

Step 1 – Determine What Waste is Collected and How

TABLE A - Collection Method for each waste streams and associated Tonnages 2013-14

Collection Method	Targeted Materials	Collection Frequency	Predominant Container Types/Sizes	No. Households offered scheme	Tonnes collected 13-14
Kerbside Co-mingled recycling	Paper & card, metal cans and aerosols, plastic bottles.	Fortnightly	180l/ 240l wheeled bin	48,350	7,362.56
Kerbside Separate collections	Glass	n/a	n/a	48,350	0
	Green garden waste	Fortnightly	reusable sack	48,350	3,796
	Food	n/a	n/a	0	0
	Batteries	n/a	n/a	48,350	0
Kerbside Refuse	Mixed non-recyclable waste	Fortnightly	180l/ 240l wheeled bin	48,350	23,040
Bring sites	Textiles, paper, glass, small WEEE	Variable	Mixed containers	48,350	2,679
Bulky waste collections	Mixed household materials, including WEEE, furniture etc	By appointment	n/a	48,350	130.14
Clinical waste	Offensive/incontinence waste etc	as required	Bags, sharps boxes	48,350	38.37
Street cleaning material	Mixed material from street cleansing operations (litter, flytipping, street sweepings)	n/a	n/a	48,350	2,087
Household Waste Recycling Centres (provided by WDA)	Segregated containers for a range of materials. Including garden waste, WEEE, rubble, soil, wood, and residual waste	n/a	n/a	48,350	16,816
Total					55,948.29

Step 2 – Check How Collected Materials are Treated and Recycled

TABLE B - Application of the Waste Hierarchy			Part I		Part II			
Material	Collection Channel	Tonnes collected 13-14	Separately collected from other recycle?	Sent straight to reprocessor?	Separated from other recyclables in a MRF?	Where on the waste hierarchy does this lie?	Are closed loop processes used for some, all or none of the material?	
Material Collected for Recycling or Reuse	Food	Kerbside separate collections	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Garden waste	Kerbside separate collections	3,796.49	Y	Y	N	Recycling	n/a
		Parks and Gardens	245.94	Y	Y	Y	Recycling	n/a
		Total	4,042.43					
	Glass	Bring Site	2,025.03	Y	Y	N	Recycling	All
		Kerbside separate collections	0.00	n/a	n/a	N	Recycling	All
	WEEE	Total	2,025.03					
		Bring Site	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Bulky waste collections	18.94	Y	Y	N	Reuse/Recycling	n/a
	Batteries	Total	18.94					
		Kerbside separate collections	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Metal Packaging	Bring Site	0.36	Y	Y	N	Recycling	Some
		Kerbside Co-mingled recycling	350.82	N	N	Y	Recycling	Some
		Total	351.18					
	Books	Bring Site	71.01	Y	Y	N	Reuse	n/a
	Bric-a-brac	Bulky waste collections	0.00	n/a	n/a	N	Reuse	n/a
	Carpets	Bulky waste collections	0.00	n/a	n/a	N	Reuse	n/a
	Textiles	Bring Site	253.33	Y	Y	N	Reuse	n/a
	Furniture	Bulky waste collections	0.00	n/a	n/a	N	Reuse	n/a
		Bring Site	82.10	Y	Y	N	Recycling	Some
		Kerbside Co-mingled recycling	5,460.79	N	N	Y	Recycling	Some
	Paper and Card	Total	5,542.89					
		Bring Site	0.95	Y	Y	N	Recycling	Some
Kerbside Co-mingled recycling		525.89	N	N	Y	Recycling	Some	
Plastics	Total	526.84						
	Mixed sources	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
VIDEO TAPES, DVDS AND CDS	Bring Site	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Wood	Mixed sources	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Cartons	Bring Site	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Material collected for disposal or recovery	Clinical	Clinical waste	38.37	n/a	Y	N	Incineration with energy recovery	n/a
	Bulky	Bulky waste collections	111.20	n/a	Y	N	Landfill	n/a
	Mixed Residual Waste	Kerbside Refuse	23,039.92	n/a	Y	N	Incineration with energy recovery	n/a
	Street cleaning material	Street cleaning material	2,086.51	n/a	Y	N	Incineration with energy recovery (16%), Landfill (84%)	n/a
	MRF Residue	Kerbside Co-mingled recycling	1,025.06	n/a	N	Y	Incineration with energy recovery (82%), Landfill (18%)	n/a
Material collected for reuse/recycling via HWRCs by WDA			10,554.67	Y	N	N	Reuse/Recycling	Some
Material collected for disposal or recovery via HWRCs by WDA			6,260.91	n/a	Y	N	Incineration with energy recovery (58%), Landfill (42%)	n/a
Total			55,948.29					

TABLE C - Income received from recyclate

FBC			
Material	Income from material sale	Income from Recycling credit	Total income
Glass	58,227	71,534	129,761
Co-mingled recycling	288,537	0	288,537
Other materials (paper, Textiles)	78,507	8,158	86,665
Total	425,271	79,692	504,963

TABLE D - Breakdown of MRF inputs

Material	Tonnage	% of MRF inputs
Material Collected as DMR	7,362.56	100
Total Targeted materials collected	Paper & Card	75.64
	Metal	4.90
	Plastic bottles	7.64
	Total	88.17
Targeted Material – sent to market	Paper & Card	74.17
	Metal	4.76
	Plastic bottles	7.14
	Total	86.08
Total MRF Residue	1,025.06	13.92
Targeted Material – process loss	Paper & Card	1.47
	Metal	0.13
	Plastic bottles	0.49
	Total	2.10
Non-Targeted material	Other Plastic	5.09
	Beverage Cartons	0.60
	Glass	0.54
	Food waste	0.56
	Undesirable DMR	0.60
	Other	4.44
	Total	11.83
Destination of MRF Residue	Landfill	2.45
	Energy Recovery	11.47
Rejected by reprocessor	4.44	0.06

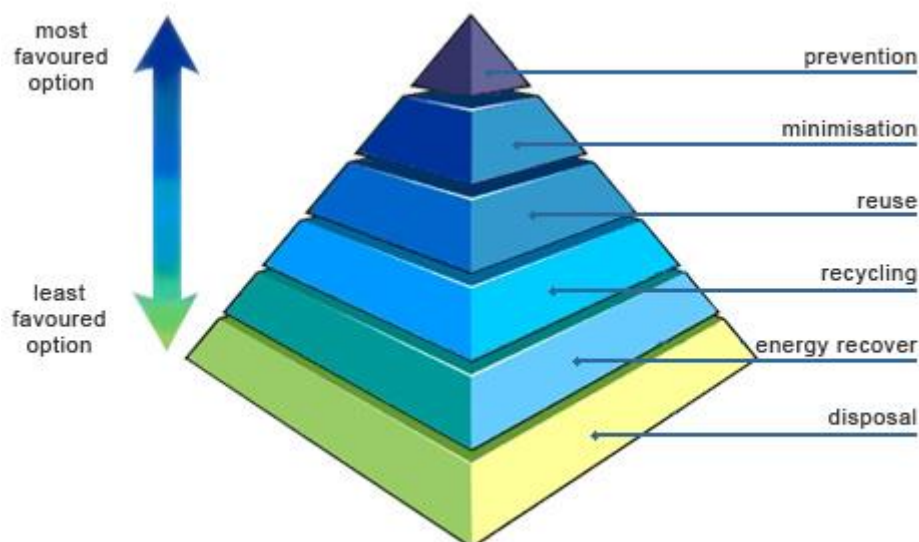
TABLE E - Current Glass Capture Rate 2013-14

Total glass not being recycled - tonnage	Total glass collected for recycling - tonnage	Total glass in overall waste stream - tonnage	Glass capture - %
1067.21	2025.03	2860.21	70.80

TABLE F – Reprocessor Destination Information

Commodity	Notes on reprocessing
Plastic Bottles	In 2013-14, 99.6% of PI plastic bottles were reprocessed by Closed Loop Recycling Limited. They reprocess post-consumer plastic bottles into food grade resin, as well as non-food grades.
News and Pamphlets	In 2013-14, 99% of news and pamphlets was sent to Aylesford Newsprint or UPM Kymmene. Aylesford state that they receive “500,000 tonnes of recovered fibre annually in order to manufacture on average 400,000 tonnes of 100% recycled newsprint.” UPM state that they receive “640,000 tonnes of recovered paper per year. It is the largest newsprint mill in the UK, producing newsprint for the national and the regional press, with capacity to produce 500,000 tonnes a year.”
Aluminium	100% of PI aluminium is recycled by Novelis UK Ltd. Ingots produced have a wide range of uses, including recycling back into beverage cans.
Steel	86% of PI steel is reprocessed by AMG Resources Ltd, into new steel products
Cardboard	Around 75% of PI material may be exported. This is subject to strict controls, and will be recycled back into a cardboard product.
Mixed paper	100% recycled by UK-based Aylesford or UPM (as detailed above) or DS Smith. Material is recycled into paper products

Step 3 – Apply the Waste Hierarchy



The Waste Hierarchy can be applied to Fareham’s waste arisings. The table below shows the proportion of Fareham’s waste according to the treatment of it, for the year 2013-14.

Treatment Option	Percentage of total waste
Re-use (books, shoes and some textiles)	0.6 %
Recycling (includes other textiles, blue top bin, glass, paper and garden waste)	34.84 %
Energy recovery (includes refuse, rejected recycling, bulky waste, street sweepings, fly tipped waste)	56.56 %
Landfill (includes waste from HWRC and bottom ash)	8 %*
Total waste	100 %

(*landfill figure is estimated for Fareham as data is only available for Hampshire)

Step 4 – Decide Whether Separate Collection of the 4 Materials is Required

The current collection system operating across the Borough provides high quality recyclate which is sent for sorting and reprocessing at a local MRF. The income received from the sale of the recyclate is of a significant value, providing evidence of the high quality of the product. The recyclate is independently assessed periodically by DEFRA and considered to be of a consistently high quality.

The introduction of separate collections of the recyclate across the Borough would not be technically, environmentally and economically practicable (TEEP). This is due to:

- a. The significant capital and revenue costs and potential loss of income that would be incurred.
- b. The practical issues of implementing a new collections system in terms of communication with residents and the significant period of service disruption that would result from the collection of redundant bins and allocation of new boxes. It is estimated that this period would need to be at least six months in order to cope with the logistics of the changeover.
- c. Additional vehicle movements increasing the carbon emissions of the vehicle fleet.

The review of current collection arrangements contained in this report confirms that changing to separate recycling collections is not necessary to achieve high quality recyclates and is not technically, environmentally and economically practicable (TEEP) As a consequence it is recommended that separate collections of recyclate are not implemented in Fareham at this time.

Step 5 – Obtain Sign Off

Report to Streetscene Policy Development and Review Panel 23 October 2014

Report to Executive 1 December 2014

Step 6 – Retain Evidence

All research materials and evidence will be retained in the Council's records, along with copies of the Report to the Executive and Streetscene Panel which are available electronically.

Step 7 – Re-evaluation Process

Officers will assess any proposed collection policy changes against the new regulations prior to any recommendations being put to Members for decision.