

Brighton & Hove City Council

Municipal Waste Management Strategy Summary and Action Plan



**Brighton & Hove
City Council**

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1 Introduction

The council adopted its waste strategy, which was developed based on extensive research looking at best practice in the UK and worldwide, in 2010. The research was narrowed down to ensure it was relevant to Brighton & Hove.

Options were evaluated based on environmental, operational, social and financial criteria using a model developed by the London School of Economics. The strategy was subject to wide scale consultation and an independent sustainability appraisal which considered the social, environmental and economic consequences.

The strategy was reviewed in 2012 in light of some of the changes set out below.

The One Planet Framework developed by the City Sustainability Partnership which the council as a key partner is working towards. It sets out priorities for the city in relation to sustainability and identifies actions to deliver improvements. It is based around ten principles:

- Zero carbon
- Zero waste
- Sustainable transport
- Local and sustainable materials
- Local and sustainable food
- Sustainable water
- Natural habitats and wildlife
- Culture and heritage
- Equity and fair trade
- Health and happiness

The strategy review incorporates the principles and actions surrounding zero waste and local and sustainable materials so that it becomes the delivery mechanism for these two aspects of the One Planet Framework.

The government waste review and changes to legislation all seek to encourage greater integration of the management of household and commercial waste. Fines for councils for disposing of too much waste to landfill under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme are due to be abolished by 2012/13. Landfill tax, which applies to waste collected by the private sector as well as councils, will be the main fiscal incentive to discourage landfill disposal. These changes create a more level playing field for the private and public sector in providing commercial waste service.

The EU framework directive on waste requires member states to achieve 50% recycling of household waste by 2020. In the UK individual local authorities have not been set individual recycling targets. However Part 2 of the proposed Localism Bill gives ministers power to pass EU fines down to local authorities, although these provisions have been significantly tightened to ensure that this will only happen after a full review by an independent panel.

The 2010 strategy set out a commitment to carry out more research on food waste collection to help inform options for dealing with this waste stream. This research has been concluded and has informed this review.

All the information collated from the above points was used to identify risks and options and/or opportunities which in turn informed the development of this updated strategy and action plan.

This document summarises:

- Objectives setting out our high level ambitions
- Policies on key areas where we want to improve.
- Targets for total waste produced, recycled and composted
- An action plan detailing how we will deliver the strategy.

Further background information can be found in the following documents:

- 2010 Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan on which this review is based
- Food Waste Research and Life Cycle Analysis which considers options for collecting food waste and their environmental performance compared to the current service
- The Waste Strategy Review which brings together all the information which has informed this summary and action plan.

All these documents are available on our website www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/waste_strategy. Hard copies can be requested by contacting the Environment Contact Centre on 292929.

The 2010 strategy was informed by extensive consultation with stakeholders and residents. Input was sought through member seminars, an advisory panel, focus groups and the citizens panel. This review was limited in scope to updating the existing strategy and the consultation was therefore more targeted. Specifically it consisted of:

- Consultation with the Waste Advisory Group which informed the consultation draft of the review
- Consultation with targeted hard to reach groups who may have difficulty accessing our services
- Consideration of the Waste Strategy Review by the council's Environment & Community Safety Scrutiny Committee
- Public consultation advertised through the media, the council website and public buildings. Due to the limited response to this consultation it has only been possible to draw qualitative rather than quantitative conclusions.

A copy of the consultation document is available on line.

Current Performance

In 2007 we analysed the household waste we generated in Brighton & Hove. The results in terms of the composition of the waste we throw away, and do not recycle or compost, is summarised in the figure below.

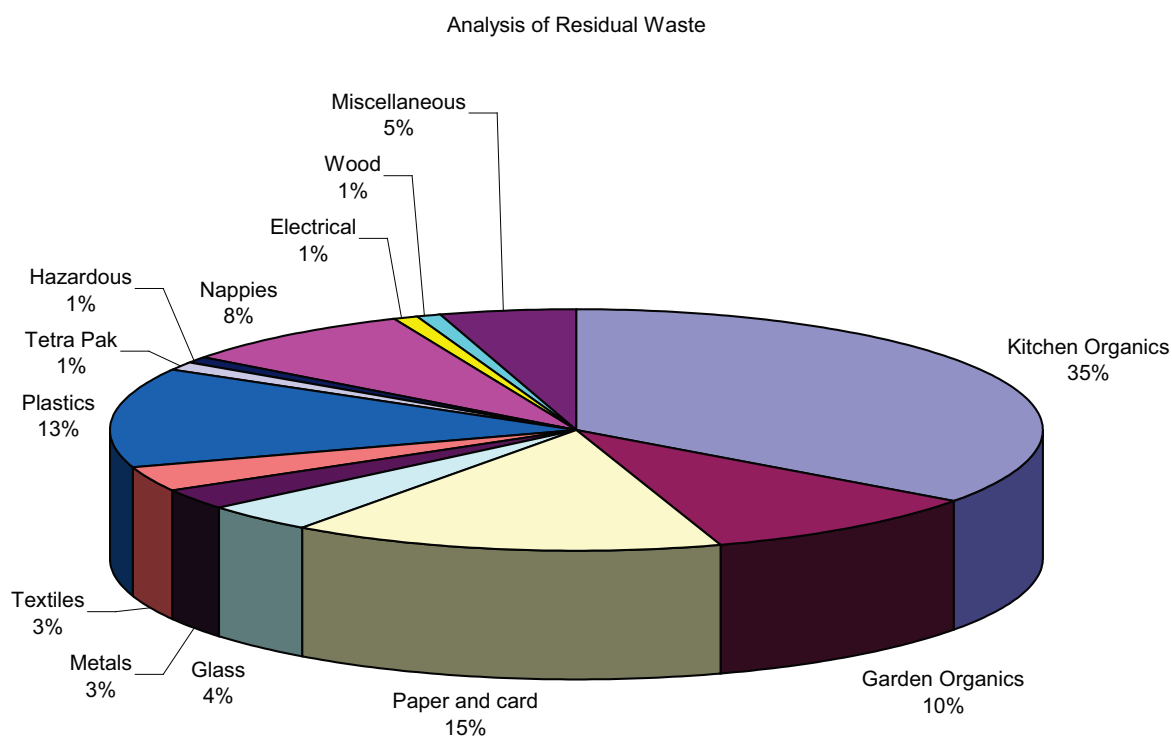


Fig 1 – analysis of residual waste

While the waste composition may have changed slightly since this work was done, it is unlikely to have changed significantly.

Work we have done since shows that:

- There are still many recyclable materials which we collect (paper, card, cans, plastic bottles, glass) that are not recycled by some residents. If everyone recycled all these materials, it would save the city money as it is cheaper to recycle these materials than it is to dispose of them.
- In line with national figures, over a third of the waste we throw away is food waste, a lot of which could have been eaten.

In 2010/11 on average every household produced 602kg of residual waste (waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted) per year, down from 656kg in 2007/08. The total amount of waste collected by the council has decreased from 112,310 in 2007/08 to 106,897 in 2010/11.

While total waste has gone down, recycling rates peaked at 29.5% in 2008/09 but declined to 27.7% in 2010/11. This revised strategy seeks to reverse the reduction in recycling rates.

Strategy objectives

The objectives of the strategy have remained the same, namely to:

- reduce the overall volume of household waste generated, and maximise reuse, recycling, composting and recovery of waste
- send as little waste as possible to landfill
- ensure compliance with legal requirements relevant to waste management and enforce these consistently
- protect the environment and enhance its quality
- improve our service to residents and businesses while ensuring services continue to improve and represent value for money.

Future Targets

The existing strategy sets household waste recycling and composting targets for 2015/16 and 2020/21 of 40% and 45% respectively. Achieving these targets requires changes to existing services, in particular food waste collection.

Based on evidence from other authorities and the research done as part of this review the types of changes that would be required to achieve 50% recycling have been clearly identified. However the current economic climate and the budget constraints on the council mean that it will take some time to implement the changes to achieve this higher recycling/ composting rate. The proposed targets set out below reflect these constraints.

Achieving the OPL target of 70% recycling by 2025 will require further changes to packaging, the waste management industry and consumer behaviour.

The proposed targets for the revised strategy are set out in the table below. They assume a 10% reduction in the amount of waste produced per household between now and 2025.

Target	2008/09 Actual	2010/11 Actual	2012/13 Target	2015/16 Target	2020/21 Target	2025/26 Target
Recycling & Composting	29.2%	27.7%	32%	40%	50%	70%
Energy Recovery	21.39%	26.8%	56.1%	55%	48%	28%
Landfill	49.39%	45.6%	11.6%	5%	2%	2%
Kg household waste per household	610	602	602	590	571	542
Kg residual waste per person	433	434	409	354	286	163

2 Strategy Policies

2.1 Policies

In order to achieve the targets we have set policies in seven specific areas:

1. Service quality and engagement with residents, businesses and communities
2. Waste minimisation and prevention
3. Increasing rates of re-use
4. Increasing recycling rates
5. Increasing compost rates
6. Waste from businesses and other organisations
7. Local and sustainable materials

We have developed an action plan for the next three years to deliver each of these policies which are set out in the following sections. As yet no quantitative targets have been set relating to local and sustainable materials. It is a new area within the strategy which requires further work and consultation as set out in the action plan before meaningful targets can be set.

3 Policy 1: Service Quality and Engagement with Residents, Businesses and Communities

3.1 Objectives:

- communicate and engage effectively with our residents, businesses and other stakeholders
- continuously improve service quality
- ensure all our services are accessible

3.2 Background

The services set out in this strategy affect every resident and visitor to the city. Ambitious recycling and composting targets will only be met if residents reduce, recycle and compost as much of their waste as possible. This is dependent on the provision of a high quality, reliable service and effective engagement and communication with our residents.

3.3 Actions

Outcome	Action	Target
Effective engagement with stakeholders in the development and delivery of the waste management strategy for the city	Further develop the role of the Waste Advisory Group (WAG) as an independent stakeholder group to advise on city-wide waste issues, and issues relating to local and sustainable materials	WAG established as critical reviewer To be funded from existing resources
An active community and voluntary sector working effectively with the council to deliver the waste strategy	Continue to support the Community Waste Forum (CWF) with a view to the group becoming firmly established in order to help deliver waste related projects in partnership with the council and where appropriate bid for funding for projects.	Engage effectively with neighbourhood partners including Youth Council, schools and colleges. Deliver projects within agreed timescales. Pursue grant funding applications for community waste projects. To be funded from existing resources.
Community projects resulting in reduced waste, increased recycling, reuse and composting	To work with the Food Partnership and CWF to create community composting schemes in areas of the city where residents do not have access to gardens. Further consultation to be undertaken with residents groups prior to considering roll out to wider city area. To attend community engagement events to promote reducing waste, increasing recycling, composting and reuse. To promote reuse events and support where appropriate.	Engage effectively with neighbourhood partners, including Friends groups, to reduce food waste and increase composting. To reduce waste and increase recycling.
Further improve responsiveness of the service.	Implement technology solution which enables direct communication between front line staff and the contact centre. This will result in improved service for the customer and improved efficiency	Implement technology solution by April 2013. Business case prepared / first stage of work (improving back office) being implemented as part of ICT strategy.

Outcome	Action	Target
<p>Improve reliability of refuse and recycling service</p>	<p>Vehicle replacement programme for which funding has been approved will lead to a more reliable fleet and improved reliability.</p> <p>Mobile technology as set out above will also improve service reliability.</p>	<p>Measure through customer satisfaction survey and service statistics.</p> <p>Reduce number of missed bins by 50%.</p> <p>Collect all missed bins within 24 hours of reporting.</p> <p>Vehicle replacement program is funded/ mobile technology is subject to business case.</p>
	<p>Develop a clear and effective communication strategy focussing on key messages in relation to waste and other areas eg those in the OPL framework.</p> <p>Target messages at specific audiences eg target waste messages at areas with worst performance.</p> <p>Assess different communication channels for effectiveness and cost</p>	<p>Agree communications strategy by March 2012, review annually.</p> <p>Strategy to be delivered within existing communications budgets.</p>
<p>Effective and innovative communications to change behaviours resulting in reduced waste, increased recycling and composting</p>	<p>Deliver clear and effective communications plan including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting worst performing areas in terms of recycling • Reducing food waste • Increasing composting <p>Communications plan to be updated annually.</p>	<p>Contribute to increasing recycling rate to 32%.</p> <p>Plan to be delivered within existing communications budget.</p> <p>Updated web pages and use of social media.</p>

Outcome	Action	Target
Reduced problems associated with studentification in relation to refuse and recycling.	Continuation of work with both University of Brighton and University of Sussex and expanded practical work within university halls and private accommodation. Program includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence at university freshers fairs offering help and advice to new students • Communication through university housing office, email, landlord list etc. • Co-working with Environmental Health focusing on problem households in residential areas • Publicity through mailouts to student database and via managing agents in the city. • Reuse events held by Universities. 	Reduced complaints regarding 'studentification'. Increase recycling and reuse. Funded from existing resources
Increased recycling of WEEE.	Work with Velioa South Downs Environmental to install WEEE recycling banks at recycling points in city centre locations.	To increase WEEE recycling and reduce waste.
Wastebuster & Education Program	Wastebuster contracted by BHCC to deliver key stage 1 & 2 environmental education with a diverse range of resources to schools in Brighton and Hove.	Increased awareness amongst children and schools. Reduced waste, increased recycling, reuse and composting.

4 Policy 2: Waste Minimisation and Prevention

4.1 Objectives:

- promote and campaign for the reduction of food waste working with the Food Partnership
- encourage households to reduce their waste by limiting the size of the residual waste container where possible
- only collect waste which fits in the container provided
- encourage home composting and not collect garden waste with residual waste.
- engage with local retailers and trading standards to encourage reduced packaging

4.2 Background

Effective waste minimisation requires action at source, for example, by manufacturers making their products more durable or re-usable. It also requires retailers to reduce packaging of their products and consumers to change their behaviour, for example, by buying products with less packaging and buying more durable items plus re-using items where possible.

Countries with the lowest rates of waste generation generally have measures in place at a national level, for example, requiring manufacturers to put returnable deposits on plastic and glass bottles.

At present the council's powers to reduce the amount of waste are limited to encouraging customers to change their behaviour.

4.3 Actions

Outcome	Action	Target
Reduce amount of food waste produced by householders	<p>Continue work with Food Partnership and other partners with primary aim of educating the public on the issue of food waste, how to reduce it and promotion of home composting.</p> <p>This will be actioned by the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking demos at large public spaces. • Promotion of home composters and subsidised scheme offered by the council. • Continued updating and maintenance of the council's love food hate waste webpage to include new videos, leftover recipe ideas and tips for correct food storage. <p>Continue to work with partners in the lead up to the food waste collection trial scheduled for April 2013.</p>	<p>Reduction in food waste across the city.</p> <p>Increase in home composter and food waste digester sales leading to reduced green and food waste being collected.</p> <p>Increased Community Composting Programme leading to further communities taking up the scheme.</p>
Prevent illegal disposal of waste (both household and business waste)	Effective enforcement action against illegal waste disposal, working with businesses where possible.	<p>Reduction in number of incidents in waste out at the incorrect time/day and number of flytipping incidents.</p> <p>Funded from existing budgets</p>

5 Policy 3 : Increasing Rates of Re-use

5.1 Objectives:

- improve partnership working with the community and voluntary sector to encourage increases in re-use rates
- promote re-use, including online schemes and projects in partnership with businesses.

5.2 Background

Charities and the community sector play a significant role in collecting and refurbishing items (such as furniture), making them suitable for re-use and delaying disposal. Brighton & Hove is home to many charities engaged in such activities. The work of these organisations complements the objectives of the council as well as providing a resource for residents.

5.3 Actions

Outcome	Action	Target
Increase re-use and recycling of textiles with benefit of income retained in Brighton & Hove, supporting Brighton & Hove charities.	Review existing textile collection arrangements from bring sites. Develop service which maximises reuse, recycling of textiles and income from textiles. Income to provide opportunities to support local charities.	Implement revised textile bring bank scheme October 2012. No cost.
Increase rates of re-use through local re-use charities	Further develop re-use plans for the city with community sector partners. Raise profile of groups through council channels. Develop reuse events annually with universities targeting students at end/ start of term.	Re-use proposals to be published through the CWF. Funded from existing budgets.
Open re-use facility at Brighton HWRS	Let contract to voluntary sector partner (through open competitive process) to operate re-use scheme at Brighton HWRS on completion of site redevelopment.	On completion of site redevelopment Autumn 2012. No cost.
Increase re-use (and recycling) of bulky items	Award contract for bulky reuse , recycling and household waste collection which maximises reuse and recycling.	New contract to be awarded by July 2012. No cost – self funding chargeable service.

6 Policy 4: Increasing Recycling Rates

6.1 Objectives:

- Provide on-going, high profile and effective communication and engagement to increase recycling of materials for which we already provide a collection service including paper, card, glass, tins, cans, aerosols, plastic bottles and household batteries. This will involve work with all sectors of the community, including young people and schools.
- Review markets and opportunities to increase the number of materials recycled
- Ensure recycling services are sustainable, both financially and environmentally.
- Evaluate trial of communal recycling service in the city centre. Extend service to whole of city centre subject to success of trial and funding.

6.2 Background

Many materials that can be recycled (paper, card, tins, cans, aerosols, plastic bottles and glass) still end up being thrown away with residual waste. Apart from the environmental benefits of recycling it is also cheaper to recycle than to dispose of residual waste.

People who do not recycle are, in effect, being subsidised by those who do. In order to minimise cost increases we need to make sure everyone does what they can.

6.3 Actions

Outcome	Action	Target
Trial communal recycling in Brunswick/ Adelaide Ward	Monitor satisfaction and recycling rates to assess effectiveness of changes. Roll out of scheme to whole of communal bin area subject to success of trial, public consultation and funding.	Trial to run for up to 12 months from April 2012. Complete roll out by March 14.
Recycling of clean aluminium foil	Add aluminium foil to list of materials that can be collected for recycling.	December 2012.
Determine feasibility of adding mixed plastics to the recycling service	Feasibility of adding materials to recycling service kept under continuous review.	Decision by December 2012 Changes subject to costings & business case.
Increase recycling in worst performing areas	Targeted communication campaign encouraging people to recycle more and produce less waste, working in partnership with community and voluntary sector where appropriate.	Refer to communications under policy 1.

7 Policy 5: Increasing Composting Rates

7.1 Objectives:

- promote home composting and provide subsidised home compost bins/digesters for garden and food waste
- encourage and support community composting schemes
- encourage householders to reduce the amount of food waste they produce
- trial separate food waste collection subject to funding

7.2 Background – food waste

Food waste makes up a third of the waste we throw away by weight. Much of this could have been eaten and it is estimated that on average each household in the UK throws away £680 worth of food per year. There is some evidence that nationally less food is being wasted through increased awareness and increasing food prices, but it remains a significant component of the waste stream.

The two ways of dealing with food waste are:

- To reduce the amount of food thrown away, saving both money and reducing the environmental impacts associated with growing, transporting and disposing of uneaten food. However, changing behaviour is difficult to achieve in the short term.
- To collect food waste separately and compost it in a purpose built facility.

Reducing food waste will continue to be a focus of the strategy working with the Brighton & Hove Food Partnership. However, food waste needs to be collected separately and composted in order to achieve the recycling and composting targets of 40% for 2015/16 and beyond.

Research on food waste collection schemes concludes that:

- Food waste collections are now widespread and established throughout the UK and work well in many areas
- Food waste collections are easier to implement in suburban areas than in areas of high housing density
- Anecdotal evidence suggests that collecting food waste separately results in waste minimisation as householders become more aware of how much food they throw away
- The tonnage of food waste collected per household is generally lower in more densely populated areas and in more deprived areas
- There is a marginal environmental benefit associated with separate collection and treatment of food waste compared to not collecting it separately. The benefit is less than if residual waste were to be disposed of to landfill, but most of it is sent for incineration with energy recovery.

In summary, the research has shown that food waste collections are well established and effective at significantly increasing recycling rates and reducing waste. Separate food waste collection would result in a marginal overall environmental benefit.

Food waste collections are most likely to be successful in the more suburban areas rather than in the city centre communal bin area.

7.4 Background - garden waste

Free garden waste collections lead to an increase in the total volume of waste put out for collection rather than garden waste being diverted from residual waste. This increases costs for the council as it reduces the incentive to compost at home.

Home composting is the most sustainable way of dealing with garden waste. It avoids costs and environmental impacts associated with the collection of the waste and the transport of the compost.

Experience elsewhere in Europe has shown it is extremely difficult to encourage home composting where the garden waste collection is free.

Our policy is therefore to promote home composting and subsidise compost bins rather than provide a collection service.

7.5 Actions

Outcome	Action	Target
Trial food waste collection service	Trial a food waste collection service in suburban area to determine how such a service could work more widely in Brighton & Hove, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how residents find the service • its impact on increasing recycling rates and reducing total waste produced 	External EU funding bid submitted in February 2012. Decision expected June 2012. Run trial for 12 months from April 2013.
Increase number of community composting schemes for food waste and garden waste	Work with Community Waste Forum and residents groups to encourage the establishment of community composting schemes. Support schemes with promotion, the provision of compost bins and kitchen caddies. Publicise schemes and invite further participation.	Contact at least 20 identified community/Friends groups with in city parks initially by August 2012. Target of how many schemes can be set up will be subject to response. Continue working with the Food Partnership in response to community composting requests.
Increase usage of home composters and food waste digesters	Promotion of home composters and food digesters through various media: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Partnership events • On line, via Facebook and Twitter • Community events attended by Cityclean or community partners 	Targets for sales of bins: 250 Food composters and wormeries sold 750 Garden Composters sold. Recent drop in sales could be attributed to saturation of garden composters from previous successful years of sales. Next year could have a lower due to further saturation. Funded from existing budgets

8 Policy 6: Waste from Businesses and Other Organisations

8.1 Objectives:

- Trial collection of waste from businesses, targeting small businesses in the first instance
- Assess the feasibility of collecting recycling from businesses.

8.2 Background

While the council's primary responsibility is for waste from households, how waste from businesses and other organisations is managed has an effect on the cleanliness of the city's streets, the local environment and the economy.

The government review encourages local authorities to take a greater responsibility in managing waste from businesses, and changes to legislation mean we can now look in to the possibility of providing a waste and recycling service for businesses. Many small businesses have told us they would like the council to provide a comprehensive waste and recycling service. This would have the added benefit of reducing the number of vehicles driving through the city collecting waste.

8.3 Actions

Outcome	Action	Target
Provision of commercial refuse service	Trial commercial refuse collection service for small to medium sized enterprises and starting with Business Improvement District (BID) Assess success of service and consider providing more widely subject to the success of the trial.	Launch commercial refuse collection trial October 2012.
	Develop business case for commercial recycling collection, particularly for small to medium sized enterprises and starting with Business Improvement District (BID)	Assess feasibility of providing recycling service by October 2012 followed by decision on whether to trial service.
Lead on joined up approach to management of all waste streams (household, commercial and industrial and construction waste) to ensure it is more sustainable	Work with South East 7 (SE7) group of authorities to identify infrastructure, material flows and business opportunities in relation to waste and recycling on a regional level	Project plans and business cases for priority materials complete by Spring 2012.

9 Policy 7: Local and sustainable materials

9.1 Objectives:

- To promote, encourage and facilitate all goods and materials used, whether construction or consumer goods, are made from renewable or waste resources with low embodied energy and, where possible, sourced locally.

9.2 Background

This is a new policy in the strategy for which covers local authority procurement, planning and citywide issues. A lot of progress has been made in these areas as set out below.

Local Authority operations

Goods and services

In January 2012 the council adopted its new Sustainable Procurement Policy which is aligned to the principles of One Planet Living. It identifies specific outcomes relevant to local and sustainable materials as follows:

Sustainable Procurement Policy, Outcomes for 2011/12

- Create and implement an action plan to adopt minimum buying standards for a range of product groups
- Set detailed baseline targets to monitor and increase the amount of these products we buy,
- Adopt a Sustainable Procurement Policy for Timber and Wood derived products

Sustainable Procurement Policy, Outcomes for 2011/12

- Only procure energy from verifiable renewable sources
- A reduction in the waste created through our operations and service delivery
- A reduction in the volume of paper we buy across the council, by 10%
- Ensure suppliers utilise reusable or recyclable packaging and where this is not possible reduce packaging and encourage supplier take back.
- Ensure all relevant contracts, where appropriate, implement plans to encourage the use of low carbon modes of transport, fuel efficient driving, and reducing the need to travel.
- Adopt minimum buying standards that support and give preference to products and suppliers which embrace sustainable farming methods, healthy choices and improved animal welfare.
- Continue our support for a Fair Trade City by increasing the amount of fairly traded products we buy.
- Ensure that the council and its suppliers support the ETI's Base Code, as a minimum.
- Adopt buying standards that support and give preference the most water efficient products in order to reduce water consumption
- Increase the local economy spend₁ to 55% by working more effectively with diverse suppliers₂
- Continue to remove the barriers for SME's and the Third Sector to ensure they are encouraged and able to bid for the Council's business

These targets are monitored to measure the impact of the policy and are reported on an annual basis.

Planning

In relation to planning the authority has a specific policy on reduction, re-use and recycling during demolition and design and construction of new developments (Waste Local Plan Policy 11). It also has specific policies in the emerging Waste & Minerals Plan relating to energy efficiency and sustainable construction. These policies will help the council to:

- Minimise waste produced during construction projects and manage waste that is produced in line with the waste hierarchy
- promote and enable use of sustainable building materials in construction projects and to discourage the use of high impact and polluting materials
- consider life cycle impact of buildings in design so that any waste materials resulting from deconstruction or decommissioning of buildings can be recovered, re-used or recycled.

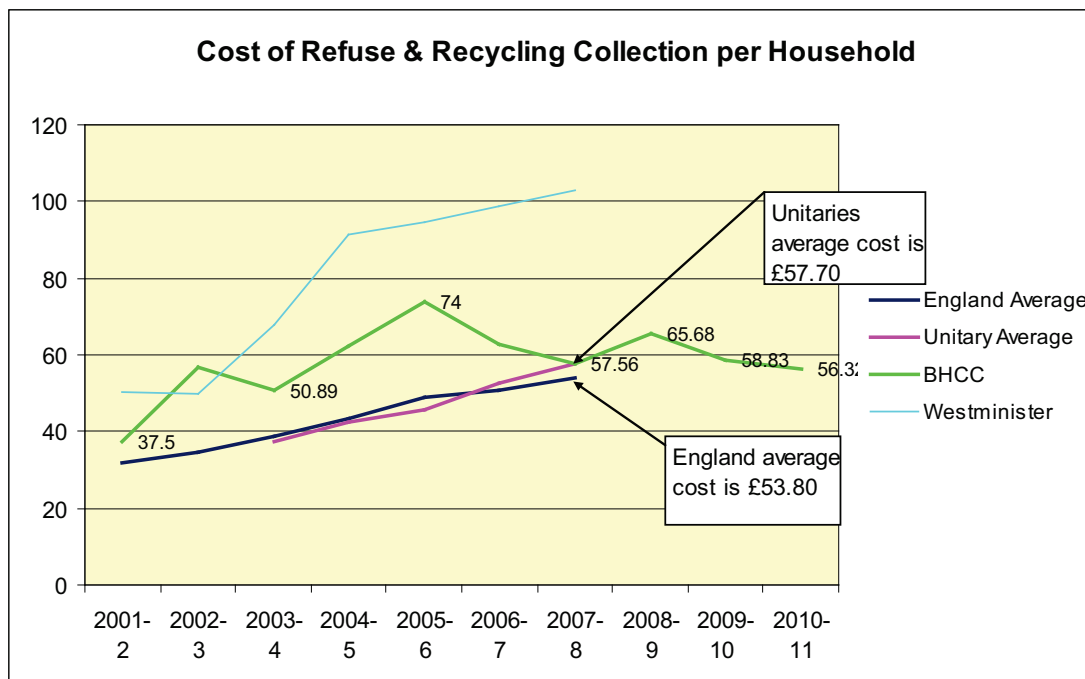
10 Costs

The council employs 350 to 400 staff to provide refuse, street cleaning and recycling services with more people being employed in the summer particularly on beach cleansing.

The annual budget is broken down as follows:

Refuse Collection	£2.9 million
Recycling Collection	£2.9 million
Street Cleansing	£6.1 million
Waste disposal/ recycling	£11.2 million
Total	£23.1 million

The efficiency of the collection service and street cleansing service has improved markedly since 2003. Waste collection costs over time are shown in the figure below. The overall decline in collection costs has been realised while at the same time rolling out a comprehensive kerbside recycling service. 2007/08 is the last year for which benchmarking data on costs is available.



4.1 Waste Disposal Costs

In 2003 the council, together with East Sussex County Council entered in to a 25 year PFI contract with Veolia to develop the required infrastructure to handle both council's wastes in a sustainable manner. The value of the contract is approximately a billion pounds and includes:

- The construction of a new waste transfer station and recycling facility in Hollingdean, which was completed in 2009.
- The construction of a new energy recovery facility for residual waste in Newhaven which is due to be completed in 2011.

Under the contract Veolia are responsible for the composting, recycling, reuse, energy recovery and disposal of waste collected by the councils.

The costs associated with the treatment or disposal of a tonne of waste is summarised in the table below. It shows the clear financial incentive to reduce waste and to maximise recycling and composting.

Projected Waste Treatment Costs - Costs of treatment options in comparison to recycling

Treatment option	Net cost difference/ tonne (£)			
	2011/12	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
Recycling	£	£	£	£
Composting	£23	£26	£30	£33
Energy recovery	£39	£43	£48	£53
Landfill disposal	£61	£94	£107	£108

* These costs differences are variable depending on factors including income from recycle, electricity and on inflation.

Based on current costs reducing the total amount of waste produced by 1% will result in a saving of £110k per annum, every tonne reduction saves £101

11 Monitoring and Review

The waste strategy will be monitored through a number of key performance indicators which are based on the former National Indicator Set (which has been abolished).

There are a number of NIs relating to waste and recycling. These also track performance against effectiveness of the waste strategy policies and objectives. These are summarised in table 3 and included in table 4, which details waste strategy monitoring.

Table 3: National Indicator Set

National Indicators	Description
191	Residual waste per household (Kg) Rationale – To measure progress in reducing the level of residual household waste production
192	The percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling or composting Rationale – To maximise the percentage of waste produced that is re-used, recycled and composted
193	The percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill Rationale – To measure the proportion of waste which is landfilled and divert an increasing proportion of waste away from landfill

These indicators will be published by the council on an annual basis. Progress against them can also be tracked monthly in order to monitor any emerging trends.

11.2 Monitoring progress against waste strategy policies

In order to track progress against the effectiveness of policies a number of local indicators have been developed. These monitor the main areas of improvement resulting from the seven key policies within the strategy. Regular reporting against these, combined with regular progress updates on the detailed action plans, will create a sense of momentum and keep all stakeholders informed.

Table 4: Waste strategy policy monitoring arrangements

Policy	Monitoring arrangements
1 Service Quality and Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of Stage 1 and 2 complaints made against the waste and recycling service. - Missed bins. - Missed recycling boxes/ bins. - % of people satisfied with household residual waste collection. - % of people satisfied with recycling collection. - Cost of residual waste service per household per year. - Cost of recycling per household per year
2 Waste minimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of composters and digesters purchased. - Kg of waste produced per person (waste and recycling). - NI 191 Residual waste per household. - Progress of food waste campaign developments.
3 Re-use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of local re-use, repair, recycling composting and remanufacture initiatives. - NI 191 Residual waste per household. - NI192 The percentage of household waste re-used, recycled and composted.
4 Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The percentage of household waste recycled. - NI 192 The percentage of household waste re-used, recycled and composted. - Recycling participation rates. <p>% of households served by a kerbside collection of at least five recyclables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of materials being collected for recycling.
5 Composting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of home composters and digesters purchased. - The percentage of household waste composted. - NI 192 The percentage of household waste re-used, recycled and composted.
6 Waste from Businesses & Other Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Success of commercial refuse collection trial (uptake/ customer satisfaction)
7 Local & Sustainable Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicators to be developed.

Progress against these indicators will be monitored and reported on an annual basis.