

**JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE  
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR  
SUFFOLK**

**DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION**

**SUFFOLK'S LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

**MARCH 2003**

## **Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk**

This Draft Strategy has been prepared on behalf of:

Babergh District Council;  
Forest Heath District Council;  
Ipswich Borough Council;  
Mid Suffolk District Council;  
St Edmundsbury Borough Council;  
Suffolk Coastal District Council;  
Suffolk County Council; and  
Waveney District Council.

It was approved for publication for consultation at a joint meeting held on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2003.

If you have any comments to make on the Draft Strategy please submit them in writing by Monday 7<sup>th</sup> April 2003 to:

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Due to the timetable for finalisation of the Strategy it will not be possible to consider comments received after 7<sup>th</sup> April.

Further copies of this document are available to download free of charge from the partnership documents page on [www.suffolk.org.uk](http://www.suffolk.org.uk). Also available on this site are copies of:

- a) the Framework Document; and
- b) the BPEO Analysis and Sustainability Review of the Framework Document.

Both these documents informed the preparation of this Draft Strategy.

If you do not have access to the world wide web, copies of all these documents can be obtained from Dawn Sheeley of Suffolk County Council, telephone (01473) 583147.

**Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk**

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the strategic framework for the management of municipal waste in Suffolk. It has been the subject of extensive consultation during its preparation. The Strategy covers the period until 2020 but will be subject to regular review.

The Strategy includes the statutory Recycling Plans for each of the Waste Collection Authorities within Suffolk. As these Plans are relatively detailed they can only look forward over the initial period covered by the Strategy. These Plans are prepared to a standard format and cover the period from April 2003 until March 2007. When adopted the Strategy will supersede all the existing Recycling Plans in Suffolk.

Preparation of this Strategy has been underpinned by the following 'vision' agreed by all participating authorities:

**“Suffolk’s Local Authorities will work together, and in partnership with others, to develop a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The Strategy will seek to minimise levels of waste generated and to manage waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.**

**The Strategy will seek to influence the wider waste stream, providing waste minimisation and recycling in industry and contribute towards the preparation of a Waste Local Plan for Suffolk.**

**In delivering the Strategy, the Local Authorities will embrace the principles outlined in the National Waste Strategy and aim to recycle or compost at least 60% of municipal waste”.**

Steps have been taken to ensure that the Strategy accords with Government Guidance and represents the "Best Practicable Environmental Option" (BPEO).

### **Municipal Waste Management in Suffolk**

Suffolk has a good track record in recycling and composting. In common with much of the rest of the country the amount of municipal waste produced in Suffolk has grown considerably over recent years. 296,000 tonnes was produced in 1995/96, by 2001/02 this had increased to 382,000 tonnes. However, recycling has also increased. 23,000 tonnes (8% of waste produced) was recycled in 1995/96. By 2001/02 this had risen to 71,000 tonnes (19% of waste produced).

Currently municipal waste in Suffolk is collected by a variety of different means. The vast majority is collected either at the kerbside or via 'bring' sites by the Waste Collection Authority, or by the Waste Disposal Authority at the Household Waste and Recycling Centres. This Strategy focuses on the approach to be taken towards this part of the municipal waste stream but puts forward a timetable for considering the other elements of it.

### **Current Waste Collection**

The separate collection of recyclable waste is currently undertaken from the kerbside of some of the properties in four out of the seven Waste Collection Authority areas. In other areas 'bring' sites are relied upon.

The separate collection of compostable waste, alongside the promotion of home composting, is also currently undertaken from the kerbside of some of the properties in the County; again by four out of the seven Waste Collection Authority areas. In other areas home composting and the eighteen Household Waste and Recycling Centres are relied upon.

Residual waste is collected from the kerbside in all seven Waste Collection Authority areas either by sacks or wheeled bins and landfilled at one of four sites in Suffolk.

### **Planned Waste Collection**

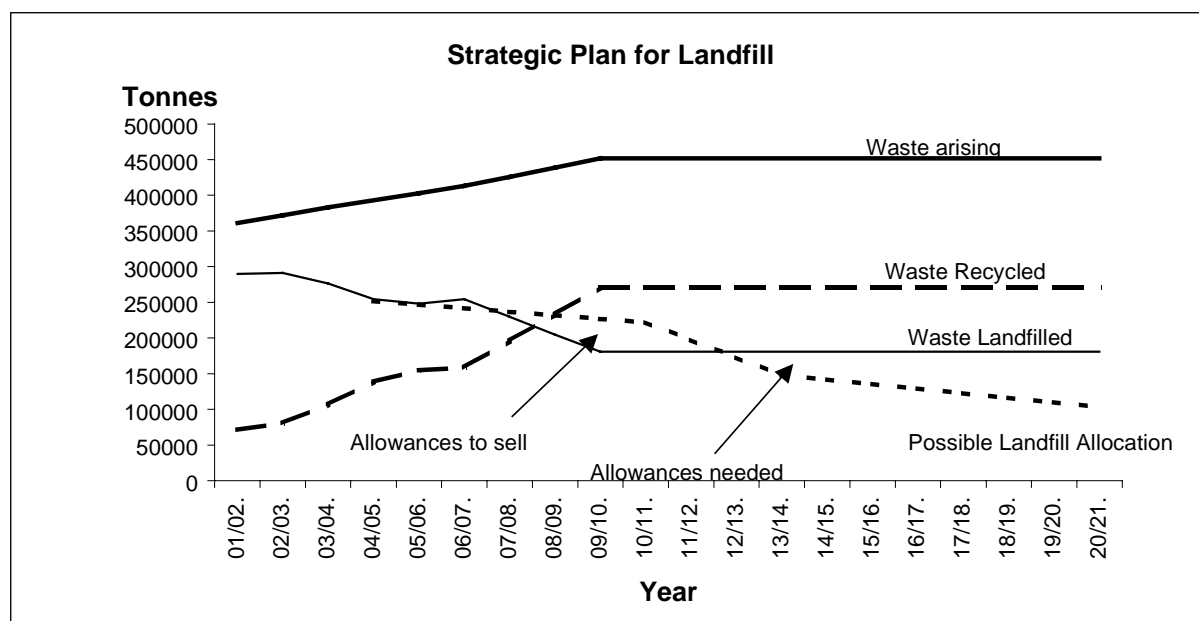
The Strategy proposes to introduce the separate collection of recyclable, compostable and residual waste from at least 80% of the households in Suffolk by 2010. However, it is recognised that collection systems will continue to vary across the County and not all areas will be suitable for 'three-stream' collection systems. Owing to operational and funding constraints it is not possible to include the detail of all these schemes in the Recycling Plans. It is anticipated that in many areas schemes will be implemented between 2007 and 2010.

Through the widespread introduction of 'three-stream' collection systems it is hoped to recycle at least 60% of municipal waste by 2010. It is anticipated that the collection schemes outlined in the Recycling Plans will result in a 35% recycling rate by 2004/05. The anticipated recycling rates exceed various current Government targets.

### **Disposal and Infrastructure**

Suffolk is currently dependent on landfill for the disposal of residual municipal waste. The policies set out in the Strategy and the proposals in the Recycling Plans have been used to forecast future landfill requirements and to prepare a strategic plan for landfill. The Government will be setting limits for the amount of waste that can be sent to landfill and the forecasts of landfill need have been compared with the possible level of landfill allowances.

This comparison shows that due to the level of recycling and composting proposed in the Strategy, Suffolk will landfill less waste than the possible level of allowances until at least 2012.



The Strategy recognises that it will not be possible to rely on landfill for the disposal of all Suffolk's residual municipal waste until 2020. Some form of residual waste treatment will need to be introduced, but the point at which this will be required and the scale and nature of the facilities that will be appropriate are far from certain.

The need for such facilities will be considered in detail in the first review of the Strategy when more is known about the extent to which reduction, re-use, recycling and composting measures have been successful in reducing the quantity of waste needing disposal or changing its nature. However, it is recognised that the situation regarding waste treatment is changing rapidly and this issue will need to be kept under constant review.

There is greater certainty about the scale of facilities that will be needed to cope with the level of waste expected to be recycled or composted. Further information on the scale and nature of possible facilities is given in section 2.6 of the Strategy.

## **Monitoring and Review**

The Strategy includes eight indicators and associated targets that will be used to monitor its performance. Monitoring reports will be produced every year starting in 2004.

A detailed work programme is set out to establish policy approaches to those elements of the municipal waste stream that are not yet addressed in detail in the Strategy. The timing for a complete review of the Strategy will be kept under review but it is expected that this will be complete by 2009.



## **Section 1 - Background to the strategy and its preparation**

### **1.1) Introduction**

- 1.1.1 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (The Strategy) sets out the strategic framework for the management of municipal waste in Suffolk. It has been developed by all the Waste Collection Authorities and the Waste Disposal Authority working together. The Strategy covers the period until 2020 and will be subject to regular review. The Strategy includes the statutory recycling plans for each Waste Collection Authority. As these plans are relatively detailed they can only look forward over the initial period covered by the Strategy. These plans cover the period from April 2003 until March 2007.
- 1.1.2 The Strategy considers the approach to be taken towards the management of municipal waste only but it does have regard to other sources of waste managed in the County. Municipal waste is predominantly household waste and represents only a small proportion of all the waste generated in Suffolk. 382,000 tonnes of municipal waste was generated in Suffolk in 2001/02. This compares with an estimated 1,000,000 million tonnes of mainly inert construction and demolition waste and almost 900,000 tonnes of waste generated by Commercial and Industrial waste producers<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.1.3 Despite being a relatively small proportion of overall waste arising, municipal waste is a particularly important part of the waste stream. It is varied in nature, has a comparatively high level of public awareness, has lower levels of reuse and recycling than other wastes and as a result accounts for just under half of all the biodegradable waste currently landfilled in Suffolk<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Figures from a variety of sources reported in the first deposit draft Waste Local Plan Jan 2003

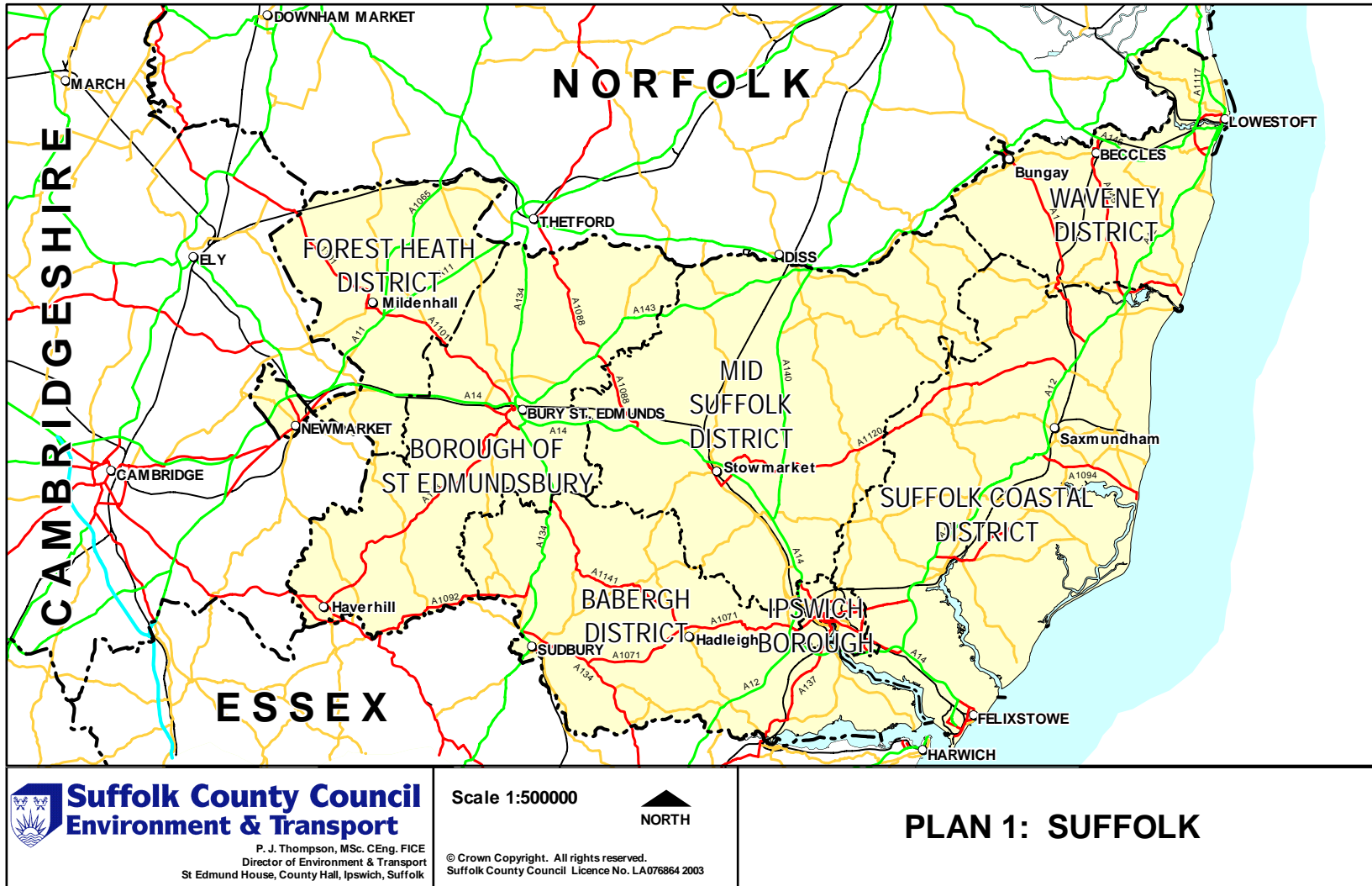
<sup>2</sup> In 2000, 281,726 tonnes of municipal waste was landfilled in Suffolk out of a total of 601,328 of non-inert waste landfilled in the County. Reported in first deposit draft version of WLP Jan 2003

## **1.2) The Area covered by the Strategy<sup>3</sup>**

- 1.2.1 Suffolk has a land area of just over 380,000 hectares. Essex lies to the south, Cambridgeshire to the west, Norfolk to the north and the North Sea to the east. There are seven District/Borough authority areas in Suffolk: Babergh District, Forest Heath District, Ipswich Borough, Mid Suffolk District, St Edmundsbury Borough, Suffolk Coastal District and Waveney District. The area of Suffolk is shown on Plan 1.
- 1.2.2 The population of Suffolk stands at just over 670,000 (SCC mid year estimate for 2000). The County Structure Plan expects this to grow by slightly less than 3,000 people per year and reach 718,700 by 2016. The number of houses in the County is also expected to increase by 2,650 dwellings per year between 1996 and 2016 to reach 337,500 by 2016. However, average household size is expected to continue to fall. This is part of a long term trend being seen nationally as well as locally. The Structure Plan expects the number of people per dwelling to fall from an average of around 2.27 to 2.13 by 2016.
- 1.2.3 There are twenty three towns in Suffolk of which Ipswich, Lowestoft and Bury St Edmunds are the three largest. Many of the towns and villages are of significant architectural and historic interest and contain a large number of listed buildings and Conservation Areas. Most of the land (around 80%) is used for agriculture.
- 1.2.4 Large parts of the County are protected for their wildlife or landscape value. Approx 4% of the land area is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, some of this area is recognised as being of international importance and carries other designations. The two

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<sup>3</sup> data in this section is taken from the deposit draft Waste Local Plan section on characteristics of the plan area

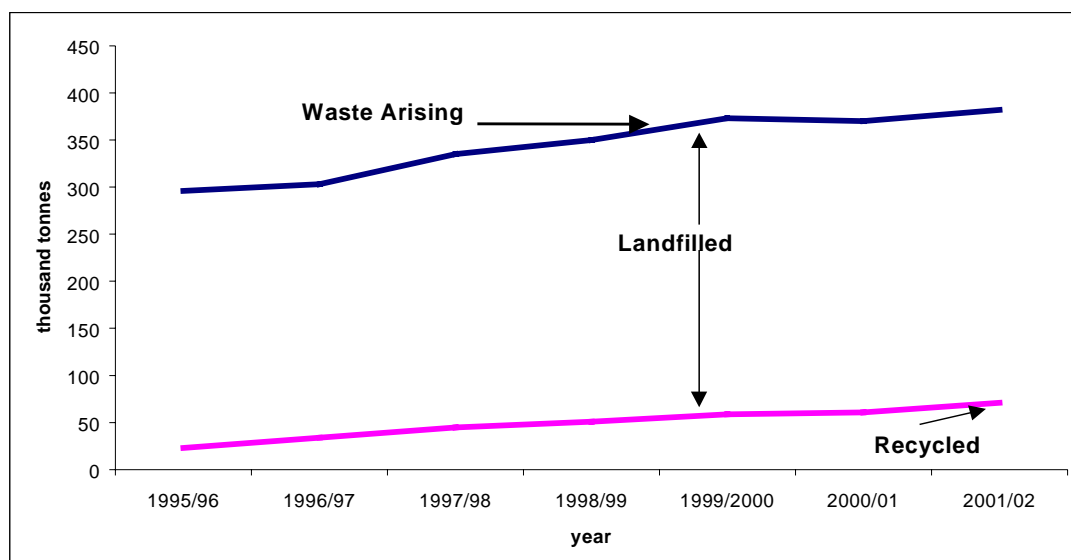


- 1.2.5 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Suffolk Coast and Heaths and the Dedham Vale, together cover some 44,000 ha, about 12% of the land area. Also 2,700ha of the Broads Authority Area lies within Suffolk, this area has a special status similar to that of a National Park, and was designated to protect natural beauty and opportunities for public open air recreation.
- 1.2.5 In addition to the areas of Suffolk recognised as being of national and international importance, large areas carry local designations to protect landscape or nature conservation. 81,000ha, just over 20% of the land area, is designated as Special Landscape Area and 780 sites, covering 8,500ha, are protected as County Wildlife Sites.
- 1.2.6 Suffolk has a diverse and stable economic base. Around 74% of jobs are in service industries, 18% in manufacturing and 3% in agriculture. Tourism is an important part of the local economy throughout Suffolk and local authorities will endeavour to ensure that their policies do not damage this industry. The service sector, notably in legal, financial and business services, has grown rapidly over the last two decades. Ipswich, in particular, has grown to become a leading business and financial services centre and, more recently, the focus for emerging technology, media and telecommunications businesses.
- 1.2.7 The unemployment rate is below the national average. In May 2001 it was 2.4% compared with a national average of 3.2%. However, this masks wide variations within the County. Western and rural parts of County tend to have very low rates of unemployment while eastern and urban parts tend to have higher rates. Unemployment and low pay remain significant problems in the Lowestoft area.

### 1.3) Municipal Waste Management in Suffolk

1.3.1 In common with much of the rest of the country the amount of municipal waste produced in Suffolk has grown considerably over recent years. In 1995/96 296,000 tonnes was produced of which 23,000 tonnes (8%) was recycled and the remainder landfilled. By 2001/02 this had increased to 382,000 tonnes produced of which 71,000 tonnes (19%) was recycled. The pattern of waste growth and management is illustrated in figure 1 below.

**Figure 1 - Municipal Waste Management in Suffolk 1995 - 2002**



1.3.2 Over the six year period between 1995 and 2002 the average rate of growth in municipal waste arising was 4.3% per annum. This rate fluctuated sharply between different years. In the past two years there has been encouraging signs that the rate of increase in waste arising may be slowing.

1.3.3 The increase in waste recycling (which includes composting) was more consistent and greater in proportionate terms than growth in waste arisings. In 2001/02, 71,000 tonnes of municipal waste was recycled which is more than treble the amount recycled in 1995/96.

1.3.4 Different methods of collecting and managing waste are being practised across the County. Further details of these are provided in the Recycling Plans contained in section 3 of the Strategy but a summary is provided in Table 1 below. The location and range of materials collected through the Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs) is included in Appendix 3.

Table 1 - Primary methods of waste collection and management (as of Jan 2003)

|                                       | Residual Collection  | Recyclable Collection                              | Compostable Collection                | Residual Disposal           | Recycling (2001/02) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Babergh                               | Wheeled bin weekly   | Bring sites<br>Kerbside via pink sacks fortnightly | Not collected separately              | Landfilled at Gt Blakenham  | 11.2%               |
| Forest Heath                          | Wheeled bin weekly   | Bring sites<br>Kerbside paper fortnightly*         | Kerbside via wheeled bin fortnightly  | Landfilled at Lackford      | 30.7%               |
| Ipswich                               | Wheeled bin weekly   | Bring sites  | Kerbside via wheeled bin fortnightly* | Landfilled at Gt Blakenham  | 14.2%               |
| Mid Suffolk                           | Sack weekly          | Bring sites  | Not collected separately              | Landfilled at Gt Blakenham  | 9.3%                |
| St Edmundsbury                        | Wheeled bin weekly   | Bring sites<br>Kerbside paper fortnightly*         | Kerbside via wheeled bin fortnightly* | Landfilled at Lackford      | 29.1%               |
| Suffolk Coastal                       | Provided sack weekly | Bring sites<br>Kerbside collection* <sup>1</sup>   | Not collected separately              | Landfilled at Foxhall       | 13.3%               |
| Waveney                               | Wheeled bin weekly   | Bring sites  | Not collected separately              | Landfilled at Wangford      | 5.2%                |
|                                       |                      |  |                                       |                             |                     |
| Household Waste and Recycling Centres | All 18 sites         | All 18 sites <sup>2</sup>                          | All 18 sites                          | Landfilled at various sites | 36.9%               |

Notes - only schemes serving more than half of area listed.

Schemes marked \* serve less than 90% of households in area.

<sup>1</sup> - Variety of materials collected using different methods and frequencies.

<sup>2</sup> - Smaller sites tend to collect only a limited range of materials.

[Note - it is intended to update this table to reflect the position post April 2003 in the final strategy]

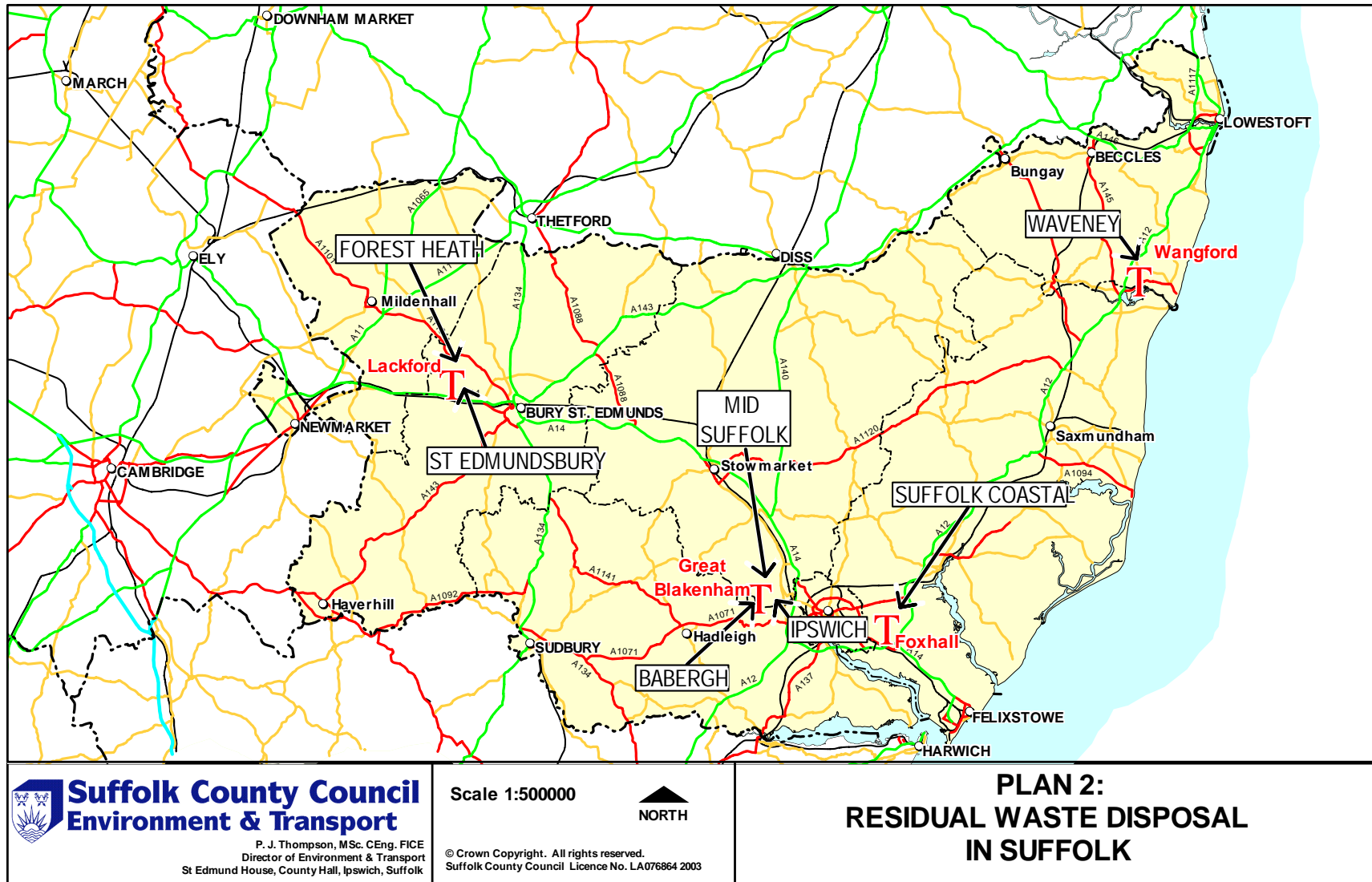
1.3.5 Municipal waste arising in Suffolk which is not recycled or composted is landfilled. The amount of municipal waste landfilled rose gradually between 1995 and 2000. However, since 2000, as the rate of waste growth has slowed and recycling rates increased, the quantity of

residual waste being landfilled has stabilised. In the areas which have seen the larger increases in recycling rates the quantity of waste landfilled has fallen.

- 1.3.6 There are no incinerators in Suffolk that deal with large amounts of municipal waste. Small quantities of clinical municipal waste are disposed at the Ipswich Hospital incinerator. However, all of the landfill sites that receive Suffolk's municipal waste recover energy from waste through the generation of electricity from landfill gas.
- 1.3.7 In some areas of the country residual waste travels long distances for disposal. This is not the case in Suffolk. Suffolk is virtually self-sufficient in terms of municipal waste disposal (with the exception of small quantities of clinical and hazardous waste). Nearly all the Suffolk municipal waste that is disposed is landfilled within the County. Very little municipal waste generated outside Suffolk is currently imported into the County for landfill.
- 1.3.8 There are four landfill sites taking Suffolk's municipal waste. Each Waste Collection Authority delivers residual waste to a landfill site either within its area or an adjacent authority. The location of these landfill sites and which authority they service is illustrated on plan 2.
- 1.3.9 At present rates of fill it is estimated that currently permitted landfill sites will not become full until 2015 and beyond this if expected levels of recycling and composting are achieved<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> appendix 10 to deposit draft waste local plan





## **1.4) The Strategy Preparation Process**

- 1.4.1 The need to prepare a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk was recognised in 1998 and a number of different stages have been gone through in order to produce this. This has involved research into and collection of information regarding waste management and the building of strong working relationships to enable the joint preparation and agreement of the strategy.
- 1.4.2 In 1999, AEA Technology Ltd was appointed to advise on the preparation of a waste strategy. Work continued on this until early 2001 and a substantial volume of background material was assembled that has informed subsequent stages of strategy preparation.
- 1.4.3 Building on experiences gained during 1999 and 2000, a Project Officer was appointed in Autumn 2001 to lead work on the preparation of the strategy. This work was underpinned by the following 'vision' agreed by all participating authorities:

**“Suffolk’s Local Authorities will work together, and in partnership with others, to develop a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The Strategy will seek to minimise levels of waste generated and to manage waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable.**

**The Strategy will seek to influence the wider waste stream, providing waste minimisation and recycling in industry and contribute towards the preparation of a Waste Local Plan for Suffolk.**

**In delivering the Strategy, the Local Authorities will embrace the principles outlined in the National Waste Strategy and aim to recycle or compost at least 60% of municipal waste”.**

- 1.4.4 The Project Officer reported through a variety of organisations giving all authorities and stakeholders adequate input into strategy formulation. This resulted in the publication of an agreed Strategy Framework Document in October 2002.
- 1.4.5 The Framework Document was led by the 'vision' prior to systematically considering different options for waste management. In order to be certain that the Strategy would be consistent with government guidance and represent the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) a consultant was appointed to undertake a BPEO analysis and sustainability review of the Framework Document that was subsequently ratified by all the Suffolk local authorities.
- 1.4.6 Suffolk's Local Authorities view public consultation on, and participation in the strategy as being integral to its preparation. A summary of involvement in the preparation process is provided in Appendix 4.
- 1.4.7 The vision, the Framework Document, the BPEO analysis, individual Recycling Plans, and the views expressed throughout the preparation process form the basis of the material on which this Strategy is based.
- 1.4.8 Copies of the Framework Document and the Enviro Report are available to download free of charge from [www.suffolk.org.uk](http://www.suffolk.org.uk). The Recycling Plans are included in the section 3 of the Strategy.

## 1.5) Structure of the Strategy

1.5.1 Waste from a variety of sources is included within the definition of municipal waste. Municipal waste consists of all household waste, whether collected by a Waste Collection Authority (WCA) or taken to a Household Waste and Recycling Centre (HWRC), together with any other wastes collected by a WCA or its agents. Further detail on the range of waste included within the definition of municipal is included in table 2 below.

| <b>Table 2 - Elements of Municipal Waste</b> |  |
|--|--|
| Household Waste includes that collected via: | waste collection rounds (including separate rounds for the collection of recyclable or compostable waste)*;<br>Household Waste and Recycling Centres*;<br>bulky waste collections;<br>hazardous household waste collections;<br>household clinical waste collections;<br>drop-off/bring systems*;<br>home composted waste* <sup>1</sup> ; and<br>street cleansing and litter collection. |
| plus:  |  |
| Non-Household Municipal Waste includes:      | waste from municipal parks and gardens;<br>beach cleansing waste;<br>commercial and industrial waste collected by the WCA; and<br>waste resulting from the clearance of fly tipped waste or abandoned vehicles.  |

<sup>1</sup> - Although home composted waste is household waste it is not included in calculations of total household waste arising or composting due to there being no reliable way of measuring the amount of waste dealt with in this way.

1.5.2 Strategy preparation is an evolving process. This document provides background information on all municipal waste and provides a strategy for dealing with the flows of municipal that make up the vast majority of municipal waste arising in Suffolk. These are marked with an asterix in the above table.

1.5.3 Government guidance is provided on the range of wastes that should be addressed in municipal waste strategies. The other elements of the municipal waste stream not addressed in this document will be considered as soon as possible. The timescale for preparation of the

Strategy for these other elements of the waste stream is considered further in section 2.7.

- 1.5.4 Preparation of the Strategy in this manner has been chosen in order to make the most effective use of resources available. In the light of the content of the strategy, it is considered important that there is no delay in the introduction of schemes that seek to maximise the levels of recycling and composting of the majority of waste stream, whilst the detailed approach to the management of various specific elements of the waste stream is being formulated. This approach is in accordance with advice received from the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

## **1.6) Policy Background to the Strategy**

- 1.6.1 "Waste Strategy 2000", the National Waste Strategy for England and Wales, was published in May 2000 to comply with the EC Framework Directive on Waste (1997, as amended) and implement parts of the national strategy for sustainable development.
- 1.6.2 The National Strategy is designed to ensure that the UK moves towards sustainable waste management and complies with the EC Landfill Directive requirements for reducing biodegradable waste going to landfill. It places emphasis on the need to tackle the quantity of waste produced and to break the link between economic growth and increased waste.
- 1.6.3 Where waste is produced it is to be managed in accordance with the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO). Waste Strategy 2000 describes BPEO as "the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole at an acceptable cost in the long term as well as the short term". In determining the BPEO, decision makers are expected to involve the public and consider the following:

- The waste hierarchy - Which requires waste to be managed with priority given to reduction, followed by re-use, followed by recovery (recycling, composting, energy recovery). Only if none of these offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of;
- The proximity principle - Which requires waste to be disposed of as close to the place of production as possible; and
- The need for national, and where practicable, regional self-sufficiency in managing waste.

1.6.4 At the regional level additional guidance on waste management is given in:

- Regional Planning Guidance Note 6 (RPG6) for East Anglia (Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire) published by government in November 2000;
- Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (East Anglia plus Essex, Herts and Beds) published by the East of England Regional Assembly in October 2001; and
- The emerging East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy being prepared by the Regional Waste Technical Advisory Body. A draft of this document was published in 2002 for consultation and it is expected the final version will be published shortly. This will be used among other things to inform the forthcoming review of Regional Planning Guidance.

1.6.5 These documents are all consistent with the National Waste Strategy in so far as they seek to encourage sustainable waste management and they have been taken into account in drafting this strategy. The Regional Waste Management Strategy contains certain targets that are considered further below.

1.6.6 Within Suffolk the County Council is responsible for producing a Waste Local Plan. This Plan will set out a framework that will guide the development of waste management facilities in Suffolk up to 2016. A draft version of this Plan was recently approved for statutory deposit by the County Council. This deposit draft version of the Plan had regard to the municipal waste management Framework Document and it is expected that the revised deposit version, due to be published later this year, will have regard to this Strategy.

## 1.7) Targets for Municipal Waste Management

1.7.1 A number of the policy documents considered above contain targets that are relevant to the preparation of this municipal waste management strategy. These targets fall into two categories: those that seek to promote sustainable waste management by setting minimum levels for recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste; and those that seek to limit unsustainable waste management by setting maximum levels on the amount of waste that can be landfilled. These are considered in turn.

### Targets for promoting recovery, recycling and composting

1.7.2 The National Waste Strategy contains the following national targets for recycling, composting and recovery of value from municipal and household waste.

| Year | To recover <sup>1</sup> value from: | To recycle or compost at least: |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2005 | 40%                                 | 25%                             |
| 2010 | 45%                                 | 30%                             |
| 2015 | 67%                                 | 33%                             |
|      | Of municipal waste                  | Of household waste              |

<sup>1</sup> -"Recover" means to obtain value from wastes through one of the following means: recycling; composting; other forms of material recovery (such as anaerobic digestion); energy recovery (combustion with direct or indirect use of the energy produced, manufacture of refuse derived fuel, gasification,

pyrolysis, or other technologies but does not include landfill with energy recovery).

1.7.3 The only targets specific to local areas in the strategy are the proposed recycling and composting rates for household waste for Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) Areas given below:

| <b>WDA Area Recycling and Composting Rate in 1998/99</b> | <b>WDA Area Recycling and Composting Target for 2003</b> |
|--|--|
| Under 5%   | At least 10%   |
| Between 5 and 15%  | To double the 1998/99 rate                               |
| Over 15%   | At least one third                                       |

1.7.4 These targets were subject to consultation during 2000 as part of the process of defining Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI). The final statutory targets were published in government guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies in March 2001 and are shown in the table below.

#### **Statutory Performance Standards for Recycling and Composting of Household Waste**

| <b>Authority Area</b>    | <b>%age rate of recycling and composting</b> |                |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|
|                          | 2003-04 target                               | 2005-06 target |
| Babergh District         | 14   | 21             |
| Forest Heath District    | 33   | 40             |
| Ipswich Borough          | 10   | 18             |
| Mid Suffolk District     | 16   | 24             |
| St Eds Borough           | 33   | 40             |
| Suffolk Coastal District | 24   | 36             |
| Waveney District         | 10   | 18             |
| Suffolk County           | 28   | 36             |

1.7.5 Waste Strategy 2000 proposed that standards should apply to WDA areas only (Suffolk County). However, given the role of WCAs in recycling the statutory performance standards apply individually to WCAs in addition to WDAs. It is stressed that WCAs and WDAs can pool their targets and should work together to achieve them. In Suffolk, as in other counties, it would be possible for all WCAs to meet their own target and for Suffolk to fall short of the County target.

- 1.7.6 Subsequently Suffolk's Local Authorities (working in a strategic partnership with other local organisations) have entered into a Local Public Service Agreement with the Government. This committed the partners to stretch performance in a number of local services in return for certain freedoms and flexibilities, Unsupported Credit Approvals, the payment of "pump-priming" grants and a Performance Reward Grant. One of the target areas commits the partnership to recycle or compost at least 35% of household waste in Suffolk by financial year 2004/05. A stretch of 7% on the statutory target for the previous year.
- 1.7.7 In addition to these targets the emerging Regional Waste Management Strategy (Policy 1) aims to secure the following levels of recovery of municipal waste (including recycling, composting and energy recovery): 40% at 2005, 50% at 2010 and 70% at 2015. These are regional targets and it is acknowledged that it is not expected that each county will reach these levels by these years.
- 1.7.8 Projected performance of the local authorities against targets over the period covered by the Recycling Plans is considered further in appendix 1.

#### Targets for limiting landfill

- 1.7.9 The following targets for the diversion of waste from landfill have been incorporated into the National Waste Strategy from the EC Landfill Directive:
- By July 2010 to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995
  - By 2013 to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 50% of biodegradable municipal waste produced



in 1995

- By 2020 to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 35% of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995

1.7.10 It should be noted that the above targets are national and are not automatically adopted at the local level. In order to ensure compliance with these targets the Government intends to introduce a system of tradable allowances for landfill.

1.7.11 A bill enabling the introduction of the system of tradable allowances has recently been introduced to parliament (the Waste and Emissions Trading Bill 2002) but this only provides the enabling framework for the introduction of the system. Until the regulations pursuant to this Bill are known the details of the basis for permit allocations between WDAs, the systems for banking, buying or selling allowances, and the penalties for exceeding allowed levels will not be known.

1.7.12 The implications of the tradable allowances system for landfill and the likely requirement of Suffolk for allowances is considered further in section 2.4.

## **1.8) Establishing the BPEO**

1.8.1 The preparation of the Framework Document was led by the 'vision'. This was followed by the systematic identification and examination of the options for waste management in Suffolk, and the document was assessed to ensure that it represented the BPEO and accorded with Government guidance.

1.8.2 In order to examine this Consultants were commissioned to undertake a BPEO analysis comparing an interpretation of the 'vision' with four alternative options for waste management. The 'vision' of 60%

recycling and composting was considered in the light of new technologies for dealing with residual waste other than by landfill, but financial considerations and the uncertainties inherent in new technologies led the local authorities to put forward the high-level recycling and composting scenario as the favoured option for an initial approach.

- 1.8.3 The performance of the favoured option was then compared in a systematic manner against the performance of four other options. These options were felt to represent a reasonable range of potentially realistic waste management options for Suffolk. A 'do nothing' option was not modelled as this was considered not to be realistic as it would fail to meet minimum requirements.
- 1.8.4 The approach to assessing the BPEO is a complicated procedure which involves assessing the performance of the each of the options against a range of social, economic and environmental criteria. A limited consultation exercise was carried out to ensure that the criteria used were appropriate for local circumstances. The Environment Agency's Life Cycle Assessment tool "WISARD" was used to calculate the environmental impacts of the options.
- 1.8.5 The assessment involved a mixture of qualitative and quantitative assessments of the various options against the criteria. These were then each distilled into a score of performance that could be used to give an overall indication of the performance of the options.
- 1.8.6 A summary of the options assessed and their overall score against all the criteria is given in the table below. The higher the score the better the BPEO assessment of the option. However, it must be noted that this represents an over simplification of the BPEO exercise and it is advisable to consider the Consultants report in full before drawing any conclusions from this material. Copies of the report are available to download free of charge from [www.suffolk.org.uk](http://www.suffolk.org.uk).

| <b>Summary of BPEO assessment options and summary scores</b>  |              |
|---|--------------|
| <b>Option</b>   | <b>Score</b> |
| <b>Option one</b><br>Minimum recycling and composting (36%) with residual waste disposed of to landfill   | 29           |
| <b>Option two</b><br>Minimum recycling and composting (36%) with residual waste disposed of by incineration with energy recovery                            | 38           |
| <b>Option three</b><br>High level of recycling and composting (60%) with 'treatment' of the residual waste through anaerobic digestion/biological treatment | 62           |
| <b>Option four</b> (the favoured option)<br>High recycling and composting (60%) with residual waste disposed of to landfill                                 | 53           |
| <b>Option five</b><br>High recycling and composting (60%) with residual waste disposed of by incineration with energy recovery                              | 59           |

1.8.7 Option 4 represents a continuation and intensification of initiatives which Suffolk's local authorities are already taking. It does not rely on the use of new technology or large high-capital infrastructure, and thus in no way precludes introduction of either Option 3 or Option 5 at some subsequent stage. Given the changing nature of the technological, financial and environmental constraints, it is considered prudent not to make a choice between Option 3 and Option 5 at this time.

1.8.8 Although these results of the BPEO assessment must be treated with a great deal of caution it can be seen that the higher recycling and composting options performed far better than options 1 and 2. Of the

higher recycling options, option 4 performed worse than the options 3 and 5 because of its continuing reliance on landfill.

- 1.8.9 In the light of the conclusions of the BPEO assessment, the timing of when non landfill options for residual waste management may become appropriate in Suffolk, without adversely impacting on recycling and composting initiatives, has been considered further. This issue is considered in more detail in section 2.5.

## **2) The Strategy**

2.1 This strategy is structured in general accordance with the waste hierarchy (waste reduction, followed by re-use, followed by recovery (recycling, composting, energy recovery followed by disposal). However, in practice many initiatives tend to cut across different levels in this hierarchy. This is particularly true of educational initiatives that tend to encourage a general shift up the waste management hierarchy.

### **2.1) Partnership Working, Community Involvement and Education**

2.1.1 Suffolk's local authorities are committed to working together, and with others, to improve waste management in Suffolk.

#### Working Together

2.1.2 There is a good track record in Suffolk of the WCAs working together with each other and the WDA to improve the management of waste in Suffolk. This working relationship has been enhanced by undertaking the steps necessary to prepare this Strategy. Contact between the relevant authorities takes place at all levels within the authorities.

2.1.3 In the past this joint working has tended to focus on sharing experience, addressing common problems and formulating joint responses to government policy. More recently this joint working has developed into promoting common messages on waste management, cross funding between authorities to ensure targets are met and co-operation on joint contracts running across local authority boundaries and/or increasing efficiency. The work on the Local Public Service Agreement is a good example of such joint working.

- 2.1.4 Suffolk's local authorities remain committed to enhancing the joint working between authorities where this will minimise costs and improve waste management in Suffolk.

**Policy 1 - We will enhance joint working between authorities to improve waste management services in Suffolk. Joint working will include:**

- a) sharing information;**
- b) responding jointly to outside bodies;**
- c) participating on joint educational/promotional initiatives;**
- d) co-operating to deliver funding for initiatives; and**
- e) jointly awarding contracts where advantageous to improve performance and minimise costs by providing economies of scale.**

Working with Others

- 2.1.5 Joint working between authorities is important as local authorities cannot work effectively in isolation. If waste management in Suffolk is to be significantly changed it is vital that the active and effective participation of the public, community groups, the waste management industry and governmental bodies is secured.

- 2.1.6 Considerable effort has been given to ensuring that the approach followed in this strategy reflects the views, expectations and aspirations of these organisations. There are many differing opinions about how waste should be managed it is hoped that the Strategy represents an important step forward by building a consensus.

**Policy 2 - We will involve the public, community groups, waste management industry and governmental bodies in all aspects of waste management in Suffolk. Means of doing this are likely to include:**

- a) widespread consultation on emerging policies;**

- b) seeking the views of key stakeholders;**
- c) providing advice and support for community groups;**
- d) supporting a community recycling network; and**
- e) having regard to and influencing the formulation of Community Strategies.**

2.1.7 Promoting and supporting the activities of the community is likely to be a particular focus of activity over the next few years. This may involve working with the community groups to enable them to deliver certain waste services. There are a large number of community groups that are active in Suffolk but which tend to operate in relative isolation. In an attempt to improve the co-ordination between these groups, ensure that their activities do not conflict with the intentions of the local authorities, and to give an increased opportunity for them to input into policy formulation a Community Recycling Network Group has recently been formed. It is expected that a website will be established shortly to promote sharing of information and liaison between different community groups.

#### Education

2.1.8 There are a number of ongoing public education and awareness campaigns related to waste management. These seek to alter behaviour in a number of ways generally to shift waste management patterns further up the waste hierarchy. The objectives of these are generally to:

- Increase participation in kerbside programmes;
- Improve the quality of materials collected through kerbside programmes;
- Promote the source separation of materials at the HWRCs;
- Increase use of recycling bring sites;
- Increase participation in home composting;

- Encourage waste reduction and re-use;
- Support community recycling initiatives;
- Teach children about the value of recycling and composting; and
- Establish waste education collection programmes in schools.

2.1.9 These campaigns will be co-ordinated across the County by the Recycling and Waste Minimisation Group, which is a working group comprising representatives of all Suffolk's local authorities. The objectives of the education programme will be achieved using a variety of methods, including the production of flyers, leaflets, local newsletters and attendance at events. Specific initiatives being promoted at present include:

- The Shop Smart campaign (aimed at reducing the amount of packaging bought);
- The promotion of home composting through the sale of home composting bins;
- Attendance at events such as the Suffolk Show and the West Suffolk Show and giving presentations to community groups;
- Education aimed at promoting recycling and composting in schools as part of the Teaching Recycling and Composting in Schools (TRACs) programme; and
- Promoting the use of cloth nappies.

2.1.10 The need to produce consistent messages to the public across Suffolk has been recognised and funding has been made available through the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) to ensure that a co-ordinated approach is taken regarding the production and delivery of education materials.

2.1.11 Educational activities will be co-ordinated with other local government sectors including education and social care programmes and non-profit organisations. Efforts are also co-ordinated on a regional basis



and Suffolk authorities participate in the Anglia Regional Waste Awareness Campaign, aimed at promoting waste reduction, recycling and composting.

**Policy 3 - We will promote education programmes and awareness campaigns to increase knowledge of waste issues and participation in waste management initiatives throughout Suffolk. We will participate in similar schemes at the regional level and ensure that a consistent message is given to promote sustainable waste management practice.**

## **2.2) Waste Reduction and Re-use**

### Waste Reduction

- 2.2.1 Waste reduction (sometimes also referred to as waste minimisation) is the prevention of waste being generated in the first place. This means that none of its associated financial and environmental costs will be incurred and it is considered as the most important waste management option. It forms an important part of the National Waste Strategy, but unlike other options identified in the waste hierarchy, waste reduction is not an option that can be selected when we have no further use for a product. To be effective waste reduction needs to be considered when products are being designed, manufactured and subsequently purchased so decisions are made to buy goods that produce less waste.
- 2.2.2 The concept of waste reduction is better established in the business sector than it is in the household sector. Waste producers have certain responsibilities to recover packaging waste.
- 2.2.3 The term waste reduction is often used in a broader sense and overlaps with recycling and composting initiatives but, for purposes of preparing this strategy a rather strict definition of reduction has been used and other measures are considered under the sections dealing with recycling, composting and disposal. In particular, the method by which waste is collected has been assumed, for the purposes of this strategy, not to impact on waste reduction. It can have a significant impact on the amount of waste collected and how this waste is distributed between different collection methods and authorities but there is no evidence to suggest that the method of collection has an impact on the amount of waste produced.

- 2.2.4 The following represent the main ways in which individuals can reduce the waste they produce:
- avoid buying over packaged goods;
  - buy more durable products which are also easier to repair as well; and
  - avoid receiving junk mail by removing your name from mailing lists.
- 2.2.5 There is considerable scope for waste reduction initiatives to limit the amount of waste that is produced in the UK. Although local authorities do have certain powers under the Waste Minimisation Act 1998, the activities of local authorities are largely limited to:
- education and awareness campaigns to persuade consumers to buy products to minimise waste;
  - working with businesses and community groups locally in order to make sure low waste options are available locally; and
  - lobbying of government for changes in national legislation and/or taxation regimes.
- 2.2.6 The restricted ability of local authorities to charge for the collection of household waste resulting from the Environmental Protection Act 1990 is a considerable limiting factor on the ability of authorities to raise the profile of waste reduction.
- 2.2.7 Under current legislative regimes there is much more scope to promote genuine waste reduction measures at the national level than at the local level. Use of regulation or taxation regimes can have a significant impact on waste production over comparatively short periods. An example of such an initiative elsewhere in Europe is a tax introduced on plastic bags in the Irish Republic.
- 2.2.8 Local Authorities in Suffolk also have internal policies to minimise the waste generated by their own activities but as this waste is not necessarily defined as municipal it has not been addressed in this

strategy. However, Suffolk's local authorities are aware of the impact their own activities can have on the public perception of their commitment to a sustainable waste policy.

**Policy 4 - We will promote and encourage waste reduction wherever possible to minimise the amount of waste that is produced. We will also make representations seeking changes to national taxation and regulation regimes in order encourage waste reduction.**

### Re-use

- 2.2.9 When the generation of waste cannot be avoided the aim should be to re-use as much of it as possible. Historically re-use has been more significant than is the case today. Traditional systems of products being delivered in refillable containers, sometimes with deposit refund schemes, have been in decline for some years.
- 2.2.10 Many products are designed to be used more than once. Re-usable food and drink containers, rechargeable batteries and car tyres (which can be retreaded) are the examples cited in the National Waste Strategy (pt 2 page 66). In other instances, goods can be refurbished or reconditioned to enable them to be re-used.
- 2.2.11 There remains considerable re-use of goods that would otherwise be discarded: plastic bags as bin liners; old clothes as cleaning cloths; and glass jars for storage are examples. Charity shops and car boot sales provide an important means of securing the re-use of clothes and other items that would otherwise be discarded.
- 2.2.12 Once waste has been discarded into a kerbside collection system it is generally not possible to recover it for re-use. However, there is scope for local authorities to actively re-use waste collected through the HWRCs and through separate kerbside collections of bulky waste.

2.2.13 A wide variety of re-use initiatives are currently operating across Suffolk including but not limited to:

- The Ipswich Furniture Project;
- The Gatehouse Furniture Store;
- The Suffolk Scrap Store;
- Sudbury Resource Centre.

**Policy 5 - We will promote and encourage waste re-use wherever possible. In particular we will:**

- a) support community re-use schemes with advice and funding where resources allow;**
- b) promote awareness of what people can do to re-use waste in the community at large; and**
- c) encourage the re-use of waste collected through the Household Waste and Recycling Centres and bulky waste collections.**

Reduction, Re-use and projected waste growth

2.2.14 It should be noted that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to reliably measure the success of waste reduction schemes or the quantities of waste re-used despite the fact that such matters can have a significant impact on the overall level of waste collected.

2.2.15 In para 2.2.3 it is recognised that waste collection systems can have an impact on the amount of waste collected and how this is distributed between different methods of collection. Although there is little evidence to suggest a link between collection systems and genuine waste reduction there is a link between collection systems and re-use, recycling and composting. In particular restricting capacity for

residual waste disposal at the kerbside appears to increase the extent of participation in waste re-use, recycling and composting initiatives.

2.2.16 As the Recycling Plans included in section 3 of this strategy contain details of a variety of different collection schemes either existing or to be introduced over different parts of the County it is apparent that no single assumption can be made about the extent of change in the amount of waste collected. Different assumptions have been made in different instances to reflect local circumstances and intentions. These assumptions are explained further in the Recycling Plans.

2.2.17 In view of the intention to increase the source separation of waste, particularly from the kerbside, it will be difficult to limit the growth in waste collected. How these schemes can be introduced without substantially increasing the amount of waste collected is considered further below.

## **2.3) Recycling and composting**

2.3.1 Recycling and composting is central to this strategy. The 'vision' which underpinned the preparation of the strategy referred to the aim "to recycle or compost at least 60% of municipal waste". The 'vision' did not specify a date for achievement of this 60% target but the Framework Document indicated that 2010 would be aimed for. As current recycling rates are near 20% this would represent a massive change in waste management practice.

### Recycling at the Kerbside

2.3.2 In order to achieve the 60% target, a 'three stream' collection system will have to be introduced to collect different elements of the waste stream from the kerbside of the vast majority of households in Suffolk. The three collections would be:

- 1) Mixed dry recyclable waste - To include paper, cardboard, textiles, cans and plastics (note the infrastructure to include glass in such collections is not in place and there is evidence to suggest that including glass may increase contamination of other materials collected);
- 2) Compostable waste - To include both garden and certain types of kitchen waste; and
- 3) Residual waste.

2.3.3 As can be seen from the recycling plans there is no common approach to the method of collection (bin, bag etc) or the frequency of collection. These matters will be determined in the light of local circumstances including geography, the historic approach to waste collection, funding available, and the views of local people. However, there will be consistency about the range of wastes to be collected through the mixed dry recyclable and compostable collections to enable infrastructure to be shared and common publicity campaigns.

2.3.4 It is recognised that this 'three-stream' kerbside collection will not be appropriate for all of the County. Places where it may not be appropriate include:

- 1) Dense urban areas with a high proportion of flats and/or shared accommodation where there is either insufficient space to enable people to participate or expected participation rates would be low; and
- 2) Remote rural areas where the distances involved in running separate collection rounds mean that the costs of introducing the system would be prohibitive or the balance of environmental impacts negative.

In these areas different approach to waste collection will be developed. In the urban areas these may involve communal bins and/or the intensive provision of bring sites. In the rural areas special efforts is likely on the promotion of home or community composting, and re-use in addition to the provision of bring sites. In many of these areas it will still be possible to collect the 'three streams' separately but not direct from the kerbside.

2.3.5 The extent of the County that will be covered by the 'three-stream' kerbside collection cannot be determined at present. According to the 2001 census<sup>5</sup> only 10.5% of the household spaces in Suffolk are flats, two thirds of spaces are either detached or semi-detached properties. Although over 300 parishes in Suffolk have 500 people or less living in them, such parishes only account for 10.2% of the population<sup>6</sup>. It is expected that at least 80% of the households in the County will be suitable for the 'three-stream' kerbside collection method and that this will include at least half of the households in each WCA authority area.

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<sup>5</sup> Table KS16 (household spaces and accommodation type) to the ONS 2001 census.

<sup>6</sup> SCC mid year population estimates for 2000. 68,670 people live in parishes with 500 or less population. Total population of Suffolk 671,370.



2.3.6 Even with the introduction of a 'three-stream' collection to over 80% of the households in Suffolk the 60% recycling and composting target is still challenging. Trials conducted by St Edmundsbury Borough and Forest Heath District Councils suggest that up to 61%<sup>7</sup> may be achieved by the introduction of such systems, but this is dependent on securing high participation rates.

2.3.7 As part of these trials a number of different frequencies of collection were tested. Higher participation rates were achieved in those areas where the separate collections of recyclable and compostable material were run alongside the fortnightly collection of residual waste. Although the reasons for this are not certain it appears that participation rates in kerbside recycling schemes is increased if there is a moderate limit of the capacity available for residual waste disposal.

**Policy 6 - We will seek to maximise the proportion of waste that is recycled or composted, aiming to achieve at least 60% by 2010.**

**Policy 7 - We will seek to introduce 'three-stream' collection systems from the kerbside of at least 80% of the households in Suffolk by 2010. These systems will vary across the County to take into account different circumstances and views. It is likely that the capacity available for residual waste collection will be constrained either by frequency of collection and/or receptacle in order to promote waste re-use and participation in recycling and composting schemes.**

2.3.8 Even with the introduction of the 'three-stream' kerbside system it is possible that the 60% target will not be reached. In order to reach this targets it may be necessary to introduce a collection of glass from the kerbside in certain areas.

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<sup>7</sup> Report Prepared by ORA Consultants for SEBC and FHDC 2002

**Policy 8 - We will investigate the possibility of introducing the kerbside collection of glass. Options that will be investigated include:**

- a) the introduction of a separate kerbside collection of glass; and**
- b) investing in infrastructure to enable glass to be collected in the mixed dry recyclable collection.**

### Home and Community Composting

2.3.9 It is more preferable for waste to be actively composted at home, rather than for it to be collected by the local authority and taken to a centralised composting facility for three reasons:

- 1) it is cheaper;
- 2) it is environmentally beneficial as the waste is not transported in vehicles and the compost does not need onward transport to point of use; and
- 3) it increases awareness of waste and waste management.

2.3.10 It is recognised that the provision of a separate collection for compostable wastes can increase the level of garden waste collected by local authorities. This waste may have otherwise been taken to a HWRC, composted or burnt at home, or simply left to rot in the garden. When introducing the kerbside collection of compostable waste local authorities will give a consistent message designed to minimise the amount of waste that would have otherwise been composted at home that is collected.

2.3.11 Suffolk's local authorities currently promote home composting. The need to ensure that composting is done properly in order to maximise the environmental benefits is recognised, and promotional and educational campaigns provide the relevant advice and information to achieve that end. It is also done by a joint venture with business making compost bins available at competitive rates. However, research shows that only 20% of the population compost their own

waste at home. Therefore a separate collection of compostable waste is needed if targets are to be achieved.

**Policy 9 - We will continue to promote home composting in all areas of the County through promotional and educational campaigns and by ensuring compost bins are available at competitive rates. In areas where the kerbside collection of compostable waste is introduced special care will be taken to minimise the amount of waste collected that would otherwise have been composted at home.**

2.3.12 In rural areas of the County there is particular scope for community composting initiatives. These are advantageous as they can increase local awareness of waste issues, reduce costs and involve waste travelling only limited distances. However, there can be problems in finding suitable sites and arranging for funding for such schemes.

**Policy 10 - We will support community composting initiatives. Support will be provided by:**

- a) supplying advice and information; and**
- b) funding where available and appropriate.**

**Priority will be given to schemes serving areas where the kerbside collection of compostable waste is not planned.**

#### Recycling through Bring Sites

2.3.13 There are a total of 596 sites in Suffolk<sup>8</sup> where members of the public can take various materials to be recycled. These are known as 'bring sites' and the figure excludes the 18 HWRCs which are considered further below.

2.3.14 The majority of waste that is collected through bring sites is either glass (45%) or paper (48%). Smaller quantities of cans, textiles and

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<sup>8</sup> Data from Recycling Plans in Section 3

plastics are collected at a limited number of sites throughout the County.

2.3.15 There are a number of advantages of collecting waste through bring sites including: a high level of public recognition, a good quality of material separated and a low comparative cost. However, even with a good availability of bring sites backed up with effective promotional measures there remains a significant proportion (76%) of the population who do not use sites on a regular basis<sup>9</sup>. Significant quantities of glass and paper remain in the residual waste stream.

2.3.16 In order to maximise the level of recycling this strategy is based on the collection of recyclable materials from the kerbside rather than through bring sites. As there are no immediate plans for the kerbside collection of glass, bring sites will remain the main means of collecting glass for the time being and the number of bring sites for glass may be increased. It is also intended that the number of bring sites, and range of materials they collect, will be increased in those parts of the County that are considered unsuitable for the kerbside collection of dry recyclable materials.

2.3.17 In areas where the kerbside collection of dry recyclable materials is introduced it is probable that the number of sites available for the collection of materials other than glass may be gradually reduced as collection schemes are introduced. This is to avoid mixed messages being given to the public about the favoured method of recycling and to avoid the costs of paying for the availability of two different means of collection.

2.3.18 This general approach will need to be applied with considerable flexibility and sensitivity to local circumstances. Many bring sites are located in towns which draw in people from a considerable area, it

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<sup>9</sup> Research Conducted for Suffolk's Local Authorities by Linda Jones and Partners Feb 2001

may not be desirable to withdraw bring sites from locations visited by people who do not have access to kerbside collections even if such collections have been introduced in the immediate area. Also many community groups receive income generated from bring sites and such issues need to be taken into account.

2.3.19 Where bring sites are retained or new sites provided it is important that the sites are well managed and their use closely monitored. Steps will be taken to ensure that sites are kept clean and tidy and are emptied sufficiently frequently to avoid the problems that occur if people find them full. There can be difficulties in finding new locations for bring sites and regard will be had to local views on these matters. These issues will be kept under constant review and will be taken into consideration when monitoring the success of kerbside collection schemes.

**Policy 11 - We will increase the number of bring sites for the collection of glass throughout the County. The number of bring sites and the range of materials they collect will be increased in areas where it is not planned to introduce the separate kerbside collection of dry recyclables. The role of bring sites will be kept under review in areas where kerbside collections are introduced.**

**Wherever bring sites are provided effort will be made to ensure a high level of awareness of their location and range of materials collected. Steps will be taken to ensure that they are managed to a high standard.**

#### Household Waste and Recycling Centres

2.3.20 There are 18 HWRCs provided for Suffolk households under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. These are spread across the County, collect household waste only and segregate a variety of materials for recycling or composting. Details of the sites and

materials that they collect are shown in appendix 3. There are height barriers on all but one of the sites to prevent commercial vehicles from entering.

2.3.21 Some of Suffolk's sites are located near the County boundary and are heavily used by residents of adjoining counties. Due to the location of towns and facilities this situation is not reciprocal, there are few sites in adjoining counties heavily used by Suffolk residents. In the light of this agreements are being sought with adjoining counties for "cross-boundary" use of the sites.

2.3.22 The sites collect both residual waste and waste for recycling and composting. Currently (2001/02) 36.9% of the waste taken to these sites is recycled and major investment is planned for several sites with the intention of achieving a 55% recycling rate by 2004/05. A detailed Action Plan for the sites was published in August 2002.

2.3.23 There is a relationship between the amount and types of waste taken to the sites and the kerbside collection methods. The future development of HWRCs needs to be considered in the light of the intentions for kerbside collection.

2.3.24 The impact of the introduction of the kerbside collections of dry recyclables on HWRCs is likely to be limited. Currently only 10% of the total recycling at the sites is of the materials that may become subject to the kerbside collections. In areas where kerbside collection schemes are introduced it may be possible to remove some of the collection bins for these materials (such as paper, textiles and cans) but care will be taken with this as sites can serve large catchment areas with differing kerbside collection schemes. Where these containers can be removed this may free up more space for different forms of recycling.

2.3.25 A high proportion (63%) of the recycling done at the sites is from the composting of green waste. This will need to be retained even where the kerbside collection of compostable waste is introduced. There is evidence to suggest that the introduction of kerbside collection schemes reduces the amount of green waste taken to HWRC. Green waste per head of population composted at the sites serving St Edmundsbury and Forest Heath areas is around three quarters of the County average. But even in these circumstances the sites still retain a useful function for the collection of bulky or woody green wastes.

2.3.26 It is expected that even with the increased collection of compostable wastes from the kerbside the amount of green waste recycling at HWRCs will increase. Although the kerbside schemes may reduce the amount of such waste taken to the sites it is considered that a greater proportion of it can be recovered through further investment and incentives to site operators.

2.3.27 Currently around a quarter of all recycling done through the HWRCs is of materials that fall into the "other" category. This includes things such as metals, electronic equipment and bulky items such as furniture. Some of this waste is re-used rather than recycled. It is likely that this area and green waste composting represent the main areas of activity at the sites where there is most potential to increase re-use and recycling.

**Policy 12 - We will work to optimise the number and location of Household Waste and Recycling Centres and enhance the quality of service provision to Suffolk householders. We will increase the quantity and range of materials recycled aiming to recycle 55% of waste taken to the sites by 2004/05. Improvements to the Centres will have regard to existing and planned kerbside waste collection schemes.**

**We will work with the Environment Agency and other relevant bodies to investigate how best to develop and promote services to assist small and medium sized businesses.**



## 2.4) Disposal

- 2.4.1 Suffolk is dependant on landfill for the disposal of its residual waste. The location of the four landfill sites that receive Suffolk's municipal waste is shown on Plan 2 (page 11). All of these sites provide for the recovery of energy from waste via the generation of landfill gas. Nevertheless, landfill remains at the bottom of the waste hierarchy and is viewed as being unsustainable.
- 2.4.2 In practice Suffolk will not be able to cease its reliance on landfill in the short term. The Waste Local Plan states that there was 12.5 million cu m of voidspace capable of taking biodegradable wastes in Suffolk at the end of Dec in 2000, and calculated that at current rates of fill this would last until 2015<sup>10</sup>. The landfills that exist are in private ownership and are expected to continue operating for many years.
- 2.4.3 Contracts exist between Suffolk County Council as WDA and Viridor Waste Management Ltd, the operator of the four landfill sites that receive Suffolk's municipal waste. These contracts allow the WDA to dispose of residual waste arising in specified areas to particular sites. Although the remaining voidspace of individual landfill sites is regarded as commercially confidential and cannot be published, an indication of expected life of operation of each of the sites can be gained from the table below:

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<sup>10</sup> See Appendix 10 to First Deposit Draft Waste Local Plan Jan 2003

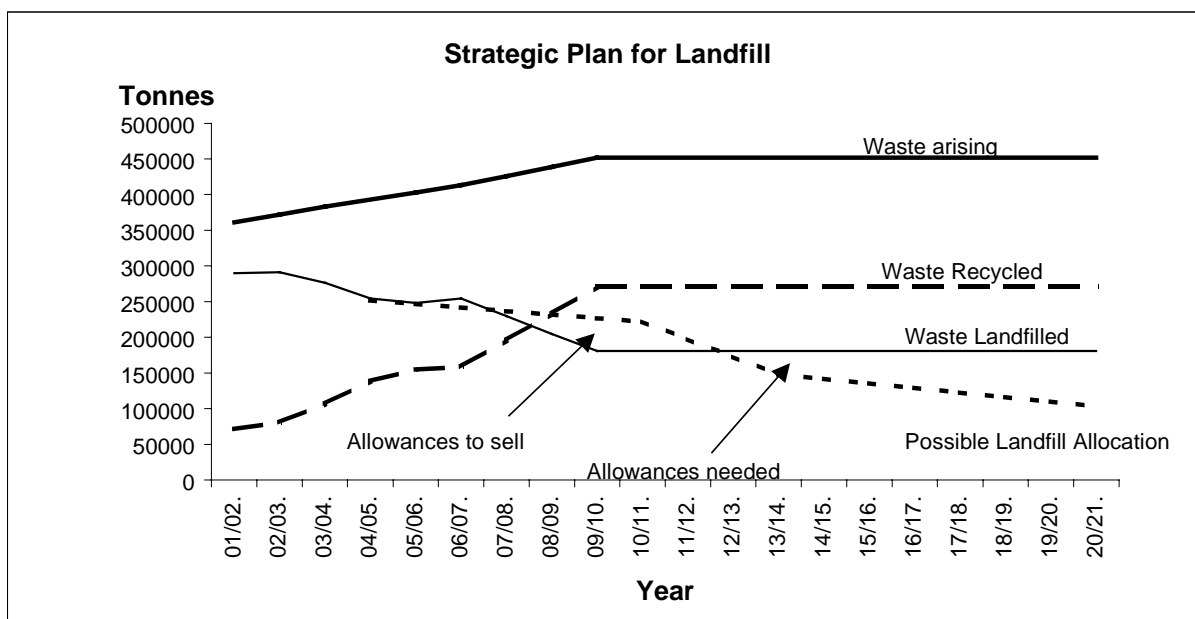
**Permitted life at landfill sites currently taking Suffolk’s municipal wastes**

| Landfill Site  | Expiry of Planning Permission for Landfill | Expiry of Contract for Disposal of Municipal Waste |
|----------------|--|--|
| Gt Blakenham** | 2012                                       | 2012   |
| Wangford       | 2011                                       | 2007/09*   |
| Foxhall        | 2019                                       | 2007/09*   |
| Lackford       | 2021                                       | 2007/09*   |

\* Contract to 2007 with the opportunity of extension to 2009.

\*\* At current rates of fill a considerable voidspace will remain at this site in 2012.

2.4.4 With the emphasis on increasing the level of recycling and composting it is expected that the amount of Suffolk’s municipal waste that will require landfill will fall over the next few years. A projection of waste expected to arise, the amount recycled and composted, and the residual requiring disposal is set out in Strategic Plan for Landfill below.



2.4.5 The above diagram is dependent on a number of assumptions:

- 1) Waste arising - Up to 2006/07 this is based on information in the recycling plans. From 2007/08 until 2009/10 growth is projected to be 3%pa. After 2009/10 no further growth in waste arising is

projected. This is in line with the approach taken in the draft Regional Waste Management Strategy.

- 2) Waste Recycled - Up to 2006/07 this is based on information in the recycling plans. From 2007/08 it is projected to increase in a straight line until 60% is reached in 2009/10 in accordance with the vision. After 2009/10 no further increase in recycling is projected.
- 3) Waste landfilled is calculated from waste arising minus waste recycled.
- 4) Possible Landfill Allocation - The system for allocating landfill permits has yet to be established. Pending this the possible allocation has been calculated assuming 296,000 tonnes of municipal waste was produced in 95/96. Allocation assumed to be 75% of this level in 2010/11, 50% in 13/14, and 35% in 20/21. Intervening years are projected in a straight line. System assumed to be introduced in 2004/05. Where the allocation available is projected to be greater than waste to landfill it may be possible to sell the allocation. Conversely where the projected landfill requirement is greater than the allocation it may be necessary to buy in allocation.

2.4.6 In view of these assumptions it is recognised that there is considerable uncertainty about the circumstances illustrated in the diagram. It is recognised that this matter will have to be kept under review, particularly when further detail is known about the system for landfill allocations.

2.4.7 This strategy covers the period until 2020. It is recognised that by the end of the period, there will be very little or no disposal of municipal waste to landfill that has not undergone some form of treatment. It may not be possible to reach the position where there is no untreated waste sent to landfill as this would be difficult to achieve without potentially squeezing out recycling or composting initiatives. However, in the short term Suffolk will remain almost entirely

dependent on landfill for the disposal of virtually all waste that is not recycled or composted.

- 2.4.8 The point at which the pre-treatment of residual waste will need to be introduced is not certain. Under current contracts such facilities are unlikely to be introduced until 2007, but from the analysis above it appears as though some form of pre-treatment will be required to meet targets by 2012/13. Forms of treatment that may be required include incineration, gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion and mechanical/biological treatment.
- 2.4.9 The nature and scale of such pre-treatment facilities will depend largely on the available range of technologies and the quantity and composition of waste arising in Suffolk at the point when the decision is made to build such facilities. Facilities are often controversial in nature and have long lead-in times to get through the planning process and for construction and development.
- 2.4.10 This strategy focuses on reducing the landfill of waste by maximising the level of recycling and composting. In view of the likelihood of being able to meet government targets through these means alone it is not the intention to promote facilities for the pre-treatment of residual waste in the short term. It is felt that it is best to consider the provision of such facilities in the first review of this strategy when there should be more knowledge about the extent to which waste reduction, re-use, recycling and composting measures have been successful in reducing the quantity of residual waste arising or changing its composition.
- 2.4.11 It is recognised that the situation regarding waste management regulation, policy and practice is rapidly changing. This issue will need to be kept under constant review and changes to current circumstances could lead to reviewing the strategy in advance of the timetable envisaged in section 2.7. Developments may necessitate

earlier consideration of residual waste treatment technologies in the short term.

**Policy 13 – We recognise that there will be a need to introduce non-landfill facilities for the treatment of residual waste over the life of this strategy. The need for such facilities will be kept under constant review. In making decisions about such facilities particular regard will be paid (not in priority order) to:**

- a) government targets, policy and guidance;**
- b) the availability of landfill capacity;**
- c) the amount and composition of waste expected to arise over the life of facilities;**
- d) the desire to maximise the recovery of energy from residual waste;**
- e) the range of available technologies to deal with such waste;**
- f) the cost and minimum contract length associated with such technologies;**
- g) public views on the acceptability of technologies;**
- h) the importance of not squeezing out recycling and composting initiatives; and**
- i) the letting of new disposal contracts with effect from between May 2007 to May 2009 and from 2012.**

**Policy 14 – We will seek to minimise the amount of waste landfilled by maximising reduction, re-use, recycling and composting, and in the longer term by introducing non-landfill residual waste treatment facilities. Where waste is landfilled we will seek to minimise environmental impacts by:**

- a) requiring best practice at landfill sites;**
- b) landfilling waste near to where it is generated; and**
- c) maximising the recovery of energy from landfilled waste.**

**We will aim to landfill less than the level of our landfill allowances each year until at least 2012.**

## 2.5) Infrastructure and Facilities

- 2.5.1 In order to implement this strategy and deliver the challenging targets for recycling and composting there will have to be significant changes in the management of waste in Suffolk. Some of these will require alterations in behaviour patterns, others will change methods of waste collection requiring investment in new vehicles and means of collection, but some will require new facilities to be built or existing ones adapted to manage waste in different ways.
- 2.5.2 These issues are considered in terms of short, medium and long term requirements. Where these terms are used short term applies to the period up to 2010, medium term from 2010 to 2015, and long term to beyond 2015.
- 2.5.3 The provision of new or adapted facilities for waste management will generally require planning permission. Further guidance on the types of facility that will be acceptable and where they should be located is provided in the emerging Waste Local Plan. The Plan will take into account the content of this strategy. The implications of this strategy, in terms of the requirement for facilities that may be needed to implement it, are summarised in turn below:
- 2.5.4 **Reduction and Re-use** – There may be a variety of facilities that will need to be provided to enable reduction and re-use but these will generally not be regarded as waste facilities for planning purposes. No provision of significant waste facilities is likely to be required in order to deliver these elements of the Strategy.
- 2.5.5 **Recycling** – There is currently one major MRF at Great Blakenham that has the capacity to process around 40,000 tonnes of source separated dry recyclables each year. There are a number of other existing buildings, some of which are currently in waste management use, which also have the potential to handle significant volumes.

Over the next few years there may be a requirement for a number of local transfer/bulking stations where dry recyclables can be handled before subsequent transport for recycling. The areas where these will be required will be dependent on the areas where kerbside collections of dry recyclables are introduced.

- 2.5.6 In the medium term there will also be a requirement for increased MRF capacity. If the targets are to be met it is likely that sufficient capacity will have to exist to deal with up to 150,000 thousand tonnes of municipal waste in this manner. This capacity could be provided by the provision of new facilities, or by adapting or expanding existing facilities.
- 2.5.7 It should also be noted that the introduction of the three stream kerbside collection system has a relationship to residential development. New housing developments should be designed so that they are compatible with current and planned waste collection methods. This matter will be addressed through the development control process and the policies contained in the District and Borough Council's Local Plans.
- 2.5.8 **Composting** – Currently compostable waste collected via the HWRCs is composted at open air (windrow) facilities which tend to be located at the existing landfill sites. Subject to possible changes in legislation on composting methods, there is considered to be sufficient capacity through the existing windrow composting operations to compost all the waste thought likely to arise through the HWRCs.
- 2.5.9 Compostable waste collected from the kerbside is generally composted at enclosed (in-vessel) composting facilities. There are only currently two such facilities in Suffolk: in Ipswich and a trial facility in St Edmundsbury. In order to maximise the amount of waste that can be composted it is considered necessary that kerbside

composting schemes be able to accept certain forms of kitchen waste. Following the review of the Animal By-Products Order it is anticipated that the composting of kerbside collected compostable waste may need to be undertaken in enclosed facilities.

2.5.10 Composting kerbside collected waste plays a major role in this strategy. Even with the trial facility in St Edmundsbury there is likely to be a shortfall of in-vessel capacity once kerbside schemes have been introduced to the majority of the County. Although community and farm type schemes may play a role, particularly in the rural areas, it is considered likely that at least one additional centralised composting facility will need to be operating in Suffolk before 2010. It would appear such a facility would be best located to be able to serve the east of the County. If the trial site in St Edmundsbury does not develop into a permanent facility there will be a pressing need to establish another composting facility to serve West Suffolk.

2.5.11 **Disposal** – In view of the decreasing reliance on landfill there is no need to identify additional landfill sites in Suffolk for municipal waste in the short to medium term. In the long term there may be a need to find landfill capacity to cope with a small proportion of the waste stream that is landfilled without treatment and/or capacity for the residues arising from waste treatment. Quantities of waste requiring landfill are likely to be very small compared to those currently landfilled and it is possible that an existing site will be able to cope with these even in the long term.

2.5.12 As discussed in para 2.4.8 there is likely to be a requirement for incineration or some other form of residual waste treatment in the medium term. In the absence of information about the quantity and composition of waste that will need to be dealt with, or the favoured technology for treatment, it very difficult to determine the scale, nature or location of facilities that will be needed. It is likely that one or more



facilities will need to come on stream before 2015 and that facilities will be near the main urban areas of the County.

2.5.13 It is important to ensure that if circumstances change and there becomes a pressing need for such facilities to be built that the planning system is able to respond and deliver appropriate planning consents within a reasonable timescale.

2.5.14 It is also important that when issues of capacity are considered for facilities that municipal waste is not considered in isolation. Much of the municipal waste arising in Suffolk may be similar in nature to waste generated by industrial and commercial undertakings, only a small proportion of which is currently collected by the local authorities. There may be considerable benefits gained, in terms of minimising the distances that waste travels and delivering economies of scale if facilities have sufficient capacity to deal with commercial and industrial arising in the area in addition to municipal waste.

## 2.6) Costs and Market Development

### Costs

2.6.1 The cost of providing waste management services to the public in Suffolk has risen considerably faster than the rate of inflation over recent years. It is expected that this trend will continue at least in the short term. The reasons for this include:

- the current and planned escalation in the rate of landfill tax, coupled with continued dependence on landfill for residual waste disposal;
- the costs of introducing increased collection of separate materials from the kerbside;
- infrastructure costs associated with the provision of facilities for processing dry recyclables and in-vessel composting;
- investments necessary at HWRCs;
- the comparatively undeveloped and fluctuating nature of markets for recyclate; and
- increasing levels of waste arising.

2.6.2 In the short term it is recognised that the costs of implementing this strategy may be greater than other options that could be developed (noticeable those with a greater emphasis on the recovery of energy from waste). However, in the longer term it is felt that the flexibility offered by this strategy and anticipated changes in markets are such that this increased expenditure in the short term will prove worthwhile and that the waste management systems in Suffolk will be both sustainable and cost effective whilst meeting government targets.

2.6.3 It is difficult to envisage how the UK's international commitments will be met if disposal costs remain substantially cheaper than the costs of

other more sustainable means of waste management. Whether by regulation, taxation or market development initiatives it is anticipated that costs per tonne of recycling and composting will become substantially cheaper than disposal by landfill or incineration with energy recovery.

2.6.4 The costs of introducing various collection schemes have been examined in detail in association with the proposed developments detailed in the Recycling Plans. In the longer term it is considered that no meaningful costing can be attached to proposals at this stage. However, there is felt to be considerable merit in establishing a framework for how cost issues associated with waste management will be addressed by Suffolk's Local Authorities.

**Policy 15 – We recognise that all authorities will see significant increases in the costs of providing waste management services. We will work together to seek to minimise these increases by:**

- **securing best value through joint procurement and tendering where possible; and**
- **maximising funding that can be obtained from external sources.**

**Where possible we will be flexible and share costs to minimise disruption to other services provided by the local authorities.**

2.6.5 In an attempt to implement the approach of policy 14 above and secure value for money some of Suffolk's local authorities have joined forces to deal with the reprocessing of dry recyclables.

2.6.6 Even with joint working and sharing costs considerable further support will be required from central government if the challenging targets set out in this strategy are to be achieved.

### Market Development

- 2.6.7 It is recognised that it is important to find and develop markets for the use of recycled materials and waste derived compost. This is an important element of the national waste strategy and the Government has funded the establishment of the Waste and Resource Action Programme (WRAP) to overcome market barriers and promote re-use and recycling.
- 2.6.8 Although many market development initiatives are best conducted at the national level there is considerable scope for local authorities to work with industry and community groups in order to develop markets for materials. Many local authorities actively use their procurement policies to source recycled materials where possible.

**Policy 16 – We will work with the Waste and Resource Action Programme, businesses and the community in order to develop markets for recyclable waste and outlets for waste derived compost and products made from recycled materials.**

## 2.7) Monitoring and Review

### Monitoring of the Strategy

2.7.1 This strategy will be monitored on an annual basis. It is intended to publish monitoring reports in the summer of each year starting with 2004. Publication in the summer should allow the reports to include data covering the period up to the end of March in the year of publication.

**Policy 17 – We will publish a report monitoring this strategy every year starting in 2004.**

2.7.2 The monitoring report will report on the progress on the 10 indicators shown in the table below.

**Monitoring Indicators and Targets**

| <b>Subject</b>                                       | <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Target/comment</b>   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Partnership working and Community Involvement</b> | Number of people expressing opinions on waste management consultations                            | Use BVPI indicator and target   |
|  | Number Suffolk primary schools presented with specific information about recycling and composting | 70% of primary schools to receive visit from schools waste education programme by 2005/06 |
| <b>Reduction and Re-use</b>                          | Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head (BVPI 84)                               | To limit growth to no more than 3% pa up to 2010  |
| <b>Recycling and Composting</b>                      | Tonnage and %age of household waste recycled and composted (BVPI 82a + b)                         | To achieve at least 35% by 2004/05, 36% by 2005/06, and 60% by 2009/10                    |
|  | %age of household that have separate kerbside collections of dry recyclable and compostable waste | At least 80% by 2010  |
|  | Number of home composters distributed via partnership scheme                                      | 50,000 composters sold by 2005/06   |
|  | Recycling rate at Household Waste and Recycling Centres   | To achieve 55% by 2004/05   |
| <b>Disposal</b>                                      | Tonnage of municipal waste landfilled   | Target to be set after landfill allowance determined.                                     |

### Timetable for Further Work on the Strategy

2.7.3 Work is continuing on preparing joint approaches to various aspects of the municipal waste stream. The timetable for this work will be kept under review. It is currently envisaged that further work on the strategy will proceed to the following timetable:

#### 2.7.4 **Work to be completed before the end of 2004:**

Detailed policy approaches to be agreed towards:

- bulky waste collections
- street cleansing and litter collection
- waste from municipal parks and gardens
- fly tipped waste
- abandoned vehicles
- commercial and industrial waste collected by the local authorities

#### 2.7.5 **Work to be completed before the end of 2005:**

Detailed policy approaches to be agreed towards:

- hazardous household waste
- clinical household waste
- beach cleansing waste
- the requirements of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive

#### 2.7.6 **Work to be completed before the end of 2006:**

Revised and extended Recycling Plans to be prepared for each authority area covering the period up to 2012.

2.7.7 It is anticipated that this work will inform a detailed review of the strategy which will focus on the approach to be taken to waste which is not expected to be recycled or composted and how this can be

diverted away from landfill. The timing for this to happen will be kept under review depending on Government guidance and the factors listed in Policy 13. It is expected that this review will be complete by 2009 at the latest allowing facilities needed to be brought forward to be on stream prior to 2015.

- 2.7.8 There will be extensive consultations with the public, industry and interested community groups during all aspects of this work.



### **Section 3 - The Recycling Plans 2003 -2007**

These Recycling Plans have been prepared to a standard format. They have been prepared for the area of each WCA within Suffolk and the preparation has involved the WDA. Proposed initiatives of the WDA are shown alongside the WCA proposals. The content of the Recycling Plans focuses on those elements of the municipal waste stream that are the subject of the policies in this Strategy. It is envisaged that supplements and/or amendments to the Recycling Plans will be needed as the work on other aspects of the municipal waste stream outlined in section 2.7 of the Strategy is completed.

For further technical details on the assumptions and definitions used in the Recycling Plans please see Appendix 2.

#### **Recycling Plan for the Babergh Area**

##### **Current Position**

There are 36,200 domestic properties in the Babergh area, with a growth rate of approximately 0.8% per annum. Each property is provided with a wheeled bin for the weekly collection of residual waste. Residents are encouraged to separate green waste from wheeled bins for composting. It is hoped that new and existing alternative route for the management of green waste will substantially reduce the estimated 6,000 tonnes collected at kerbside and landfilled.

In addition a District wide Pink Bag Scheme exists for the collection of dry recyclable waste (paper, plastic, tins, card etc) from the kerbside. During 2001/02 this was a weekly collection co-mingled with residual waste for subsequent separation at a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) but in December 2002 this was changed to a fortnightly separate dedicated collection.

There are three Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Babergh (at Sudbury, Hadleigh and Chelmondiston) collecting a variety of recyclables and residual waste. The Hadleigh HWRC has only recently been relocated to its current site. Sudbury has also undergone a re-furbishment at its original site. The site at Chelmondiston is relatively small and only has room to collect a limited range of recyclables. Babergh residents also use the sites at Ipswich and Bramford.

There are 190 facilities located on 114 Bring Sites for the collection of recyclable materials throughout the District. These are as follows:

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| Paper    | 78 |
| Glass    | 68 |
| Textiles | 27 |
| Cans     | 15 |

The vast majority of waste collected at these sites is paper or glass, (over 2,450 tonnes), but small quantities of cans, textiles and cardboard, are also collected. Sudbury Resource Centre plays a significant part in both the collection of kerbside paper and cans across the District.

In 2001/02, 46,028 tonnes of municipal waste was collected from all sources. This excludes an estimated 2,717 tonnes of waste originated from trade premises which was collected by the WCA. With some 7,158 tonnes being recycled the combined recycling rate was 15.6%. Residual waste was landfilled at Great Blakenham.

As a necessary pre-cursor to an alternate week domestic collection service, in mid September 2002 a separate trade waste collection round was commenced. The resulting tonnages would appear to be slightly higher than on a co-collected basis with the domestic refuse stream and are currently being estimated to be 3,100 per annum.

#### **Planned expansion for 03/04**

The Pink Bag Scheme is to be replaced by the provision of a separate wheeled bin intended for recycling; (some 1,400 households cannot accommodate a wheeled bin and consequently will remain on a black/pink sack collection.) It is envisaged that this new initiative will be rolled out on a phased approach commence no later than July 2003 and it is aimed to be fully implemented during 2004/05. Collection will be an alternate week basis alongside the residual waste collection service. The yield over the year is estimated to be 4,300 tonnes. However, this will be subject to suitable funding provision.

A trial garden waste collection system will be introduced from Easter until end of November 2003. There will be two trials, one using a dedicated "brown" bin which for a cost of £40 will provide for a fortnightly collection, and an alternative large "sack" for a single collection fee of £20. It is currently envisaged that both services will provide material for centralised composting and approximately 400 tonnes may be recovered. It is anticipated that this service will have negligible impact on quantities of green waste taken to the Household Waste and Recycling Centres.

Key to the development of these initiatives is a closer working relationship with the 76 Local Councils within the District. This will include local targets for both kerbside and Bring Site recycle and the re-allocation of recycling credits based on the achievement.

### **Planned expansion for 04/05**

It is unlikely that the second bin will be available to all households at the start of the fiscal year. This will have a direct financial impact on the Council as it strives to continue with a weekly plus service for part of the District and operates a less resource demanding alternate week provision for the majority of properties. Consequently, it is anticipated that some 6,000 tonnes will be recovered from kerbside collection during the year with a further 2,500 from Bring Sites.

It is anticipated that the second season of the trial Garden Waste Collection Service will yield more waste than the first as awareness increases. It is estimated that 750 tonnes will be composted with negligible impact on quantities of green waste taken to the Household Waste and Recycling Centres.

### **Planned expansion for 05/06**

With the whole District on a two bin alternate week scheme and greater awareness amongst residents it is expected that over 9,000 tonnes of dry recyclate, will be collected at the kerbside.

Tighter controls on the diversion of green waste may yield additional amounts for composting.

Future of Chelmondiston Household Waste and Recycling Centre to be reviewed.

### **Planned expansion for 06/07**

The approach for this fiscal year will be dependent on funding and political direction afforded both by central government and locally by the new Council. Accordingly, no new schemes to further increase the recycling rate are proposed.

### **Existing Contracts**

The existing refuse collection service including collection of Pink bags is with Cleanaway. The contract expires 2007, but can be extended for up to a further 7 years.

The Household Waste and Recycling Centres are owned or leased by Suffolk County Council as Waste Disposal Authority. They are operated under contract by Viridor Waste Management Ltd. The contract expires in 2007 although there is potential to extend this to 2009.

**Current and Projected Rates of Recycling - Babergh****WCA Recycling**

| Table 1 - Tonnes                                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>Kerbside Collection<br>Schemes:       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Paper  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cans   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Textiles   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 400           | 750           | 850           | 850           |
| Other  | 1811            | 1835         | 4340          | 6040          | 8000          | 8000          |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>                                  | <b>1811</b>     | <b>1835</b>  | <b>4740</b>   | <b>6790</b>   | <b>8850</b>   | <b>8850</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected from the<br/>Kerbside</b> | <b>35775</b>    | <b>36848</b> | <b>37954</b>  | <b>39203</b>  | <b>40376</b>  | <b>41584</b>  |

Note - it is not possible to accurately breakdown the waste recycled from the Pink Bag Scheme by estimating from an earlier waste analysis.

| Table 2 - Tonnes   | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from Bring<br>Collection Schemes:                       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 1314            | 1625         | 1675          | 1700          | 1700          | 1700          |
| Paper  | 1092            | 1000         | 900           | 850           | 825           | 825           |
| Cans   | 10              | 10           | 10            | 15            | 15            | 15            |
| Textiles   | 35              | 35           | 35            | 38            | 38            | 38            |
| Cardboard  | 7               | 10           | 10            | 10            | 10            | 10            |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Other  | 32              | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>  | <b>2490</b>     | <b>2680</b>  | <b>2630</b>   | <b>2613</b>   | <b>2588</b>   | <b>2588</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected via Bring<br/>Sites<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>2490</b>     | <b>2680</b>  | <b>2630</b>   | <b>2613</b>   | <b>2588</b>   | <b>2588</b>   |

1 - Likely to be the same as total recycled

**WDA Recycling**

| Table 3 - Tonnes                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>HWRCs:                |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                  | 126             | 141          | 156           | 161           | 177           | 195           |
| Paper                                  | 86              | 86           | 86            | 86            | 86            | 86            |
| Cans                                   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Textiles                               | 35              | 35           | 35            | 35            | 35            | 35            |
| Cardboard                              | 34              | 34           | 34            | 34            | 34            | 34            |
| Plastics                               | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste                          | 1746            | 2304         | 2659          | 3030          | 2955          | 2854          |
| Other                                  | 868             | 998          | 1148          | 1320          | 1518          | 1746          |
| Total Recycled                         | 2895            | 3598         | 4118          | 4666          | 4805          | 4949          |
| Total waste collected<br>through HWRCs | 7763            | 7996         | 8236          | 8483          | 8737          | 8999          |

**Total Recycling**

| Table 4 - Tonnes and<br>%ages              | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Recycling:                           |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                      | 1440            | 1766         | 1831          | 1861          | 1877          | 1895          |
| Paper                                      | 1178            | 1086         | 986           | 936           | 911           | 911           |
| Cans                                       | 10              | 10           | 10            | 15            | 15            | 15            |
| Textiles                                   | 70              | 70           | 70            | 73            | 73            | 73            |
| Cardboard                                  | 41              | 44           | 44            | 44            | 44            | 44            |
| Plastics                                   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste                              | 1746            | 2304         | 3059          | 3780          | 3805          | 3704          |
| Other                                      | 2711            | 2833         | 5488          | 7360          | 9518          | 9746          |
| Total Recycling                            | 7196            | 8113         | 11488         | 14069         | 16243         | 16387         |
| Total WCA waste <sup>1</sup>               | 38265           | 39528        | 40584         | 41816         | 42964         | 44172         |
| WCA Rec %age <sup>2</sup>                  | 11.2            | 11.4         | 18.2          | 22.5          | 26.6          | 25.9          |
| Total waste <sup>3</sup>                   | 46028           | 47524        | 48820         | 50299         | 51701         | 53171         |
| Total Rec %age <sup>4</sup>                | 15.6            | 17.1         | 23.5          | 28.0          | 31.4          | 30.8          |
| Residual waste to<br>landfill <sup>5</sup> | 38832           | 39411        | 37332         | 36230         | 35458         | 36784         |

1 - as used as the demoninator for BVPI 82a for WCAs

2 - sum of table 1 and 2 divided by total WCA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a returns).

3 - as used for the denominator for BVPI 82a for WDAs

4 - sum of table 1, 2 and 3 divided by total WDA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a return).

5 - total waste minus total recycling

## **Recycling Plan for the Forest Heath Area**

### Current Position

#### **Domestic Refuse Collection.**

There are 24,485 domestic properties in the Forest Heath area. Currently they are provided with a black wheeled bin for the weekly collection of residual waste by Forest Heath District Council (FHDC).

#### **Kerbside Recycling.**

17,900 properties have a brown wheeled bin for the fortnightly collection of compostable kitchen and garden waste. Various types of organic waste are collected, including grass cuttings, hedge clippings, fruit and vegetable peelings and brown card.

The waste collected is composted locally using "in-vessel" technology compliant with the Animal By Products Order and used to produce a range of products under the brand name Greentop that are sold to landscape and horticultural markets. Greentop Soil Improver is sold back to residents at local household waste sites.

The scheme is popular amongst residents, and comprises the largest proportion of waste that Forest Heath recycles.

Funding for an additional 5,000 brown bins has been awarded through DEFRA's £140 million Waste Minimisation and Recycling Fund. This will enable the scheme to be extended to residents not currently served by the scheme.

There is also a fortnightly kerbside collection of paper *on the opposite week to the collection of brown bins*. Newspapers, magazines, catalogues and white page telephone directories are collected. No receptacle is provided and residents are advised to put out the paper in plastic carrier bags or bundles.

#### **Kerbside Collection of Dry Recyclables**

During 2002 six kerbside collection trials were operated over a four-month period to determine the most appropriate method of collecting paper, plastics, cans and card for recycling. The trial was run in partnership with St Edmundsbury Borough Council and was financed using landfill tax credits from Enventure, generated through Viridor Waste Management. Forest Heath undertook two trials using wheeled bins and St Edmundsbury ran the other four trials using plastic sacks.

The results of the trials demonstrated that the best method of collection involved the collection of brown bin and recycling bin one week and the collection of refuse on the other week.

Following a successful application to DEFRA's £140 million Waste Minimisation and Recycling Fund and Committee approval it is anticipated that the scheme will be implemented throughout both Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury starting in September 2003.

There are two Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Forest Heath (at Newmarket and Mildenhall). Survey information suggests that over half the users of the Newmarket site are residents of Cambridgeshire. It is considered that the recycling rate at the Newmarket site could be increased substantially if the site were expanded.

### **Bring Sites.**

There are 40 bring sites for the collection of recyclable materials throughout the District. These sites collect glass, paper, card, cans and textiles.

### **Recycling Rate.**

In 2001/02 30,812 tonnes of waste was collected in the area, of which 9,580 tonnes (31.1%) was recycled and the remainder landfilled.

### **Planned expansion for 03/04**

*Following the kerbside collection trials of dry recyclables, it is anticipated that the scheme with alternative weekly collection of residual waste will be phased in across the district.*

*This will also be the first full year of brown bins following the distribution of an additional 5,000 bins to all suitable properties.*

### **Planned expansion for 04/05**

Review of the bring bank scheme following the full implementation of the kerbside scheme for dry recyclables.

*Feasibility study on the kerbside collection of glass.*

### **Planned expansion for 05/06**

Possible expansion of Newmarket HWRC. Dependent on securing funding (including an appropriate arrangement with Cambridgeshire CC), the land and planning permission.

### **Existing Contracts**

The Household Waste and Recycling Centres are owned or leased by Suffolk County Council as Waste Disposal Authority. They are operated under contract by Viridor Waste Management Ltd. The contract expires in 2007 although there is potential to extend this to 2009.

**Current and Projected Rates of Recycling - Forest Heath****WCA Recycling**

| Table 1 – Tonnes                                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>Kerbside Collection<br>Schemes:       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Paper (includes card)                                  | 803             | 800          | 1567          | 3359          | 3460          | 3564          |
| Cans   | 0               | 0            | 58            | 192           | 198           | 204           |
| Textiles   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 260           | 864           | 890           | 917           |
| Organic Waste  | 5568            | 5877         | 7220          | 7436          | 7660          | 7890          |
| Other  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>                                  | <b>6371</b>     | <b>6677</b>  | <b>9105</b>   | <b>11852</b>  | <b>12208</b>  | <b>12575</b>  |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected from the<br/>Kerbside</b> | <b>24473</b>    | <b>25207</b> | <b>25963</b>  | <b>26742</b>  | <b>27545</b>  | <b>28371</b>  |

| Table 2 – Tonnes   | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from Bring<br>Collection Schemes:                       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 626             | 645          | 664           | 684           | 705           | 726           |
| Paper  | 482             | 496          | 372           | 383           | 395           | 406           |
| Cans   | 54              | 56           | 42            | 43            | 44            | 46            |
| Textiles   | 75              | 77           | 80            | 82            | 84            | 87            |
| Cardboard  | 314             | 323          | 243           | 250           | 257           | 265           |
| Plastics   | 31              | 32           | 33            | 34            | 35            | 36            |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Other  | 58              | 60           | 62            | 63            | 65            | 67            |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>  | <b>1640</b>     | <b>1689</b>  | <b>1496</b>   | <b>1539</b>   | <b>1585</b>   | <b>1633</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected via Bring<br/>Sites<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>1640</b>     | <b>1689</b>  | <b>1496</b>   | <b>1539</b>   | <b>1585</b>   | <b>1633</b>   |

**Notes:**

1 - Likely to be the same as total recycled

Plastic is only collect on RAF bases and will not be effected by the introduction of kerbside scheme.



**WDA Recycling**

| Table 3 – Tonnes                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>HWRCs:                |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                  | 51              | 63           | 78            | 92            | 95            | 97            |
| Paper                                  | 68              | 84           | 104           | 122           | 126           | 130           |
| Cans                                   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Textiles                               | 41              | 51           | 63            | 74            | 76            | 78            |
| Cardboard                              | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics                               | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste                          | 913             | 1127         | 1392          | 1643          | 1693          | 1743          |
| Other                                  | 496             | 612          | 756           | 893           | 920           | 947           |
| Total Recycled                         | 1569            | 1936         | 2393          | 2824          | 2909          | 2996          |
| Total waste collected<br>through HWRCs | 4699            | 4840         | 4985          | 5135          | 5289          | 5447          |

**Total Recycling**

| Table 4 - Tonnes and<br>%ages              | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Recycling:                           |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                      | 677             | 708          | 742           | 776           | 800           | 823           |
| Paper                                      | 1353            | 1380         | 2043          | 3864          | 3981          | 4100          |
| Cans                                       | 54              | 56           | 100           | 235           | 242           | 250           |
| Textiles                                   | 116             | 128          | 143           | 156           | 160           | 165           |
| Cardboard                                  | 314             | 323          | 243           | 250           | 257           | 265           |
| Plastics                                   | 31              | 32           | 293           | 898           | 925           | 953           |
| Organic Waste                              | 6481            | 7004         | 8612          | 9079          | 9353          | 9633          |
| Other                                      | 554             | 672          | 818           | 956           | 985           | 1014          |
| Total Recycling                            | 9580            | 10302        | 12994         | 16214         | 16702         | 17204         |
| Total WCA waste <sup>1</sup>               | 26113           | 26896        | 27459         | 28281         | 29130         | 30004         |
| WCA Rec %age <sup>2</sup>                  | 30.7            | 31.1         | 38.6          | 47.3          | 47.4          | 47.4          |
| Total waste <sup>3</sup>                   | 30812           | 31736        | 32445         | 33416         | 34418         | 35451         |
| Total Rec %age <sup>4</sup>                | 31.1            | 32.5         | 40.0          | 48.5          | 48.5          | 48.5          |
| Residual waste to<br>landfill <sup>5</sup> | 21232           | 21434        | 19451         | 17202         | 17717         | 18247         |

1 - as used as the demoninator for BVPI 82a for WCAs

2 - sum of table 1 and 2 divided by total WCA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a returns).

3 - as used for the denominator for BVPI 82a for WDAs

4 - sum of table 1, 2 and 3 divided by total WDA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a return).

5 - total waste minus total recycling

## **Recycling Plan for the Ipswich Area**

### **Current Position**

There are 52,200 domestic properties in Ipswich with a population of 15,500. Residents are provided with a wheeled 240 litre bin for the weekly collection of residual waste, except where alternatives are requested due to household size or access. In addition to the bins for residual waste approximately 26,900 properties (51% of the Borough) are provided with a brown bin for the collection of garden and vegetable waste. These bins are emptied fortnightly and the waste is taken to the 'in vessel' composting facility owned by Anglian Water and located at Cliff Quay, Ipswich

There is one Household Waste and Recycling Centre in Ipswich, at Sir Alf Ramsey Way, although the centre at Foxhall in Suffolk Coastal District is convenient for residents in the east of the Borough. The Household Waste Recycling Centre at Sir Alf Ramsey Way is on land allocated for redevelopment in the Ipswich Borough Local Plan and the possibility of relocating the site is being investigated. The shape and access to the site coupled with its high level of usage leads to congestion. The relocation of the site should allow for significant increases in recycling rates.

There are 77 Bring Sites for the collection of recyclable materials. Over the course of a year some sites are lost but new sites are found to replace these so there tends to remain between 76 to 80 sites at any one time. The vast majority of recyclables collected through these sites is paper and glass but metals, textiles and plastics are also collected. The provision of recycling banks is broken down as follows:

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| Paper    | 50 |
| Glass    | 38 |
| Textiles | 20 |
| Cans     | 6  |
| Books    | 5  |
| Plastics | 1  |

### **Community Recycling**

Ipswich dry recycling has a relatively high overall performance rate for the number of banks provided. This is due in part to the steps that have been taken to involve the community.

Several recycling centres are part of a community adoption scheme, whereby a charity or community group monitors centres. In return for this activity the group receive payments linked to performance and Recycling Credits. This in turn provides an incentive for these groups to encourage use of the centres.

#### **Ipswich Furniture Project**

This charity takes unwanted furniture and white goods and redistributes them to households on fixed incomes. The project carries out some repairs to items. White goods that cannot be repaired are broken up and the metal

recycled (with the exception of refrigeration equipment). Support is given to the Project through the payment of Recycling Credits, provision of vehicle and associated repairs.

#### **Ipswich Scrap Store**

This group provides training opportunities for vulnerable adults. A variety of items are collected primarily from businesses sorted and then offered to member groups for art and craft projects. In addition, the group collects beverage cans, sorts and crushes them before selling them to a local merchant. Ipswich Borough Council is currently in negotiation with the Scrap Store to assist them in expanding their service to collect paper, glass and cans.

#### **Recycling Education & Promotion.**

In 2001/02 although the overall level of waste production increased by nearly 7% this was due to increased quantities of waste being collected through brown bins (due to expansion), a 23% increase in the amount of dry recyclables collected and small increases in the amounts of bulky waste, litter and flytipping. However, the amount of waste collected from wheeled bins and sacks for landfill actually decreased by nearly 2% despite continued expansion in the town. The success in reducing the amount of residual waste is in part due to enforcing policies about collecting only waste contained in the bin and continual promotional activity.

Ipswich Borough Council provides up to 16 'Shovel it Yourself' events whereby the public can help themselves to compost produced from Ipswich's own waste. This raises awareness of composting, the environmental impact of some products and of closing the recycling loop by using recycled products.

#### **Trade Waste Service**

Ipswich Borough Council runs its own trade waste collection service trading under the name of 'Wastesaver'. In 2001/02 Wastesaver collected 7,015 tonnes of waste and diverted approximately 670 additional tonnes to recycling.

#### **Overall Waste Production**

In 2001/02 64,450 tonnes of municipal waste was collected in the area. This figure excludes the trade waste collected. Of this sum overall 12,144 tonnes were recycled which gives a combined recycling rate of 18.84%

#### **Planned Expansion for 2003/04**

Expansion of the brown bin scheme is planned for the Spring of 2003 between February and April. This is a 'Mini Phase' that will build upon the expansion of October 2002. A further 1000 bins (approximately) will be added to the scheme bringing the total to 28,000.

As the Ravenswood development continues to grow, all newly completed houses will be added to the scheme. The number of completions per annum is expected to be approximately 200 per year.

At present there are no funded proposals for any further expansion of the collection infrastructure other than those mentioned above. Revenue funding for kerbside collection schemes remains a challenge. Funding and finance options will be rigorously explored and pursued.

A comprehensive participation and usage survey is planned to establish behaviour patterns. At present each brown bin in Ipswich diverts 0.27 tonnes of green waste whilst in St Edmundsbury the figure is 0.32 tonnes, a difference of 50 kilograms. Although the demographic make up of the two areas does affect the waste composition, if users increase by 20 kilograms then an additional 560 tonnes will be diverted. This would result in a 1% increase in the Borough's recycling rate.

The team will continue to maximise the benefit from the Borough's existing infrastructure by continuing its education and publicity programme outlined in the first part of the statement.

In addition the team will run material specific campaigns aimed at increasing recycling for certain products such as cans; or those that result in waste minimisation, such as the Real Nappy Campaign.

There will be promotion targeted by area to encourage use of local recycling facilities.

Negotiations to place a recycling centre at the Ravenswood shops development.

A trial kerbside glass collection from 12,000 properties is being explored with the other partner Waste Collection Authorities. However, this is not sufficiently developed at this stage to include figures in the tables.

### **Planned Expansion for 2004/5**

A further 200 homes in Ravenswood will be completed and added to the Brown Bin scheme.

### **Planned Expansion for 2005/6**

A further 200 homes in Ravenswood will be completed and added to the Brown Bin scheme.

Relocation of Ipswich HWRC

### Existing Contracts

The Household Waste and Recycling Centre is owned by Suffolk County Council as Waste Disposal Authority and operated under contract by Viridor

Waste Management Ltd. The contract expires in 2007, although there is potential to extend this to 2009.

Domestic Waste is collected from Ipswich homes by Ipswich Borough Contracts. Ipswich Borough Contracts won the contract through compulsory competitive tendering process in 1994. However, the contract was switched to Best Value through the procurement route and is constantly monitored to ensure quality and competitiveness.

Compostable waste is taken to Anglian Water. The legal framework for this service is contained within a Deed of Variation to a contract between Ipswich Borough Council and Anglian Water in 1995.

There are agreements in place for the provision of, and collection from recycling banks for paper, glass, cans textiles and plastics. These agreements are currently being negotiated on a year-to-year basis pending the actions regarding procurement to be determined in the County Waste Strategy.

**Current and Projected Rates of Recycling - Ipswich****WCA Recycling**

| Table 1 - Tonnes                                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>Kerbside Collection<br>Schemes:       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Paper  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cans   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Textiles   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste  | 4674            | 5065         | 7749          | 7803          | 7857          | 7911          |
| Other  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>                                  | <b>4674</b>     | <b>5065</b>  | <b>7749</b>   | <b>7803</b>   | <b>7857</b>   | <b>7911</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected from the<br/>Kerbside</b> | <b>48085</b>    | <b>48817</b> | <b>51616</b>  | <b>51788</b>  | <b>52007</b>  | <b>52207</b>  |

| Table 2 - Tonnes   | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from Bring<br>Collection Schemes:                       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 733             | 733          | 733           | 733           | 733           | 733           |
| Paper  | 1546            | 1546         | 1546          | 1546          | 1546          | 1546          |
| Cans   | 21              | 21           | 21            | 21            | 21            | 21            |
| Textiles   | 23              | 23           | 23            | 23            | 23            | 23            |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 23              | 23           | 23            | 23            | 23            | 23            |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Other  | 173             | 173          | 173           | 173           | 173           | 173           |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>  | <b>2519</b>     | <b>2519</b>  | <b>2519</b>   | <b>2519</b>   | <b>2519</b>   | <b>2519</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected via Bring<br/>Sites<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>2519</b>     | <b>2519</b>  | <b>2519</b>   | <b>2519</b>   | <b>2519</b>   | <b>2519</b>   |

1 - Likely to be the same as total recycled

**WDA Recycling**

| Table 3 - Tonnes                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>HWRCs:                |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                  | 217             | 277          | 341           | 398           | 421           | 447           |
| Paper                                  | 297             | 379          | 467           | 544           | 577           | 611           |
| Cans                                   | 30              | 38           | 47            | 55            | 58            | 62            |
| Textiles                               | 80              | 102          | 126           | 147           | 155           | 165           |
| Cardboard                              | 211             | 269          | 332           | 387           | 410           | 434           |
| Plastics                               | 55              | 70           | 86            | 101           | 107           | 113           |
| Organic Waste                          | 3007            | 3834         | 4725          | 5510          | 5840          | 6191          |
| Other                                  | 1053            | 1343         | 1655          | 1929          | 2045          | 2168          |
| Total Recycled                         | 4950            | 6311         | 7779          | 9070          | 9614          | 10191         |
| Total waste collected<br>through HWRCs | 13846           | 14677        | 15557         | 16491         | 17480         | 18529         |

**Total Recycling**

| Table 4 - Tonnes and<br>%ages              | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Recycling:                           |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                      | 950             | 1010         | 1074          | 1131          | 1154          | 1180          |
| Paper                                      | 1843            | 1925         | 2013          | 2090          | 2123          | 2157          |
| Cans                                       | 51              | 59           | 68            | 76            | 79            | 83            |
| Textiles                                   | 103             | 125          | 149           | 170           | 178           | 188           |
| Cardboard                                  | 211             | 269          | 332           | 387           | 410           | 434           |
| Plastics                                   | 78              | 93           | 109           | 124           | 130           | 136           |
| Organic Waste                              | 7681            | 9899         | 12474         | 13313         | 13697         | 14102         |
| Other                                      | 1226            | 1516         | 1828          | 2102          | 2218          | 2341          |
| Total Recycling                            | 12144           | 14895        | 18047         | 19392         | 19990         | 20621         |
| Total WCA waste <sup>1</sup>               | 50604           | 51336        | 54135         | 54307         | 54526         | 54726         |
| WCA Rec %age <sup>2</sup>                  | 14.21           | 16.7         | 19.0          | 19.0          | 19.0          | 19.1          |
| Total waste <sup>3</sup>                   | 64450           | 66013        | 69692         | 70798         | 72006         | 73255         |
| Total Rec %age <sup>4</sup>                | 18.8            | 22.6         | 25.9          | 27.4          | 27.8          | 28.1          |
| Residual waste to<br>landfill <sup>5</sup> | 52307           | 51118        | 51646         | 51406         | 52016         | 52634         |

1 - as used as the demoninator for BVPI 82a for WCAs

2 - sum of table 1 and 2 divided by total WCA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a returns).

3 - as used for the denominator for BVPI 82a for WDAs

4 - sum of table 1, 2 and 3 divided by total WDA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a return).

5 - total waste minus total recycling

## **Recycling Plan for the Mid Suffolk Area**

### **Current Position**

There are 36,600 domestic properties in the Mid Suffolk area. Currently residual waste is collected by Mid Suffolk District Council from the kerbside via a weekly collection of sacks left out by householders.

Mid Suffolk District Council has 88 static recycling 'bring' sites throughout the district. Each site provides facilities for recycling any or all of the following: glass; paper; cans or textile. Static recycling centres are either managed by the Council or by Community Recycling Groups, which receives the Recycling Credit in return for their stewardship.

Mid Suffolk District Council, through designated contractors, provides the following recycling infrastructure:

55 x Paper Banks  
105 x Glass Banks  
34 x Can Banks  
20 x Textile Banks

In addition to the static recycling centres the Council works with 15 'true' Community Recycling Groups, which collect paper and/or cans, for which the recycling credit is passed on. In 2001/2002 it collected the following materials for recycling from its network of recycling centres and through 'true' Community Recycling Groups recyclers.

|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| Glass    | 1149 tonnes |
| Paper    | 1467 tonnes |
| Cans     | 24 tonnes   |
| Textiles | 32 tonnes   |

In addition, Mid Suffolk District Council collected 23 tonnes of 'white goods' through the bulky collection service, which were sent for recycling.

There are three Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Mid Suffolk (at Bramford, Stowmarket and Brome) collecting a variety of recyclable and residual waste. The Bramford site is small, with a limited range of containers and little scope to enlarge. The Brome site is congested, and used by many Norfolk residents. The Stowmarket site, because of its location, is the only HWRC that does not have a height barrier.

In 2001/02 39,448 tonnes of waste was collected in the area, of which 7,195 tonnes (18.2%) was recycled and the remainder landfilled.

In 2001/02 Mid Suffolk district Council estimated it collected 105 tonnes of waste from trade operations.



### **Planned expansion for 03/04**

Kerbside collection of dry recyclable (paper, card, cans, plastics and textiles) separate from residual waste to be introduced to 12,000 properties in April 2003. Based on an alternate weekly collection using twin wheeled bins.

Increase the number of static recycling sites for the collection of glass to 55 by April 2004.

Increase the number of home compost bins provided to residents by 10% from 2002/03 levels by increased promotion.

Research will be completed regarding options for and the development of a kerbside collection of compostable waste in Mid Suffolk. Upon completion a report will be taken to elected Members in regard future implementation of a kerbside compostable waste collection scheme. A decision in regard to implementation will be taken, dependant upon type of scheme selected and the availability of sufficient resources.

### **Planned expansion for 04/05**

In January 2005, a further 9357 households will be introduced onto the 'twin-bin' recycling scheme collecting dry recyclables.

In March 2005 a further 6356 households will be introduced onto the scheme, bringing the total to 7,313 in 2004/05.

The number of glass recycling sites will be increased from 55 to 60 in 2004/05.

Increase the number of home compost bins provided to Mid Suffolk householders by 10% from 2003/04 levels by continuing to promote the scheme in the district.

Possible expansion of the Brome HWRC.

### **Planned expansion for 05/06**

In October 2005, 9259 households will be introduced onto the 'twin-bin' recycling scheme. This will mean that 100% of the district is now covered by the dry recyclable kerbside collection scheme.

The number of glass recycling sites will be increased from 60 to 65 in 2004/05.

Increase the number of home compost bins provided to Mid Suffolk householders by 10% from 2004/05 levels by continuing to promote the scheme in the district.

Possible closure of Bramford HWRC (dependent on relocation of Ipswich site to serve this part of Mid Suffolk)

### **Planned expansion for 06/07**

The number of glass recycling sites will be increased from 65 to 70. Possible relocation of Stowmarket HWRC.

Increase the number of home compost bins provided to Mid Suffolk householders by 10% from 2005/06 levels by continuing to promote the scheme in the district.

### **Existing Contracts**

Mid Suffolk District Council's existing waste management contract, with Onyx UK, expires in December 2004. A new integrated refuse collection and recycling contract will be put out to tender in early 2004, where tenderers will be asked to bid for the provision of the twin bin collection service and the provision of a kerbside collection of compostable waste, to be introduced at a later date.

The Household Waste and Recycling Centres are owned or leased by Suffolk County Council as Waste Disposal Authority. They are operated under contract by Viridor Waste Management Ltd. The contract expires in 2007 although there is potential to extend this to 2009.

Additionally Mid Suffolk District Council has informal agreements in place with contractors collecting glass, paper, cans and textiles. The following contractors are utilised to collect recyclables:

|          |                       |
|----------|-----------------------|
| Paper    | Bolton Bros           |
| Glass    | Anti-waste            |
| Cans     | Pearson's of Thetford |
| Textiles | Black Country Rag     |

The Council has an agreement in place with Viridor Waste Management Ltd to deliver source segregated co-mingled dry recyclables to the Materials Reclamation Facility at Great Blakenham, located in Mid Suffolk. The agreement is for a period of 12 months commencing 1 April 2003.

**Current and Projected Rates of Recycling - Mid Suffolk****WCA Recycling**

| Table 1 - Tonnes                                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>Kerbside Collection<br>Schemes:       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Paper  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cans   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Textiles   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Other  | 0               | 0            | 3073          | 3103          | 8392          | 8475          |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>                                  | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>     | <b>3073</b>   | <b>3103</b>   | <b>8392</b>   | <b>8475</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected from the<br/>Kerbside</b> | <b>26402</b>    | <b>26692</b> | <b>27376</b>  | <b>27630</b>  | <b>28796</b>  | <b>28946</b>  |

| Table 2 - Tonnes   | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from Bring<br>Collection Schemes:                       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 1149            | 1150         | 1200          | 1320          | 1450          | 1600          |
| Paper  | 1467            | 1480         | 1045          | 964           | 0             | 0             |
| Cans   | 24              | 25           | 18            | 18            | 0             | 0             |
| Textiles   | 32              | 17           | 18            | 19            | 0             | 0             |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Other  | 23              | 24           | 25            | 28            | 32            | 35            |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>  | <b>2696</b>     | <b>2696</b>  | <b>2306</b>   | <b>2349</b>   | <b>1482</b>   | <b>1635</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected via Bring<br/>Sites<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>2696</b>     | <b>2696</b>  | <b>2306</b>   | <b>2349</b>   | <b>1482</b>   | <b>1635</b>   |

1 - Likely to be the same as total recycled

**WDA Recycling**

| Table 3 - Tonnes                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>HWRCs:                |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                  | 188             | 211          | 238           | 268           | 300           | 336           |
| Paper                                  | 203             | 228          | 200           | 170           | 170           | 170           |
| Cans                                   | 5               | 6            | 3             | 1             | 1             | 1             |
| Textiles                               | 49              | 55           | 30            | 45            | 45            | 45            |
| Cardboard                              | 73              | 82           | 92            | 104           | 117           | 130           |
| Plastics                               | 34              | 38           | 43            | 48            | 54            | 61            |
| Organic Waste                          | 3027            | 3395         | 4043          | 4833          | 5030          | 5232          |
| Other                                  | 921             | 1032         | 1166          | 1312          | 1470          | 1644          |
| Total Recycled                         | 4500            | 5047         | 5815          | 6781          | 7187          | 7619          |
| Total waste collected<br>through HWRCs | 10351           | 10972        | 11630         | 12328         | 13068         | 13852         |

**Total Recycling**

| Table 4 - Tonnes and<br>%ages              | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Recycling:                           |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                      | 1337            | 1361         | 1438          | 1588          | 1750          | 1936          |
| Paper                                      | 1670            | 1708         | 1245          | 1134          | 170           | 170           |
| Cans                                       | 29              | 31           | 21            | 19            | 1             | 1             |
| Textiles                                   | 81              | 72           | 48            | 64            | 45            | 45            |
| Cardboard                                  | 73              | 82           | 92            | 104           | 117           | 130           |
| Plastics                                   | 34              | 38           | 43            | 48            | 54            | 61            |
| Organic Waste                              | 3027            | 3395         | 4043          | 4833          | 5030          | 5232          |
| Other                                      | 944             | 1056         | 4264          | 4443          | 9894          | 10154         |
| Total Recycling                            | 7195            | 7743         | 11194         | 12233         | 17061         | 17729         |
| Total WCA waste <sup>1</sup>               | 29097           | 29388        | 29682         | 29979         | 30278         | 30581         |
| WCA Rec %age <sup>2</sup>                  | 9.3             | 9.2          | 18.1          | 18.2          | 32.6          | 33.1          |
| Total waste <sup>3</sup>                   | 39448           | 40360        | 41312         | 42307         | 43346         | 44433         |
| Total Rec %age <sup>4</sup>                | 18.2            | 19.2         | 27.1          | 28.9          | 39.4          | 39.9          |
| Residual waste to<br>landfill <sup>5</sup> | 32253           | 32617        | 30118         | 30074         | 26285         | 26705         |

1 - as used as the demoninator for BVPI 82a for WCAs

2 - sum of table 1 and 2 divided by total WCA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a returns).

3 - as used for the denominator for BVPI 82a for WDAs

4 - sum of table 1, 2 and 3 divided by total WDA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a return).

5 - total waste minus total recycling

## **Recycling Plan for the St Edmundsbury Area**

### **Current Position**

There are 43,000 domestic properties in the St Edmundsbury area. St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SEBC) provides 98% of properties with a black wheeled bin for the weekly collection of residual waste, the remaining 2%, mainly in the historical core zone of Bury St Edmunds, are serviced by a sack collection.

In addition to the weekly refuse collection, 34,000 (79%) households receive a kerbside collection of compostable kitchen and garden waste. A further 5,000 brown bins will be delivered in March 2003 when 91% of households will be serviced by the brown bin collection scheme. The green waste collected is processed locally using "in-vessel" technology compliant with the Animal By-Product (Amendment) Order 2002. The processing of the green material is part of a research project funded through the Landfill Tax Credit scheme.

A fortnightly kerbside collection of newspaper and magazines is provided to 24,000 properties (56%). In the main this is on the alternate week to the brown bin collection. The container is provided by the householder, usually carrier bags. The paper is sent to Sweden for reprocessing back into newsprint.

An on-demand service for the collection of bulky items is available free of charge Borough wide, with the exception of fridges and freezers, which are collected at a charge of £20.00 per item. The white metals, including fridges and freezers, are sent for recycling.

There are 57 recycling centres situated across the district with a variety of banks including newspaper and magazines, glass, textiles and a few can banks.

The Borough is serviced by three Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs) at Bury St Edmunds, Haverhill and Ingham. Survey information suggests that over quarter of the users of the Haverhill site live outside of Suffolk. It is considered that the recycling rate at both the Bury and Haverhill sites may be increased substantially with the planned improvements.

Working in partnership with Forest Heath District Council (FHDC), SEBC obtained further funding through Landfill Tax Credits to conduct a trial for the kerbside collection of dry recyclables. The trial of six different collection systems was carried out from April to August 2002 and tested the:

- different methods of collection and frequencies in different housing type areas in Bury St Edmunds and Mildenhall;
- participation rates; and
- types and quantities of materials diverted for recycling and composting.

The information gained from this trial has been used to develop the scheme which is being implemented during 2003/2004.

In order to fund the additional schemes, SEBC in partnership with FHDC have applied for, and been successful, in obtaining two grants from the Department of Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) from the £140 Million Recycling and Waste Minimisation Fund for waste services. The first grant of £1.113 million will provide each Council with:

- an additional 5000 brown bins that will be microchipped to monitor performance;
- a refuse freighter to service the bins;
- supporting publicity material;
- a transfer station to bulk up the material collected from the kerbside dry recyclable scheme;
- a display trailer to be used for increasing public awareness; and
- promotional material to target waste minimisation issues towards local businesses.

The September 2002 bid for £1,769,000 capital and £280,000 revenue expenditure will enable both Councils to:

- implement a kerbside (wheeled bin) collection of dry recyclables throughout the two districts; and
- extend the transfer station to bulk up the green waste from the brown bin scheme for transporting to a composting plant.

In 2001/02 57,153 tonnes of municipal waste was collected in the area, of which 17,088 tonnes (29.9%) was recycled and the remainder landfilled. In addition SEBC collected an estimated 4884 tonnes of trade waste.

#### **Planned expansion for 03/04**

The kerbside collection of dry recyclate; newspapers, magazines, card, plastic and cans, will be introduced to all residents in the Borough. Using the information gained from the six trials an additional 240 litre wheeled-bin will be introduced to the majority of the 43,000 households in the area (a small number will be serviced by sacks). The new bin for dry recyclate will be collected on the same week as the brown bin with the residual waste being collected on the alternate week. It is estimated that all householders in the Borough will be in receipt of a dry recyclate collection by the end of March 2004. The new bins will have microchip identification tags and on-board weighing equipment on collection vehicles, the information gained from this system will be used to inform education and publicity initiatives. As this bin is introduced the separate paper collection will cease.

The new transfer station will be constructed at Lackford to bulk the mixed dry recyclate and compostable waste for onward transport for sorting and reprocessing.

As the new collection scheme is introduced existing rounds will be re-routed to improve economic and environment efficiency by reducing the distance travelled, fuel consumption and vehicle emissions.

The new scheme will also necessitate a separate collection of trade waste. This will provide the opportunity to improve the services offered to trade customers, including a separate collection of recyclable material. In partnership with the Suffolk Community Recycling Network, the Green Business Forum, the Chambers of Commerce and Business Link; a Trade Waste Focus Group is to be developed. The aim of the group will be to assist local traders in recycling and waste minimisation, with particular emphasis on reusing materials usually disposed of by other businesses.

#### **Planned expansion for 04/05**

Although no new kerbside collection schemes are planned the success of the schemes introduced in the previous year will require a year-on-year on-going public awareness campaign to maximise the tonnage collected for recycling. Performance will be monitored to enable resources to be used effectively and efficiently.

Subject to securing planning permission it is planned to expand Bury Household Waste and Recycling Centre. This should substantially increase the proportion of material taken to the site that is recycled. It is likely that the Ingham site will be closed shortly after the extended Bury site is opened.

#### **Planned expansion for 05/06**

Subject to securing planning permission and funding (including an appropriate arrangements with Cambridgeshire and Essex County Councils) it is planned to relocate Haverhill Household Waste and Recycling Centre to a new and larger site. This should substantially increase the proportion of material taken to the site that is recycled.

#### **Planned expansion for 06/07**

No new schemes are currently planned for this financial year.

#### **Existing Contracts and Partnerships**

SEBC's waste management operation is undertaken by an in-house team. Following the Best Value Review it was decided to retain this service in-house. The service will be fully market tested in 2006/07.

The Household Waste and Recycling Centres are owned or leased by Suffolk County Council as Waste Disposal Authority. They are operated under contract by Viridor Waste Management Ltd. The contract expires in 2007 although there is potential to extend this to 2009.

SEBC also has agreements with the following contractors:  
Viridor Waste Management Limited – green waste composting;  
Aylesford Newsprint – newspaper and magazines;  
Holmen Paper – newspaper and magazines;  
Bolton Bros (Ipswich) Limited – newspaper and magazines;

SCA Cambridge Limited – office paper;  
Black County Wiper Company Limited – textiles; and  
Anti-Waste Limited – glass.

It is likely that many of these arrangements will need to be reviewed in the light of the changes to collection systems proposed.

SEBC will continue to work with The Gatehouse, a charity organisation that helps many people in the community who are in need of assistance. The part of the organisation that the Waste Management supports is the Furniture Project. The Council assists by re-directing reusable furniture to the charity. This helps reduce the amount of household furniture that is collected, reducing the cost of disposal whilst helping others who are in need.

St Edmundsbury recognises the importance of working with the local community and developing strategic partnerships.



**Current and Projected Rates of Recycling - St Edmundsbury****WCA Recycling**

| Table 1 - Tonnes                                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>Kerbside Collection<br>Schemes:       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Paper  | 1480            | 1524         | 2860          | 6080          | 6445          | 6831          |
| Cans   | 0               | 0            | 95            | 318           | 328           | 337           |
| Textiles   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 532           | 1772          | 1825          | 1879          |
| Organic Waste  | 11047           | 13047        | 13464         | 13464         | 13464         | 13464         |
| Other  | 206             | 212          | 218           | 225           | 232           | 239           |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>                                  | <b>12733</b>    | <b>14783</b> | <b>17169</b>  | <b>21859</b>  | <b>22294</b>  | <b>22750</b>  |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected from the<br/>Kerbside</b> | <b>47579</b>    | <b>50674</b> | <b>51076</b>  | <b>51136</b>  | <b>52010</b>  | <b>52911</b>  |

| Table 2 - Tonnes   | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from Bring<br>Collection Schemes:                       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 855             | 881          | 907           | 961           | 1019          | 1080          |
| Paper  | 640             | 659          | 677           | 592           | 508           | 508           |
| Cans   | 3               | 3            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Textiles   | 64              | 66           | 70            | 72            | 74            | 76            |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Other  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>  | <b>1562</b>     | <b>1609</b>  | <b>1654</b>   | <b>1598</b>   | <b>1601</b>   | <b>1664</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected via Bring<br/>Sites<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>1562</b>     | <b>1609</b>  | <b>1654</b>   | <b>1598</b>   | <b>1601</b>   | <b>1664</b>   |

1 - Likely to be the same as total recycled

**WDA Recycling**

| Table 3 - Tonnes                          | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|---|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>HWRCs:                   |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                     | 81              | 96           | 118           | 140           | 144           | 148           |
| Paper                                     | 132             | 156          | 193           | 228           | 234           | 241           |
| Cans                                      | 7               | 8            | 10            | 12            | 12            | 13            |
| Textiles                                  | 75              | 89           | 110           | 129           | 133           | 137           |
| Cardboard                                 | 104             | 123          | 152           | 179           | 185           | 190           |
| Plastics                                  | 34              | 40           | 50            | 59            | 60            | 62            |
| Organic Waste                             | 1475            | 1743         | 2155          | 2543          | 2619          | 2698          |
| Other                                     | 885             | 1046         | 1293          | 1526          | 1572          | 1619          |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>                     | <b>2793</b>     | <b>3301</b>  | <b>4080</b>   | <b>4815</b>   | <b>4960</b>   | <b>5108</b>   |
| Total waste<br>collected through<br>HWRCs | 8012            | 8252         | 8500          | 8755          | 9018          | 9288          |

**Total Recycling**

| Table 4 - Tonnes<br>and %ages              | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Recycling:                           |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                      | 936             | 977          | 1025          | 1101          | 1163          | 1228          |
| Paper                                      | 2252            | 2339         | 3730          | 6900          | 7187          | 7580          |
| Cans                                       | 10              | 11           | 105           | 330           | 340           | 350           |
| Textiles                                   | 139             | 155          | 180           | 201           | 207           | 213           |
| Cardboard                                  | 104             | 123          | 152           | 179           | 185           | 190           |
| Plastics                                   | 34              | 40           | 582           | 1831          | 1885          | 1941          |
| Organic Waste                              | 12522           | 14790        | 15619         | 16007         | 16083         | 16162         |
| Other                                      | 1091            | 1258         | 1511          | 1751          | 1804          | 1858          |
| <b>Total Recycling</b>                     | <b>17088</b>    | <b>19693</b> | <b>22903</b>  | <b>28299</b>  | <b>28855</b>  | <b>29522</b>  |
| Total WCA waste <sup>1</sup>               | 49141           | 52283        | 52730         | 52761         | 53611         | 54575         |
| WCA Rec %age <sup>2</sup>                  | 29.1            | 31.4         | 35.7          | 44.5          | 44.6          | 44.7          |
| Total waste <sup>3</sup>                   | 57153           | 60535        | 61230         | 61516         | 62629         | 63863         |
| Total Rec %age <sup>4</sup>                | 29.9            | 32.5         | 37.4          | 46.0          | 46.1          | 46.2          |
| Residual waste to<br>landfill <sup>5</sup> | 40065           | 40842        | 38327         | 33217         | 33774         | 34341         |

1 - as used as the demoninator for BVPI 82a for WCAs

2 - sum of table 1 and 2 divided by total WCA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a returns).

3 - as used for the denominator for BVPI 82a for WDAs

4 - sum of table 1, 2 and 3 divided by total WDA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a return).

5 - total waste minus total recycling

## **Recycling Plan for the Suffolk Coastal Area**

### **Current Position**

There are 52,775 domestic properties in the Suffolk Coastal area. Currently they are provided with a weekly kerbside collection of residual waste via sacks provided by the authority.

There are a variety of schemes operating in the area for the collection of material for recycling or composting; these schemes operate alongside the residual waste collection service, and include:

- 1) the kerbside collection of dry recyclable waste (paper, cans and textiles) from 16,000 households on a 4 weekly basis. Householders provide their own container, usually carrier bags; material is sorted at the collection vehicle by the crew.
- 2) the kerbside collection of dry recyclable waste (paper, cans and textiles) from 5,000 households on a 2 weekly basis. Householders provide their own container, usually carrier bags; material is sorted at the collection vehicle by the crew.
- 3) the kerbside collection of recyclable paper alongside residual waste in dual compartment vehicles from 21,290 households on a 2 weekly basis using dual compartment vehicles. Householders provide their own container, usually carrier bags
- 4) the kerbside collection of compostable waste in 140 litre wheeled bins from 1,466 households on a 2 weekly basis. This pilot was introduced in 2002 supported by Landfill Tax Credit and is scheduled to terminate at the end of March 2003, however this element of the pilot will be integrated into core activities from that time.
- 5) the kerbside collection of compostable waste in degradable sacks from 2,365 households on a 2 weekly basis. This pilot was introduced in 2002 supported by Landfill Tax Credit and is scheduled to terminate at the end of March 2003, this element of the pilot was not considered to be successful and a revised scheme will be integrated into core activities from that time.

There are three Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) within Suffolk Coastal (at Foxhall, Felixstowe and Leiston) receiving a variety of recyclables and residual waste. The Foxhall HWRC was refurbished during 2002 to provide a more comprehensive range of recyclate reception and incorporates better on-site information and signage. The site is designed so as to be easier for householders to use.

There are 150 bring sites for the reception of recyclable materials throughout the District. The vast majority of material collected via these sites is paper or glass, with a lesser quantity of cans, textiles, and other materials.

In 2001/02 58,918 tonnes of 'household waste' was produced in the district. This figure includes material collected by Suffolk Coastal DC via its weekly

refuse collection services, special collections of bulky waste, asbestos waste; highway sweepings, litter bin services, recyclate collection and recyclate bring services; and also includes materials taken to the County Council's 3 Household Waste Recycling Centres in the district. 11,504 tonnes (19.5%) of this material was recycled, and the remainder landfilled.

In addition to this the District Council collected a further 1,040 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste via its commercial waste services. This material was delivered to a non-County Council facility, and approximately 25% of this material was recycled

### **Planned expansion for 03/04**

During the spring of 2003 it is proposed to simplify and expand the dry recyclate collection service:

- i) The collection frequency for the collection of paper will be rationalised and move from the mix of 2 and 4 weekly, currently serving a total of 42,290 households, to a 2 weekly service serving 51,000 households. This will be supported by the introduction of an additional dual compartment vehicle for paper recyclate and residual waste collection. This acquisition of this new vehicle is funded via the DEFRA recycling fund. The kerbside collection of cans and textiles will cease.
- ii) Additional 'bring' recycling sites will be introduced into village locations; these sites will be sympathetically screened, and locally 'adopted' by the community. The sites will primarily support glass recycling with potential expansion to reception of other materials eg cans. The target provision is for 50 sites, to bring the total number of sites across the District to 200. Recycling containers and compounds for the proposed 50 new sites are funded via the DEFRA recycling fund
- iii) The pilot scheme collection of green waste in degradable sacks will cease and these 2,365 households, and a further 4,500 households will be issued with 140 litre wheeled bins for a 2 weekly compostable waste collection service. Wheeled bins for the expansion are funded in part via the DEFRA recycling fund, and in part by LPSA funding
- iv) All households in the District will be issued with recycling crates to support their use of the kerbside and bring recycling schemes. These will be funded via the DEFRA recycling fund

During the Autumn of 2003 it is proposed to introduce further dual compartment vehicles, and at this time, all households in the district will be provided with a 2 weekly simultaneous kerbside collection of paper recyclate and residual waste.

Further developments proposed, but subject to funding availability, include the expansion of the 2 weekly compostable waste collection service to a further 24,000 households. This expansion is dependent upon the availability of 'collaborative funding' from Suffolk County Council. Expansion of this service would also result in a reduction of biodegradable waste to landfill.

### **Planned expansion for 04/05 and beyond**

There are no funded proposals for expansion of the collection infrastructure beyond 2003/4.

Consideration will however be given to

- i) the expansion of the 2 weekly compostable waste collection to the remaining properties in the district;
- ii) The expansion of the dual compartment vehicle fleet so as to facilitate the collection of other dry recyclates; and
- iii) The introduction of a trial scheme for the alternate week collection of residual waste, dry recyclate and compostable waste.

### **Existing Contracts**

The Household Waste and Recycling Centres are owned or leased by Suffolk County Council as Waste Disposal Authority. They are operated under contract by Viridor Waste Management Ltd. The contract between the County Council and Viridor Waste Management Ltd expires in 2007 although there is potential to extend this to 2009.

There are currently agreements in place between Suffolk Coastal District Council and a variety of private sector organisations for the provision of recycling banks and/or the recycling of paper, glass, cans, textiles, composting of green waste.

Household waste collection, including recyclate collection is undertaken by the Suffolk Coastal DC's operational department 'Direct Services'. The existing 10 year contract expires in 2008.

**Current and Projected Rates of Recycling - Suffolk Coastal****WCA Recycling**

| Table 1 - Tonnes                                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>Kerbside Collection<br>Schemes:       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Paper  | 1527            | 1767         | 4801          | 5058          | 5301          | 5495          |
| Cans   | 37              | 280          | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Textiles   | 2               | 10           | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste  | 461             | 704          | 3567          | 10151         | 10151         | 10151         |
| Other  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>                                  | <b>2027</b>     | <b>2761</b>  | <b>8368</b>   | <b>15209</b>  | <b>15452</b>  | <b>15646</b>  |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected from the<br/>Kerbside</b> | <b>42394</b>    | <b>43666</b> | <b>45070</b>  | <b>47552</b>  | <b>49055</b>  | <b>50607</b>  |

| Table 2 - Tonnes   | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from Bring<br>Collection Schemes:                       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 2140            | 1591         | 2250          | 2318          | 2385          | 2489          |
| Paper  | 1812            | 1736         | 880           | 910           | 941           | 971           |
| Cans   | 45              | 36           | 40            | 43            | 44            | 45            |
| Textiles   | 36              | 36           | 36            | 38            | 39            | 41            |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Other  | 113             | 52           | 52            | 54            | 56            | 57            |
| <b>Total Recycled<sup>2</sup></b>                                | <b>4146</b>     | <b>3451</b>  | <b>3258</b>   | <b>3363</b>   | <b>3465</b>   | <b>3603</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected via Bring<br/>Sites<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>4146</b>     | <b>3451</b>  | <b>3258</b>   | <b>3363</b>   | <b>3465</b>   | <b>3603</b>   |

1 - Likely to be the same as total recycled

2 - The fall in recycling between 2001/02 and 2002/03 reflects changes in accounting systems relating to recyclate derived from the 'bring' site containers at the HWRC's have resulted in recyclate being attributed to the WDA rather than the WCA.

**WDA Recycling**

| Table 3 - Tonnes                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>HWRCs:                |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                  | 233             | 267          | 275           | 307           | 335           | 345           |
| Paper                                  | 332             | 381          | 392           | 438           | 477           | 491           |
| Cans                                   | 25              | 29           | 30            | 33            | 36            | 37            |
| Textiles                               | 60              | 69           | 71            | 79            | 86            | 89            |
| Cardboard                              | 147             | 169          | 174           | 194           | 211           | 218           |
| Plastics                               | 44              | 51           | 52            | 58            | 63            | 65            |
| Organic Waste                          | 3615            | 4149         | 4274          | 4769          | 5195          | 5351          |
| Other                                  | 876             | 1005         | 1036          | 1156          | 1259          | 1297          |
| Total Recycled                         | 5332            | 6120         | 6303          | 7033          | 7662          | 7892          |
| Total waste collected<br>through HWRCs | 12378           | 12749        | 13132         | 13526         | 13932         | 14349         |

**Total Recycling**

| Table 4 - Tonnes and<br>%ages              | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Recycling:                           |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                      | 2373            | 1858         | 2525          | 2625          | 2720          | 2834          |
| Paper                                      | 3671            | 3844         | 6073          | 6406          | 6719          | 6957          |
| Cans                                       | 107             | 345          | 70            | 76            | 80            | 82            |
| Textiles                                   | 98              | 115          | 107           | 117           | 125           | 130           |
| Cardboard                                  | 147             | 169          | 174           | 194           | 211           | 218           |
| Plastics                                   | 44              | 51           | 52            | 58            | 63            | 65            |
| Organic Waste                              | 4076            | 4853         | 7841          | 14920         | 15346         | 15502         |
| Other                                      | 989             | 1057         | 1088          | 1210          | 1315          | 1354          |
| Total Recycling                            | 11505           | 12332        | 17929         | 25605         | 26579         | 27141         |
| Total WCA waste <sup>1</sup>               | 46540           | 47117        | 48328         | 50915         | 52520         | 54210         |
| WCA Rec %age <sup>2</sup>                  | 13.3            | 13.2         | 24.1          | 36.5          | 36.0          | 35.5          |
| Total waste <sup>3</sup>                   | 58919           | 59866        | 61460         | 64441         | 66452         | 68559         |
| Total Rec %age <sup>4</sup>                | 19.5            | 20.6         | 29.2          | 39.7          | 40.0          | 39.6          |
| Residual waste to<br>landfill <sup>5</sup> | 47413           | 47534        | 43531         | 38835         | 39872         | 41418         |

1 - as used as the demoninator for BVPI 82a for WCAs

2 - sum of table 1 and 2 divided by total WCA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a returns).

3 - as used for the denominator for BVPI 82a for WDAs

4 - sum of table 1, 2 and 3 divided by total WDA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a return).

5 - total waste minus total recycling

## **Recycling Plan for the Waveney Area**

### **Current Position**

There are 51,900 domestic properties in the Waveney area. Currently they are provided with a wheeled bin for the weekly collection of residual waste by Waveney District Council (WDC).

The waste collected via this collection is currently deposited at a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in Lowestoft. The waste is processed there and the smaller particle size proportion removed for further treatment in an effort to produce a usable soil replacement material. None of the material treated in this way has been recognised as having been recycled or composted to date. Agreement to use the facility as a transfer station for source separated materials has been reached.

There are three Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Waveney (at Lowestoft, Beccles and Southwold) collecting a variety of recyclables and residual waste. The relocation or expansion of all three of these sites is currently under consideration. The sites at Beccles and Lowestoft are under particular pressure. According to survey information over a quarter of users of the Beccles site are residents of Norfolk.

There are 67 bring sites for the collection of recyclable materials throughout the District. The vast majority of waste collected via these sites is paper or glass, but small quantities of cans and textiles are also collected.

In 2001/02 64,094 tonnes of municipal waste was collected in the area, of which 6,547 tonnes (10.2%) was recycled and the remainder landfilled. Additionally an estimated 2,125 tonnes of trade waste is collected by WDC.

Waveney's own adopted Waste Management Strategy is complementary to the Suffolk wide Strategy. It provides for the separate collection of three elements of the waste stream where practicable: dry recyclables, compostables and residual waste. These separate collection schemes will be rolled out across the District providing adequate funding can be achieved.

### **Planned expansion for 03/04**

Source separated collections will be introduced to two rounds in September 2003 providing 13,000 households with the three stream collection system.

Possible relocation or expansion of Beccles HWRC.

### **Planned expansion for 04/05**

Two further three stream collection rounds will be added in April 2004 covering an additional 11,000 household. By the end of the year 24,000 households will be covered by the scheme.



### **Planned expansion for 05/06**

Two additional three stream collection rounds will commence in April 2005 covering 10,000 households. This will increase the total number of households covered by the scheme to 34,000.

Possible relocation and expansion of Lowestoft HWRC.

### **Planned expansion for 06/07**

It is hoped that two additional separate collection rounds will commence in April 2006 covering 9,000 households. This would increase the total number of households covered by the scheme to 43,000. No figures have been included in the tables below to reflect this expansion due to the increased uncertainty of securing funds.

Possible relocation of Southwold HWRC.

### **Existing Contracts**

The waste collection service is provided "in-house" by Waveney District Council. It is intended that the separate collections will also be undertaken by the "in-house" team.

The processing of residual waste at the MRF is carried out by Anti-Waste Ltd under a contract which expires in March 2004. The bring site recycling is carried out by a variety of private contractors.

The Household Waste and Recycling Centres are owned or leased by Suffolk County Council as Waste Disposal Authority. They are operated under contract by Viridor Waste Management Ltd. The contract expires in 2007 although there is potential to extend this to 2009.

**Current and Projected Rates of Recycling - Waveney****WCA Recycling**

| Table 1 - Tonnes                                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>Kerbside Collection<br>Schemes:       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Paper  | 0               | 0            | 1039          | 4126          | 6153          | 6338          |
| Cans   | 0               | 0            | 283           | 1125          | 1678          | 1729          |
| Textiles   | 0               | 0            | 126           | 500           | 746           | 768           |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 378           | 1500          | 2238          | 2305          |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 252           | 1000          | 1492          | 1536          |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 1070          | 4251          | 6340          | 6530          |
| Other  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>                                  | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>     | <b>3148</b>   | <b>12502</b>  | <b>18647</b>  | <b>19206</b>  |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected from the<br/>Kerbside</b> | <b>48182</b>    | <b>49644</b> | <b>51509</b>  | <b>53270</b>  | <b>54935</b>  | <b>56651</b>  |

| Table 2 - Tonnes   | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from Bring<br>Collection Schemes:                       |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass  | 1142            | 1200         | 1200          | 1200          | 1200          | 1200          |
| Paper  | 1433            | 1500         | 1200          | 1200          | 1200          | 1200          |
| Cans   | 19              | 20           | 20            | 20            | 20            | 20            |
| Textiles   | 41              | 40           | 40            | 40            | 40            | 40            |
| Cardboard  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Other  | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| <b>Total Recycled</b>  | <b>2635</b>     | <b>2760</b>  | <b>2460</b>   | <b>2460</b>   | <b>2460</b>   | <b>2460</b>   |
| <b>Total Waste<br/>Collected via Bring<br/>Sites<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>2635</b>     | <b>2760</b>  | <b>2460</b>   | <b>2460</b>   | <b>2460</b>   | <b>2460</b>   |

1 - Likely to be the same as total recycled

**WDA Recycling**

| Table 3 - Tonnes                       | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Recycled from<br>HWRCs:                |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                  | 64              | 78           | 104           | 131           | 134           | 138           |
| Paper                                  | 90              | 110          | 146           | 184           | 189           | 195           |
| Cans                                   | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Textiles                               | 51              | 62           | 83            | 104           | 107           | 110           |
| Cardboard                              | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Plastics                               | 0               | 0            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             |
| Organic Waste                          | 2458            | 3007         | 3983          | 5014          | 5164          | 5319          |
| Other                                  | 1249            | 1528         | 2024          | 2548          | 2624          | 2703          |
| Total Recycled                         | 3912            | 4786         | 6339          | 7979          | 8219          | 8465          |
| Total waste collected<br>through HWRCs | 13277           | 13675        | 14086         | 14508         | 14943         | 15392         |

**Total Recycling**

| Table 4 - Tonnes and<br>%ages              | 01/02<br>Actual | 02/03<br>Est | 03/04<br>Proj | 04/05<br>Proj | 05/06<br>Proj | 06/07<br>Proj |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Recycling:                           |                 |              |               |               |               |               |
| Glass                                      | 1206            | 1278         | 1304          | 1331          | 1334          | 1338          |
| Paper                                      | 1523            | 1610         | 2385          | 5510          | 7542          | 7733          |
| Cans                                       | 19              | 20           | 303           | 1145          | 1698          | 1749          |
| Textiles                                   | 92              | 102          | 249           | 644           | 893           | 918           |
| Cardboard                                  | 0               | 0            | 378           | 1500          | 2238          | 2305          |
| Plastics                                   | 0               | 0            | 252           | 1000          | 1492          | 1536          |
| Organic Waste                              | 2458            | 3007         | 5053          | 9265          | 11504         | 11849         |
| Other                                      | 1249            | 1528         | 2024          | 2548          | 2624          | 2703          |
| Total Recycling                            | 6547            | 7546         | 11947         | 22941         | 29326         | 30132         |
| Total WCA waste <sup>1</sup>               | 50817           | 52404        | 53969         | 55730         | 57395         | 59111         |
| WCA Rec %age <sup>2</sup>                  | 5.2             | 5.3          | 10.4          | 26.8          | 36.8          | 36.7          |
| Total waste <sup>3</sup>                   | 64094           | 66079        | 68055         | 70238         | 72338         | 74503         |
| Total Rec %age <sup>4</sup>                | 10.2            | 11.4         | 17.6          | 32.7          | 40.5          | 40.4          |
| Residual waste to<br>landfill <sup>5</sup> | 57547           | 58533        | 56108         | 47297         | 43013         | 44371         |

1 - as used as the demoninator for BVPI 82a for WCAs

2 - sum of table 1 and 2 divided by total WCA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a returns).

3 - as used for the denominator for BVPI 82a for WDAs

4 - sum of table 1, 2 and 3 divided by total WDA waste (2001/02 figure should be consistent with BVPI 82a return).

5 - total waste minus total recycling

**Appendix 1 - Authority Summary Figures and Targets for Household Waste 2001-2007**

01/02 act 02/03 est 03/04 proj 04/05 proj 05/06 proj 06/07 proj

**Babergh District Council**

|                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Recycling (tonnes) | 4301  | 4515  | 7370  | 9403  | 11438 | 11438 |
| Total Waste (tonnes)     | 38265 | 39528 | 40584 | 41816 | 42964 | 44172 |
| Recycling Percentage     | 11.2  | 11.4  | 18.2  | 22.5  | 26.6  | 25.9  |
| Target Percentage        |       |       | 14    |       | 21    |       |

**Forest Heath District Council**

|                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Recycling (tonnes) | 8011  | 8366  | 10601 | 13390 | 13793 | 14208 |
| Total Waste (tonnes)     | 26113 | 26896 | 27459 | 28281 | 29130 | 30004 |
| Recycling Percentage     | 30.7  | 31.1  | 38.6  | 47.3  | 47.4  | 47.4  |
| Target Percentage        |       |       | 33    |       | 40    |       |

**Ipswich Borough Council**

|                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Recycling (tonnes) | 7193  | 8584  | 10268 | 10322 | 10376 | 10430 |
| Total Waste (tonnes)     | 50604 | 51336 | 54135 | 54307 | 54526 | 54726 |
| Recycling Percentage     | 14.2  | 16.7  | 19.0  | 19.0  | 19.0  | 19.1  |
| Target Percentage        |       |       | 10    |       | 18    |       |

**Mid Suffolk District Council**

|                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Recycling (tonnes) | 2695  | 2696  | 5379  | 5452  | 9874  | 10110 |
| Total Waste (tonnes)     | 29097 | 29388 | 29682 | 29979 | 30278 | 30581 |
| Recycling Percentage     | 9.3   | 9.2   | 18.1  | 18.2  | 32.6  | 33.1  |
| Target Percentage        |       |       | 16    |       | 24    |       |

**St Edmundsbury Borough Council**

|                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Recycling (tonnes) | 14295 | 16392 | 18823 | 23484 | 23895 | 24414 |
| Total Waste (tonnes)     | 49141 | 52283 | 52730 | 52761 | 53611 | 54575 |
| Recycling Percentage     | 29.1  | 31.4  | 35.7  | 44.5  | 44.6  | 44.7  |
| Target Percentage        |       |       | 33    |       | 40    |       |

**Suffolk Coastal District Council**

|                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Recycling (tonnes) | 6173  | 6212  | 11626 | 18572 | 18917 | 19249 |
| Total Waste (tonnes)     | 46540 | 47117 | 48328 | 50915 | 52520 | 54210 |
| Recycling Percentage     | 13.3  | 13.2  | 24.1  | 36.5  | 36.0  | 35.5  |
| Target Percentage        |       |       | 24    |       | 36    |       |

**Waveney District Council**

|                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Recycling (tonnes) | 2635  | 2760  | 5608  | 14962 | 21107 | 21666 |
| Total Waste (tonnes)     | 50817 | 52404 | 53969 | 55730 | 57395 | 59111 |
| Recycling Percentage     | 5.2   | 5.3   | 10.4  | 26.8  | 36.8  | 36.7  |
| Target Percentage        |       |       | 10    |       | 18    |       |

**Suffolk County Council**

|                           |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| HWRC Recycling (tonnes)   | 25951 | 31099 | 36827 | 43168 | 45357 | 47221 |
| HWRC Waste (tonnes)       | 70326 | 73162 | 76126 | 79226 | 82466 | 85857 |
| HWRC Recycling Percentage | 36.9  | 42.5  | 48.4  | 54.5  | 55.0  | 55.0  |

**Total**

|                      |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Recycling (tonnes)   | 71254  | 80624  | 106502 | 138753 | 154757 | 158736 |
| Waste (tonnes)       | 360903 | 372114 | 383013 | 393015 | 402890 | 413236 |
| Recycling Percentage | 19.7   | 21.7   | 27.8   | 35.3   | 38.4   | 38.4   |
| Target Percentage    |        |        | 28     | 35     | 36     |        |

## Appendix 2 - Technical Note on Preparation of Recycling Plans

### Current Position

This section contains details on the number of properties in an area, a summary of current kerbside collection arrangements, numbers of bring sites, and locations of Household Waste and Recycling Centres. It also gives details on the amount trade waste collected by the Waste Collection Authority although these figures are not included in the subsequent tables.

### Planned Expansion

For each year of the Recycling Plans planned changes to waste collection systems are listed. Schemes are included for both WCA initiatives and WDA intentions at the Household Waste and Recycling Centres. Schemes have only been included where there is considered to be a reasonable prospect of having adequate infrastructure and resources available to implement them. However, it cannot be certain that there will be sufficient resources available to implement all schemes listed.

There is a higher degree of certainty regarding schemes planned for implementation in the early years of the Recycling Plans. Uncertainty increases towards the end of the period covered by the Plans.

### Figures contained in Tables

Table 1 includes current and projected levels of waste from:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Residual waste collection rounds        | Collected by the Waste Collection Authorities or third parties for which recycling credits are paid |
| Recyclable waste collection rounds      |   |
| Compostable waste collection rounds     |   |
| Street cleansing and litter collections |   |
| Bulky waste collections                 |   |
| Hazardous household waste collections   |   |
| Household clinical waste collections    |   |

It should be noted that table 1 does include some relatively minor elements of the waste stream not collected at the kerbside.

Table 2 includes current and projected levels of waste from:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Drop off or bring sites | Collected by the Waste Collection Authorities or third parties for which recycling credits are paid |
|-------------------------|---|

Table 3 includes current and projected levels of waste from:

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Household Waste and Recycling Centres | Collected by the Waste Disposal Authority |
|---------------------------------------|---|

Table 4 is the sum of tables 1 to 3. Landfill is calculated from subtracting expected levels of recycling from expected levels of waste arising.

## **Waste Growth Assumptions**

Various waste growth assumptions have been used. These differ from one authority to another reflecting local circumstances including expected levels of development and proposed changes to waste collection systems. Differing assumptions have also been made in respect of the waste input to bring sites and the Household Waste and Recycling Sites depending on the intentions for kerbside collection of waste.

For the period of the Recycling Plans the annual average waste growth projected over the County is approximately 2.75%.

### Appendix 3 - Household Waste and Recycling Centres

There are 18 Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Suffolk. The sites are open every day of the year except the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of December and 1<sup>st</sup> January. The hours of opening vary depending on the season but do not vary between weekends and weekdays.

Currently all sites can accept the same wastes. These wastes are as permitted by the terms of the Waste Management Licences issued by the Environment Agency. The sites may only accept household waste, but not necessarily all forms. The following wastes cannot be accepted:

Radioactive waste

Explosives and percussives

All types of asbestos

Clinical waste types A to D inclusive

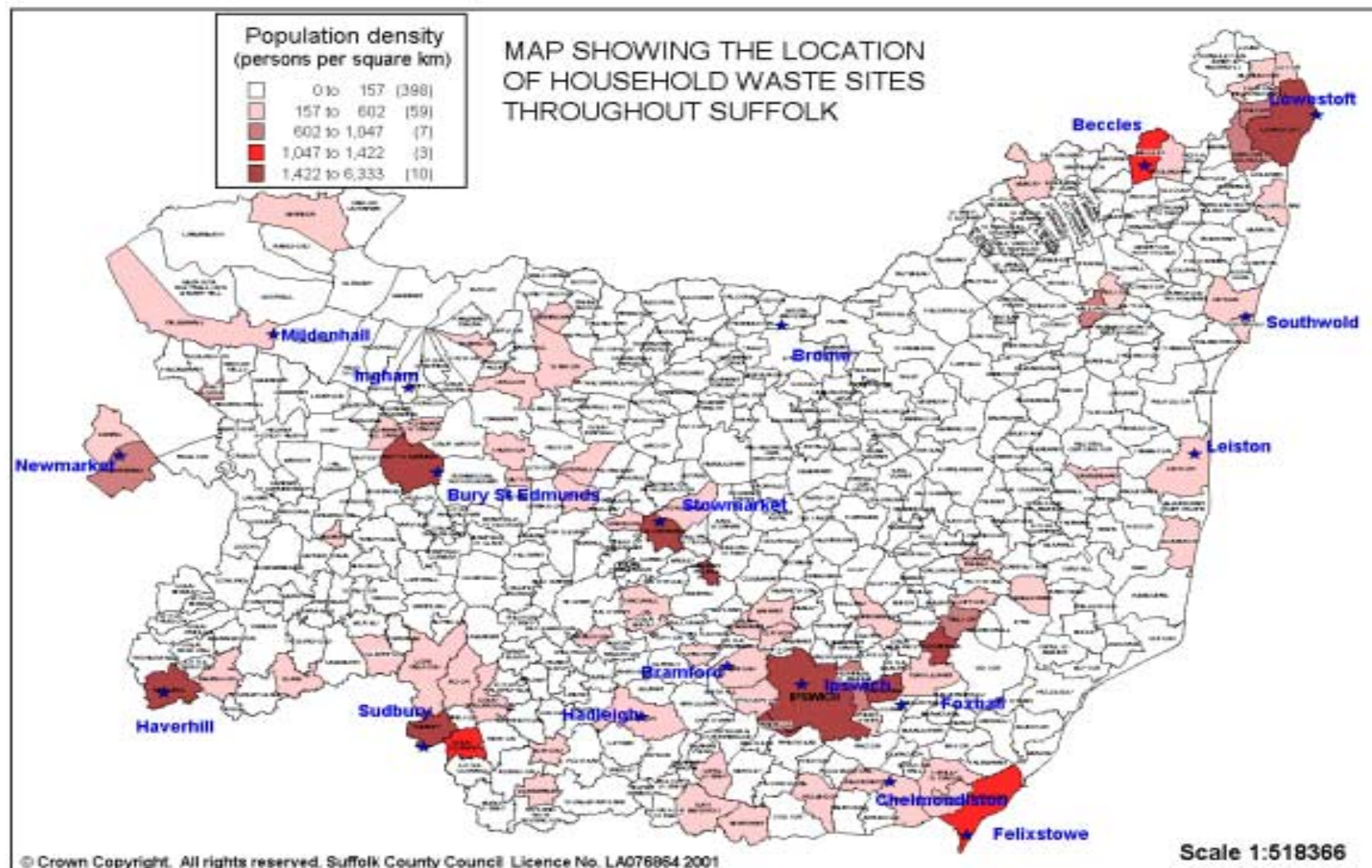
Gas cylinders

Other hazardous waste and liquid wastes unless otherwise specifically approved by the Environment Agency (car batteries and car oil are approved)

Wastes of a demolition or construction nature, such as brick rubble and soil, are accepted up to a quantity of 2 bags or equivalent each day. The range of materials collected separately for recycling at the various sites is shown in the table below:

| Site          | Green | Wood | Metals | Glass | Paper | Hardcore | Soil | Cardboard | Plastics | Cans | Textiles | Bicycles |
|---------------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|----------|------|-----------|----------|------|----------|----------|
| Beccles       | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          |      | Yes      |          |
| Bramford      | Yes   |      | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          | Yes  | Yes      |          |
| Brome         | Yes   |      | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          | Yes  | Yes      |          |
| Bury St Eds   | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      | Yes       | Yes      | Yes  | Yes      |          |
| Chelmondiston | Yes   |      | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          |      | Yes      |          |
| Felixstowe    | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   | Yes      |      | Yes       | Yes      | Yes  | Yes      |          |
| Foxhall       | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   | Yes      | Yes  | Yes       | Yes      | Yes  | Yes      | Yes      |
| Hadleigh      | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   | Yes      |      | Yes       | Yes      | Yes  | Yes      | Yes      |
| Haverhill     | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          |      | Yes      |          |
| Ingham        | Yes   |      | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          |      | Yes      |          |
| Ipswich       | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   | Yes      |      | Yes       | Yes      | Yes  | Yes      | Yes      |
| Lowestoft     | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          |      | Yes      |          |
| Leiston       | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          | Yes  | Yes      |          |
| Mildenhall    | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          | Yes  | Yes      |          |
| Newmarket     | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          |      | Yes      |          |
| Southwold     | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   |          |      |           |          |      | Yes      |          |
| Stowmarket    | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   | Yes      |      | Yes       | Yes      | Yes  | Yes      | Yes      |
| Sudbury       | Yes   | Yes  | Yes    | Yes   | Yes   | Yes      |      | Yes       |          |      | Yes      | Yes      |

The location of the sites are shown on the Plan on the next page. Further detail about the current and future services can be found in the Household Waste and Recycling Centre Action Plan published in August 2002 (copies available from Dawn Sheeley of Suffolk County Council on 01473 583147.





## **Appendix 4 - Summary of Involvement in Strategy Preparation**

Some form of public and stakeholder consultation and involvement has been undertaken at every stage in the preparation of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. This appendix provides a summary of the main parts of this involvement process.

- *Part 1* The commissioning of a telephone survey undertaken by MORI to 750 homes of members of 1999 "Suffolk Speaks" citizens panel and a community workshop of 25 people to determine –
  - Residents awareness of waste issues
  - Their attitudes to waste management and recycling
  - Their priorities for the future.This work also informed the early stages of preparation of the Waste Local Plan.
- *Part 2* The employment of a Consultant to facilitate a public consultation exercise whereby questionnaires agreed by the Suffolk Waste Partnership based on the information gained from the MORI exercise were circulated to 9000 homes across Suffolk. The purpose of the questionnaires was to further gauge public awareness and to seek their views on a range of options in line with the "Vision Statement". The questionnaire was specific in gauging support for prescribed collection options.
- *Part 3* The employment of a Consultant to undertake 14 Focus Groups (two in each authority) to engage in one-to-one debate on the future of Municipal Waste Management in Suffolk.
- *Part 4* The formation of a Stakeholders Group comprising of the Waste Industry, Environmental Interest Groups, local organisations, and other interested parties to assist in the preparation of the Framework Document.
- *Part 5* Public and Stakeholder consultation on the Framework Document.

The outcomes of these parts to the involvement process are summarised in turn below. There will be a further consultation exercise on the Draft Strategy itself.

### **Results of the MORI Telephone Poll and Citizens Panel in Summary**

- 98% of residents believe recycling household waste is worthwhile.
- 95% of residents currently not receiving a separate recycling collection indicated it was likely they would use the service if provided and 57% said it was certain they would. Of the 95% a total of 41% preferred a wheeled bin and fortnightly collections, 33% a sack with weekly collections, and 22% a box with fortnightly collections.
- 71% of residents were concerned with the current final disposal of waste. There was some support for incineration with electricity generation but this was accompanied with anxiety over emissions and health risks when incineration plants were close to urban and rural residential areas.

- Residents realised there was a need for the continued use of landfill sites in the short term but strongly supported recycling.
- Urban Residents felt that in five years the target should be:
  - Recycling/Composting 50%
  - Landfill 45%
  - Thermal Treatment 5%
- Rural residents felt that the target should be set in 10 years as follows:
  - Recycling/Composting 75%
  - Landfill 20%
  - Thermal Treatment 5%.
- Residents believe more separation of recyclables should occur at source.
- It was felt that the increase in packaging was not as a result of the “throw away society” but rather that it was convenient for retailers who should be responsible for reductions.
- It was understood that waste management is about trade-offs and there are costs involved in meeting environmental targets that should not be left to the vagaries of market forces.
- 87% of all residents involved felt that the current weekly equivalent cost of collection and disposal of £1 was good value for money and 78% were willing to pay an additional 50p per week if it increased recycling and composting.
- All residents wanted more feedback and information on the developing importance of Waste Management.

### Results of the Consultants Returned Questionnaires in Summary

From the 9000 plus questionnaires distributed, 30% were returned. The questionnaire was designed to expand on the findings in the MORI exercise to establish the preferred options to assist in the design of the necessary collection infrastructure and to help in gauging public views on appropriate long-term disposal plans.

### The Quantative Research – Postal Survey

A total of 9810 households across the County were selected on the basis of 1996 District Housing Stock Data and recent Census.

| District        | Dwellings | %   | Sample | Res Rate (%) |
|-----------------|-----------|-----|--------|--------------|
| Babergh         | 34,800    | 12  | 1115   | 33           |
| Forest Heath*   | 24,000    | 8   | 1250   | 26           |
| Ipswich         | 51,000    | 18  | 1675   | 25           |
| Mid Suffolk     | 34,000    | 12  | 1115   | 38           |
| St Edmundsbury  | 40,000    | 14  | 1305   | 32           |
| Suffolk Coastal | 51,000    | 18  | 1675   | 34           |
| Waveney         | 50,000    | 18  | 1675   | 27           |
| Total           | 284,000   | 100 | 9810   | 30           |

\* Forest Heath was boosted to 1250 to give a larger sample. The responses were weighted back to form a representative sample for the County.

The average length of time respondees had lived in area was:

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Babergh         | 20 Years |
| Forest Heath    | 17 “     |
| Ipswich         | 22 “     |
| Mid Suffolk     | 17 “     |
| St. Edmundsbury | 20 “     |
| Suffolk Coastal | 17 “     |
| Waveney         | 24 “     |

Average age of respondees was 48 years and average household size was 2.5 people. Of the sample, 92% owned gardens and 89% owned one or more cars.

Of the respondees, 72% expected Suffolk to be recycling 25% of its waste. A further 22% expected it to have reached 50% and the remainder were in excess of this.

The Questionnaires revealed the following.

86% were concerned at the low recycling and composting performance

86% were concerned about the Environmental Impact of Landfill

84% were concerned at the current method of household waste disposal

84% were concerned at the amount of household waste

74% were concerned at the Environmental Impact of Incineration

53% were concerned about the Environmental Impact of Composting.

The respondees believed that priorities should be

- Increase amount recycled 48%
- Reduce residual waste 22%
- Improve methods 23%
- Increase amount composted 9%.

On average 20% of all households owned a composting bin and at 18% of all households they were in active use.

When asked what form of collection they preferred, 86% chose residual waste collected weekly with fortnightly collections of recyclables and compostables, or weekly with residual waste.

The preferred container type was as follows.

*Weekly:*

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Small wheeled bin    | 40%   |
| Standard wheeled bin | 21.5% |
| Council sacks        | 15.5% |

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Plastic boxes        | 9%  |
| Own sacks            | 4%  |
| <i>Fortnightly:</i>  |     |
| Small wheeled bin    | 40% |
| Standard wheeled bin | 25% |
| Council sacks        | 12% |
| Plastic boxes        | 6%  |
| Own sacks            | 3%  |

Approximately 70% of the respondees support the non-collection of non-segregated waste.

On average respondees visited Bring Sites 22 times a year and Household Waste and Recycling Centres 9 times.

### **Results of the Focus Groups**

#### **The Qualitative Study**

To engage in one-to-one debate with residents throughout Suffolk, two focus groups were arranged for each authority. These were facilitated by the Consultant and consisted of up to 6 residents plus partners. Officers were present but took no part in the debate. Views on Waste Management were expounded and proposed recycling and composting programmes examined and commented upon. All participants expressed interest and the debate was lively and constructive. Clearly the existing arrangements in each area influenced views and in those where little or no recycling or composting took place there was concern and apprehension, particularly with regard to the retention of residual waste. Where recycling composting was active, there was confidence and a clear desire to move on to greater targets. Residents who were retaining residual waste for two weeks expressed no concern and were dismissive of claims of smell and infestation. They pointed out that after recycling and composting so little residual waste remained that it presented no problems.

The specific comments for each Authority were reported in the Framework Document.

#### **The Messages from the Public Consultation Exercise**

- Overwhelming support for recycling and composting
- Real concern about landfill
- Some support for incineration to energy but not enough known – would prefer it at a distance - NIMBY.
- Support for composting but need to know more about the process.
- General satisfaction at present level of cost for collection and disposal – would support moderate increase in cost.
- Some concern at the prospect of retention of residual waste for two weeks.
- Residents retaining residual waste for 2 weeks experiencing no difficulties.
- Strong support for enforcement - do not collect non-segregated waste

- On balance, bin favoured to sacks and boxes.
- Give me a bin and I will start the process.
- Once composting and recycling is launched, it becomes easier to extend these services on the back of experience.
- Under 35's less likely to participate.
- The control of waste is this generation's problem and must not be left for our children to solve.
- The people of Suffolk urgently need more information and guidance on future waste management arrangements in order that they may better participate in developing schemes.
- The residents of Suffolk broadly support the vision of 60% diversion of waste by recycling and composting.

### **Formation of the Suffolk Waste Management Stakeholders Group**

To consult with stakeholders and to seek their views the Suffolk Waste Management Stakeholders Group was formed in 2002.

The main purpose was to create a forum where the Waste industry, Local Authority and County Officers, Environmental Interest Groups and other interest parties, could meet to discuss issues relating to the developing Waste Strategy.

It was also hoped that in so doing, interest could be stimulated in the growing need for a cost effective sustainable infrastructure to support the processing of significantly increased levels of recyclables and compostables. The membership now comprises the following:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Alpheco Composting<br>Suffolk                   | Anglian Water<br>Suffolk               |
| Biffa Waste Services<br>Bucks                   | David Black & Son Ltd<br>Suffolk NUF   |
| Bolton Bros<br>Waste Paper Merchants<br>Suffolk | Brett Waste Ltd<br>Kent                |
| T J & W M Cardy<br>Waste Mangement<br>Suffolk   | Cleanaway<br>Cambridge                 |
| Cory Environmental<br>Essex                     | County Mulch<br>Suffolk                |
| Environment Agency<br>Suffolk                   | Environmental Services Assoc<br>London |
| Direct Services<br>Forest Heath DC              | Friends of the Earth<br>Suffolk        |
| Hales Waste Control<br>Ipswich                  | Direct Services<br>Ipswich BC          |

Mendlesham Compost Scheme  
Suffolk

Neways Project  
Mencap, Suffolk

Not Redundant Recycled  
Ipswich

ONYX UK Ltd  
Eastern Region

Sackers Metal Recycling  
Suffolk

Shanks Waste Services  
Bucks

Shotley Holdings  
Suffolk

Direct Services  
St. Edmundsbury BC

Direct Services  
Suffolk Coastal District Council

Suffolk Preservation  
Society

Suffolk Wildlife Trust

Thornham Field Centre  
Suffolk

RMC Environmental Services  
Suffolk

RMC Aggregates  
Norfolk

Viridor Waste  
Suffolk

Waste Recycling Group  
Eastern Region

Direct Services  
Waveney DC

Wilding Plant & Earth Moving  
Suffolk

This group met twice during the preparation of the Framework Document.

## Appendix 5 - Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

This appendix is an amended version of the one produced in the Deposit Draft version of the Suffolk Waste Local Plan. Not all the terms defined or abbreviated in it are used in the Draft Strategy.

### Glossary of Terms

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Anaerobic Digestion</b>                          | A process where biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. Changes the nature and volume of material and produces a gas from which energy can be recovered |
| <b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</b>    | An area of particular natural beauty to be preserved and enhanced. Designated by the Countryside Commission under Section 87 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.   |
| <b>Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)</b> | The outcome of a systematic and consultative decision-making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water.                       |
| <b>Biodegradable waste</b>                          | Any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and cardboard.  |
| <b>Biosolid</b>                                     | The solid residue produced as a result of sewage treatment (also known as sewage sludge)   |
| <b>Bring Site</b>                                   | Site where the public can take various recyclable wastes for subsequent collection (such as bottle banks)  |
| <b>Cap</b>  | Completed landfill sites are generally "capped" with a layer of impermeable material such as clay, to prevent water and gas from escaping.   |
| <b>Civic Amenity Sites</b>                          | Alternative name for household waste sites.  |
| <b>Combined Heat and Power (CHP)</b>                | The generation of electrical power and usable heat from a combustion process. CHP is more efficient than conventional power generation.  |
| <b>Conditioning Plan</b>                            | Plan submitted by operators of landfill sites to the Environment Agency in July 2002 to indicate how they intend to comply with the requirements of the Landfill Directive.                  |
| <b>Conservation Area</b>                            | An area of special architectural or historic interest to be preserved or enhanced. Designated by a local authority.  |
| <b>Controlled Waste</b>                             | The UK term for wastes controlled under the Waste Framework Directive: any household, industrial or commercial waste   |
| <b>County Wildlife Site</b>                         | A locally-designated wildlife habitat  |
| <b>Cover</b>  | Non waste material brought onto landfill sites for engineering purposes and to protect amenity.  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Closed gate sites</b>                     | Waste management sites that are restricted to a single user. Mostly these lie within the curtilage of industrial sites.   |
| <b>Composting</b>                            | An aerobic, biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil   |
| <b>Environment Agency</b>                    | A government agency intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. Also conducts national surveys of waste arisings and waste facilities.  |
| <b>Exempt Sites</b>                          | Sites that have been agreed by the Environment Agency not to require a waste management licence because of the nature and purpose of the site and the volume of waste deposited.  |
| <b>Gasification</b>                          | A technology related to incineration where waste is heated in the presence of air to produce fuel rich gases.   |
| <b>Household Waste</b>                       | This includes waste from household collection rounds, waste from services such as street sweeping, bulky waste collection, litter collection, hazardous household waste collection and separate garden waste collection, waste from civic amenity sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring or drop off schemes, kerbside schemes and at civic amenity sites. |
| <b>Household Waste and Recycling Centres</b> | Sites provided by waste disposal authorities where residents can deposit household waste free of charge. Also known as civic amenity sites.   |
| <b>Incineration</b>                          | The controlled burning of waste to reduce its volume or toxicity. Often energy can be recovered from wastes burnt in this manner.   |
| <b>Landfill sites</b>                        | Areas of land in which waste is deposited. Often located in disused quarries.   |
| <b>Landraise sites</b>                       | Areas of land on which waste is deposited at least partially above ground levels.   |
| <b>Life Cycle Assessment</b>                 | A basis for making strategic decisions on the ways in which particular wastes in a given set of circumstances can be most effectively managed.  |
| <b>Local Nature Reserve</b>                  | An area of particular wildlife interest declared by a local authority under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and usually managed by them.   |



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Materials Recovery Facility</b>         | A sorting facility where recyclable materials can be separated from other wastes before being sent for reprocessing or disposal.  |
| <b>Municipal Waste</b>                     | Household waste (see above) plus any commercial waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.   |
| <b>National Nature Reserve</b>             | A nationally important area of special nature conservation interest, designated by English Nature under Section 16 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.                                  |
| <b>Parks and Gardens</b>                   | Sites included by English Heritage on the Register of Gardens and other land of special historic interest, under the National Heritage Act 1983.  |
| <b>Proximity Principle</b>                 | A concept embodied in government guidance that states waste should generally be managed as near as possible to its place of production, because transporting waste itself has an environmental impact.            |
| <b>Pyrolysis</b>                           | A technology related to incineration where waste is heated in the absence of air to produce gas and liquid fuel plus solid waste.   |
| <b>RAMSAR Site</b>                         | Internationally important wetland identified for conservation under the Ramsar convention (1971).   |
| <b>Recovery</b>                            | To transform material by extracting value from it through reprocessing the material in a production process to render it usable either for the original purpose or for other purposes, including energy recovery. |
| <b>Recycling</b>                           | To reprocess waste materials in a production process for the original purpose or for other purposes, including composting but excluding energy recovery.  |
| <b>Roadside Nature Reserve</b>             | Non-statutory designation to protect wildlife value of verges. Subject to special management regime by partnership of Suffolk Wildlife Trust and the County Council.  |
| <b>Sewage</b>                              | Waste matter that is transported from properties in drains.   |
| <b>Sewerage</b>                            | The drainage and treatment infrastructure for sewage.   |
| <b>Site of Special Scientific Interest</b> | Site notified by English Nature under Section 25 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as having special wildlife or geological features worthy of protection.   |
| <b>Special Area of Conservation</b>        | Site of international importance for nature conservation, classified under the EU Habitats Directive.   |

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Special Landscape Area</b>         | Area of countryside designated by local authorities to provide protection from unsuitable development, but of lesser importance than the nationally designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty   |
| <b>Special Protection Area</b>        | An area of international importance for the conservation of wild birds, classified under the EC Conservation of Wild Birds Directive.  |
| <b>Thermal Treatment</b>              | Generic term encompassing incineration, gasification and pyrolysis   |
| <b>Tree Preservation Order</b>        | Order served by the local authority giving special protection to an individual or group of trees. Consent is required from the local authority to top, lop or fell any tree covered by an order.   |
| <b>Voidspace</b>                      | Area within landfill or landraising sites that is available to receive waste   |
| <b>Waste Collection Authority</b>     | The local District or Borough Council that is responsible for the collection of household waste and the transport of this waste to waste management sites; the preparation of Recycling Plans; and the operation of recycling facilities.  |
| <b>Waste Disposal Authority</b>       | The Authority with the responsibility for the safe management of waste collected by the waste collection authorities and through household waste sites; the provision of household waste sites; issuing recycling credits to recyclers of household waste; and the management of closed waste sites previously operated by the authority. In Suffolk the Waste Disposal Authority is Suffolk County Council.               |
| <b>Waste Hierarchy</b>                | A theoretical framework which acts as a guide to the waste management options which should be considered when assessing the BPEO. The hierarchy defined in the National Waste Strategy is Reduction, Re-use, Recovery (recycling, composting, energy), and Disposal. The Government does not expect incineration with energy recovery to be considered before the options for recycling and composting have been explored. |
| <b>Waste Water Treatment Facility</b> | Another name for sewage treatment works.   |

## **Glossary of Abbreviations**

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>AONB</b>   | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (see definition)   |
| <b>BPEO</b>   | Best Practicable Environmental Option (see definition)  |
| <b>BVPI</b>   | Best Value Performance Indicator  |
| <b>CWS</b>    | County Wildlife Site (see definition)   |
| <b>DEFRA</b>  | Department of The Environment, Food and Rural Affairs   |
| <b>DETR</b>   | Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions  |
| <b>EA</b>     | Environment Agency (see definition)   |
| <b>EC</b>     | European Commission   |
| <b>EELGC</b>  | East of England Local Government Conference   |
| <b>EIA</b>    | Environmental Impact Assessment   |
| <b>ELV</b>    | End of Life Vehicles  |
| <b>HGV</b>    | Heavy Goods Vehicles  |
| <b>HSE</b>    | Health and Safety Executive   |
| <b>JMWMS</b>  | Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy   |
| <b>LCA</b>    | Life Cycle Assessment (see definition)  |
| <b>LPA</b>    | Local Planning Authority  |
| <b>MRF</b>    | Materials Recovery Facility (see above)   |
| <b>MPG</b>    | Minerals Planning Policy Guidance Note  |
| <b>NII</b>    | Nuclear Installations Inspectorate  |
| <b>PPC</b>    | Pollution and Prevention Control  |
| <b>PPG</b>    | Planning Policy Guidance Note   |
| <b>RPG</b>    | Regional Planning Guidance  |
| <b>RPP</b>    | Regional Planning Panel   |
| <b>RTAB</b>   | Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste Planning   |
| <b>RWMS</b>   | Regional Waste Management Strategy  |
| <b>SEA</b>    | Strategic Environmental Assessment  |
| <b>SLA</b>    | Special Landscape Area (see definition)   |
| <b>SSSI</b>   | Site of Special Scientific Interest (see definition)  |
| <b>SWMA</b>   | Strategic Waste Management Assessment   |
| <b>TPA</b>    | Tonnes Per Annum  |
| <b>WCA</b>    | Waste Collection Authority (see definition)   |
| <b>WDA</b>    | Waste Disposal Authority (see definition)   |
| <b>WEEE</b>   | Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment   |
| <b>WISARD</b> | Waste Integrated Systems Assessment for Recovery and Disposal (a life cycle assessment programme) |
| <b>WLP</b>    | Waste Local Plan  |
| <b>WML</b>    | Waste Management Licence  |
| <b>WPA</b>    | Waste Planning Authority  |
| <b>WRAP</b>   | Waste and Resources Action Programme  |

## Appendix 6 - List of Contacts

If you have any specific comments or queries on the following matters please contact:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Comments on matters relating to Babergh District Council as WCA:<br/>Gifford Lewis<br/>e-mail - <a href="mailto:gifford.lewis@babergh.gov.uk">gifford.lewis@babergh.gov.uk</a><br/>tel - (01473) 825826</p>                | <p>Comments on matters relating to Forest Heath District Council as WCA:<br/>Richard Cassidy<br/>e-mail - <a href="mailto:richard.cassidy@forest-heath.gov.uk">richard.cassidy@forest-heath.gov.uk</a><br/>tel - (01638) 719233</p>           |
| <p>Comments on matters relating to Ipswich Borough Council as WCA:<br/>Barbara Moss Taylor<br/>e-mail - <a href="mailto:barbara.mosstaylor@ipswich.gov.uk">barbara.mosstaylor@ipswich.gov.uk</a><br/>tel - (01473) 433009</p> | <p>Comments on matters relating to Mid Suffolk District Council as WCA:<br/>Paul Lewis<br/>e-mail - <a href="mailto:paul.lewis@midsuffolk.gov.uk">paul.lewis@midsuffolk.gov.uk</a><br/>tel - (01449) 727422</p>                               |
| <p>Comments on matters relating to St Edmundsbury Borough Council as WCA:<br/>Sandra Pell<br/>e-mail - <a href="mailto:sandra.pell@stedsbcc.gov.uk">sandra.pell@stedsbcc.gov.uk</a><br/>tel - (01284) 757338</p>              | <p>Comments on matters relating to Suffolk Coastal District Council as WCA:<br/>Malcolm Duesbury<br/>e-mail - <a href="mailto:malcolm.duesbury@suffolkcoastal.gov.uk">malcolm.duesbury@suffolkcoastal.gov.uk</a><br/>tel - (01394) 444610</p> |
| <p>Comments on matters relating to Waveney District Council as WCA:<br/>Martin Plane<br/>e-mail - <a href="mailto:martin.plane@waveney.gov.uk">martin.plane@waveney.gov.uk</a><br/>tel - (01502) 523390</p>                   | <p>Comments on matters relating to Suffolk County Council as WDA:<br/>Karen Strandoo<br/>e-mail - <a href="mailto:karen.strandoo@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk">karen.strandoo@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk</a><br/>tel - (01473) 583254</p>                     |
| <p>Comments on matters relating to Suffolk County Council as WPA:<br/>Graham Nelson<br/>e-mail - <a href="mailto:graham.nelson@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk">graham.nelson@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk</a><br/>tel - (01473) 583355</p>        |   |