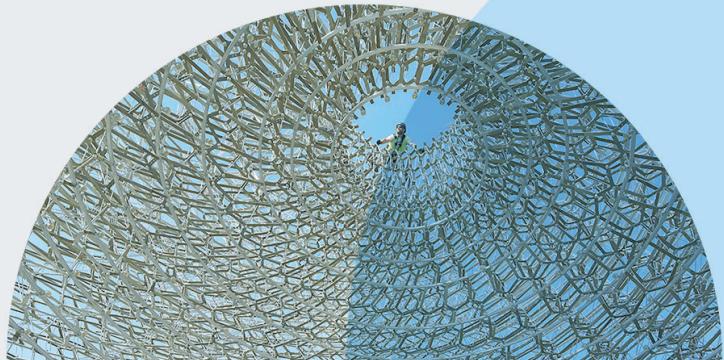


Debrief RWS Consistency Consultation

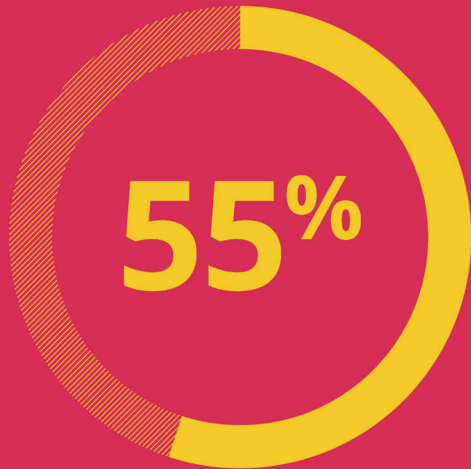




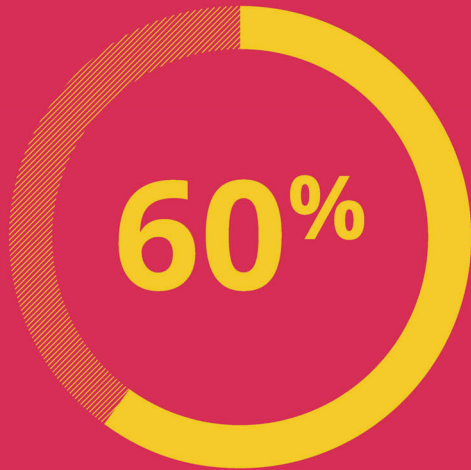
Municipal waste

–waste that is similar
in nature and composition
to household waste

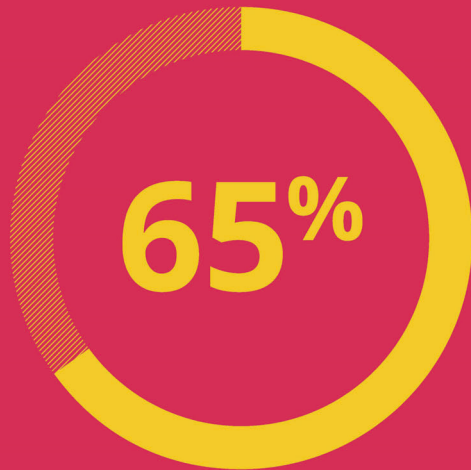
We want
to achieve a
55% municipal
recycling rate
by **2025...**



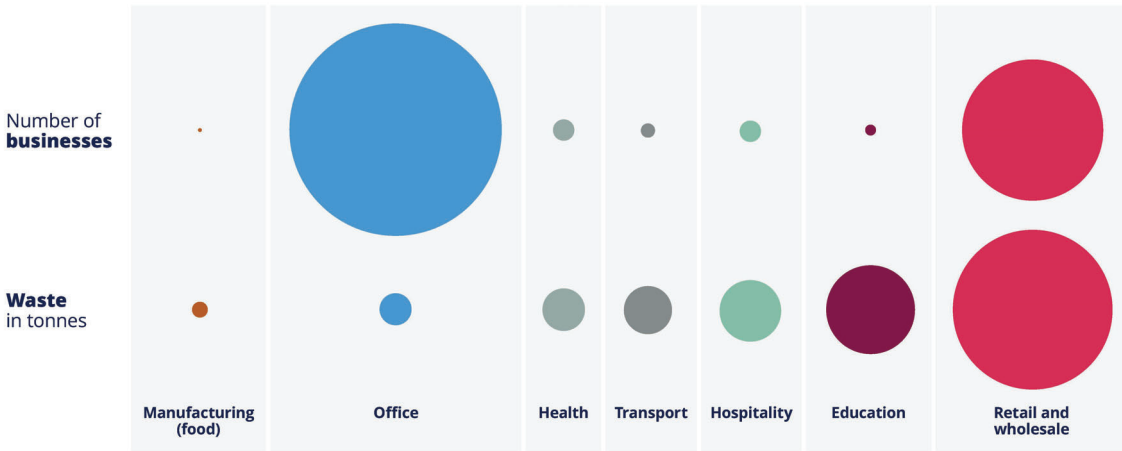
...60%
by 2030...



...and 65%
by 2035

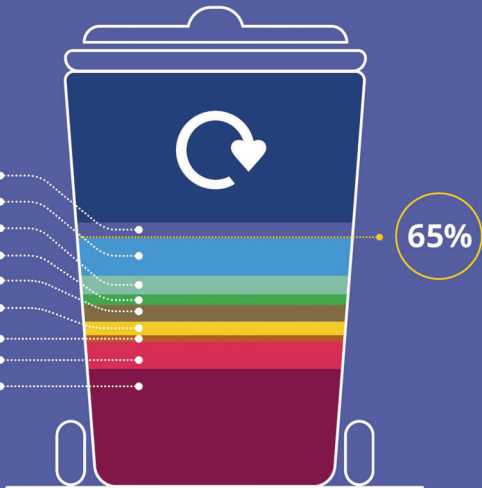


Overall comparison



Overall

Transport & Storage	1.4m Tonnes
Retail & Wholesale Non Grocery	4.2m Tonnes
Retail & Wholesale Grocery	2.0m Tonnes
Office (& other)	1.1m Tonnes
Hospitality	1.8m Tonnes
Health	1.5m Tonnes
Food Manufacturing	0.7m Tonnes
Education	2.9m Tonnes
Households	13m Tonnes



The calculation is worked out on recycling potential at an affordable cost.

**Household
waste
recycling**



**Business
waste
recycling**

65%

**Household
waste
recycling**



**Business
waste
recycling**

65%

The Aqua Book:

guidance on producing quality
analysis for government

- Analysis is vital to government but has to be robust
- Thorough QA of inputs, methodology and outputs is expected
- Principles:
 - Proportionality of response
 - Assurance through development
 - Verification and validation
 - Analysis with RIGOUR

RIGOUR

Repeatable

Independent

Grounded in reality

Objective

Uncertainty is
understood and
managed

Robust in addressing
the initial question

Publishing analyses for Local Authorities



Local Authority waste and recycling performance benchmarks 2012/13

Click here to access local authority waste and recycling performance benchmark data. There are benchmarks for every local authority for kerbside dry recycling and residual waste, as well as overall recycling and composting performance.



Local Authority waste and recycling scheme search 2013/14

Click here to access local authority waste and recycling scheme data. You can search and retrieve data on household recycling and residual schemes.



Local Authority waste and recycling statistics 2013/14

Click here to access local authority waste and recycling statistics. These cover materials collected at the kerbside for recycling, refuse frequencies and recycling scheme types. They are provided at a national level for each country in the UK.



Kerbside Costing Tool

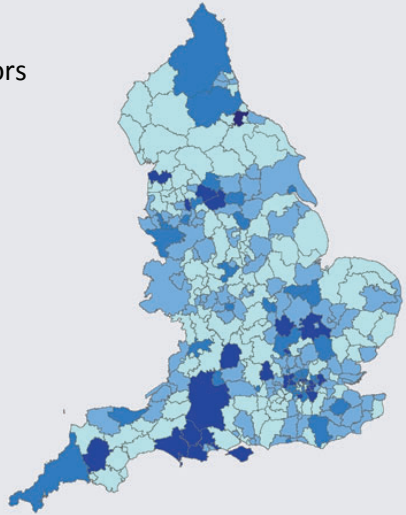
Click here to access the Kerbside Costing Tool. This tool enables users to apply local costs for sorting, treatment, disposal and material revenue to the outputs from the Indicative Cost and Performance modelling.



<http://laportal.wrap.org.uk/>

Analysis approach for HH waste and KPIs

- Considers contextual and LA scheme design factors in performance
- Different LA and regional potential
- Allows generation of fair KPIs to avoid over-burdening LAs
- Adopt new scheme at new contract opportunity
- Considers transition/mobilisation periods
- Link to regional treatment capacity



Policy; Develop minimum service standards (MSS)



1. Government encourages a specific criteria for minimum delivery of services
2. Need to extend range of materials beyond Consistency
3. The MSS should include a range of materials to be collected and their minimum frequencies
4. Standards should be aligned to the Impact Assessment and Evidence
5. But allow enough wriggle room for Local choice in delivery
6. Favours comprehensive recycling over residual
7. Reduced residual waste helps business case for recycling

A framework for
**greater consistency
in household recycling
in England**



Minimum Service Standards



-new Guidelines approach allows revisions to TEEP approach

MSS requirements

- Dry recyclables
- Food waste
- Residual waste
- Garden waste
- Sanitary
- HHWRC/flats



For each stream we need to consider:

*materials
degree of separation
service access
frequency and capacity
restrictions on mixing of materials
property specific requirements
supporting policies
deviation from MSS
funding for following MSS*

Satisfaction with fortnightly refuse services



Recent review of collated satisfaction surveys in England.

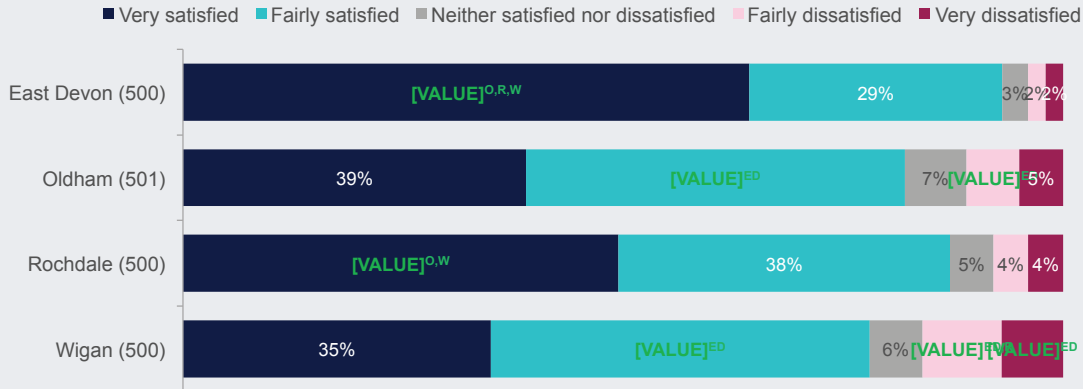
Overall waste service		Residual service	
Survey count	Average satisfaction	Survey count	Average satisfaction
80	81.3%	46	79.7%

Recycling collection method	Average
Co-Mingled	82.4%
Multi-Stream	83.3%
Two-Stream	79.3%

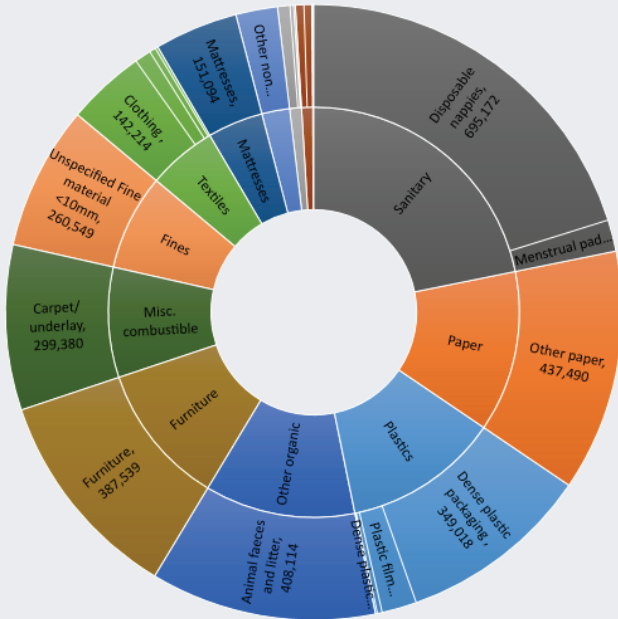
Overall satisfaction with the service



Q15. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the waste and recycling service?



Difficult to recycle materials within the household residual waste stream (Category 1/2)



- Other organic
- Paper
- Card
- Glass
- Plastics
- Textiles
- WEEE
- Hazardous
- Sanitary
- Furniture
- Mattresses
- Misc. combustible
- Misc. non-combustible
- Fines

Needs high performing weekly food waste collections to contribute to targets

Reasons to recycle your food

Q. Why recycle food waste?
A. Recycling your food waste is better for the environment. Rotting food in landfill generates methane, a greenhouse gas that is 25 times more potent than carbon dioxide and contributes to global warming and climate change. Food waste that ends up in the general rubbish, instead of your food recycling bin, is sent to landfill.
 The cost of sending food waste to landfill is increasing, so by recycling your food you will help the Council and its residents save money too.

Q. How is my food waste recycled?
A. Your food waste can be turned into something useful, if you recycle it. The food waste is taken to a special processing plant [insert location of processing plant] where it is used to generate electricity and to produce a safe compost instead which is used on local farms. [insert local information where possible].

Q. How can I waste less food?
A. For tips and recipes to help you waste less food and save money, visit lovefoodhatewaste.com

For more information contact us
Visit [insert website address]
Call [insert contact number]
Email [insert contact number]

Thank you for recycling
 Last year households recycled above 3,000 tonnes of food waste. Let's work together to recycle even more!

Food recycling

It really does make a difference

Free caddy liners!

[space for local authority or partner logo]



No food waste please

Please use your food recycling bin

[space for local authority or partner logo]

WRAP funded 'Improving performance of food waste collections' projects

Proposal; Free Garden Waste Collection



- Further gains from home composting but diminishing returns
- Home composting increases cost of food collection
- Subscription charging typically attracts around 35% take up
- 25% overall garden yield drop following introduction of charge
- No difference in overall arising between free and charged collections
- Clear indications that kerbside residual have significantly increased
- Transfer to HHWRC is c10kgs/hh
- 100% charging likely to reduce recycling rate by c4%

WRAP calculating what KPIs could look like (kerbside and HHWRC)



Tonnes

*Fixed target in time
Doesn't account for changes in hhd numbers*

**WfH
Recycling
rate**

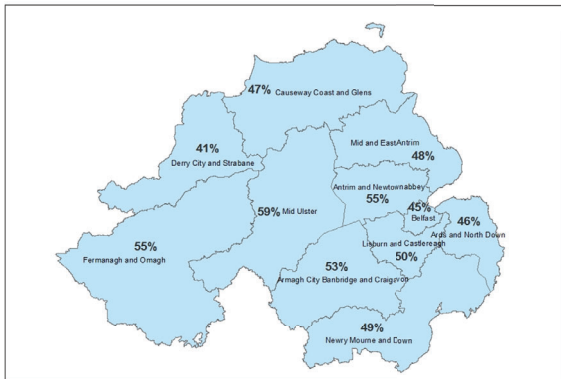
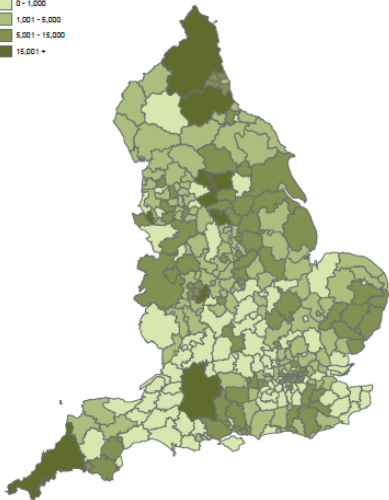
*How is it calculated?
More difficult to monitor*

**Yields
Kg/hh/yr**

*Not affected by hhd growth/decline
Easily applied/ compared
Easy to calculate
Aligned to cost/IA models
Link to EPR proposals*

Legend

Total Additional Tonnes

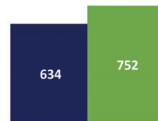


Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council: Residual yield per HH (kg)



Actual HH Yield (kg) Target HH Yield (kg)

Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council: Recycling yield per HH (kg)



Actual HH Yield (kg) Target HH Yield (kg)

And finally on household waste...



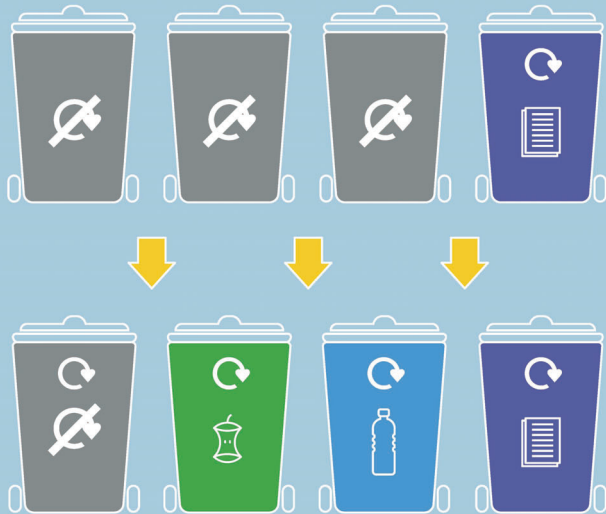
Please consider and respond to the consultations on Consistency, Deposit Return Scheme and Extended Producer Responsibility – directly or via one of the LA networks.

If you need support considering the implications of the strategy for your individual authority, support is available from WRAP.

La.support@wrap.org.uk



Changing bins can increase recycling whilst keeping costs down

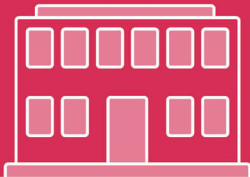


Affecting businesses differently

£+



£+/-



£-



Small and micro business barriers to recycling



Waste and recycling is low on business agenda







Lack of clarity of responsibilities



Little knowledge of optimisation of provision
– adding a recycling container can reduce overall cost

Various studies

Small and micro business barriers to recycling

-  Not enough space for required waste provision
-  High turnover of staff
-  Shared provision can be open to abuse
-  Assumption that they do not produce enough waste to warrant a recycling provision

Various studies

**Collaborative
procurement**

**Lower
prices**

**Access to
services**

Investment

**Localised
support**

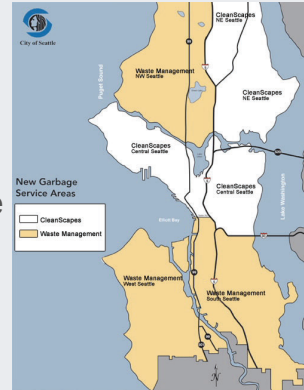
**Clearer
regulation**

Waste zoning 2018/19



Investigate the benefits of waste licencing zones in terms of how this may affect waste collections, service costs and air pollution in urban areas in 4 city areas

- Surveys of business waste collections in 4 city areas (500 businesses in each city zone)
- Model existing collections to create a baseline
- Model scenarios, e.g. where all waste is collected by one company, where service is optimised
- Review impacts: air pollution, cost savings



Contact us



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