rushcliffe	52.18%	AWC	3 wheeled bins	R
Huntingdonshire	51.72%	AWC	3 wheeled bins	R
Ryedale	51.01%	AWC	2 wheeled bins, kerbside box & reusable bag	R
South Cambridgeshire	50.98%	AWC	2 wheeled bins, kerbside box	R
Teignbridge	50.44%	AWC	2 wheeled bins + 2 kerbside boxes	R
St Edmundsbury	50.03%	AWC	3 wheeled bins	R
South Hams	48.76%	AWC	2 wheeled bins + sacks	R
Harborough	48.60%	AWC	2 wheeled bins	R

Top Improvers

Table 7 demonstrates the improvement in performance that the introduction of Alternate Weekly Collection (AWC) can achieve in urban as well as rural environs.

Again this data represents a cross section of authorities in terms of size and population with wide ranging indices of deprivation.

It should be noted that many of the authorities in Table 7 have implemented kerbside recycling systems similar to that already operating in the Borough of Poole. Of particular note is Bournemouth which is using a similar system to that in Poole.

Again it can be noted that the authorities below vary in regards to collection of food waste. When compared to the Borough of Poole, those operating green waste collection have a high availability of kerbside collection, typically for the whole borough. When compared with Poole this indicates that in the absence of green waste collection at the kerbside, food waste may need to be targeted in the future to ensure that statutory targets can be met for overall recycling rates.

Table 7 Top Improving Districts and Boroughs with respect to combined Recycling and Composting Rates (2005/2006 compared with 2006/7)

Council	System	Recycling Improvement (%)	Composting Improvement (%)	Recycling Rate (%) (2006/7)	Overall Improvement (%)	Urban or Rural	Index of Deprivation
Uttlesford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC Refuse – Bin ▪ AWC Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Weekly Green & Food Waste - Bin 	7.87	9.29	42.75	17.16	R	6.94
South Shropshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC Refuse – Bin ▪ AWC Dry Recycling – Bin 	3.55	13.06	53.20	16.61	R	16.50
Fenland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refuse – Bin ▪ Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Green Waste – Bin ▪ Kitchen caddies for food waste 	5.66	10.83	47.37	16.49	R	20.50
Bournemouth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weekly Refuse – L+S W/Bin ▪ Fortnightly Dry Recycling – L+S W/Bin 	9.11	7.16	36.27	16.27	U	22.99
Kettering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC Refuse – Bin ▪ AWC Dry Recycling – 2 boxes ▪ Fortnightly green/card - Bin Weekly Green & Food Waste - Bin 	8.19	8.02	45.08	16.21	U	15.09
Mid Devon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC Refuse – Bin ▪ AWC Dry Recycling – 1 boxes + 1 bin 	0.81	15.10	44.08	15.91	R	17.34
York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC Refuse – Bin ▪ AWC Green – Bin ▪ Fortnightly dry recycling – box + bag 	6.80	9.05	39.93	15.85	U	13.40
Cannock Chase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC Refuse – Bin ▪ Weekly dry recycling – box + sacks 	5.24	10.55	37.05	15.79	R	20.64

Taunton Deane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC Refuse – Bin ▪ AWC Green – Bin weekly dry recycling – box	5.05	10.48	41.03	15.53	R	15.65
East Lindsey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AWC Refuse – Bin ▪ AWC Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ AWC food waste - Bin Weekly Green & Food Waste - Bin	8.83	6.64	36.67	15.47	R	24.61
Poole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weekly Refuse – Bin ▪ Fortnightly Dry Recycling – Bin ▪ Fortnightly Green Waste – Bin (Limited service) 	1.74	3.43	33.58	5.17	U	14.93

In Summary

The top ten performers tend to have the following common characteristics:

- The top performers in overall recycling rate tend to be rural boroughs or market towns with exception of Rushcliffe (Nottingham)
- They use wheeled bins - 10 out of 10 of the top performers use them for residual collections, 5 out of 10 use them for recyclables, 4 use kerbside boxes, 1 authority uses kerbside sacks. 10 out of 10 authorities use them for green waste collection
- The top 10 performers use AWC, with a strong 'no side waste policy' which is enforced
- Half of them collect food waste

Overall it can be seen that on current and projected performance, the Borough of Poole performs well when compared to similar authorities nationally, although there is a significant gap in performance between the Borough of Poole and Bournemouth. However, updated 2007/2008 data may show that this gap has closed due to the improvements gained in the year 2007/2008, arising from the efforts made to increase participation rates and other general waste education programmes.

The comparisons show that whilst the Borough of Poole has a considerable degree of best practice already instigated for waste and recycling collections, in order to achieve projected targets for 2010 (40%) and beyond to 50%, a programme aimed at increasing the capture of specific materials streams is required and will need to be targeted carefully to achieve these objectives whilst continuing to provide residents with a weekly residual waste collection.

Appendix B

The Consultation

Results from the Questionnaire

A total of 583 responses suitable for analysis were received in response to the consultation questionnaire. The results of the analysis of the responses are presented in the following section.

Question One

Recycling and Minimising Waste						
Q 1	How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree/disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No opinion
The Council should run campaigns to raise awareness of the items that can be put into the blue bins	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would support separate collection of food waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I am willing to support home composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I would like more information/advice about home composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

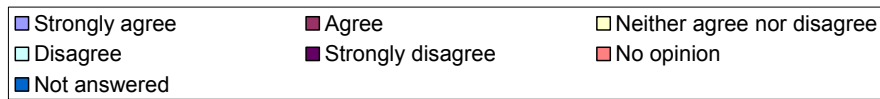
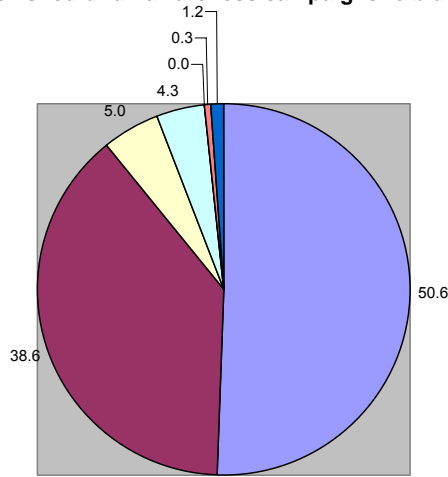
If you disagree with any of the statements above, please explain briefly why below.

The council should run campaigns to raise awareness of the items that can be put in the blue bins.

It can be seen in Figure 1, below, that the majority of respondents either agreed (38.6%) or strongly agreed (50.6%) that the council should run educational campaigns to raise awareness of the items that can be put into the blue bins for recycling. This is a strong endorsement for campaigns to be implemented to encourage residents to use the blue bins more effectively. Such campaigns have been included in Short Term Action Plan 1, Medium Term Action Plan 2 and Medium Term Action Plan 3.

Respondents who disagreed with the statement were then asked to provide a brief explanation why. These comments ranged from “the information is already out there, why spend more money on it?”, to “I know which items I am able to recycle and so do not need awareness of how to do so”

Council should run awareness campaigns re blue bins



I would support a separate collection of food waste

It can be seen from Figure 2, below, that the majority of respondents either agreed (32.4%) or strongly agreed (30%) that they would support a separate collection of food waste, while a total of 18.5% of respondents either disagreed (11.5%) or strongly disagreed (7%). This is an endorsement from the public for a separate collection of food waste. Long Term Action Plan 1 will address this.

Respondents who disagreed with the statement were then asked to provide a brief explanation why. These comments ranged from “food waste is too difficult and messy to separate” to “people should be encouraged not to waste food, so it wouldn’t need to be collected in the first place!”

Separate collection of food waste

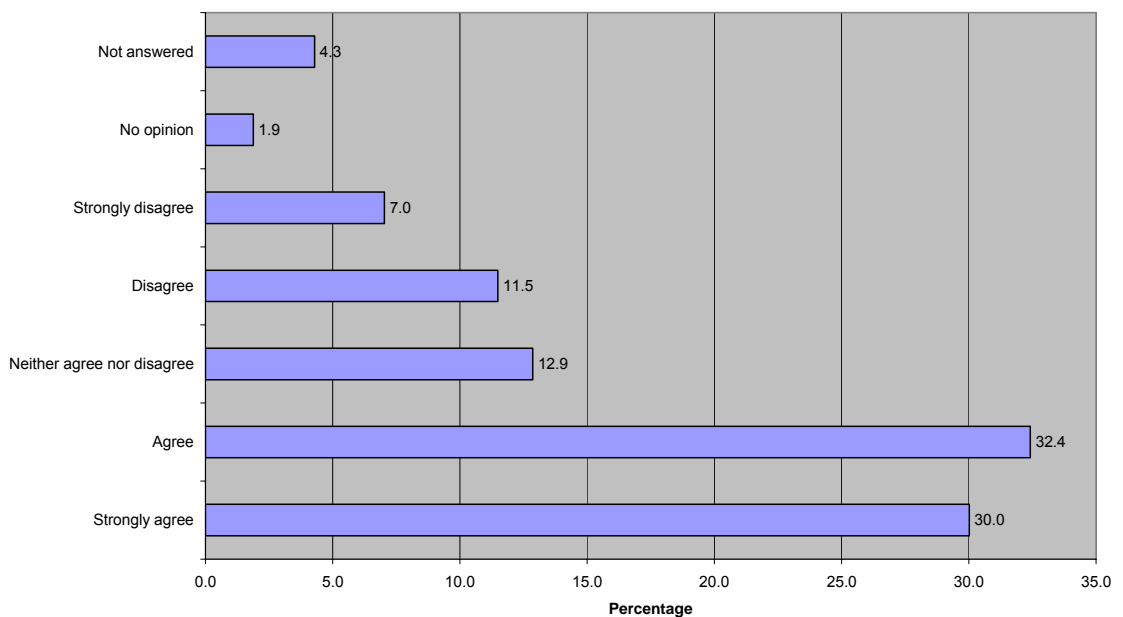


Figure 2 - I would support a separate collection of food waste.

I am willing to support home composting

It can be seen from Figure 3, below, that a total of 72.1% of respondents either agreed (26.8%) or strongly agreed (45.3%) that they would support home composting, while a total of 10.3% either disagreed (7%) or strongly disagreed (3.3%) that they would support home composting. This data would suggest that nearly three quarters of residents would support the promotion of home composting. This is addressed in Short Term Action Plan 5 and Medium Term Action Plan 1 which will continue to support home composting whilst also providing an alternative for those residents who wish to use the Green Waste Bring Sites and Garden Waste Collection Service.

Respondents who disagreed with the statement were then asked to provide a brief explanation why. These comments ranged from “have tried home composting but was plagued with fruit flies” to “have tried composting twice, both times ended up with rats making nest in it!” Suggesting that these residents may benefit from additional support.

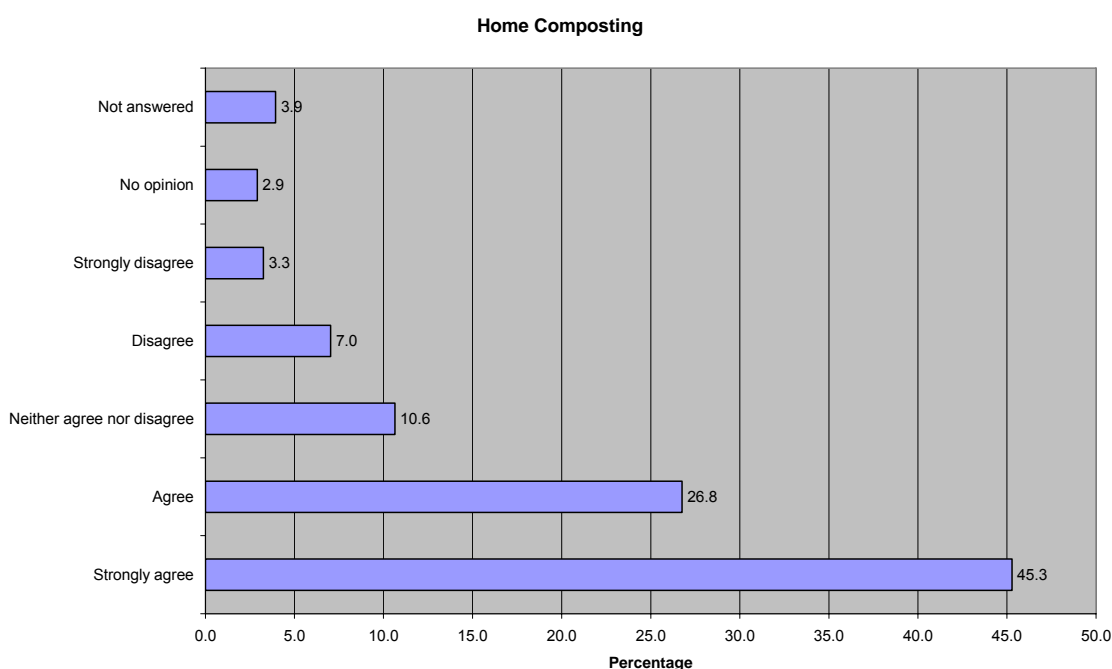


Figure 3 - I am willing to support home composting.

I would like more information / advice on home composting

It can be seen from Figure 4 that 25.2% of respondents agreed and 20.2% strongly agreed that they would like more information on home composting. The majority of respondents (54.6%) either neither agreed nor disagreed (17.5%), had no opinion (7.7%) or did not answer this question.

Respondents who disagreed with the statement were then asked to provide a brief explanation why. These comments ranged from “I know about composting. Do not need more info” to “No room for composting, garden too small”

Therefore although the majority of residents support home composting (previous question) they are less likely to support the provision of more advice and information on the subject. This is addressed in Short Term Action Plan 5 and Medium Term Action Plan 1 which will continue to

support home composting whilst also providing an alternative for those residents who wish to use the Green Waste Bring Sites and Garden Waste Collection Service.

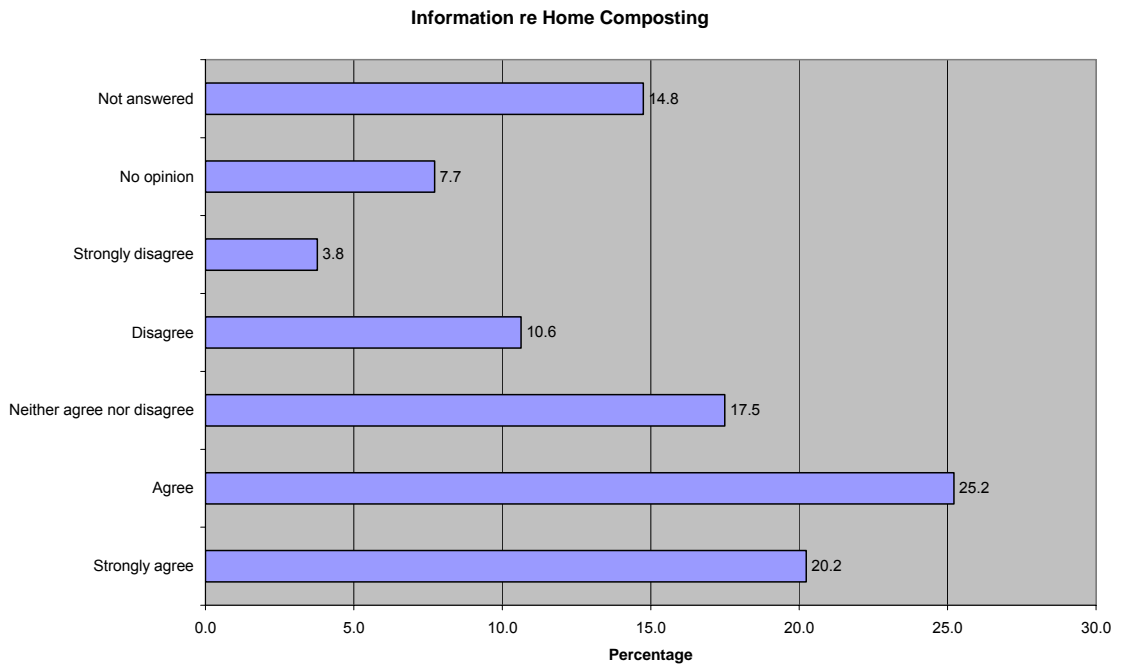


Figure 4 - I would like more information / advice on home composting

Question Two

Q 2 The Council has a 'blue bin swap scheme' where the black and blue bins are swapped in size, to enable you to recycle more. Do you think that the blue bin swap scheme should become compulsory?

Yes No

It can be seen from Figure 5 that the majority of respondents 57.8% were not in favour of the blue bin swap over scheme being made compulsory while 38.4% were in favour of the blue bin swap over scheme being made compulsory. This has been addressed in Short Term Action Plan 2.

Question Two

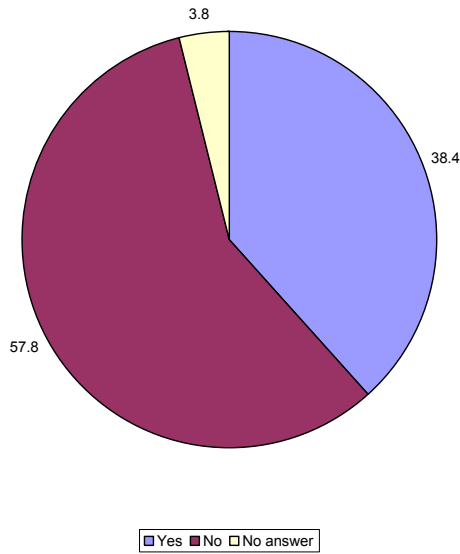


Figure 5 -Do you think that the blue bin swap scheme should become compulsory?

Question Three

Q 3 How important or unimportant do you think each of the following is?

	Very important	Fairly important	Neither	Fairly unimportant	Very unimportant	No opinion
Reducing food wastage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Re-using plastic carrier bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Purchasing items without unnecessary packaging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting organisations like 'freecycle' (free disposal of useable items on the web)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disposal of items through charity shops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are there any other areas of waste minimisation you would like to see addressed?

Reducing food wastage

It can be seen from Figure 6 that 72.6% of respondents felt that reducing food wastage was very important; while 20.4% felt that it was fairly important, making a combined total of 93.0% for these two responses. This has been addressed in Short Term Action Plan 1.

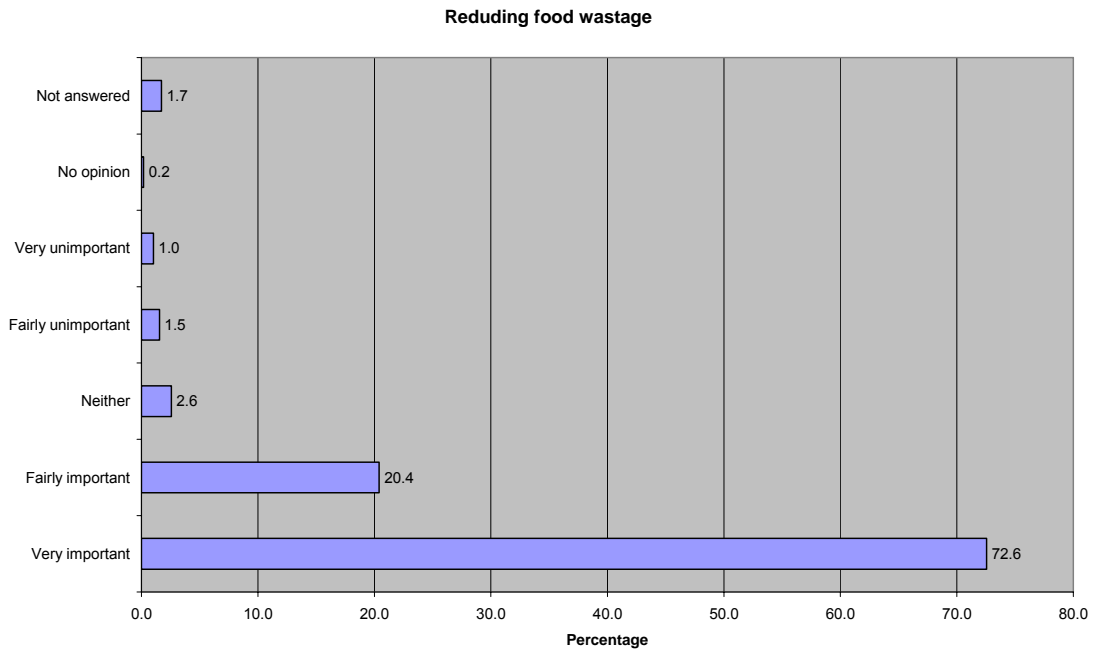


Figure 6 -Reducing food wastage

Re-using plastic carrier bags

It can be seen from Figure 7 that 75.8% of respondents and 19.2% of respondents felt that reusing carrier bags was very important or fairly important respectively. Some of these residents commented that “If the supermarkets suspended free plastic bags, I am sure it would make people bring their own” and “ban plastic bags, stop & reduce plastic - it is killing marine wildlife”

This has been addressed in Short Term Action Plan 1.

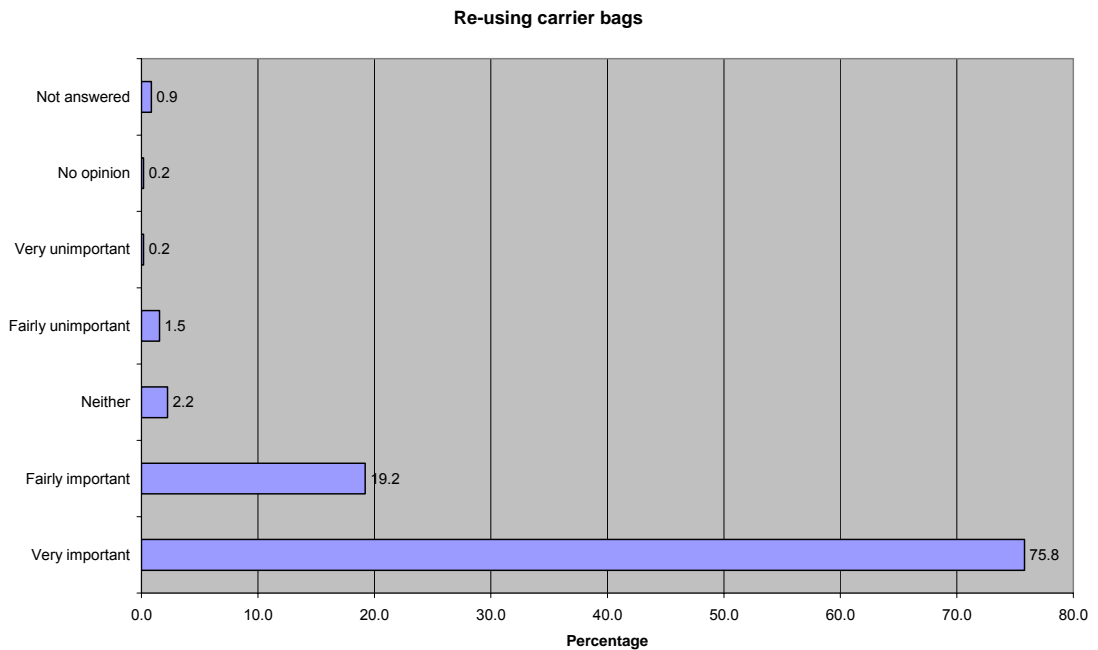


Figure 7 -Re-using plastic carrier bags

Purchasing items without unnecessary packaging

It can be seen from Figure 8 that 79.2% of respondents felt that purchasing items without unnecessary packaging was important while 17.2% of respondents felt that it was fairly important.

Additional comments received from residents regarding this statement ranged from “manufacturers should be persuaded to use only recyclable packing materials, e.g. yoghurt & margarine pots are a culprit. All plastic bags stopped as in France, e.g. in Cherbourg our twin town” to “unnecessary/non-recyclable packaging has to be targeted. Our black bin is used only for juice cartons and yoghurt pots!”

This has been addressed in Short Term Action Plan 1.

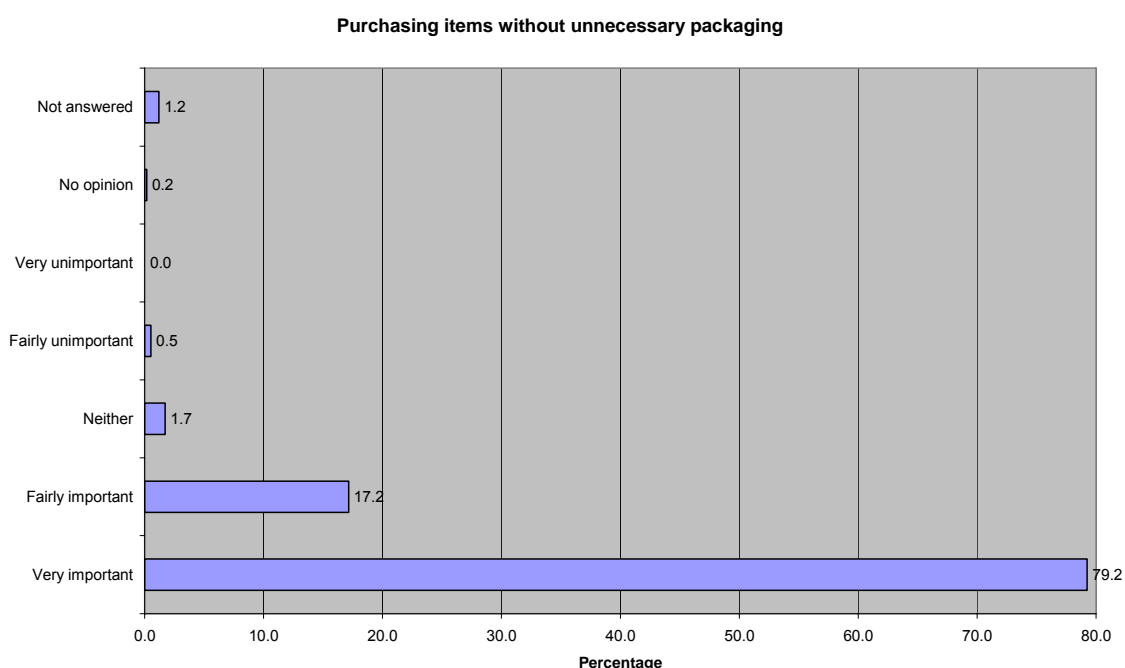


Figure 8 -Purchasing items without unnecessary packaging

Supporting organisations like 'Freecycle' (free disposal of useable items on the web)

It can be seen from Figure 9 that 45.8% of respondents felt that supporting organisations such as Freecycle is very important while 31.4% of respondents felt that this was fairly important. Several of the respondents had not heard of Freecycle and expressed a desire to know find out what is. This has been addressed in Short Term Action Plan 1.

Supporting organisations like 'freecycle'

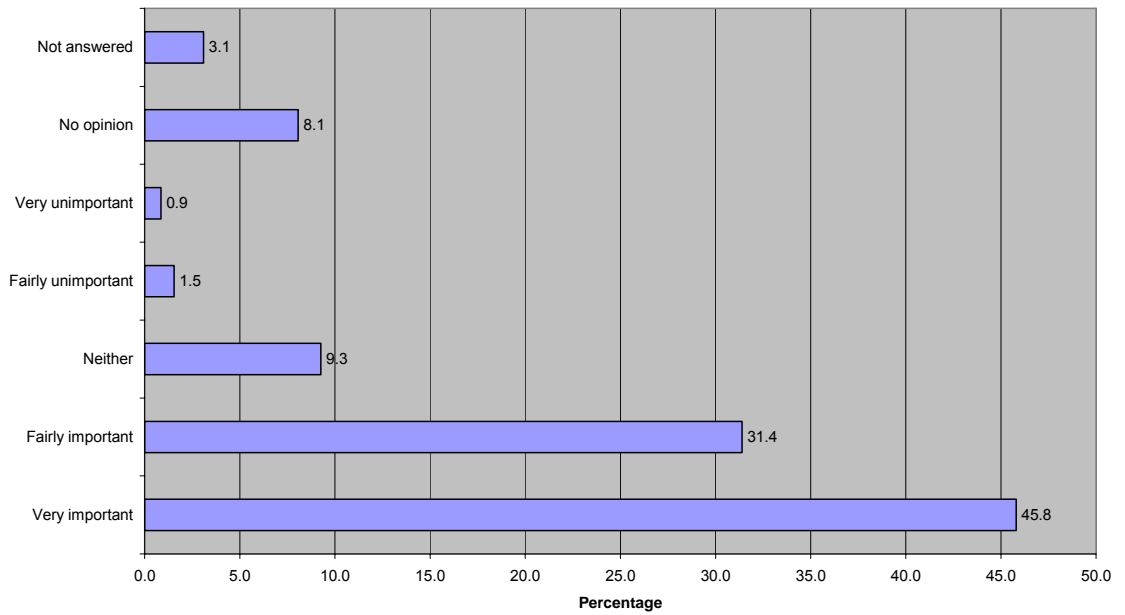


Figure 9 -Supporting organisations like 'Freecycle' (free disposal of useable items on the web)

Disposal of items through charity shops

It can be seen from figure 10 that the majority of respondents (58.5%) felt that disposing of items through charity shops was very important while 32.8% felt that this was fairly important.

This is addressed in Short term Action Plan 1 and Medium Term Action Plan 3.

Disposal of items through charity shops

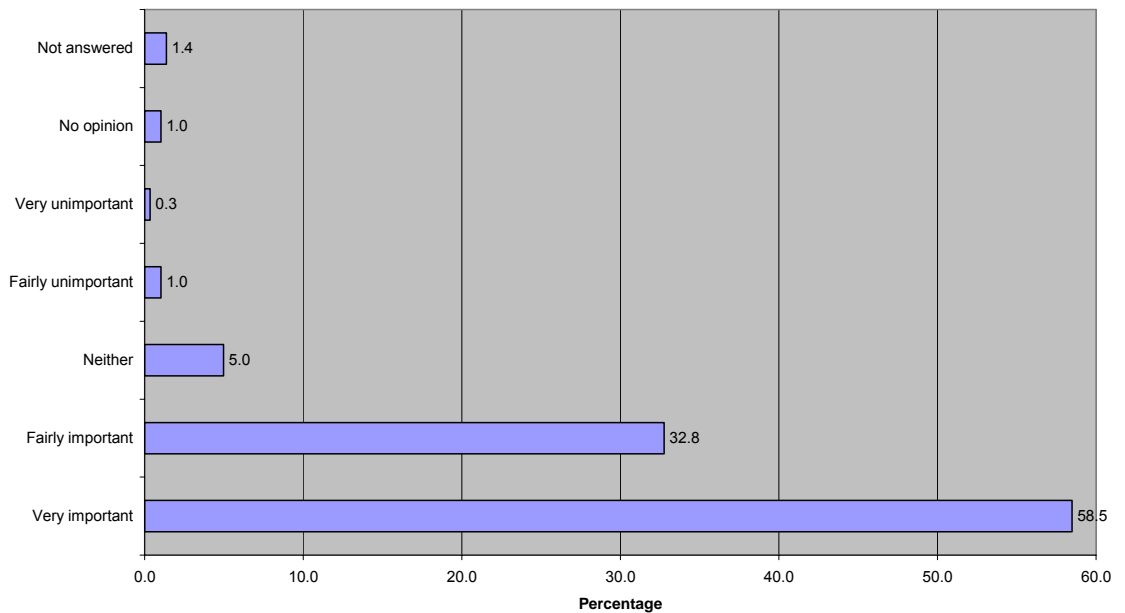


Figure 10 -Disposal of items through charity shops

Home composting

It can be seen from Figure 11 that the majority of respondents felt that home composting was very important while 27.3% felt that it was fairly important.

This is addressed in Short Term Action Plan 5 and Medium Term Action Plan 1.

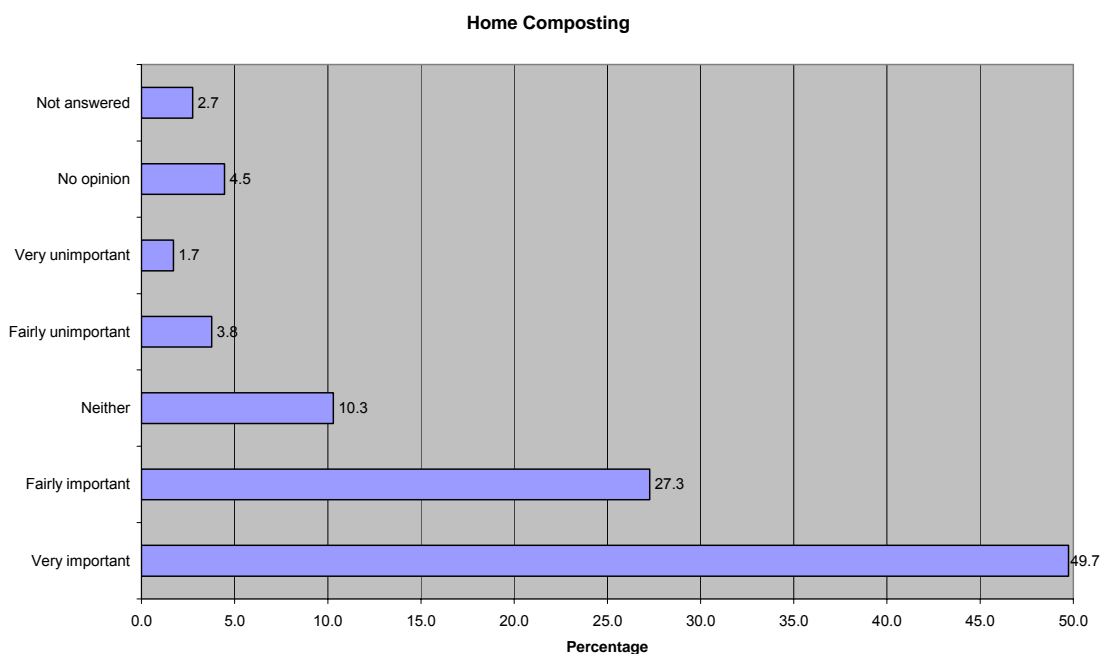


Figure 11 - Home composting

Residents were also asked whether there were any other areas of waste minimisation that you would like to see addressed. Responses to this question ranged from extending the coverage and length of time that the garden waste scheme operates to enabling additional materials to the blue bin scheme such as household batteries, all types of plastics and aluminium foil.

Question Four

Q 4 If there was a site you could take your green waste to within 2km of your home, would you support a policy of banning green waste from the black refuse bin?

Yes No

If no, please explain briefly why below.

It can be seen from Figure 12 that the majority of respondents 53.9% would not be in favour of a policy of banning green waste from the black bin following the expansion of the green waste bring bank network.

Question Four

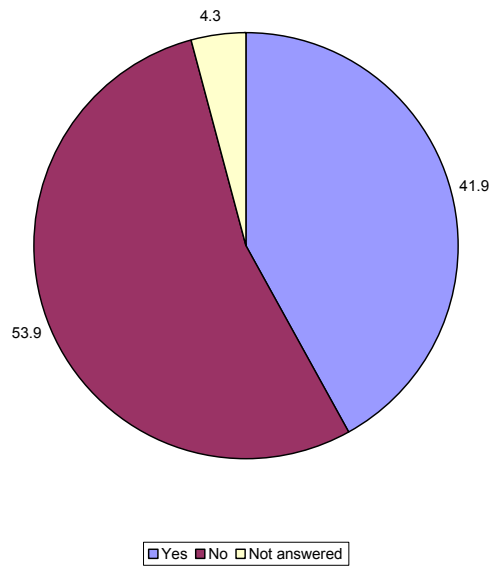


Figure 12 -If there was a site you could take your green waste to within 2km of your home, would you support a policy of banning green waste from the black refuse bin?

If the respondent had answered no they were asked to explain the reasons why. The most common issues identified were persons either being elderly, infirm and without transport or a combination of all three of these reasons.

The results to question four were further examined by looking at all those respondents who had the large black bin / small blue bin (see question 7) combination of bins. The results showed a very similar profile to the above with 60.0% of residents who had the large black bin / small blue bin combination not in favour of a policy of banning green waste from the black bin following the expansion of the green waste bring bank network.

Question Five

Principles

Q 5

Do you support the four key principles detailed in the attached information?
Please tick one box for each.

	Yes	No
1) To minimise Poole's Carbon Footprint as much as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) To minimise how much waste is produced across the Borough	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) To maximise recycling achievement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) To maximise local self sufficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you do not support any of the principles listed above, please explain briefly why below.

To minimise Poole's Carbon Footprint as much as possible

It can be seen that the majority of respondents 94.7% support the principle of minimising Poole's Carbon Footprint as much as possible.

If the respondent did not support one or more of the principles listed they were asked to briefly explain why. These comments ranged from "Suspect global warning scare will prove negligible."

to "I am not convinced by science of carbon footprint. Seems gimmicky. I support minimising waste and energy consumption."

This is addressed in Long Term Action Plan 5.

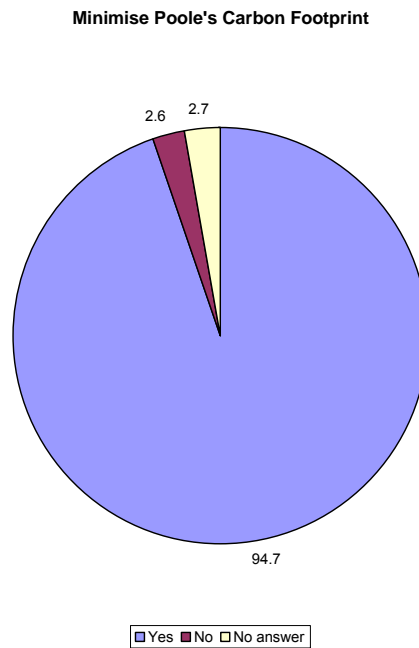


Figure 13 -To minimise Poole's Carbon Footprint as much as possible

To minimise how much waste is produced across the Borough

It can be seen from Figure 14 that the majority of respondents 96.4% support the principle of minimising the amount of waste produced across the Borough.

If the respondent did not support one or more of the principles listed they were asked to briefly explain why. These comments ranged from "You cannot minimise waste, only maximise disposal" to "Supermarkets & shops need to be involved to help shoppers and Poole Borough."

This is addressed in Short Term Action Plan 1.

Minimise waste production

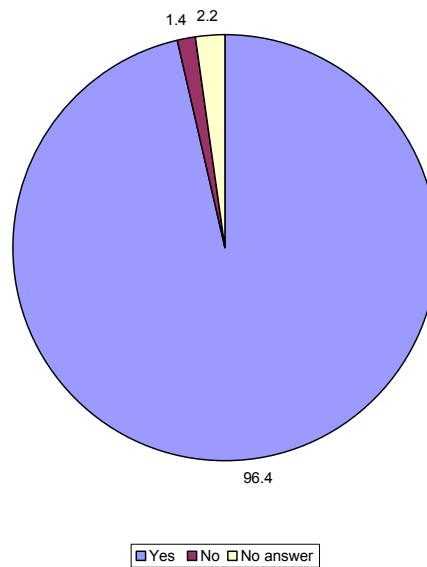


Figure 14 -To minimise how much waste is produced across the Borough

To maximise recycling achievement

It can be seen from Figure 15 that the majority of respondents 96.9% support the principle of maximising recycling achievement.

If the respondent did not support one or more of the principles listed they were asked to briefly explain why. These comments ranged from “as long as the achievement is accurate & achievable” and “I am concerned about a possible increase in flytipping as more and more regulations come in.”

Maximise recycling achievement

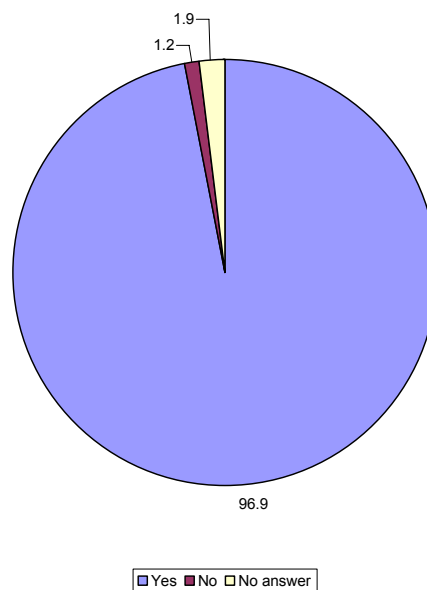


Figure 15 -To maximise recycling achievement

To maximise local self sufficiency

It can be seen from Figure 16 that the majority of respondents 92.8% support the principle of maximising local self sufficiency.

If the respondent did not support one or more of the principles listed they were asked to briefly explain why. Many residents said “that they did not know what this meant” and added “If it means cost savings by working in partnership across Dorset, then I agree.”

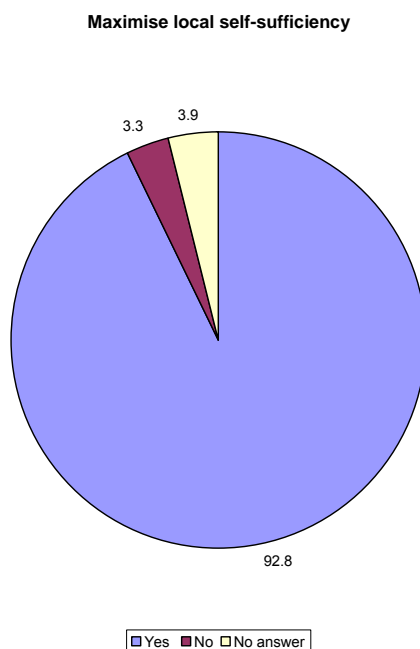


Figure 16 - To maximise local self sufficiency

Question Six

Proposed Actions

Q 6 Do you support the proposed action plans detailed in the attached information?

Yes No

If no, please explain briefly why below.

It can be seen from Figure 17 that the majority of respondents 84.7% support the proposed action plans as detailed in the summary document which accompanied the questionnaire.

Respondents were also asked to give a brief explanation if they did not agree with the proposed plans. There were a wide range of comments noted a cross section are listed below:

- “Agree in principle, but can see this leading to fortnightly collections”,
- “Not understanding the jargon used in the document”
- “Some but not all. We do not want “waste police” in this Borough. “Studies & Reviews” are jobs for the boys and notoriously ineffective”

- “I am very pleased with the new public waste bins that have been provided in Poole – excellent.”
- “Transporting waste to Kent and Slough should be stopped and dealt with locally.”

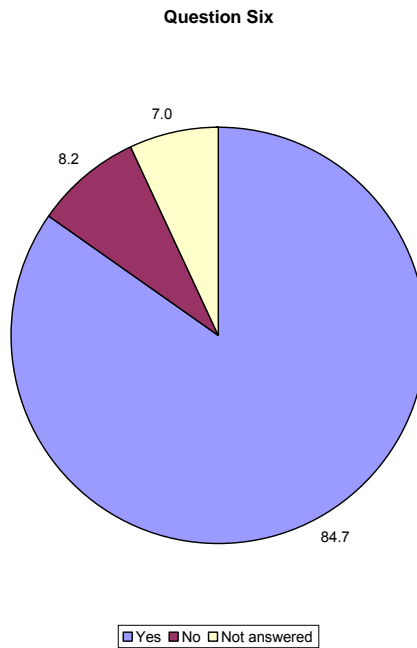


Figure 17 -Do you support the proposed action plans detailed in the attached information?

Question Seven

About You

The information in this section will be used to help understand about the pattern of responses across the Borough. The information will remain confidential and is protected by the Data Protection Act.

Q 7 Which of the following bins do you have at your property?

<input type="checkbox"/> Large black bin / small blue bin	<input type="checkbox"/> Other size black / blue bins
<input type="checkbox"/> Small black bin / large blue bin	<input type="checkbox"/> Green bin

It can be seen from Figure 18 that the majority of respondents’ 63.8% have a large black bin and a small blue bin, while 18.9% of respondents have a small black bin and a large blue bin; and 14.4% of respondents have a different size combination.

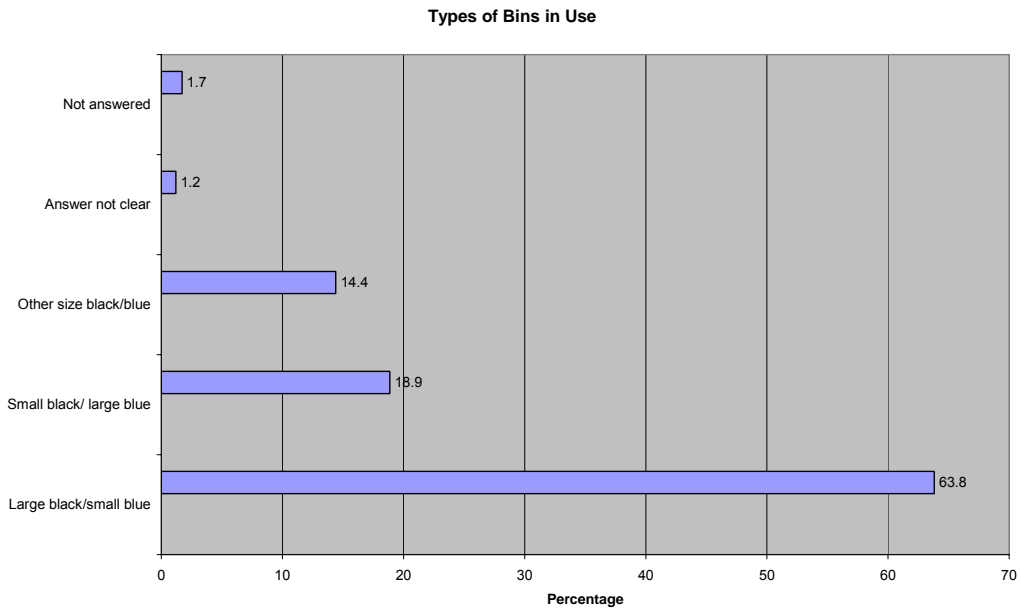


Figure 28 -Which of the following bins do you have at your property?

Question Eight

Q 8 Are you:
 Male Female

It can be seen from Figure 19 that the majority of respondents were female 60.7%, while the proportion of male respondents made up 37.4% with 1.9% of respondents preferring not to answer this question.

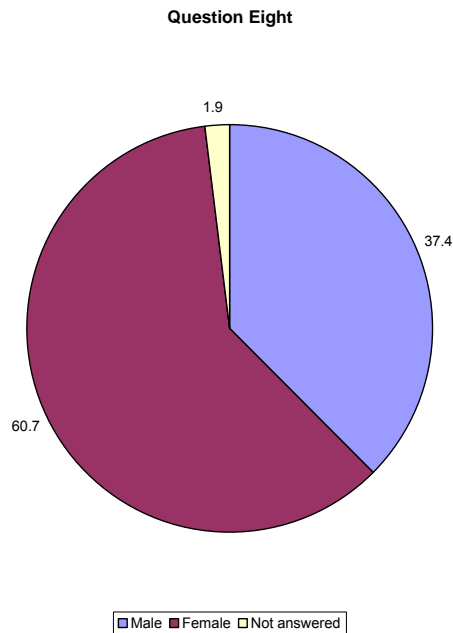


Figure 19 - Are you Male or Female?

Question Nine

Q 9 What age group do you fall into?
 Under 18 18-24 25-44 45-59 60-64 65-74 75 or over

It can be seen from Figure 20 that the largest number of respondents were drawn from the 45 to 59 years age group.

It can also be seen that the majority of respondents (71.6%) are aged 45 and over, with those over 65 making up 30.9% of all respondents.

Conversely it can be seen that those respondents under the age of 44 make up 27.9% of those who responded.

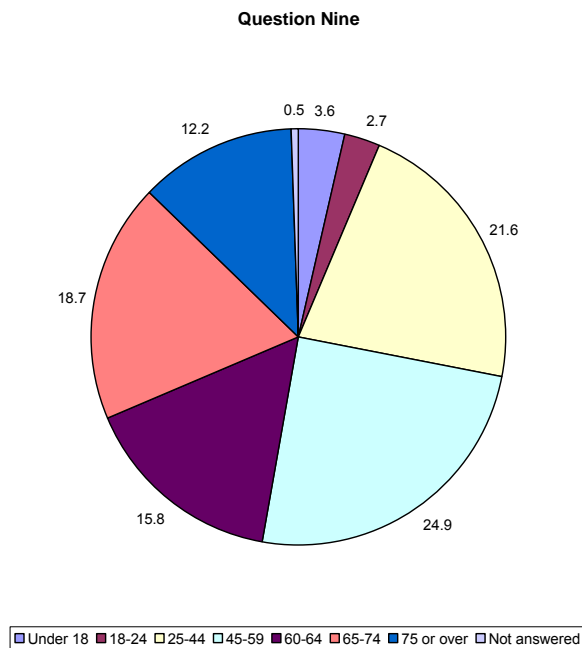


Figure 20 -What age group do you fall into?

Question Ten

Q10 What is your postcode?

This question was used by the Council to determine the spread of respondents across the Borough and has not been incorporated into this analysis.

Results from the Consultation Public Meetings

The minutes of the two meetings have been condensed and distilled into ten main themes:

- The Consultation Process
- Communications and Education
- Garden Waste
- Materials, Markets and Infrastructure
- Commercial Waste
- Blue Bin Swap Scheme
- Food waste
- Enforcement, Incentives, Rewards, Fines
- Targets, and;
- Other

The Consultation Process

- Some parts of the presentation were felt to be too complicated.
- There was a lack of awareness of the consultation. Residents suggested that for future consultations consultation materials should be included in with the Council tax bill or that a mail shot should be undertaken.
- The Group felt that the youth of Poole were not concerned about the matter.
- On person commented that he wanted the council to make an informed decision on residents' behalf rather than keep asking the opinion of ill informed residents. He suggested that "that is what council employees are being paid for."

Communications and Education

- Stronger/improved communications and more waste/recycling education are needed e.g. what can be recycled, where the material goes and what happens to it; and engagement of residents that are not recycling.
- The schools waste education programme is proving effective and should be extended to older age groups.
- The council should provide stickers for the recycling bins detailing what materials can be recycled.
- Collection calendars are very useful.
- Increase education on the benefits of home composting.

Garden Waste

- The service should be expanded to cover the whole year.
- A reduced, once a month service, over the winter months would be suitable.
- Provide shredders/chippers at a subsidised rate so that residents can shred their own garden waste and then home compost it.
- Sell compost made back to residents.
- More green bring sites should be provided in the future.
- Advertise Green Bring sites more widely through Poole Council Paper, stickers on bins and mail shots.
- Provide a bring site/local bin(s) which are emptied once a fortnight and serve one / two streets.

Materials, Markets, Infrastructure

- The new waste plan has to be flexible to changes in waste and changes in the financial climate over the next ten years.
- The markets (recycling/re-use) should be investigated for additional materials eg flat glass and polystyrene.
- Support for a MRF within the Borough of Poole to enable waste miles to be reduced and jobs to be created for local people.
- Support for a Combined Heat and Power Plant to be located locally to deal with residual waste and plastics.
- The collection of cardboard needs to be addressed as many found it difficult to fit large amounts of cardboard in the smaller 140 litre bins.
- Support for residual waste to be sent to Colnbrook EfW plant near Slough.
- Additional materials that should be collected in the future - batteries, cardboard, yoghurt pots, cling film/plastic wrap and carrier bags.
- The markings (recycling symbols) on products are not easy to see as they are too small.
- New Earth Solutions take waste from Bournemouth Borough Council and make compost which is then sold to farmers.
- Most waste can be recycled.

Commercial Waste

- Commercial waste recycling should be given a high priority.
- A review of commercial waste provision should be made.

- Commercial waste entering the residential waste stream is a real problem in the Borough and should be addressed.
- Businesses should also be set targets for the amount of waste they recycle as recyclable waste from businesses is still being landfilled.
- The authorities are too lenient with business waste.
- Commercial waste is a big problem which needs to be targeted.

Blue Bin Swap Scheme

- The Blue Bin Swap Scheme is a very good idea to help encourage people to recycle.
- The Blue Bin Swap Scheme should be combined with a green waste collection in winter or people will have no room to dispose of their green waste.
- The Blue Bin Swap Scheme should be promoted more.
- The bin men should put stickers on all bins promoting the Blue Bin Swap Scheme.
- The lids of the blue and black bins could be swapped in order to speed up the change of colour / size.
- Give all residents an additional blue 140 litre bin to increase recycling capacity.
- Incentivise the scheme by giving money off council tax in exchange for swapping bins.
- Recycling capacity needs to be increased by increasing the size of the blue bin.
- Concern regarding reducing the capacity that residents would have for residual waste especially those residents that had large families, children in nappies and who were not in receipt of the garden waste service.

Food waste

- In-sink macerators suggested as a solution to the problem of food waste.
- The possibility of food waste collection is an interesting option.
- The Group were not against food waste collection but would like to find out more about it before it was introduced.
- Food waste should be kept separate and a small bin for the purpose would be useful. However, there was concern regarding the need to wash out the food waste bin.
- Green Cones might provide the answer to the food waste problem.
- A collection service for food waste would be a good idea for those households that could not home compost/use a green code due to a lack of garden.
- Support for a collection service as long as it was cost effective.
- Concern regarding food waste collections attracting vermin – foxes, rats and seagulls.

- Concern over the provision of a food waste collection service over the Christmas period.

Enforcement, Incentives, Rewards, Fines

- Penalising residents (financially or otherwise) would not be effective as this would encourage fly tipping.
- There is a definite need to educate the public more.
- Education would be far more effective than enforcement action.
- Make residents aware of how the issue of LATS fines will affect them financially to encourage a change in behaviour.
- The council should publish how much residents are being saved (financially) by diverting material away from the residual waste stream.
- The 'pay as you throw' concept is not seen as workable.
- Incentives for recycling would be much more effective.
- All side waste should be collected, both residual and recycling.
- Increase legislation to tackle excess packaging.
- Don't buy product with excessive packaging.
- Leave the packaging in the shop.
- There is no joined up waste strategy that covers the whole of the UK.
- The public should not be expected to have to change their lifestyles.

Targets

- Agree with the proposed targets.
- Local priority to target business waste recycling.
- A target of 40% is sensible.
- The Group wished to see the Borough climb higher in the Local Authority rankings.
- Poole should be in the top 5 high performing authorities.
- Increased performance at no additional cost.

Other

- The Borough of Poole has a great recycling/waste management record.
- The Group perceive themselves as being good at recycling and that there is overall good participation.

- Re-use is more important than Recycling, deposit/return systems should be used in Poole (and the UK as a whole). The development of more furniture re-use networks, swap forums etc was a popular concept.
- The use of biofuels should be explored and considered as an option for the future.
- Many of the houses in the centre of town that have been converted into flats still receive only one bin, but in fact Poole Borough Council can always give out more bins.
- Keep residual waste collections weekly.
- All plastics should be accepted within the blue bin scheme