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To: Members of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Joint Committee (meeting with the Oxfordshire Environment Partnership)

Notice of a Meeting of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Joint Committee (meeting with the Oxfordshire Environment Partnership)

Friday, 21 January 2011 at 9.30 am

County Hall, Oxford

Peter G. Clark
County Solicitor

12 January 2011

Contact Officer: ***Julie Dean***
julie.dean@oxfordshire.gov.uk; Tel: (01865) 815322

Membership – Oxfordshire Waste Partnership

Councillors:	*Representing:*
Ian Hudspeth (deputy: David Robertson)	Chairman – Oxfordshire County Council
David Dodds (deputy: Any Cabinet Member)	Deputy Chairman – South Oxfordshire District Council
John Tanner (deputy: Any other member of the City Executive Board)	Oxford City Council
G.A. Reynolds (deputy: Barry Wood)	Cherwell District Council
Jenny Hannaby (deputy: Tony de Vere)	Vale of White Horse District Council
David Harvey (deputy: Barry Norton or Mark Booty)	West Oxfordshire District Council

Membership – Oxfordshire Environment Partnership

Membership is a loose group of elected members, officers and representatives from government and non-governmental agencies. Those usually attending are listed in that order.

	Representing:
Cllr G.A. Reynolds	Cherwell District Council
Cllr John Tanner	Oxford City Council
Cllr Jenny Hannaby	Vale of White Horse District Council
Cllr David Harvey	West Oxfordshire District Council
Ian Davies	Cherwell District Council
John Copley	Oxford City Council
Tim Sadler	Oxford City Council
Chris Cousins	Oxfordshire County Council
Andrew Pau	Oxfordshire County Council
Sally Truman	South Oxfordshire District Council
Paul Staines	Vale of White Horse District Council
Cath James	West Oxfordshire District Council
Rosemary Redmond	Environment Agency
Matt Jackson	BBOWT
Robin Buxton	
Simon Hughes	Environment Agency
Linda Watson	Oxfordshire Rural Community Council
Dave Woodwark	
Susie Ohlenschlager	Oxfordshire County Council Environment & Climate Change Team
Wayne Lewis	Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Co-Coordinator

Notes:

- ***Date of next meeting: 25 March 2011***

Declarations of Interest

This note briefly summarises the position on interests which you must declare at the meeting. Please refer to the Members' Code of Conduct in Part 9.1 of the Constitution for a fuller description.

The duty to declare …
You must always declare any "personal interest" in a matter under consideration, ie where the matter affects (either positively or negatively):

(i) any of the financial and other interests which you are required to notify for inclusion in the statutory Register of Members' Interests; or

(ii) your own well-being or financial position or that of any member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association more than it would affect other people in the County.

Whose interests are included …
"Member of your family" in (ii) above includes spouses and partners and other relatives' spouses and partners, and extends to the employment and investment interests of relatives and friends and their involvement in other bodies of various descriptions. For a full list of what "relative" covers, please see the Code of Conduct.

When and what to declare …
The best time to make any declaration is under the agenda item "Declarations of Interest". Under the Code you must declare not later than at the start of the item concerned or (if different) as soon as the interest "becomes apparent".
In making a declaration you must state the nature of the interest.

Taking part if you have an interest …
Having made a declaration you may still take part in the debate and vote on the matter unless your personal interest is also a "prejudicial" interest.

"Prejudicial" interests …
A prejudicial interest is one which a member of the public knowing the relevant facts would think so significant as to be likely to affect your judgment of the public interest.

What to do if your interest is prejudicial …
If you have a prejudicial interest in any matter under consideration, you may remain in the room but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the matter under consideration, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise.

Exceptions …
There are a few circumstances where you may regard yourself as not having a prejudicial interest or may participate even though you may have one. These, together with other rules about participation in the case of a prejudicial interest, are set out in paragraphs 10 – 12 of the Code.

Seeking Advice …
It is your responsibility to decide whether any of these provisions apply to you in particular circumstances, but you may wish to seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer before the meeting.

If you have any special requirements (such as a large print version of these papers or special access facilities) please contact the officer named on the front page, but please give as much notice as possible before the meeting.

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AGENDA

SECTION 1 - ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP MATTERS

Note: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership members can participate in the discussion of items in this Section of the agenda but may not vote.

1. Apologies for Absence and Notification of Deputy Members (Environment Partnership members only)

2. Declaration of Interest - see guidance note

3. Minutes (Pages 1 - 8)

To approve the Minutes of the meeting of the Environment Partnership Committee held on 22 October 2010 (**EP3**). Please note that you are required to approve Minute numbers 45/10 – 52/10 inclusive.

4. LAA 2 Agreement

9:35 am

Oral update on proposals and timescale for reporting on work being completed under the LAA2 agreement.

SECTION 2 - MATTERS RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP AND WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINTLY

Note: OWP and EP members can participate in the discussion of items in this Section of the agenda. It is comes to a vote, OWP an EP members will need to vote separately.

5. Petitions and Addresses

6. Future Options for the Environment Partnership (Pages 9 - 10)

9.40 am

This paper (**OWP6**) sets out some ideas as the basis for a discussion about the role of the Partnership in the contaxt of recent national and local changes, in particular the abolition of national indicators and LAAs, budget cuts and the review of partnerships, which affect the delivery of our partnership work.

Members of the Environment Partnership and the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership are RECOMMENDED to:

(a) Review the aims and ambitions for the environment and climate change

priorities over which the Environment and Waste Partnerships have the greatest influence; and

(b) Investigate opportunities for alignment of the Environment Partnership with the Local Economic Partnership (LEP).

SECTION 3 - WASTE PARTNERSHIP MATTERS

Note: Environment Partnership members can participate in the discussion of items in this Section of the agenda but may not vote.

7. Minutes (Pages 11 - 20)

10.10 am

To approve the minutes of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Joint Committee held on 22 October 2010 (Minute numbers 28/10 – 44/10 inclusive) **(OWP7(a))** and of the special meeting held on 17 December 2010 **(OWP7(b)).**

8. Apologies for Absence and Notification of Deputy Members

9. Declarations of Interest - see guidance note

10. Draft Waste Prevention Strategy (Pages 21 - 72)

10.10 am

To present a revised draft Waste Prevention Strategy for adoption (**OWP10).**

Appendix 1 – draft Waste Prevention Strategy 2010 – 2020.

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to adopt the draft Strategy as set out at Appendix 1 and to agree that it becomes part of its Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)

11. Financial Arrangements Update (Pages 73 - 78)

10.20 am

To provide an update on financial arrangements payments for the year to date and to set out a current estimate for the year end adjustment payment (**OWP11).**

Appendix 1 – Financial Arrangements Payments 2010/11
Appendix 2 – Financial Arrangements Residual Waste Allowances.

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to note the financial arrangements payments, as set out in Appendix 1, and also to note the forecast year end adjustment figures, as set out in Appendix 2.

12. Performance Monitoring - Third Quarter 2010/11 (Pages 79 - 98)

10.20 am

To provide a quarterly update on the performance of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (**OWP12**).

Appendix 1 – Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy – Action Plan 2010/11 – 2012/13
Appendix 2 – Budget Statement
Appendix 3 – NIF Projects
Appendix 4 – National Indicator Performance 2010/11

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to note the report and approve the revised project completion dates proposed in Section 2.2 (relating to websites review and production of an online reuse guide).

13. Waste Treatment Procurement Project - update (Pages 99 - 102)

10.30 am

To update the Waste Partnership on progress in relation to the residual Waste Treatment Procurement Project (**OWP13**).

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to note and support the progress made on the procurement of residual waste treatment.

14. Food and Garden Waste Treatment Update (Pages 103 - 104)

10.35 am

To update the Waste Partnership on progress in relation to the treatment of food waste (**OWP14)**.

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to demonstrate support for the treatment of food waste within Oxfordshire.

15. District Councils Waste & Recycling Collection Services - Update (Pages 105 - 108)

10.40 am

To provide a further update (**OWP15**) on the new waste and recycling collection services recently introduced by Partner Councils.

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is asked to note the new collection schemes and the good progress being made towards the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) recycling and composting targets.

16. Fast Road Cleaning (Pages 109 - 112)

10.50 am

To provide an update (**OWP16**) on recent progress on improving communications and joint working with Atkins, Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) Highways contractor, on the litter picking and grass cutting of fast roads.

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED:

(a) that further clarification is sought from OCC Highways on the reduced provision for highways verge grass cutting in 2011/12; and

(b) whatever the grass cutting programme may be in 2011/12, that both OCC Highways and the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA's) be asked to maintain the excellent recent progress in joint working in this area as far as possible.

17. New Initiatives Fund Project Evaluations (Pages 113 - 116)

11.00 am

To report the outcomes of New Initiatives Fund (NIF) projects completed to date **(OWP17).**

Appendix 1 – NIF Projects.

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to note the report and to give consideration as to whether any further feedback is required on NIF projects completed to date.

18. Supermarket Waste Reduction Update (Pages 117 - 120)

11.10 am

County Council, at their meeting on 14 September 2010, considered a report on 'Partnership Working in Oxfordshire.' In response to a question from Councillor Alan Armitage, Councillor Ian Hudspeth undertook to include an item on supermarket waste reduction on an agenda for a future meeting of this Committee.

To provide an update on supermarket waste reduction, including progress made on reducing the quantity and weight of packaging (**OWP18**).

The Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to note the progress made nationally with regard to supermarket waste reduction and Oxfordshire Waste Partnership's continued role and involvement where appropriate, including highlighting packaging issues within existing promotional and education campaigns.

19. Household Waste Recycling Centre Strategy (Pages 121 - 124)

11.25 pm

To provide information on the draft Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) Strategy (**OWP19**).

Members of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership are asked to provide feedback on the draft Strategy.

20. Any Other Business

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE (MEETING WITH THE OXFORDSHIRE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP)

MINUTES of the meeting held on Friday, 22 October 2010 commencing at 9.30 am and finishing at 12.50 pm

Present:

Voting Members:
Councillor Ian Hudspeth – in the Chair
Councillor David Dodds (Deputy Chairman)
Councillor Jenny Hannaby
Councillor David Harvey
Councillor G.A. Reynolds
Councillor John Tanner

Officers:

Andrew Pau, Susie Ohlenschlager, Sarah Gilbert, Susan Kent, Vickie Cossins and Julie Dean - Oxfordshire County Council;
Phil Dunsdon – Oxford City Council;
David Neudegg – West Oxfordshire District Council;
Steve Bishop and Mike Mackay – Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire District Councils;
Ian Davies – Cherwell District Council;
Wayne Lewis – Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Coordinator;

The Committee considered the matters, reports and recommendations contained or referred to in the agenda for the meeting, together with a schedule of addenda tabled at the meeting, and decided as set out below. Except insofar as otherwise specified, the reasons for the decisions are contained in the agenda, reports and schedule, copies of which are attached to the signed Minutes.

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Items

28/10 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF DEPUTY MEMBERS (OWP MEMBERS ONLY)

(Agenda No. 1)

All members of OWP present.

David Neudegg attended in place of Cath James (West Oxfordshire District Council)

29/10 DECLARATION OF INTEREST - SEE GUIDANCE NOTE
(Agenda No. 2)

Cllrs Jenny Hannaby, George Reynolds and John Tanner all declared a personal interest in Agenda Item 12 on account of their involvement in the process of the Residual Waste Treatment Procurement project.

30/10 MINUTES
(Agenda No. 3)

The Minutes of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership meeting held on 23 July 2010 were approved and signed as a correct record (ie. minute numbers 9/10 – 27/10 inclusive).

31/10 WILD WASTE SHOW REVIEW
(Agenda No. 4)

The findings of the review of the Wild Waste Show which had been undertaken by OWP officers were reported (OWP4).

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to consider this item as part of the discussion relating to agenda item 5.

32/10 DRAFT BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14
(Agenda No. 5)

The Budget for the 2011/12 – 2013/14 period of approval was set out at OWP5.

In light of the uncertainty with regard to future County and District Council budgets at this present time, the Waste Partnership **AGREED** to defer any decisions in relation to this item and agenda item 4 and to convene a special meeting to take place at County Hall on Friday 17 December 2010 at 2.00pm; and in the meantime to request Steve Bishop and Wayne Lewis to coordinate the necessary information, and any consequent implications, required to make those decisions.

33/10 WASTE PREVENTION STRATEGY PUBLIC CONSULTATION
(Agenda No. 6)

A report was before the Partnership setting out the broad consultation findings from the public consultation exercise undertaken for the Draft Waste Prevention Strategy (OWP6).

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to:

(a) note the broad consultation findings and that a revised strategy document, taking account of the detailed consultation findings, be brought back to the next OWP meeting on 21 January 2011; and

(b) bring a report relating to supermarket waste reduction to the next meeting, to include information from ACTVAR to reduce the quantity and weight of packaging.

34/10 NEW INITIATIVES FUND BID

(Agenda No. 7)

A New Initiatives Fund bid (NIF) undertaken by West Oxfordshire District council was before the Partnership for approval (OWP7).

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to award funding to the New Initiatives Fund bid, as set out in Appendix 1.

35/10 PERFORMANCE MONITORING - SECOND QUARTER 2010/11

(Agenda No. 8)

A quarterly update (OWP8) on the performance of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership was before Partnership members. This comprised:

Appendix 1 – 2010/11 Action Plan
Appendix 2 – Current Budget Position
Appendix 3 – OWP LAA2 Target Performance

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note the report and to agree to the cancellation of a further cigarette litter reduction campaign and instead focus efforts on other environmental quality campaigns.

NB. It was noted that the Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets were now defunct, as the Government had cancelled LAAs. However, it was decided that NI performance would continue to be reported quarterly until the end of 2010/11 and then be reviewed.

36/10 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

(Agenda No. 9)

The Partnership had before them an update on performance for the year to date under the OWP Financial Arrangements (OWP9). Appendix 1 gave the financial impact for each partner Council for the first five months of this year.

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note the payments under the financial arrangements from April – August.

37/10 HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRE VAN AND TRAILER PERMIT SCHEME - UPDATE

(Agenda No. 10)

The Partnership had before them an update (OWP10) on the implementation of the Van and Trailer Permit Scheme.

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note the report.

38/10 FOOD AND GARDEN WASTE TREATMENT UPDATE

(Agenda No. 11)

The Partnership had before them an update on progress on the treatment of food waste (OWP11).

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note and support the progress made in delivering food waste processing infrastructure.

39/10 WASTE TREATMENT PROJECT - UPDATE

(Agenda No. 12)

Cllrs Hannaby, Reynolds and Tanner all declared a personal interest in this item on account of their participation in the application process.

The Waste Partnership were updated on progress on the residual Waste Treatment Procurement project (OWP12).

The Waste Partnership (with the exception of Cllr John Tanner) **AGREED** to note and support the progress made on the procurement of residual waste treatment

40/10 DISTRICT COUNCILS WASTE & RECYCLING COLLECTION SERVICES UPDATE

(Agenda No. 13)

The Waste Partnership were updated (OWP13) on the new waste and recycling collection services which had, or were being introduced by partner Councils.

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note the new collection schemes and the good progress being made towards the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy recycling and composting targets.

Joint Environment Partnership and Waste Partnership Items

41/10 PETITIONS AND ADDRESSES

(Agenda No. 14)

There were no requests to address or petition the Partnerships.

42/10 SUPPORTING FURTHER COMMUNITY - LED WASTE AND CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITY IN OXFORDSHIRE - UPDATE

(Agenda No. 15)

An outline of some of the ideas for further community led waste and climate change activity had been presented at the last meeting in July. Susan Kent reported that officers were investigating a degree of private investment support for some of the initiatives put forward. However there was a significant amount of uncertainty about finance due to the impending spending review.

The Partnerships thanked Susan Kent for her verbal update on the progress of further community led waste and climate change activity in Oxfordshire and noted that it was hoped some of the proposals would be brought to the next meeting on 21 January 2011.

43/10 TRUST FOR OXFORDSHIRE'S ENVIRONMENT

(Agenda No. 16)

Vickie Cossins and Linda Watson gave an update on the cessation of the Trust for Oxfordshire's Environment 1 (TOE 1) body at the end of March 2011 and the imminent constitution of TOE 2 (which would become the Oxfordshire Community & Environmental Trust).

It was noted that this body would be a registered charity and there would be a change of emphasis to a grant seeking and grant making body.

The Partnership thanked Vickie Cossins and Linda Watson for their update.

44/10 REPRESENTATION FROM THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR

(Agenda No. 17)

A request had been made to the Partnership earlier in the year by the OCVA to use a formal election process for voluntary sector representatives, as followed in other partnerships.

It was noted that that the Oxfordshire Leaders Group had requested that a review of partnership structures as a whole be undertaken and that further action need not be taken at this stage until the outcomes of the review were known.

Oxfordshire Environment Partnership Items

45/10 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF DEPUTY MEMBERS (EP MEMBERS ONLY)

(Agenda No. 18)

Councillor David Dodds and Cath James submitted their apologies for absence.

46/10 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST - SEE GUIDANCE NOTE

(Agenda No. 19)

There were no declarations of interest submitted.

47/10 MINUTES

(Agenda No. 20)

The Minutes of the meeting of the Environment Partnership held on 27 July 2010 (minute numbers 1/10 – 7/10 inclusive) were approved.

48/10 PROGRESS REPORT ON LAA2 TARGETS, NI 188: ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

(Agenda No. 21)

Prior to consideration of this item and agenda items 22 and 23, it was noted that all the reports had been written prior to the cessation of the LAA process and that further clarity would be given by the Oxfordshire Leaders Group with regard to the reporting process shortly. Meanwhile it had been deemed sensible to continue with those LAA targets which centred on the reduction of carbon emissions and climate change adaptation.

The Environment Partnership noted the progress report on LAA2 targets, NI 188: Adapting to Climate Change, noting also that staff were keen to complete the target action plans and had expressed a wish to work with Planning and Development Control Authorities in the future.

At the last meeting, a progress had been submitted in respect of NI 188 2009 – 2010. The report (EP 21) provided an overview of work during the first two quarters of 2010. The 2009/2010 report from Cherwell District Council was also attached, as this had not been circulated at the last meeting.

The Environment Partnership noted the report.

49/10 PROGRESS REPORT ON LAA2 TARGET, NI 185 PERCENTAGE CO2 REDUCTION FROM LA OPERATIONS FOR 2009/10

(Agenda No. 22)

The Partnership considered a report outlining the position of Oxfordshire's NI 185 target for the years 2009/10 which gave a summary of the footprint information for each local authority and the targets they had committed to (EP22).

The Environment Partnership noted the report.

NB. With regard to Appendix 1.0, paragraph 3.0, Current Status: Oxford City: it was reported that the quarter 1, the Fleet TCO2 figure was 532 tonnes, thus making 2493 tonnes in total.

50/10 END OF YEAR PROGRESS REPORT ON LAA2 TARGET, NI 185 PERCENTAGE CO2 REDUCTION FROM LA OPERATIONS FOR 2009/10

(Agenda No. 23)

The Partnership had before them a report which outlined the end of year position relating to LAA2 Target, NI 185 percentage CO2 Reduction from LA Operations for 2009/10 (EP23).

The Environment Partnership noted the report.

51/10 LOCAL AUTHORITY ACTIVITIES TO REDUCE CO2 EMISSIONS IN OXFORDSHIRE - PROGRESS REPORT
(Agenda No. 24)

The Environment Partnership thanked Dawn Pettis, Business Engagement & Support Manager, Environment & Economy, Oxfordshire County Council for her presentation outlining some of the many activities being undertaken by local authorities with partner organisations across Oxfordshire to reduce carbon emissions and setting out some opportunities for future collaboration.

The Environment Partnership commended the opportunities outlined in the presentation.

52/10 LOW CARBON COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME - PROGRESS REPORT
(Agenda No. 24a)

53/10 ANY OTHER BUSINESS
(Agenda No. 25)

..... in the Chair

Date of signing 2010

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ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

21 JANUARY 2011

FUTURE OPTIONS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP

Introduction

1 This paper sets out some ideas as the basis for a discussion about the role of the Partnership in the context of recent national and local changes, in particular the abolition of national indicators and Local Area Agreements, budget cuts, and the review of partnerships, which affect the delivery of our partnership work.

Background

2 The Environment and Waste Partnership have been holding joint meetings since October 2009. The merger was proposed in recognition of the need to agree strategic priorities and targets in Oxfordshire 2030, (including LAA2 targets) and to increase involvement of elected members.

Since the first joint meeting, some progress has been made in combining agendas and minutes. Performance of the national climate change indicators and Local Area Agreement targets has been reported through the partnership. LAA1 reward grant of £250,000 (following the 50% reduction) has been allocated through the partnership to the Low Carbon Communities programme, which has already resulted in insulation schemes for hundreds of homes and a programme of wider community engagement. In addition to this the waste partnership committed to exploring the development of a joint Environment & Waste Partnership budget for 2012/13 during budget setting process in December 2010.

However we have been less successful in engaging potential partners from the business and voluntary sector in the partnership, in what is increasingly seen as a council committee with an emphasis on performance management. As many of the thematic partnerships are reviewing their current position, we now have an opportunity to review the value and impact of the Environment Partnership and how to maximise leverage and future opportunities.

Issues for consideration

3 Currently work on environment and climate change is promoted or delivered by a range of different groups, (only some of which are directly linked to the partnership) for example:

- Oxfordshire Climate Action Network, which brings together a range of voluntary and public sector organisations including ClimateX;
- Oxford Strategic Partnership and the signatories of the Low Carbon Oxford charter committed to a 3% reduction in carbon emission per year;
- The Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum, which co-ordinates a large number of groups concerned with biodiversity and the natural environment.
- Low Carbon West Oxford, which has developed a community business model, which through the support of European Regional Development Funding they will look to replicate within Oxfordshire and surrounding counties.

Other work is not directly linked but has a significant role in moving the agenda

forward, for example the recent meeting of climate change leaders chaired by the Bishop of Oxford. The meeting concluded that more leadership and a clear vision was needed for climate change and related opportunities.

The message from this diverse range of organisations is clear: that the need for strategic leadership to protect the environment of the future: carbon, water, biodiversity, waste, natural resources is as pressing as ever.

Future options

6 Much of the success of the waste partnership to date is due to the interest of each council in achieving financial savings and improved services through partnership working. If members of the partnership wish to see a similar structure and outcome for the Environment Partnership, they may have the greatest impact by focusing on areas that achieve joint savings e.g. local authority energy saving and climate resilience measures. Consideration of wider strategic issues and innovation across the county and business for example could be directed to the Local Economic Partnership (LEP) and other forums such as OxCan and the climate leaders group – whose lobbying role could be formalised.

7 Developing a low carbon economy is central to the Local Economic Partnership agenda. There is an opportunity to bring expertise, for example from our experience of the low carbon communities programme, to the members of the LEP. This would enable us to engage directly with business and use innovative funding mechanisms to help lever in support for a more ambitious programme which delivers substantial infrastructure improvements such as 'total retrofit' across Oxfordshire leading to real energy and financial savings.

8 In order to decide on the most effective future arrangements for the work of the Environment Partnership we need to consider:

- our aims and ambitions for the environment (currently Oxfordshire 2030 should be taken as the reference point) - where will the partnership add value? What does Oxfordshire need?
- whether any aspects of this agenda could be achieved by the Waste Partnership or a closer working arrangement between the Environment and Waste Partnership;
- how to improve our engagement with the voluntary sector and local communities;
- how to mobilise future challenges, identifying the gaps and challenging others to engage.
- how to maximise influence and impact through future engagement with the LEP.

Recommendations

9

- Review aims and ambitions for the environment and climate change priorities over which the environment and waste partnership has greatest influence;
- Investigate opportunities for alignment of the Environment Partnership with the LEP.

Contact officer: Susie Ohlenschlager, Tel. 01865 810148

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE (MEETING WITH THE OXFORDSHIRE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP)

MINUTES of the meeting held on Friday, 22 October 2010 commencing at 9.30 am and finishing at 12.50 pm

Present:

Voting Members:
Councillor Ian Hudspeth – in the Chair
Councillor David Dodds (Deputy Chairman)
Councillor Jenny Hannaby
Councillor David Harvey
Councillor G.A. Reynolds
Councillor John Tanner

Officers:

Andrew Pau, Susie Ohlenschlager, Sarah Gilbert, Susan Kent, Vickie Cossins and Julie Dean - Oxfordshire County Council;
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Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Items

28/10 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF DEPUTY MEMBERS (OWP MEMBERS ONLY)

(Agenda No. 1)

All members of OWP present.

David Neudegg attended in place of Cath James (West Oxfordshire District Council)

29/10 DECLARATION OF INTEREST - SEE GUIDANCE NOTE

(Agenda No. 2)

Cllrs Jenny Hannaby, George Reynolds and John Tanner all declared a personal interest in Agenda Item 12 on account of their involvement in the process of the Residual Waste Treatment Procurement project.

30/10 MINUTES

(Agenda No. 3)

The Minutes of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership meeting held on 23 July 2010 were approved and signed as a correct record (ie. minute numbers 9/10 – 27/10 inclusive).

31/10 WILD WASTE SHOW REVIEW

(Agenda No. 4)

The findings of the review of the Wild Waste Show which had been undertaken by OWP officers were reported (OWP4).

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to consider this item as part of the discussion relating to agenda item 5.

32/10 DRAFT BUDGET 2011/12 - 2013/14

(Agenda No. 5)

The Budget for the 2011/12 – 2013/14 period of approval was set out at OWP5.

In light of the uncertainty with regard to future County and District Council budgets at this present time, the Waste Partnership **AGREED** to defer any decisions in relation to this item and agenda item 4 and to convene a special meeting to take place at County Hall on Friday 17 December 2010 at 2.00pm; and in the meantime to request Steve Bishop and Wayne Lewis to coordinate the necessary information, and any consequent implications, required to make those decisions.

33/10 WASTE PREVENTION STRATEGY PUBLIC CONSULTATION

(Agenda No. 6)

A report was before the Partnership setting out the broad consultation findings from the public consultation exercise undertaken for the Draft Waste Prevention Strategy (OWP6).

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to:

(a) note the broad consultation findings and that a revised strategy document, taking account of the detailed consultation findings, be brought back to the next OWP meeting on 21 January 2011; and

(b) bring a report relating to supermarket waste reduction to the next meeting, to include information from ACTVAR to reduce the quantity and weight of packaging.

34/10 NEW INITIATIVES FUND BID

(Agenda No. 7)

A New Initiatives Fund bid (NIF) undertaken by West Oxfordshire District council was before the Partnership for approval (OWP7).

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to award funding to the New Initiatives Fund bid, as set out in Appendix 1.

35/10 PERFORMANCE MONITORING - SECOND QUARTER 2010/11

(Agenda No. 8)

A quarterly update (OWP8) on the performance of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership was before Partnership members. This comprised:

Appendix 1 – 2010/11 Action Plan
Appendix 2 – Current Budget Position
Appendix 3 – OWP LAA2 Target Performance

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note the report and to agree to the cancellation of a further cigarette litter reduction campaign and instead focus efforts on other environmental quality campaigns.

NB. It was noted that the Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets were now defunct, as the Government had cancelled LAAs. However, it was decided that NI performance would continue to be reported quarterly until the end of 2010/11 and then be reviewed.

36/10 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

(Agenda No. 9)

The Partnership had before them an update on performance for the year to date under the OWP Financial Arrangements (OWP9). Appendix 1 gave the financial impact for each partner Council for the first five months of this year.

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note the payments under the financial arrangements from April – August.

37/10 HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRE VAN AND TRAILER PERMIT SCHEME - UPDATE

(Agenda No. 10)

The Partnership had before them an update (OWP10) on the implementation of the Van and Trailer Permit Scheme.

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note the report.

38/10 FOOD AND GARDEN WASTE TREATMENT UPDATE

(Agenda No. 11)

The Partnership had before them an update on progress on the treatment of food waste (OWP11).

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note and support the progress made in delivering food waste processing infrastructure.

39/10 WASTE TREATMENT PROJECT - UPDATE

(Agenda No. 12)

Cllrs Hannaby, Reynolds and Tanner all declared a personal interest in this item on account of their participation in the application process.

The Waste Partnership were updated on progress on the residual Waste Treatment Procurement project (OWP12).

The Waste Partnership (with the exception of Cllr John Tanner) **AGREED** to note and support the progress made on the procurement of residual waste treatment

40/10 DISTRICT COUNCILS WASTE & RECYCLING COLLECTION SERVICES UPDATE

(Agenda No. 13)

The Waste Partnership were updated (OWP13) on the new waste and recycling collection services which had, or were being introduced by partner Councils.

The Waste Partnership **AGREED** to note the new collection schemes and the good progress being made towards the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy recycling and composting targets.

Joint Environment Partnership and Waste Partnership Items

41/10 PETITIONS AND ADDRESSES

(Agenda No. 14)

There were no requests to address or petition the Partnerships.

42/10 SUPPORTING FURTHER COMMUNITY - LED WASTE AND CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITY IN OXFORDSHIRE - UPDATE

(Agenda No. 15)

An outline of some of the ideas for further community led waste and climate change activity had been presented at the last meeting in July. Susan Kent reported that officers were investigating a degree of private investment support for some of the initiatives put forward. However there was a significant amount of uncertainty about finance due to the impending spending review.

The Partnerships thanked Susan Kent for her verbal update on the progress of further community led waste and climate change activity in Oxfordshire and noted that it was hoped some of the proposals would be brought to the next meeting on 21 January 2011.

43/10 TRUST FOR OXFORDSHIRE'S ENVIRONMENT
(Agenda No. 16)

Vickie Cossins and Linda Watson gave an update on the cessation of the Trust for Oxfordshire's Environment 1 (TOE 1) body at the end of March 2011 and the imminent constitution of TOE 2 (which would become the Oxfordshire Community & Environmental Trust).

It was noted that this body would be a registered charity and there would be a change of emphasis to a grant seeking and grant making body.

The Partnership thanked Vickie Cossins and Linda Watson for their update.

44/10 REPRESENTATION FROM THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR
(Agenda No. 17)

A request had been made to the Partnership earlier in the year by the OCVA to use a formal election process for voluntary sector representatives, as followed in other partnerships.

It was noted that that the Oxfordshire Leaders Group had requested that a review of partnership structures as a whole be undertaken and that further action need not be taken at this stage until the outcomes of the review were known.

Oxfordshire Environment Partnership Items

45/10 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF DEPUTY MEMBERS (EP MEMBERS ONLY)
(Agenda No. 18)

Councillor David Dodds and Cath James submitted their apologies for absence.

46/10 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST - SEE GUIDANCE NOTE
(Agenda No. 19)

There were no declarations of interest submitted.

47/10 MINUTES
(Agenda No. 20)

The Minutes of the meeting of the Environment Partnership held on 27 July 2010 (minute numbers 1/10 – 7/10 inclusive) were approved.

48/10 PROGRESS REPORT ON LAA2 TARGETS, NI 188: ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

(Agenda No. 21)

Prior to consideration of this item and agenda items 22 and 23, it was noted that all the reports had been written prior to the cessation of the LAA process and that further clarity would be given by the Oxfordshire Leaders Group with regard to the reporting process shortly. Meanwhile it had been deemed sensible to continue with those LAA targets which centred on the reduction of carbon emissions and climate change adaptation.

The Environment Partnership noted the progress report on LAA2 targets, NI 188: Adapting to Climate Change, noting also that staff were keen to complete the target action plans and had expressed a wish to work with Planning and Development Control Authorities in the future.

At the last meeting, a progress had been submitted in respect of NI 188 2009 – 2010. The report (EP 21) provided an overview of work during the first two quarters of 2010. The 2009/2010 report from Cherwell District Council was also attached, as this had not been circulated at the last meeting.

The Environment Partnership noted the report.

49/10 PROGRESS REPORT ON LAA2 TARGET, NI 185 PERCENTAGE CO2 REDUCTION FROM LA OPERATIONS FOR 2009/10

(Agenda No. 22)

The Partnership considered a report outlining the position of Oxfordshire's NI 185 target for the years 2009/10 which gave a summary of the footprint information for each local authority and the targets they had committed to (EP22).

The Environment Partnership noted the report.

NB. With regard to Appendix 1.0, paragraph 3.0, Current Status: Oxford City: it was reported that the quarter 1, the Fleet TCO2 figure was 532 tonnes, thus making 2493 tonnes in total.

50/10 END OF YEAR PROGRESS REPORT ON LAA2 TARGET, NI 185 PERCENTAGE CO2 REDUCTION FROM LA OPERATIONS FOR 2009/10

(Agenda No. 23)

The Partnership had before them a report which outlined the end of year position relating to LAA2 Target, NI 185 percentage CO2 Reduction from LA Operations for 2009/10 (EP23).

The Environment Partnership noted the report.

51/10 LOCAL AUTHORITY ACTIVITIES TO REDUCE CO2 EMISSIONS IN OXFORDSHIRE - PROGRESS REPORT
(Agenda No. 24)

The Environment Partnership thanked Dawn Pettis, Business Engagement & Support Manager, Environment & Economy, Oxfordshire County Council for her presentation outlining some of the many activities being undertaken by local authorities with partner organisations across Oxfordshire to reduce carbon emissions and setting out some opportunities for future collaboration.

The Environment Partnership commended the opportunities outlined in the presentation.

52/10 LOW CARBON COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME - PROGRESS REPORT
(Agenda No. 24a)

53/10 ANY OTHER BUSINESS
(Agenda No. 25)

..... in the Chair

Date of signing 2010

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

MINUTES of the meeting held on Friday, 17 December 2010 commencing at 2.00 pm and finishing at 2.16 pm

Present:

Voting Members:	Councillor Ian Hudspeth – in the Chair Councillor David Dodds (Deputy Chairman) Councillor Jenny Hannaby Councillor David Harvey Councillor John Tanner
Officers:	Ed Potter – Cherwell District Council; Wayne Lewis – Oxfordshire Waste Partnership; Steve Bishop – South Oxfordshire and the Vale of White Horse District Councils; Andrew Pau and Julie Dean – Oxfordshire County Council.

The Committee considered the matters, reports and recommendations contained or referred to in the agenda for the meeting, together and decided as set out below. Except insofar as otherwise specified, the reasons for the decisions are contained in the agenda and report, copies of which are attached to the signed Minutes.

54/10 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF DEPUTY MEMBERS (OWP MEMBERS ONLY)

(Agenda No. 1)

Apologies were received from Cllr George Reynolds and Ian Davies.

55/10 DECLARATION OF INTEREST - SEE GUIDANCE NOTE

(Agenda No. 2)

There were no declarations of interest.

56/10 PETITIONS AND ADDRESSES

(Agenda No. 3)

There were no petitions or public address.

57/10 OWP BUDGET 2011/12

(Agenda No. 4)

A draft budget for 2011/12 was presented for approval by the Waste Partnership. Also before the Partnership for consideration was an outline budget for 2012/2014 (OWP4).

Councillor Tanner commented that it would be helpful if officers from all the Councils conferred regarding incidents of fly tipping in order to ensure that there were fewer occurrences.

It was **AGREED** (by 5 votes to 0) that:

(a) the draft budget, as set out in Appendix 3, based on a 40% reduction, be approved;
(b) the contract of employment for the OWP Communications Officer be extended for a further one year (12 months), with effect from 31 March 2011;
(c) not to extend the contract of employment for the Clean & Green Officer: and the postholder be thanked for her good work during this fixed-term role;
(d) proposals for a combined Environment and Waste Partnership budget be developed for 2012/13;
(e) waste prevention targets and related cost saving estimates are regularly measured and reported at least annually; and
(f) the performance and progress of the Wild Waste Show continues to be reported to the Partnership at least annually.

..... in the Chair

Date of signing 2011

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

WASTE PREVENTION STRATEGY

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To present a revised draft Waste Prevention Strategy for adoption by Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (OWP).

2 Background

2.1 A draft Waste Prevention Strategy was considered by OWP in July 2010 and was then put out to public consultation. The results of the public consultation exercise were reported to OWP in October 2010.

2.2 Consultees were largely supportive of the draft strategy, but raised some useful points for improving the document. A revised draft is attached at appendix 1. The main changes to this version are:

- A vision has been added to the background section of the document to give a succinct statement of what OWP hopes to achieve through the strategy;
- Reductions to Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions through waste prevention activities have been added where possible. It has been possible to estimate baseline figures and future targets for CO2 savings from home composting, food waste reduction and junk mail reduction;
- Reducing CO2 emissions has also been added to the first of the Waste Prevention Strategy Principles (section 4), which previously focussed only on dealing with the largest waste fractions and on those fractions that councils could have a meaningful impact;
- The Legislative Drivers section (section.3.3) has been updated to reflect the recent dropping of National Indicators and Local Area Agreement Targets by Government;
- The Budgets and Delivery section (section 7.2) has some additional wording outlining current local authority budget pressures and reduced OWP funding;
- The Consultation and Next Steps section (section 9) has been updated to report on the public consultation undertaken in the summer of 2010;
- The document has been checked for “Plain English” and readability.

2.3 Once approved by OWP, the strategy will replace Annex B of the “No Time to Waste” Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS), which was agreed by OWP in 2006. It will form part of a refreshed JMWMS to be developed in 2011/12.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 The Waste Reduction Projects Group, supported by OWP officers will lead on the implementation of the strategy. Achieving the actions and targets set out within the document requires ongoing financial and officer resources by partner councils. Future reductions to the level of resources may mean that targets (and associated waste disposal cost savings and CO2 reductions) are affected.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 The strategy is countywide.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 The strategy supports a number of the strategic policies within the current JMWMS. These are:
Policy 1 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the efficient use of resources, reduce resource consumption and take responsibility for the wastes they produce.
Policy 3 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will help householders and individuals to reduce and manage their wastes through the provision of advice and appropriate services.
Policy 4 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the controlled reuse and reclamation of items through the provision of advice and appropriate services.
Policy 5 - In accordance with regional policy, OWP will seek to reduce the growth of municipal waste across the county to 0% per person per annum by 2012.
Policy 14 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire.

Waste prevention sits at the top of the waste management hierarchy, which remains the corner stone of EU and national waste management policy. This has been reinforced by recent government consultations on a revised EU Waste Framework Directive and also on a review of waste management policy in England, both of which set out the importance of waste prevention.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 Further additions or amendments to the strategy may be proposed.

7 Recommendations

7.1 That the draft Waste Prevention Strategy at appendix 1 is adopted by OWP and becomes part of its Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To ensure waste is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy; prioritising waste reduction and reuse.

9 Contact Officer

9.1 Author: Wayne Lewis Tel: 01295 221903

Email: Wayne.lewis@cherwell-dc.gov.uk

Background Papers:

Waste Prevention Strategy 2010-2020

Working towards a more sustainable Oxfordshire

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership

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1. Summary

What is OWP?
Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (OWP) comprises of:

- Cherwell District Council
- Oxford City Council
- Oxfordshire County Council
- South Oxfordshire District Council
- Vale of White Horse District Council
- West Oxfordshire District Council

OWP's Waste Prevention Work
OWP works to prevent waste by:

- Helping and encouraging people to reduce the amount of waste they generate
- promoting reuse of items instead of throwing them away; and
- increasing home composting

This strategy sets out the partnership's vision for waste prevention over the next 10 years.

How does Oxfordshire perform?
Oxfordshire has a good recycling performance - recycling and composting 48% of the 280,000 tonnes of waste produced in the county in 2009. This is a substantial increase from a recycling rate of 11% a decade ago.

However, waste levels continue to rise due to increases in population and changes to householders purchasing habits. In 2008 Oxfordshire councils dealt with an additional 26,000 tonnes of waste compared to 10 years ago.

Minimising the amount of waste to be collected, transported and processed has substantial benefits environmentally (particularly in terms of carbon dioxide savings) and is more economical, both for councils and taxpayers.

OWP achievements
It is believed that OWP's current waste prevention activity reduced carbon dioxide (CO_2) output in the county by around 10,770 tonnes in 2009-10 - equivalent to removing over 7,600 cars from the road.

Without this activity, it is estimated that an additional 8,850 tonnes of waste, with disposal costs in the region of £386,000, would have been dealt with in 2009-10.

OWP aims
This strategy aims to build on the existing waste prevention projects within the county by prioritising resources for maximum effect and setting ways to measure the impacts of this work.

Projects and campaigns identified in this strategy include:

- home composting
- food waste reduction
- increasing reuse of "bulky waste" materials (such as furniture and appliances) before recycling

Together these campaigns could reduce the amount of waste collected in Oxfordshire by some 130,000 tonnes between 2010 and 2020, potentially saving around £7.4 million in disposal costs, along with a significant reduction in collection costs.

2. Background

2.1 Scope of Strategy

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership's (OWP's) vision of the future is **a society where everyone tries to prevent waste and sees waste materials as a potential resource.**

Waste prevention means taking action to avoid waste being generated in the first place. For local councils it means promoting more environmentally sustainable practices by householders and local businesses, so that less waste needs to be dealt with by council services. For businesses, waste prevention might mean improvements to manufacturing processes to reduce wastage of materials. Waste prevention is good for the environment and can save councils money.

This Waste Prevention Strategy (the Strategy) forms part of the wider Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Oxfordshire, which was adopted in 2006. The Waste Prevention Strategy replaces the original Waste Reduction and Reuse Plan: Annex B 'No time to waste' (contained within the 2006 JMWMS) and will run until 2020.

The Strategy embraces the JMWMS vision, to **'work in partnership to reduce waste and to maximise reuse, recycling and composting'**.

A wider review of the current JMWMS will be completed in 2011/12. The Strategy also contributes to the Oxfordshire 2030 Sustainable Community Strategy pledge to "Reduce waste and increase re-use and recycling by households and businesses".

Waste prevention is difficult to measure by traditional means, as by preventing waste in the first place, it never enters local authority systems and is therefore not measured. However, as local government increasingly seeks to improve value for money and justify expenditure, it is now more important than ever to try to measure the impact of waste prevention activity and demonstrate a "return on investment" for this work. It is for these reasons that we have decided to replace the existing Annex B document with a new strategy that reflects current and emerging best practice in waste prevention and is underpinned by a strong business case.

Waste prevention is an effective means of reducing CO_2 emissions, which lead to global warming. This strategy also attempts, for the first time, to demonstrate some of the CO_2 benefits of waste prevention activities.

2. Background

2.2 Oxfordshire Waste Partnership

OWP is made up of the county and district councils of Oxfordshire: Cherwell District Council; Oxford City Council; Oxfordshire County Council; South Oxfordshire District Council; Vale of White Horse District Council and West Oxfordshire District Council.

OWP became a statutory Joint Committee in April 2007, with powers to develop and implement a sustainable waste management strategy for Oxfordshire. OWP is supported by an Officer group structure as set out in Figure 1. Oxfordshire Councils work together through OWP to manage and improve waste management within the county by implementing their 2006 Joint Waste Management Strategy "No Time to Waste".

Figure 1: Structure of Oxfordshire Waste Partnership

Oxfordshire real nappy agents

2. Background

2.21 Waste Reduction Projects Group

The lead on waste prevention activity is taken by officers of the Waste Reduction Projects Group (WRPG). This group comprises officers from each partner council and OWP staff.

A number of key service delivery partners are also represented at Waste Reduction Project Group:

Community Action Groups (CAGs): The CAG project is funded by Oxfordshire County Council to promote waste reduction in the community. CAGs are a network of local voluntary groups supported by a full time and a part time project officer. The CAG project officers provide support, training and advice for the groups, helping them to apply for grant funding, plan events and projects and link with other organisations.

In 2009, there were 25 CAGs in Oxfordshire, organising events and initiatives to raise awareness and take action on waste reduction and climate change issues and encouraging people to live a more sustainable and less resource dependent life in their local community. Some groups have gained national recognition, such as Dorchester Carbon Project who became one of the first 'Zero Waste Places' in England.

The Wild Waste Show (WWS) is an educational roadshow that visits schools and community groups throughout Oxfordshire raising awareness of the problems caused by waste, our throw-away society and how we can act to make a difference.

School children enjoying 'rubbish' lessons

Funded by Oxfordshire Waste Partnership and consisting of the Wild Waste Bus and Outreach Programme, the project visited 150 schools in 2008, reaching 21,000 pupils around the County. The Wild Waste Show is managed by the Northmoor Trust, an environmental charity based at Little Wittenham, Oxfordshire.

2. Background

2.3 Waste Prevention Definition

This strategy focuses on waste prevention as a separate issue from recycling and recovery (see circled area in Figure 2). Waste prevention covers the stages before a material becomes "waste" and enters council collection systems and includes:

- **Avoidance:** not producing the waste in the first place e.g. buying only the food you need, buying unpackaged products.
- **Reduction:** reducing the amount of waste produced, e.g. lighter/ thinner retail packaging, composting left-over food scraps.
- **Re-use:** reusing a product without undertaking a reprocessing step which would occur in recycling e.g. refilling a bottle, donating and purchasing furniture from reuse organisations.

The Strategy prioritises its actions according to the largest waste streams that we manage (by referring to research on the composition of Oxfordshire's waste). It will focus on areas that give most savings in waste and carbon dioxide emissions. This strategy does not include work to optimise recycling and refuse collections, although it is acknowledged that collection systems can influence the total amount of waste generated. Waste collection and treatment systems will be included within the JMWMS review to be undertaken in 2011/12.

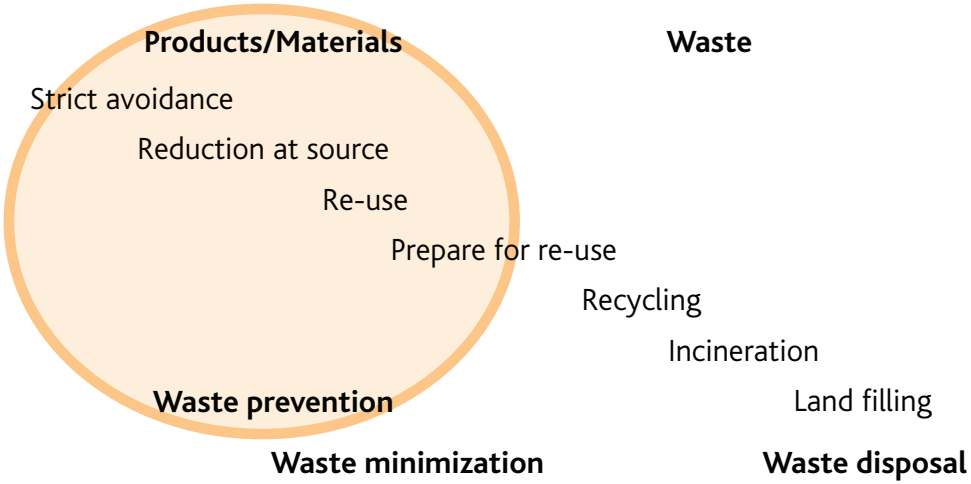


Figure 2: Scope of Waste Prevention within the Waste Hierarchy

2. Background

2.4 Current Waste Prevention Activity

Oxfordshire has a strong track record in undertaking waste prevention activity. Current campaigns include:

- Promoting and selling home composting bins
- Master composters (volunteers who champion home composting in their local communities)
- Promoting real nappies
- Encouraging food waste avoidance (through the Love Food Hate Waste Campaign)
- Plastic bag free towns (helping market towns reduce plastic bag usage)

Community Action Groups work to encourage grass roots action on climate change and waste reduction, and are recognised as a best practice form of community engagement by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP).

Oxfordshire was the first county in England to employ a Commercial Waste Reduction Officer. This post has undertaken a wide range of projects to improve resource efficiency in Oxfordshire, most recently working to trial business recycling points and develop a web-based resource exchange for Oxfordshire www.retrader.org.uk.

This strategy aims to build on this existing track record, and continue to develop further waste prevention activity in Oxfordshire.

Cooking demonstrations to highlight 'Love Food Hate Waste'

3. Drivers for Waste Prevention in Oxfordshire

OWP is committed to managing waste in accordance with the waste management hierarchy as shown in figure 2. There are many reasons why waste prevention is a priority for Oxfordshire Waste Partnership and these are set out in sections 3.1- 3.5.

Community members of Blackbird Leys, Oxford

3.1 Costs

Reducing the amount of waste managed by OWP councils makes good economic sense. Close to £35 million per year is spent by the county council and district councils on dealing with waste through collection, haulage, landfill (including landfill tax) and other gate fees to process waste. Landfill tax alone cost Oxfordshire £4.9 million in 2008/09.

Oxfordshire, along with all other waste disposal authority areas in England, is also subject to the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme. This sets challenging targets limiting the amount of waste that can be sent to landfill. Failing to achieve these targets could result in significant fines (up to £150 a tonne) for landfill above these allowable amounts. Waste prevention can contribute to the achievement of these targets alongside recycling and composting, by decreasing the overall amount of waste managed.

Unnecessary waste is also costly to many others in Oxfordshire, ranging from businesses, to schools and householders. For example, WRAP states that 'wasting food costs the average family with children £680 a year'[1], and a DEFRA (Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) sponsored study estimated that businesses could save an estimated £6.4 billion a year through low cost or no cost resource efficiency measures, mainly on energy and waste reduction[2].

[1] 'The Food we Waste', Lorrayne Ventour for WRAP, version 2 issued July 2008.

[2] 'Quantification of the Business Benefits of Resource Efficiency', published by DEFRA in October 2007

3. Drivers for Waste Prevention in Oxfordshire

3.2 Environmental Considerations

Avoiding sending waste to landfill (through both waste prevention and recycling activity) helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. Preventing waste being produced in the first instance has an additional environmental advantage in minimising not only the loss of natural resources within the product itself, but also the energy and natural resources used in the manufacturing of the product.

It is estimated that for every tonne of waste produced in a home, five tonnes of were generated in manufacturing those items and twenty tonnes were generated in extracting the material to manufacture the items.

Therefore, by preventing one tonne of waste at home an additional saving of twenty-five tonnes is made at the manufacturing and extraction stages.

Preventing waste (for example by smart shopping or home composting) also minimises the number of transport journeys required for collection and haulage of waste materials by Councils for recycling or disposal. By cutting out manufacture, extraction, usage and disposal, waste prevention achieves significant CO_2 savings.

It has not been possible to calculate CO_2 equivalents for all activites. However, for home composting, food waste and junk mail reduction an additional CO_2 saving of 14,350 tonnes will be achieved by 2020. This is equivalent to taking 590 cars off the road. When added to the existing 2009/10 baseline the total CO_2 savings are 360, 850 tonnes, equivalent to over 7,600 cars taken off the road.

3. Drivers for Waste Prevention in Oxfordshire

3.3 Legislative Drivers

The National Waste Strategy for England 2007 put increased emphasis on waste reduction and reuse, and identified waste prevention measures as a method of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. In the same year, new performance measures for Local Authorities: "National Indicators" were announced. The Key National Indicators related to waste prevention are listed below:

- National Indicator (NI) 191 – Measures "Residual waste per household." This is the waste that is not recycled, composted, reused or otherwise prevented.
- NI 192 – Measures the "Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting" • NI 193 – Measures the "Percentage of municipal waste landfilled".

National government announced in November 2010 that local authorities are no longer required to report against the National Indicator set or against Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets. New information reporting requirements are expected by April 2011. OWP may also choose to retain the existing indicators where these are considered useful.

Oxfordshire's LAA waste targets were to:

- Reduce the amount of residual waste collected to 715 kg per household or less by 2010/11.
- Achieve a 45% recycling & composting rate by March 2011.

Oxfordshire's key JMWMS are to:

- Reduce the growth of municipal waste to 0% per person per annum by 2012.
- Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill to no more than:
  - 81,000 tonnes by 2012/13
  - 56,700 tonnes by 2019/20 (EU Landfill Directive target).
- To recycle or compost at least 55% of household waste by March 2020.

Other relevant legislation includes:

The Waste Minimisation Act 1998 - This enables local authorities throughout the UK to take steps to minimise the generation of household, commercial or industrial waste. The Act gives recognition to the fact that local authorities also have responsibilities to promote waste minimisation (and therefore Waste Prevention).

Waste Framework Directive 2006 - This emphasises the waste hierarchy. It recognises that preventing waste will normally be the best environmental option for waste management and so therefore should be considered before reducing, re-use, recycling and composting, energy recovery and finally disposal to landfill.

Landfill Directive 1999 - The Landfill Directive requires that the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill is reduced. These reductions have been implemented through the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) discussed in section 3.1.

3. Drivers for Waste Prevention in Oxfordshire

3.4 Community Benefits

Oxfordshire has a large, established network of volunteers and community groups working on waste prevention issues including the Community Action Group project and Master Composter Scheme.

This type of activity can have a number of benefits beyond waste prevention such as:

- bringing local people together for a common cause
- improving community cohesion
- offering training opportunities
- providing a catalyst for other forms of environmental activity

Schemes that divert items for reuse can have wider social benefits in providing affordable items for people on low incomes and providing employment opportunities for disadvantaged people. There are a number of local charities, that provide training opportunities through the collection, refurbishment and sale of furniture, bicycles and other items.

A Master Composter volunteer at work

3. Drivers for Waste Prevention in Oxfordshire

3.5 Supporting Commercial Waste Prevention

Supporting businesses to reduce the amount of waste they send to landfill has both economic and environmental benefits for that business and Oxfordshire as a whole. Businesses that reduce waste spend less on disposal, providing them with more money to use creating wealth.

Overall, waste produced by businesses is many times greater in quantity than waste produced by households, so reducing this is imperative if our use of natural resources is to be minimised.

Martin Parham of Herbiseed finds a new home for old filing cabinets through www.retrader.org.uk

4. Waste Prevention Strategy Principles

The ten key principles below will guide waste prevention within Oxfordshire Waste Partnership:

1. We will prioritise waste prevention efforts on areas where local councils can have the greatest impact in reducing waste and carbon dioxide emissions.
2. We will seek to demonstrate the waste hierarchy to residents, giving clear and consistent messages about the importance of waste prevention and reuse.
3. We will work with and support external partners, both local and national, on waste prevention policies and initiatives.
4. We will seek to maximise the social benefit of waste prevention by working with the Community and Voluntary Sector where possible and appropriate.
5. We will seek to attract external funding for waste prevention initiatives.
6. We will develop a network of local supporters for waste prevention campaigns (volunteers, community groups, other organisations).
7. We will support businesses to reduce waste.
8. We will spread good news and share best practice on waste prevention by sharing effective work undertaken by OWP and others.
9. We will target our waste prevention campaigns to relevant audiences.
10. We will lead by example by seeking to reduce waste from our own activities and those of our partners and contractors.

Principle 1 has been used alongside the composition of Oxfordshire's household waste (see Figure 3 below) to prioritise the eight areas of focus for waste prevention campaigns and projects identified in Chapter 5. Simply put, we will focus our efforts on the largest waste streams and those with the greatest carbon dioxide impact.

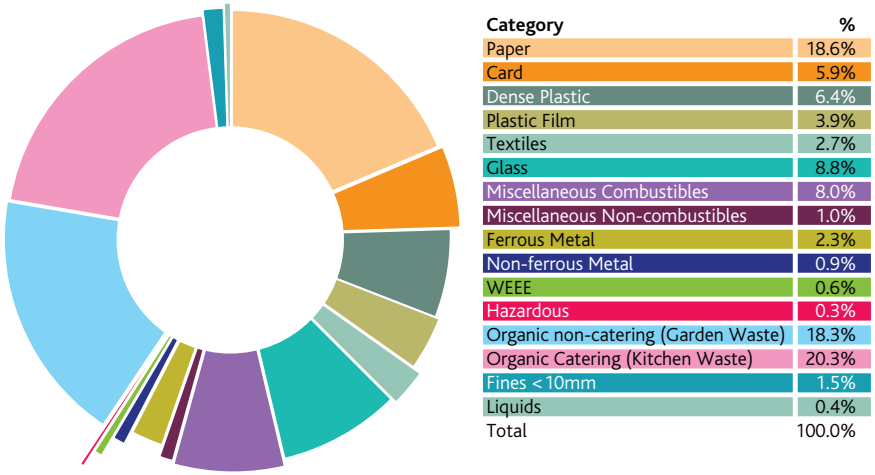


Figure 3 - Overall Composition of the County's Kerbside Waste
Source: SKM Enviros - Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Two Season Waste Composition Report 2010

5. OWP Priority Waste Prevention Activities

The table below sets out eight priority areas for Waste Prevention activity from 2010 - 2020. The first six areas are household waste streams and are shown in order of priority for OWP resourcing. The final two areas cover commercial waste and run alongside our work on household waste.

Chapter 6 sets out more detail on the main aims and potential waste prevention outcomes for each of the eight priority areas.

Priority Waste Stream	Joint Policy
Household Waste	
1.Garden waste and compostable food waste	We will promote home composting to reduce organic waste collected and processed by Councils.
2.Avoidable food waste	We will deliver a campaign to reduce avoidable food waste.
3.Bulky waste and smaller reusable items	We will develop reuse of bulky items at our Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and from bulky collections where possible. We will raise awareness and understanding of the importance of materials reuse.
4.Nappy waste	We will promote the benefits of using Real Nappies and give practical advice on their usage.
5.Packaging waste and carrier bags	We will promote the reduction of packaging waste by providing simple, practical "smart shopping" advice to residents. We will promote efforts by retailers and central government to reduce packaging waste at source and spread good news on their achievements.
6.Junk mail	We will provide information and advice to help residents and local businesses reduce junk mail.
Commercial Waste	
7. Trade waste	We will introduce measures to remove trade waste from the household stream and provide viable alternatives for trade waste disposal. We will support businesses in reducing their waste and recognise their achievements.
8. Waste from council activities	We will seek to minimise waste generated from our own activities.

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans

The tables below set out the main aims for each of the eight priority areas identified in Chapter 5.

Targets, disposal cost savings and predictions of potential for waste prevented have been included where appropriate (Further details are included in Appendix 2).

In practice, some activities have impacts that, although potentially substantial, are difficult to measure. Where this is the case the potential benefits of this activity have been listed, but not quantified.

6.1: Garden and Home Compostable Food Waste

Priority Material	**Garden Waste and Home Compostable Food Waste**
Joint Policy	**We will promote home composting to reduce organic waste collected and processed by Councils.**
2009 -10 Baseline	Around 37,000 households currently compost at home in Oxfordshire. This diverts around 5,585 tonnes of waste per year that would otherwise have been placed in landfill and green waste collections. This saves an estimated £212,000 per year in waste disposal costs and a CO_2 saving on waste disposal of 285 tonnes.
Aims 2010 - 2020	1. Provide and market a scheme whereby households can purchase home compost bins. 2. Support existing composters to continue to compost as much as possible at home. 3. Develop and support a network of Master Composters. 4. Investigate and disseminate any best practice in larger scale composting and innovative forms of green waste prevention such as grass cycling and smart gardening.
Target and Waste Prevention Potential 2010- 2020	**Aim to sell a minimum of 4000 compost bins in 2010/11 and at least 2000 per year thereafter.** • **It is estimated that 150 kilograms of waste per household per year (kg/hh/yr) can be diverted by home composting** • **Potential waste diversion from all home composting in Oxfordshire from 2010 – 2020 of 64,234 tonnes** • **Estimated avoided costs of £3.3 million in waste disposal 2010-2020**

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.1: Garden and Home Compostable Food Waste continued

Priority Material	Garden Waste and Home Compostable Food Waste
Joint Policy	**We will promote home composting to reduce organic waste collected and processed by Councils.**
Existing Activities	Since 2002, Oxfordshire County Council has promoted home compost bins to residents at competitive prices through regular negotiation with suppliers. A Master Composter (MC) scheme was set up in 2008 to further support the uptake of home composting. Some MCs work direct with local schools as well as with the Wild Waste Show project. A demonstration food waste tumbler is set up at the Restore social project for access by small businesses and community groups.
Additional Community Benefits	• Training and development for Oxfordshire residents as Master Composters encourages volunteering, environmental awareness and community cohesion. • Master Composters may support and promote other environmental initiatives. • May be a trigger for householders to undertake further environmental activity.
Measures	• Number of compost bins sold. • Number of master composters trained and hours completed. • Case Study results of larger scale composting or smart gardening projects.

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.2 Avoidable Food Waste

Priority Area	Organics – Avoidable Food Waste
Joint Policy	**We will deliver a campaign to reduce avoidable food waste.**
2009 -10 Baseline	12% of households in Oxfordshire are currently "Committed Food Waste Reducers" (Feb 2009 figure) These households currently prevent 2,500 tonnes of waste per year that would otherwise have been placed in landfill and food waste recycling collections. This saves an estimated £138,000 in disposal costs and a CO_2 saving on waste disposal of 10,770 tonnes.
Aims 2010 - 2020	**1. Raise awareness of the amount of edible food that is thrown away.** **2. Offer practical advice on how to reduce food waste and save money.** **3. Develop and support a network of Love Food Hate Waste champions.** **4. Ensure food waste prevention message complements food waste recycling collection and home composting messages.**
Target and Waste Prevention Potential 2010- 2020	**Increase the number of "Committed Food Waste Reducers" to 25% by 2020** • **It is estimated that 78kg/hh/yr can be avoided by a "Committed Food Waste Reducer"**[1] • **Potential waste diversion from all households actively minimising food waste in Oxfordshire from 2010 – 2020 of 44,488 tonnes** • **Estimated avoided costs of £2.6 million in waste disposal 2010-2020** • **Estimated avoided CO_2 of 178,790 tonnes between 2010 and 2020.**
Existing Activities	OWP started promoting the national "Love Food, Hate Waste" campaign in February 2009. A leftovers recipe competition led to the production of a recipe book which is given away to people who make a simple pledge to Love Food Hate Waste. An advertising campaign highlighting key messages and a series of roadshows including cooking demonstrations have also been undertaken.
Additional Community Benefits	• May be trigger for householders to undertake further environmental activity. • Cost saving of up to £680 per year to families by wasting less food.
Measures	• Number of "Committed Food Waste Reducers" • Number of Love Food Hate Waste pledges collected. • Increase in stated awareness of campaign.

[1] A Committed Food Waste Reducer is a household that actively seeks to reduce the amount of edible food that they waste. This can be measured by a household's answers to a series of survey questions produced by WRAP.

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.3 Bulky Waste and Smaller Reusable Items

Priority Area	Bulky Waste and Smaller Reusable Items
Joint Policy	• We will develop reuse of bulky items at our HWRCs and from bulky collections where possible. • We will raise awareness and understanding of the importance of waste reuse.
2009 -10 Baseline	There is limited baseline information for reuse at HWRC sites and through external organisations.
Aims 2010 - 2020	**1. Develop a reuse operation as part of a new HWRC.** **2. Develop opportunities for reuse in conjunction with contractors at existing HWRCs.** **3. Train council call centre and HWRC site staff to offer reuse options to residents as a preference to disposal options.** **4. Divert waste to reuse from Council kerbside bulky collections.** **5. Support reuse activities undertaken by organisations such as CAGs, e.g. Swapshops and PAT (Portable Appliance Testing) for electrical goods.** **6. Promote buying "reused" items, repair and hire.**
Target and Waste Prevention Potential 2010- 2020	• **Reusing items from Bulky waste collections in all district areas has the potential to divert 1008 tonnes from landfill between 2010 and 2020.** • **Reusing items at Household Waste Recycling Centres has the potential to divert 6480 tonnes between 2010 - 2020.** • **This equates to avoided disposal costs in the region of £716,000.**

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.3 Bulky Waste and Smaller Reusable Items continued

Priority Area	Bulky Waste and Smaller Reusable Items
Joint Policy	• We will develop reuse of bulky items at our HWRCs and from bulky collections where possible. • We will raise awareness and understanding of the importance of waste reuse.
Existing Activities	Small scale reuse occurs at some HWRCs, but has significant potential for development. There are a number of large scale furniture reuse organisations and a Scrapstore working in the County. OWP has recently produced a reuse directory to highlight opportunities for reuse within Oxfordshire. CAGs run regular swapshops at which a range of items are offered for reuse. A "Why Waste?"pack is produced that offers practical advice on reuse and gives contacts for local and national reuse organisations.
Additional Community Benefits	• Provides a range of items at low cost to Oxfordshire residents. • Provides potential for partnership with charities / social organisations.
Measurement to be Collected by WRPG	• Tonnages or numbers of items to reuse from HWRCs and bulky collections. • Number of swapshops held, number of people attending, tonnage of items diverted. • Numbers of reuse directories distributed. • Number of Council Call Centre referrals to reuse charities.

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.4 Nappy Waste

Priority Area	Nappy Waste
Joint Policy	We will promote the benefits of using Real Nappies and give practical advice on their usage.
2009 -10 Baseline	• The national average for Real Nappy Use is 5%. • These households would prevent 453 tonnes per year of nappy waste. This saves approximately £28,100, in disposal costs of nappies to landfill.
Aims 2010 - 2020	**1. Increase real nappy usage by supporting real nappy trial schemes, loan schemes and events.** **2. Carry out targeted advertising and communications to promote the use of real nappies to parents.** **3. Develop a network of supporters for real nappies e.g. PCT, ante-natal classes, maternity units, GPs and Surestart.**
Target and Waste Prevention Potential 2010 -2020	**Increase the number of parents using Real Nappies to 10% by 2020** • **It is estimated that using real nappies prevents 367kg of nappy waste per child per year.** • **Use of Real Nappies in Oxfordshire will save 7,013 tonnes of waste between 2010-2020.** • **This saves approximately £692,000 in disposal costs of nappies to landfill between 2010- 2020.**
Existing Activities	In 2009, OWP supported the county's Real Nappy suppliers by setting up a trial pack scheme and sponsoring two fairs run by the suppliers. Real Nappies are also promoted via an OWP waste prevention information pack "Why Waste" and the OWP website.
Additional Community Benefits	• May be trigger for householders to undertake further environmental activity. • Cost savings to families.
Measures	• Number of real nappy users. • Use of trial packs and sale of Real Nappies, based on data from nappy suppliers.

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.5 Packaging Waste

Priority Area	Packaging Waste
Joint Policy	We will promote the prevention of packaging waste by providing simple, practical "smart shopping" advice to residents. We will support efforts by retailers, local suppliers and central government to reduce packaging waste at source and spread good news.
2009 -10 Baseline	6000 "Why Waste" information packs were distributed in 2009 -10. The impact of this work is difficult to quantify.
Aims 2010 - 2020	**1. Develop and maintain a waste prevention information pack.** **2. Promote the use of reusable shopping bags and spread best practice about 'Plastic bag-free' towns.** **3. Seek to promote smart shopping messages alongside complementary campaigns (such as food waste prevention and local food).** **4. Promote the government's work on packaging prevention, as well as the efforts of retailers, through lobbying and publicity.**
Waste Prevention Potential 2010 -2020	The impact of this work cannot be easily measured by local authorities; retailers are best placed to measure progress.
Existing Activities	Residents are given advice about smart shopping via the "Why Waste?" information pack and OWP website. CAGs work with local shops and supermarkets on awareness raising events. During 2009 and 2010 OWP supported six 'plastic bag free' initiatives in towns and districts.
Additional Community Benefits	• May be trigger for householders to undertake further environmental activity
Measures	• Number of Why Waste? packs distributed. • Number of reusable bags issued. • Waste Compositional analyses will be used over time to measure the amount of packaging within the household waste stream.

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.6 Junk Mail

Priority Area	Junk Mail
Joint Policy	We will provide information and advice to help residents and local businesses reduce junk mail
2009 -10 Baseline	Membership of the Mailing Preference Service is currently 78,276 households within Oxfordshire (as of December 2009). This prevents 313 tonnes of junk mail arriving at Oxfordshire doors and saves £7,394 in disposal costs and has a CO_2 saving of 232 tonnes.
Aims 2010 - 2020	**Encourage households to reduce junk mail at source by promoting opt out services such as the Mailing Preference Service (MPS).**
Target and Waste Prevention Potential 2010 -2020	**Aim to increase registrations to the MPS by 10% to 86,500 households by 2020** • **It is estimated that registering with the Mailing Preference Service (MPS) prevents 4kg/hh/yr of junk mail waste.** • **This activity would lead to an estimated 3,309 tonnes of avoided junk mail 2010 - 2020.** • **This equates to around £88,800 in avoided disposal costs.** • **Estimated avoided CO2 of 2,078 tonnes.**
Existing Activities	Opportunities to cut down on junk mail are promoted via our "Why Waste?" information pack and OWP website.
Additional Community Benefits	• May be trigger for householders to undertake further environmental activity.
Measures	• Number of households signed up to Mailing Preference Service.

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.7 Commercial and Industrial

Priority Area	Commercial and Industrial
Joint Policy	We will introduce measures to remove trade waste from the household stream and provide viable alternatives for trade waste disposal. We will support businesses in reducing their waste, and recognise their achievements.
2009 -10 Baseline	Previous analysis has been around increasing recycling rather than measuring waste prevention: no baseline figures available.
Aims 2010 - 2020	**1. Continue to promote Environmental Audits as a way to identify opportunities to reduce business waste.** **2. Promote and develop Commercial Waste reuse schemes such as www.retrader.org.uk.** **3. Provide information on services, advice and initiatives for resource efficiency to businesses.** **4. Assess needs of Oxfordshire Businesses and identify a network of supporters for business resource efficiency in Oxfordshire.** **5. Support the introduction of van permits, in order to prevent trade waste entering HWRCs.** **6. Expand the infrastructure provided to businesses for waste prevention, reuse and recycling by the public and private sectors.**
Target and Waste Prevention Potential 2010 -2020	• **Use of www.retrader.org.uk and waste prevention identified in Commercial Waste Audits has the potential to divert 3,770 tonnes from landfill and save business £365,000 in disposal costs.** • **It should be noted that the figure above quantifies solely waste prevention. There will be additional significant savings in recycling to businesses.**

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.7 Commercial and Industrial continued

Priority Area	Commercial and Industrial
Joint Policy	We will introduce measures to remove trade waste from the household stream and provide viable alternatives for trade waste disposal. We will support businesses in reducing their waste, and recognise their achievements.
Existing Activities	Environmental audits are promoted to businesses. A website (**www.retrader.org.uk**) has been set up allowing businesses and community groups to exchange resources online. A carbon accounting tool will also allow businesses to assess their environmental footprint in 2010. OWP sponsored the Sustainability Award at the 2009 and 2010 Oxfordshire Business Awards. Workshops and events promoting construction waste reduction took place in 2009/10.
Additional Community Benefits	• Reduction of trade waste within the household waste stream offers potential financial savings to councils. • Reducing waste will help businesses reduce their costs.
Measures	• Take up of environmental audits and follow up surveys • Number of website visits and exchanges facilitated by **www.retrader.org.uk** project

6. Waste Prevention Activity Action Plans continued

6.8 Commercial and Industrial – Waste from Council Activities and Contractors

Priority Area	Commercial and Industrial - Waste from Council Activities and Contractors
Joint Policy	We will seek to minimise waste generated from our own activities.
Waste Prevention Potential 2010 -2020	Audits carried out in 2008 suggest there is in the region of £75,000 of potential savings across all council sites from waste reduction and recycling. Work has since taken place to implement some of these findings and follow up audits are now required.
Aims 2010 - 2020	**1. Continue to audit waste from our own organisations and implement opportunities to reduce waste.** **2. Work with facilities managers to donate redundant furniture and equipment for reuse.** **3. Continue to support schools with waste prevention activity.** **4. Work with council procurement teams to recognise the efforts of green business in our supply chain.**
Existing Activities	Audits of council buildings were carried out in 2008 and action plans developed. Current work is being undertaken to engage Council facilities officers with **www.retrader.org.uk** to promote the reuse of redundant items across the community.
Additional Community Benefits	• Benefits to the community through the reuse of resources • Reduced public spending through waste prevention efforts of OWP councils.
Measurement to be Collected by WRPG	• Work with facilities teams to collect information on waste arisings. • Number of exchanges of Council items on **www.retrader.org.uk.**

7. Implementation

7.1 Targeting Communications

An annual OWP Communication plan will be produced to reflect the aims of the eight activity areas within the strategy and set out how these will be delivered through marketing and educational campaigns.

As well as promoting each campaign, the Communications Plan will be used to demonstrate the importance of waste prevention to the public by:

- Stressing the importance of, and environmental reasons for, seeking to prevent waste in advance of recycling.
- Setting out what OWP is doing to reduce Oxfordshire's waste and encourage residents to keep up their good work in this area.
- Offering simple, practical advice on how to cut down on waste.

In order to ensure the waste prevention targets identified in the Strategy are realised, a joined up approach to communications around recycling and waste prevention will be necessary. For example, an integrated approach across all partnership councils to promote food waste prevention and home composting, prior to using garden and food waste collection services, will be necessary to ensure that householders understand the need for waste prevention.

Working with others

OWP will work with groups such as Community Action Groups, Wild Waste Show and Master Composters. Such groups are well established as waste prevention ambassadors, and well placed to deliver waste prevention messages in their local communities.

There are many private and charitable organisations already working to reduce and reuse waste in Oxfordshire. There is substantial scope for building links with these organisations to take advantage of joint promotions, support one another's initiatives and avoid duplication of effort.

7. Implementation

7.2 Budgets and Delivery

The OWP Waste Reduction Projects Group will be the group responsible for delivering the strategy actions, supported by OWP officers. This group will report progress (as per fig 1 on page 4) to the Officer Strategy Group and Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Joint Committee.

OWP holds a budget on behalf of partner councils for joint communications across Oxfordshire. This budget in 2010/11 is in the region of £185,000. Where approximately £50,000 is spent on recycling promotions and promotions around environmental cleanliness. The remainder of this budget is used for waste prevention activity and allocated proportionally to the waste streams identified in Chapter 5 by priority. Separate budgets for specific waste prevention and recycling campaigns are also retained at the County Council and District Councils respectively.

Since the public consultation phase of this draft strategy closed the October 2010 national Comprehensive Spending Review has been published by Government. This has set out a 26% reduction in Local Government Funding over the next four years (2011 -2015). OWP funding for Waste Prevention work is likely to be reduced; possibly by as much as 50% in future years. The impact of this reduced funding on the activities and targets set out in this strategy will be monitored closely and if needs be, targets revised to fit with the new funding landscape.

Rt Hon David Cameron, Witney MP and Prime Minister lends his support to waste prevention in Oxfordshire.

8. The Impact of Waste Prevention Activity

Waste prevention seeks to reduce the amount of waste generated in a number of ways such as avoidance (buying items with less packaging, or using real nappies), reuse (circulating unwanted items in the community) or dealing with waste at home (home composting).

Where these activities prevent waste before it is collected and disposed of by councils, it has been difficult to measure their impact by traditional means, as this involves attempting to quantify "what isn't there." Quantifying the impact of waste prevention activities is however key to demonstrating where time and resources should be invested for greatest effect.

Reliable research has now been carried in some areas to allow us to predict the impact of different waste prevention behaviours. This allows us to estimate the amount of waste that would have been in the waste stream had the waste prevention behaviour not taken place, and also the cost that would have been incurred in disposing of that waste.

Some waste streams remain difficult to measure and as such have not been included. The cost saving figures used take into account solely the cost of disposing of waste. The avoided cost of disposal for each activity has been based on the usual disposal route for that waste. For example, when nappies are disposed of, a landfill cost is incurred. Understanding the amount of nappy waste real nappies would prevent and cost to dispose of that waste in landfill allows a saving to be calculated. For home composting the avoided cost is a mixture of landfill costs and green waste recycling costs, as garden waste that is not prevented may end up in the household garden waste recycling bin or the residual bin.

All costs are based on median costs per tonne taken from WRAP Gate Fees Report 2009. These are close to Oxfordshire commercial costs and therefore give useful indicative information on savings (see appendix 2H for further information).

There may be further savings through avoided LATS costs but these are more difficult to reliably quantify, due to uncertainty around the price of LATS permits and future waste arisings trends.

Collection cost savings also involve some uncertainty. Collection cost savings tend to occur in step-changes associated with the deployment of vehicles and crews and can be difficult to work back to like for like relationship between tonnages and costs.

Costs savings and avoided tonnages take into the account the ongoing effect of those households who have purchased compost bins through a discount scheme in recent years, and those households currently undertaking food waste prevention in the home who will continue to do so.

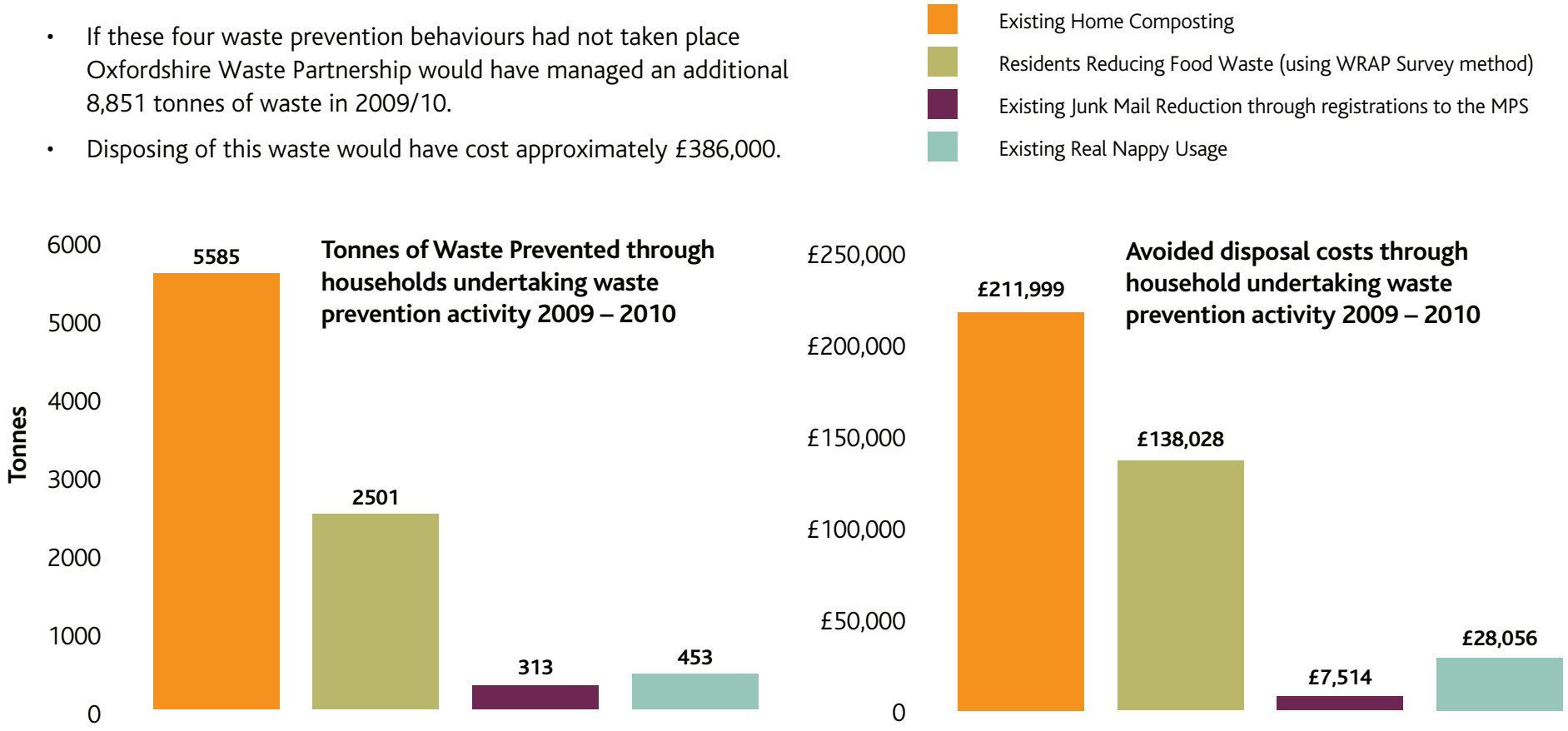
The CO_2 savings from dealing with waste in more sustainable ways is also beginning to be understood. The CO_2 factors published by DEFRA have been used to estimate the CO_2 benefit of home composting, food and junk mail reduction activities. These calculations are set out in appendix 3.

8. The Impact of Waste Prevention Activity

8.1 The Impact of Waste Prevention in 2009-2010

The graphs below shows the likely amount of waste prevented by households taking part in waste prevention activity in 2009 - 2010 and the associated avoided costs.

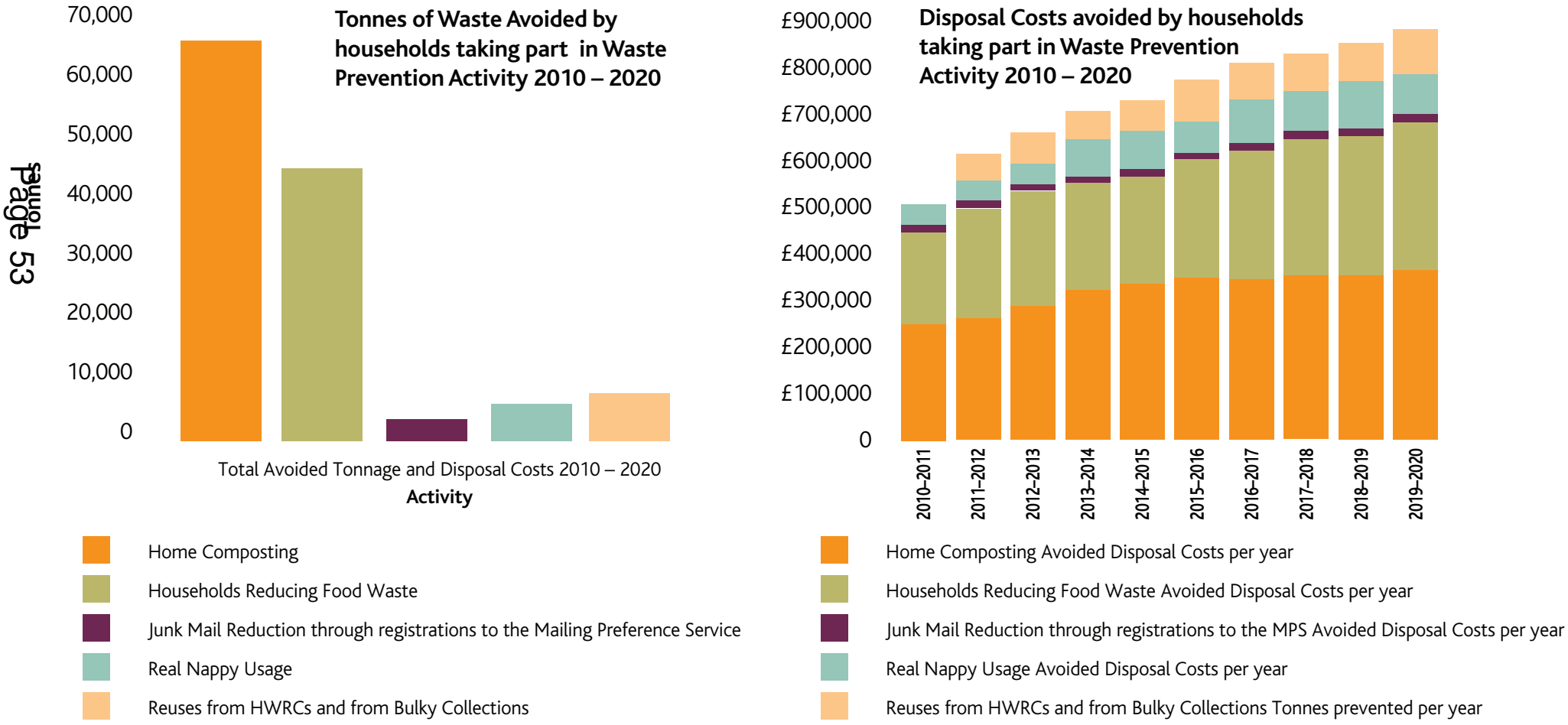
- If these four waste prevention behaviours had not taken place Oxfordshire Waste Partnership would have managed an additional 8,851 tonnes of waste in 2009/10.
- Disposing of this waste would have cost approximately £386,000.



8. The Impact of Waste Prevention Activity

8.2 Predicted Impact of Household Waste Prevention 2010 -2020

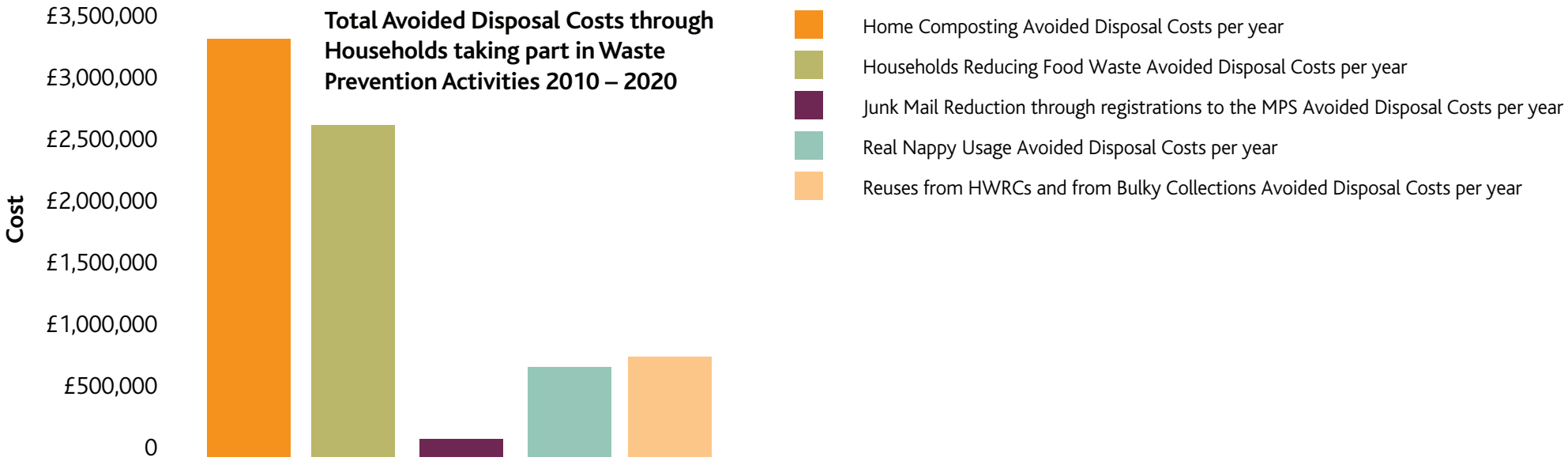
The graph below shows the predicted impact of each waste prevention activity identified in Section 6 (where these are measurable) between 2010 and 2020.



8. The Impact of Waste Prevention Activity

8.2 Predicted Impact of Household Waste Prevention 2010 -2020 continued

The impact of home composting and food waste prevention activity is significant in preventing waste and the cost avoided in disposing of waste. The impact is cumulative in people buying a home compost bin in one year and continuing to use it in following years. This demonstrates a clear driver for OWP to invest resources in projects and campaigns promoting these work areas.



8. The Impact of Waste Prevention Activity

8.2 Predicted Impact of Household Waste Prevention 2010 -2020 continued

- **Approximately 126,000 tonnes of waste can be prevented (between 2010 and 2020) by existing and new activity around the 5 waste prevention activities outlined above.**
- **This represents £7.4 million that can be saved in avoided disposal costs, and over 360 million tonnes of CO2 equivalents.**

There will also be cost savings in avoided collection and transport of the waste. Collection costs for Oxfordshire councils averaged £59 per tonne of waste in 2009. Attributing this cost to the tonnage of waste prevented through the life of this strategy would represent over £7 million in avoided collection costs. It is however recognised that waste collection entails many fixed costs (such as vehicles) and it is difficult to attribute a one tonne reduction in waste to the equivalent reduction in collection costs.

It should be remembered that these savings represent only the areas of waste prevention activity that can be modelled with some certainty. They are therefore likely to be a significant underestimate of the total impact of waste prevention activity. However, they serve as a useful indicator as to the magnitude of savings that may be expected and the investment that should be made in these areas.

8.3 Monitoring & review

Measures for each of our waste prevention activities are set out in section 6. These will be monitored on a monthly basis wherever practical and will be reported to the OWP Joint Committee on a quarterly basis. In addition, measures will be reported wider on an annual basis as part of the OWP annual report. As with all other parts of our Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, this strategy will be subject to a five-year review.

9. Consultation & Next Steps

The draft waste prevention strategy was approved for public consultation by the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Joint Committee on 23 July 2010. A public consultation exercise ran from 9th August to 24th September. This took the form of an on-line questionnaire hosted by the Oxfordshire County Council website. A paper version was also available on request. The consultation was advertised by a press release issued to the local media and through all known waste and environmental networks within the county.

22 responses were received. 5 responses were from organisations, with the remaining 17 coming from individual members of the public. There was broad support for the strategy, as set out in figure 4. 77% of respondents agreed that the 10 key principles on which the strategy is based are appropriate.

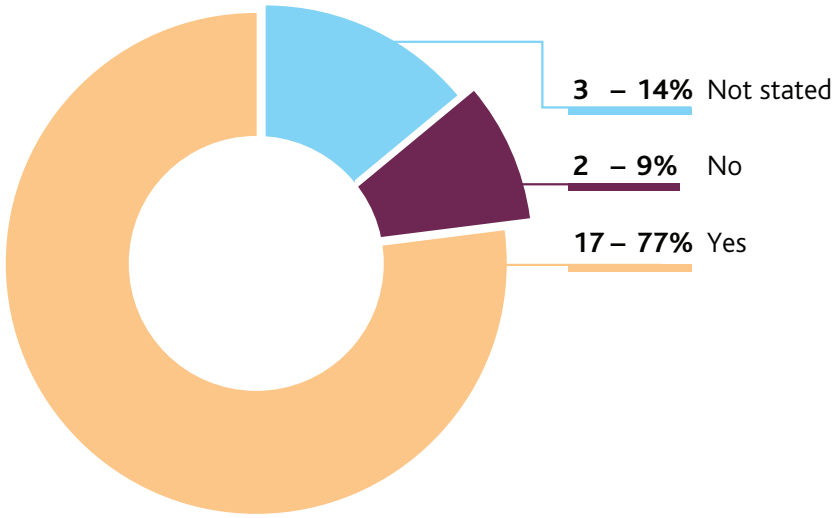


Figure 4 Support for the strategy's key principles

Respondents were also asked to comment on the aims set out for dealing with different material streams, their ideas for preventing waste and also for any other general comments on the draft strategy.

The main themes that emerged from the consultation are that:

- **OWP should focus on business and commercial waste reduction as well as household waste;**
- **Our priorities should not only be based on the largest waste streams or on where we can save most money, but also on the environmental benefits of reducing certain waste streams (the CO_2 impact);**
- **Care needs to be taken with our use of language, so that it avoids being too simplistic/patronising, but is also accessible and avoids technical jargon;**
- **Rewarding residents for reducing waste or recycling should be considered;**
- **There was broad support for working with community groups and charities on waste reuse and for the continued promotion of home composting alongside new food waste collections. In addition to this there were also a number of good ideas on reducing waste, which can be incorporated into the strategy's implementation plan.**

In response to this feedback the finalised strategy now includes where possible information on the CO_2 impact of waste prevention activities. The strategy has rewritten in order to improve readability and avoid technical "jargon". Opportunities for rewarding waste reduction are to be explored as part of the strategy implementation plan.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary

Glossary of terms and acronyms

CAGs – Community Action Groups, Oxfordshire County Council funded project supporting local communities to reduce waste and become more resource efficient.

CO_2 – Carbon dioxide; a natural gas believed to be responsible for global warming. Sometimes referred to as a 'greenhouse gas'.

Carbon benefit – a reduction in carbon dioxide or carbon-dioxide equivalent emissions.

Committed Food Waste Reducer – a measure devised by the Waste and Resources Action Programme to identify individuals that make an effort to reduce the amount of food waste they produce.

DEFRA – Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. UK government department.

HWRCs – Household Waste Recycling Centres. Sites operated by Oxfordshire County Council for the disposal and recycling of household waste.

Junk Mail – Unwanted direct mail.

Landfill Tax – a tax on the disposal of waste to landfill levied by HM Revenue & Customs.

LATS – Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme. A tradable allowance scheme for local authorities in England, established to help meet the landfill reduction targets set by the EU Landfill Directive. Each waste disposal authority has an amount of waste it is allowed to landfill. Authorities must trade allowances between each other to ensure that the overall landfill limit is not breached.

Local Area Agreements – three year action plans developed by councils and local partners and agreed with national government.

Love Food Hate Waste – a campaign devised by the Waste and Resources Action Programme encouraging residents to reduce the amount of edible food they waste.

Mailing Preference Service – a free service funded by the direct mail industry to enable residents to have their names and home addresses in the UK removed from mailing lists.

Master Composters – volunteers who encourage and support householders to compost at home.

National Indicator – Local authority performance measures set by government.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary continued

OWP – Oxfordshire Waste Partnership, partnership of the Oxfordshire county and district councils working together on waste management.

PAT – Portable Appliance Testing. Tests the safety of small electrical goods.

Real Nappies – reusable cloth nappies.

Performance improve Management – a management process to measure and the performance of an organisation.

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy – statutory plan developed by councils for managing waste in a local area.

Sustainable Community Strategy – a long-term planning document for improving the quality of life and services in a local area.

Trade Waste – waste from commercial premises.

Waste Management Hierarchy – a framework setting out the order in which the options for waste management should be considered.

Waste Prevention – reducing the amount of waste produced. This option is at the top of the Waste Management Hierarchy.

WRAP – Waste and Resources Action Programme, UK government funded agency helping businesses, local authorities and individuals to become more resource efficient.

WRPG – Waste Reduction Projects Group, Officer group within Oxfordshire Waste Partnership.

WWS – Wild Waste Show, an educational project delivered by the Northmoor Trust and funded by Oxfordshire Waste Partnership.

Appendix 2a: Home Composting Diversion Calculations and Method

Year	Number of compost bins active in Oxfordshire[1]	Tonnage per year diverted [2]	Cost Saving of Diversion per year. [3]
Baseline April 09 -10	37230	5584.5	£ 211,998.79

TARGET: Engage an additional 2000 composters per year through bin sales (4000 for year 1)

Year	TARGET: Number of compost bins to be sold	Cumulative Total bins sold (including all active compost bins sold pre-2010)	Minus Lapse Rate 3.9% per year	Tonnage diverted overall in year [2]	Cost savings overall in year [3]
Year 2010 - 2011	4000	41230	39622	6185	£ 254,299.47
Year 2011 - 2012	2000	41622	39999	6243	£ 276,488.09
Year 2012 - 2013	2000	41999	40361	6300	£ 299,003.66
Year 2013 - 2014	2000	42361	40709	6354	£ 321,831.83
Year 2014 - 2015	2000	42709	41043	6406	£ 344,959.14
Year 2015 - 2016	2000	43043	41364	6456	£351,172.95
Year 2016 - 2017	2000	43364	41673	6505	£357,404.68
Year 2017 - 2018	2000	43673	41970	6551	£ 363,658.30
Year 2018 - 2019	2000	43970	42255	6595	£ 369,937.74
Year 2019 - 2020	2000	44255	42529	6638	£ 376,246.88

Total Diversion 2010 -2020 from all active compost bins (including those sold pre 2010) (tonnes)	Total cost saving 2010- 2020 from all active compost bins (including those sold pre 2010)
64234	£ 3,315,002.75

[1] Based on sales data for Oxfordshire 2002 - 2010. Figures are based only on bin sales through Council schemes and do not include homemade compost heaps/bins or compost bins bought from other outlets. Lapse rates applied at 7% p.a. pre-WRAP scheme (2007) and 3.9% p.a. through WRAP scheme

[2] A composter diverts 150kg p.a. from the municipal waste stream (conservative figure from WRAPs Home Composting District Level Analysis October 2009)

[3] Savings assume 100kg per year is diverted from green waste recycling, 50kg from disposal to landfill (from WRAP's Home Composting District Level Analysis October 2009)

Appendix 2b Food Waste Reduction Calculations and Method

Year	Percentage of "Committed Food Waste Reducers" [1]	Equals "x" number of households [4]	Tonnage per year diverted [2]	Avoided disposal costs per year [5]
Baseline April 09 -10	12% of Oxfordshire households [3]	32058	2500.5	£ 138,028

Target: Increase number of Committed Food Waste Reducers to 25% of Oxfordshire residents by 2020

Year	TARGET: Percentage of Committed Food Reducers	Equates to "x" number of households total [4]	Total Tonnage diverted by all Committed Food Waste Reducers [2]	Total Cost Saving in avoided disposal costs p.a. [5]
Year 2010 - 2011	17	45415	3542	£ 214,753
Year 2011 - 2012	18	48087	3751	£ 223,719
Year 2012 - 2013	19	50758	3959	£ 236,091
Year 2013 - 2014	20	53430	4168	£ 242,258
Year 2014 - 2015	21	56101	4376	£ 241,305
Year 2015 - 2016	22	58773	4584	£257,118
Year 2016 - 2017	23	61444	4793	£273,414
Year 2017 - 2018	24	64116	5001	£ 290,208
Year 2018 - 2019	24.5	65451	5105	£ 301,362
Year 2019 - 2020	25	66787	5209	£ 312,829
			Total Diversion 2010 -2020 (tonnes)	Total avoided disposal costs 2010-2020
			44488	£ 2,593,058

[1] "Committed food waste reducer" is a measurement of the commitment of an individual to reducing food waste

[2] A Committed Food Waste Reducer will produce 78kg less food waste per year than an average resident (WRAP - The Food we Waste Report 2008)

[3] OWP survey March 2009

[4] Based on 267148 total Households in Oxfordshire (09/10 data)

[5] Assume 40/60 of diversion food/residual in early years, rising to 90/10 food/residual diversion in 2014/15 as more households have access to food waste recycling

Appendix 2c: Junk Mail Reduction Calculations and Method

Year	Number of registrations with Mailing Preference Service [1]	Tonnage per year diverted [4]	Avoided disposal costs
Baseline April 09 -10	78276	313.104	£ 7,514

Target: Increase registrations to the Mailing Preference Service by 10% by 2020

Year	TARGET: New registrations to the MPS in year	Total number registered with MPS	Cost savings from avoided disposal
Year 2010 - 2011	783	316.2	£ 7,741
Year 2011 - 2012	791	319.4	£ 7,975
Year 2012 - 2013	798	322.6	£ 8,216
Year 2013 - 2014	806	325.8	£ 8,464
Year 2014 - 2015	815	329.1	£ 8,720
Year 2015 - 2016	823	332.4	£ 8,983
Year 2016 - 2017	831	335.7	£ 9,254
Year 2017 - 2018	839	339.0	£ 9,534
Year 2018 - 2019	848	342.4	£ 9,822
Year 2019 - 2020	856	345.9	£ 10,118
		TOTAL WASTE PREVENTED 2010 -2020	TOTAL COST SAVING 2010 - 2020
		3308.5	£ 88,829

[1] Data from Mailing Preference Service December 2009

[2] Research indicates registering with the MPS reduces waste by 4kg per household per year

Appendix 2d: Real Nappy Waste Reduction Calculations and Method

Year	Number of children using Real Nappies[1]	Tonnage per year diverted [2]	Cost savings in disposal
Baseline April 09 -10	1233	453	£ 28055.68

Target: To increase Real Nappy Usage to 10% of nappy wearing children by 2020

Year	TARGET: Number of children wearing Real Nappies	Tonnage of Waste prevented	Cost savings from avoided disposal
Year 2010 - 2011	1356	498	£ 35,055.25
Year 2011 - 2012	1479	543	£ 42,828.97
Year 2012 - 2013	1603	588	£ 51,372.45
Year 2013 - 2014	1726	633	£ 60,687.03
Year 2014 - 2015	1849	679	£ 70,774.05
Year 2015 - 2016	1972	724	£ 75,843.98
Year 2016 - 2017	2096	769	£ 80,965.33
Year 2017 - 2018	2219	814	£ 86,139.59
Year 2018 - 2019	2342	860	£ 91,368.27
Year 2019 - 2020	2466	905	£ 96,652.93
		TOTAL DIVERSION 2010 -2020	TOTAL COST SAVING 2010 - 2020
		7012.5	£ 691,687.86

[1] Assume 5% of children in Oxfordshire use Real Nappies as WRAP guidance

[2] Based on WRAP research, an average baby using Real Nappies will save 367 kg of waste from landfill per year compared to a baby using disposables

Appendix 2e: Bulky Waste Calculations and Method

Target: To divert 1% of waste at existing Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) for Reuse [1]
Target: To divert 10% of bulky collections for Reuse in two districts by the end of 2012, and all 5 Districts by 2013–2014[2]
Target: To divert 1% of waste at new HWRC for reuse

Year	TARGET: Aim to divert 10% of all bulky waste to reuse in all district authorities Tonnage diverted [2]	TARGET: 1% of waste at HWRCs [1]	TARGET: 1% at new HWRCs [3]	Total Tonnage	Cost savings from avoided disposal
Year 2010 - 2011	0	0	120	0	£ -
Year 2011 - 2012	48	600	120	768	£ 54,097.92
Year 2012 - 2013	120	600	120	840	£ 66,266.59
Year 2013 - 2014	120	600	120	840	£ 73,371.12
Year 2014 - 2015	120	600	120	840	£ 80,483.35
Year 2015 - 2016	120	600	120	840	£ 87,603.41
Year 2016 - 2017	120	600	120	840	£ 88,011.48
Year 2017 - 2018	120	600	120	840	£ 88,427.71
Year 2018 - 2019	120	600	120	840	£ 88,852.27
Year 2019 - 2020	120	600	120	840	£ 89,285.31
				TOTAL DIVERSION 2010 -2020	TOTAL COST SAVING 2010 - 2020
				7488	£ 716,399.16

[1] Total tonnage at existing HWRCs assumed to be 60,000 p.a.

[2] Bulky waste tonnages are variable across months and districts. Assumption is based on average 240 tonnes per year for each district.

[3] Assume throughput of 12,000 tonnes p.a.

Appendix 2f: Commercial Waste Reduction Calculations and Method

Year	Tonnage of Trade Waste Reduced [1]	Cost savings in disposal to businesses
Baseline April 09 -10	50	£ 3,100

Target: To divert 330 tonnes of waste from landfill through **www.retrader.org.uk**
Target: To reduce waste from 50 business by 1 tonne per business through business audits

Year	TARGET: Tonnage diverted by **www.retrader.org.uk**	TARGET: Tonnage of Waste Reduction Through Waste Audits	Total Tonnage	Cost savings from avoided disposal p.a.
Year 2010 - 2011	300	50	350	£ 24,654.00
Year 2011 - 2012	330	50	380	£ 29,977.74
Year 2012 - 2013	330	50	380	£ 33,191.70
Year 2013 - 2014	330	50	380	£ 36,409.13
Year 2014 - 2015	330	50	380	£ 39,630.12
Year 2015 - 2016	330	50	380	£ 39,814.72
Year 2016 - 2017	330	50	380	£ 40,003.01
Year 2017 - 2018	330	50	380	£ 40,195.07
Year 2018 - 2019	330	50	380	£ 40,390.97
Year 2019 - 2020	330	50	380	£ 40,590.79
			TOTAL TONNAGE PREVENTED 2010 -2020	
			3770	£ 364,857.26

[1] 50 audits carried out with businesses with 1 tonne waste reduction potential per business NB. This only takes into account waste reduction, there are additional substantial savings from recycling

Appendix 2g: Summary of Predicted Waste Prevention Impact 2010 -2020

Year	Home Composting		Households Reducing Food Waste		Junk Mail Reduction through registrations to the Mailing Preference Service		Real Nappy Usage		Reuse from HWRCs and from Bulky Collections		Waste reduction from Trade Waste Audits and **www.retrader.org.uk**	
	Tonnes prevented per year	Avoided Disposal Costs per Year	Tonnes prevented per year	Avoided Disposal Costs per Year	Tonnes prevented per year	Avoided Disposal Costs per Year	Tonnes prevented per year	Avoided Disposal Costs per Year	Tonnes prevented per year	Avoided Disposal Costs per Year	Tonnes prevented per year	Avoided Disposal Costs per Year
2010 - 2011	6185	£254,299	3542	£214,753	316	£7,741	498	£35,055	0	£-	350	£7,741
2011 - 2012	6243	£276,488	3751	£223,719	319	£7,975	543	£42,829	768	£54,098	380	£7,741
2012 - 2013	6300	£299,004	3959	£236,091	323	£8,216	588	£51,372	840	£66,627	380	£7,741
2013 - 2014	6354	£321,832	4168	£242,258	326	£8,464	633	£60,687	840	£73,371	380	£7,741
2014 - 2015	6406	£344,959	4376	£241,305	329	£8,720	679	£70,774	840	£80,483	380	£7,741
2015 - 2016	6456	£351,173	4584	£257,118	332	£8,983	724	£75,844	840	£87,603	380	£7,741
2016 - 2017	6505	£357,405	4793	£273,414	336	£9,254	769	£80,965	840	£88,011	380	£7,741
2017 - 2018	6551	£363,658	5001	£290,208	339	£9,534	814	£86,140	840	£88,428	380	£7,741
2018 - 2019	6595	£369,938	5105	£301,362	342	£9,822	860	£91,368	840	£88,852	380	£7,741
2019 - 2020	6638	£376,247	5209	£312,829	346	£10,118	905	£96,653	840	£89,285	380	£7,741
Total Avoided Tonnage and Disposal Costs 2010–2020	64,234	£3,315,003	44,488.16	£2,593,058	3308.52	£88,829	7012.5	£691,688	7,488	£716,399	3,770	364,857

Appendix 2h: Disposal and Reprocessing Costs used in calculations

All processing costs in this document are based on the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) Gate Fees Report 2009 - "Comparing the cost of alternative waste treatment options." The median cost of each category of material and processing type has been used.
http://www.wrap.org.uk/downloads/W504GateFeesWEB.b5cc2ee8.7613.pdf
All costs are inflated at 2% per year from 09-10 baselines

	Landfill Tax[3]	Landfill Disposal - cost per tonne[4]	Averted disposal costs to landfill - Total cost per tonne (disposal and tax)	Food Waste Composting - cost per tonne[7]	Garden waste centralised composting - cost per tonne [5]	Averted Disposal Cost for Home composting - per tonne[1]	Averted Disposal Cost for Love Food Hate Waste - per tonne [2]	Averted disposal cost for junk mail reduction per tonne - cost per tonne [6]
Disposal in 09 -10	40	22.00	62.00	45.00	26.00	37.96	55.20	24.00
Disposal in 10 -11	48	22.44	70.44	45.90	26.52	41.12	60.62	24.48
Disposal in 11 -12	56	22.89	78.89	46.82	27.05	44.29	59.65	24.97
Disposal in 12 -13	64	23.35	87.35	47.75	27.59	47.46	59.63	25.47
Disposal in 13 -14	72	23.81	95.81	48.71	28.14	50.65	58.13	25.98
Disposal in 14 -15	80	24.29	104.29	49.68	28.71	53.85	55.14	26.50
Disposal in 15 -16	80	24.78	104.78	50.68	29.28	54.39	56.09	27.03
Disposal in 16 -17	80	25.27	105.27	51.69	29.87	54.95	57.05	27.57
Disposal in 17 -18	80	25.78	105.78	52.72	30.46	55.51	58.03	28.12
Disposal in 18 -19	80	26.29	106.29	53.78	31.07	56.09	59.03	28.68
Disposal in 19 -20	80	26.82	106.82	54.85	31.69	56.68	60.05	29.26

[1] 150kg/hh/yr diverted by home composting: 100 kg would have ended up in a garden waste collection/ 50kg would have ended up in a residual bin for landfill (from WRAPs Home Composting District Level Analysis October 2009)

[2] Assume 40/60 of diversion food/residual in 2010/11, rising to 90/10 food/residual diversion by 2014/15 as more households use food waste collection systems for disposal

[3] Assumes constant landfill tax post 2013

[4] Approximately 1/5 of Oxfordshire's collected garden waste is composted at an In Vessel Composting Facility. The remainder is composted in Windrows. Costs are based on WRAP Gate fee Report 2009, Median Costs per Tonne (£23 per tonne Windrow and £38 tonne IVC) and adjusted to reflect the proportions sent to each processor.

[5] Based on WRAP Gate Fee Report 2009 Median Cost for Landfill (£22 per tonne) have access to food waste recycling

[6] Based on WRAP Gate Fees Report 2009 Median Cost for Processing Paper, Card, Cans and Plastics at a Materials Recovery Facility (£24 per tonne)

[7] Assumes 50% composting goes to In Vessel Composting (IVC) Facility and 50% to an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Plant. Based on WRAP Gate Fee Report Median Cost for AD (£52 per tonne) and IVC (£38 per tonne)

Appendix 3a: Carbon savings from food waste reduction campaign ("love food hate waste")

Year	Percentage of "Committed Food Waste Reducers" [1]	Equals "x" number of households [4]	Tonnage per year diverted [2]	Carbon savings per year (kg CO_2 equivalent) [5, 6, 7]
Baseline April 09 -10	12% of Oxfordshire households [3]	32,058	2,501	10,486,019

Year	Total Tonnage diverted by all Committed Food Waste Reducers [2]	Carbon savings per year (kg CO2 equivalent) [5, 6, 7]	Tonnage diverted from Committed Food Waste Reducers added this year	Carbon savings per year from new Committed Food Waste Reducers (kg CO2 equivalent) [5, 6, 7]
Year 2010 - 2011	3,542	14,855,193	1,042	4,369,175
Year 2011 - 2012	3,751	15,407,513	208	855,973
Year 2012 - 2013	3,959	16,093,798	208	847,042
Year 2013 - 2014	4,168	16,762,220	208	838,111
Year 2014 - 2015	4,376	17,412,781	208	829,180
Year 2015 - 2016	4,584	18,241,961	208	829,180
Year 2016 - 2017	4,793	19,071,141	208	829,180
Year 2017 - 2018	5,001	19,900,321	208	829,180
Year 2018 - 2019	5,105	20,314,911	104	414,590
Year 2019 - 2020	5,209	20,729,501	104	414,590

Total Diversion by all Committed Food Waste Reducers 2010 -2020 (tonnes)	Total Carbon Savings 2010-2020 (kg CO_2 equivalent)	Car mileage equivalent [8]	Number of cars removed from the road [9]
44,498	178,789,343	881,743,632	7,348

Total Diversion by new Committed Food Waste Reducers 2010 -2020 (tonnes)	Total Carbon Savings by new Committed Food Waste Reducers 2010-2020 (kg CO_2 equivalent)	Car mileage equivalent [8]	Number of cars removed from the road [9]
2,709	11,056,201	54,526,374	454

[1] "Committed food waste reducer" is a measurement of the commitment of an individual to reducing food waste2

[2] A Committed Food Waste Reducer will produce 78kg less food waste per year than an average resident (WRAP - The Food we Waste Report 2008)

[3] OWP survey March 2009

[4] Based on 267148 total Households in Oxfordshire (09/10 data)

[5] Assume 40/60 of diversion food/residual in early years, rising to 90/10 food/residual diversion in 2014/15 as more households have access to food waste recycling

[6] Assume 28% food to IVC and 72% to AD. All districts collect food waste separately apart from Cherwell who co-collect and send to IVC. Oxford City send half of food to IVC.
28% derived from http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/wastats/archive/mwb200809a.xls
2008/9 MSW arising for Cherwell = 58,742 t. Oxford City = 57,534 t. Total for Oxfordshire of 312,230 t. (58,742 + (57,34/2))/312,230 = 28%

[7] Assumes that the carbon saving is a combination of reductions in embedded energy associated with food production plus the subsequent waste management route.

[8] Number of miles that would need to be driven in a VW Golf Tdi (126 g CO_2 per km) to produce the CO_2 emissions. Source: http://www.vcacarfueldata.org.uk

[9] Assuming ten year car lifespan and annual mileage of 12,000 miles. Does not account for CO_2 impacts of car construction, maintenance and disposal

Appendix 3b: Carbon savings from junk mail reduction

Year	Number of registrations with Mailing Preference Service [1]	Tonnage per year diverted [2]	Carbon Saving of Diversion per year (kg CO_2 equivalent). [3]
Baseline April 09 -10	78,276	313.1	232,386

Year	Tonnage per year diverted	Carbon savings per year (kg CO_2 equivalent) [5, 6, 7]
Year 2010 - 2011	316.2	14,855,193
Year 2011 - 2012	319.4	15,407,513
Year 2012 - 2013	322.6	16,093,798
Year 2013 - 2014	325.8	16,762,220
Year 2014 - 2015	329.1	17,412,781
Year 2015 - 2016	332.4	18,241,961
Year 2016 - 2017	335.7	19,071,141
Year 2017 - 2018	339.0	19,900,321
Year 2018 - 2019	342.4	20,314,911
Year 2019 - 2020	345.9	20,729,501

TOTAL WASTE PREVENTED 2010 -2020	Total carbon saving 2010- 2020 from junk mail prevention kg CO_2 equivalent	Car mileage equivalent [4]	Number of cars removed from the road [5]
3,309	2,077,657	10,246,476	85

Tonnage diverted from new MPS subscribers added this year	Carbon Saving of Diversion per year (kg CO_2 equivalent) from new MPS subscribers [3]
3.13	2,324
3.16	2,347
3.19	2,371
3.23	2,394
3.26	2,418
3.29	2,442
3.32	2,467
3.36	2,491
3.39	2,516
3.42	2,542

TOTAL WASTE PREVENTED 2010 -2020 from new subscribers	Total carbon saving 2010- 2020 from junk mail prevention kg CO_2 equivalent from new MPS subscribers	Car mileage equivalent [4]	Number of cars removed from the road [5]
33	24,313	119,904	1

[1] Data from Mailing Preference Service December 2009

[2] Research indicates registering with the MPS reduces waste by 4kg per household per year

[3] Assumes that the carbon saving is a combination of reductions in embedded energy associated with paper production plus the subsequent waste management route.
Capture rates for Other recyclable paper (Table 22, OWP Waste Compositional Analysis) range from 24-88%. From this, a typical capture rate of 60% has been assumed.

[4] Number of miles that would need to be driven in a VW Golf Tdi (126 g CO_2 per km) to produce the CO_2 emissions. Source: http://www.vcacarfueldata.org.uk

[5] Assuming ten year car lifespan and annual mileage of 12,000 miles. Does not account for CO_2 impacts of car construction, maintenance and disposal

Appendix 3c: Carbon savings of home composting[4]

Year	Number of compost bins active in Oxfordshire [1]	Tonnage per year diverted [2]	Carbon Saving of Diversion per year (kg CO_2 equivalent).
Baseline April 09 -10	37,230	5,585	0

Year	Tonnage diverted overall in year [2]	Carbon Saving of Diversion per year (kg CO_2 equivalent). [3]
Year 2010 - 2011	6,185	0
Year 2011 - 2012	6,243	0
Year 2012 - 2013	6,300	0
Year 2013 - 2014	6,354	0
Year 2014 - 2015	6,406	0
Year 2015 - 2016	6,456	0
Year 2016 - 2017	6,505	0
Year 2017 - 2018	6,551	0
Year 2018 - 2019	6,595	0
Year 2019 - 2020	6,638	0

Total Diversion 2010 -2020 from all active compost bins (including those sold pre 2010) (tonnes)	Total carbon saving 2010- 2020 from all active compost bins (including those sold pre 2010) - kg CO_2 equivalent	Car mileage equivalent [5]	Number of cars removed from the road [6]
3,309	2,077,657	10,246,476	85

[1] Based on sales data for Oxfordshire 2002 -2010. Lapse rates applied at 7% p.a. pre-WRAP scheme (2007) and 3.9% p.a. through WRAP scheme

[2] A composter diverts 150kg p.a. from the municipal waste stream (conservative figure from WRAPs Home Composting District Level Analysis October 2009)

[3] Savings assume 100kg per year is diverted from green waste recycling, 50kg from disposal to landfill. Carbon savings only assumed for fraction diverted from landfill

[4] Figures based only on bin sales through Council partnership schemes. Do not include home made compost heaps/ bins or compost bins bought from other outlets

[5] Number of miles that would need to be driven in a VW Golf Tdi (126 g CO_2 per km) to produce the CO_2 emissions. Source: http://www.vcacarfueldata.org.uk

[6] Assuming ten year car lifespan and annual mileage of 12,000 miles. Does not account for CO_2 impacts of car construction, maintenance and disposal

Appendix 3d: Greenhouse gas conversion factors

Waste fraction	kg CO_2e emitted per tonne virgin material [2]	Net kg CO_2e emitted per tonne of waste treated / disposed of by 1:					
		Recycling		Energy from waste		Composting	Landfill
		Open Loop[7]	Closed Loop[7]	Power only moving grate	Anaerobic Digestion		
Paper and Card	950	-713		-500	-121	57	550
Kitchen/food waste	4,000			-89	-100	30	365
Garden/plant waste	89			-121	-100	57	210
Other organic	0	44		-271	-330	34	230
Wood	256	-6		-700		250	930
Textiles	19,294		-3,800	600			300
Plastic (dense)	3,100		-1,500	1,800			40
Plastic (film)	2,500		-1,000	1,800			35
Ferrous metal	3,100		-1,300	-786			10
Non-ferrous metal	11,000		-9,000	23			10
Silt/soil	4	16		35			10
Aggregate materials	8		-4	35			10
Misc combustibles	102	58		242			305
Glass	840	2	-315	5			10
Tyres	3,410	-20	-2,900	-1,500			
Estimated impact of other materials (municipal and C&I)	2,860	-259		97	-13	7	81

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS UPDATE

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To provide an update on financial arrangements payments for the year to date and to set out a current estimate for the year end adjustment payment.

2 Background

2.1 The OWP financial arrangements comprise the payment of a recycling credit for every tonne recycled & composted, plus an incentive or penalty payment set at 50% of the recycling credit value for each tonne of residual waste below or above target. Payments for 2010/11 are £41.82 per tonne and £20.91 per tonne respectively. Financial arrangement payments to district councils for the April to October 2010 period are set out in appendix 1.

2.2 The landfill diversion rate required to meet the 2010/11 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy target is 41%. This is translated into a tonnage based residual waste target for each district council by estimating total waste arisings for 2010/11 and dividing this up between them based on the number of households in each district. This gives each district council the same landfill allowance per household (which for 2010/11 was set at 0.53 tonnes per household).

2.3 Because the landfill allowance is set using a forecast of annual waste arisings there is a requirement for a year end adjustment of payments to account for any difference between the forecast and actual total waste arisings for the year. Appendix 2 sets out the forecast year end adjustment, based on the latest available waste tonnages.

2.4 From appendix 2 it can be seen that the forecast amount of waste for this year is now lower than the forecast on which 2010/11 allowances were set. This means that district council residual waste allowances reduce by a commensurate amount. The revised tonnage forecast is currently 2.17% lower than the original.

2.5 It is apparent that the recent trend of diminishing amounts of waste is continuing, whilst increasing amounts of waste are also being diverted from landfill. Patterns of waste generation may be complicated further this year by the new collection schemes introduced by some district councils and also the winter weather experienced during December. These make forecasting more difficult, but data will be monitored and reported to Partner Councils monthly so that timely information is available for year end accounting.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 Due to lower overall waste arisings so far this year, it is likely that a lower tonnage will need to be diverted in order to meet the 2010/11 target of 41% diversion from landfill. This means that district councils' residual waste

allowances under the financial arrangements also reduce accordingly. A lower residual waste allowance will result in lower bonuses and increased penalty payments compared to the original forecast. The estimated financial impact is set out in appendix 2.

3.2 All district councils have increased recycling tonnages this year, meaning that higher recycling credit payments will be received.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 All Partner Authorities are affected by the matters within this report.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 The Financial Arrangements Agreement forms part of the OWP Constitution. The arrangements have been designed to help meet many of the policies within the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy that relate to waste reduction, increased recycling & composting and landfill diversion. The new arrangements specifically support policy 14, which states that “The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire”.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 Alternatives to the year-end adjustment within the financial arrangements were considered as part of a review undertaken earlier this year. OWP choose to maintain the existing model (23 July 2010, item 20).

7 Recommendations

7.1 That the financial arrangements payments set out in appendix 1 and the forecast year end adjustment figures set out in appendix 2 are noted.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To develop the best overall waste management outcomes for Oxfordshire taxpayers and to develop incentivisation arrangements that help achieve this.

9 Contact Officer

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Background Papers:

Appendix 1 Financial Arrangements Payments 2010/11

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
Average	8.6%	9.0%	9.2%	9.0%	8.6%	8.8%	8.3%	7.8%	7.2%	8.1%	7.0%	8.3%	100%

By month

Cherwell		**2010/11**		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Residual waste	Target	30,997		2,670.07	2,795.87	2,856.40	2,786.88	2,666.34	2,715.36	2,574.27	2,411.98	2,244.81	2,523.46	2,177.90	2,573.72	30,997
	Actual	13,710		2,060.99	1,766.48	1,964.19	2,033.52	1,928.91	2,078.97	1,877.02	-	-	-	-	-	
	Variance	17,287		609.09	1,029.39	892.21	753.35	737.44	636.39	697.26	2,411.98	2,244.81	2,523.46	2,177.90	2,573.72	
	Payment	£ 20.91	Monthly payment	£ 12,735	£ 21,523	£ 18,655	£ 15,752	£ 15,419	£ 13,306	£ 14,579	£ 50,432	£ 46,937	£ 52,763	£ 45,538	£ 53,814	
			Cumulative payment		£ 34,259	£ 52,914	£ 68,666	£ 84,085	£ 97,391	£ 111,970						

Oxford City		**2010/11**		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Overall residual waste	Target	30,679		2,642.67	2,767.18	2,827.09	2,758.28	2,638.98	2,687.49	2,547.85	2,387.23	2,221.77	2,497.56	2,155.55	2,547.31	30,679
	Actual	15,067		2,229.03	2,098.76	2,307.97	2,188.68	2,021.94	2,214.63	2,005.80	-	-	-	-	-	
	Variance	15,612		413.65	668.42	519.12	569.60	617.04	472.87	542.06	2,387.23	2,221.77	2,497.56	2,155.55	2,547.31	
	Payment	£ 20.91	Monthly payment	£ 8,649	£ 13,976	£ 10,854	£ 11,910	£ 12,902	£ 9,887	£ 11,334	£ 49,915	£ 46,455	£ 52,222	£ 45,070	£ 53,262	
			Cumulative payment		£ 22,625	£ 33,479	£ 45,389	£ 58,291	£ 68,178	£ 79,512						

South Oxfordshire		**2010/11**		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Overall residual waste	Target	29,795		2,566.51	2,687.43	2,745.61	2,678.79	2,562.93	2,610.04	2,474.42	2,318.43	2,157.74	2,425.58	2,093.43	2,473.89	29,795
	Actual	8,375		1,273.33	1,045.25	1,244.10	1,216.11	1,123.23	1,307.43	1,165.55	-	-	-	-	-	
	Variance	21,420		1,293.18	1,642.17	1,501.50	1,462.68	1,439.70	1,302.61	1,308.88	2,318.43	2,157.74	2,425.58	2,093.43	2,473.89	
	Payment	£ 20.91	Monthly payment	£ 27,039	£ 34,336	£ 31,395	£ 30,583	£ 30,103	£ 27,236	£ 27,367	£ 48,476	£ 45,116	£ 50,717	£ 43,771	£ 51,727	
			Cumulative payment		£ 61,375	£ 92,770	£ 123,353	£ 153,456	£ 180,692	£ 208,060						

Vale of White Horse		**2010/11**		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Overall residual waste	Target	26,832		2,311.26	2,420.15	2,472.55	2,412.37	2,308.04	2,350.46	2,228.34	2,087.86	1,943.15	2,184.35	1,885.23	2,227.86	26,832
	Actual	13,282		2,196.87	1,928.55	2,204.94	2,086.18	1,988.85	2,210.10	666.99	-	-	-	-	-	
	Variance	13,549		114.39	491.60	267.61	326.19	319.19	140.36	1,561.34	2,087.86	1,943.15	2,184.35	1,885.23	2,227.86	
	Payment	£ 20.91	Monthly payment	£ 2,392	£ 10,279	£ 5,595	£ 6,820	£ 6,674	£ 2,935	£ 32,646	£ 43,655	£ 40,629	£ 45,673	£ 39,418	£ 46,582	
			Cumulative payment		£ 12,671	£ 18,266	£ 25,086	£ 31,760	£ 34,695	£ 67,341						

West Oxfordshire		**2010/11**		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Overall residual waste	Target	24,059		2,072.39	2,170.03	2,217.01	2,163.05	2,069.50	2,107.54	1,998.04	1,872.08	1,742.32	1,958.60	1,690.39	1,997.61	24,059
	Actual	16,432		2,559.16	2,172.14	2,625.54	2,350.93	2,227.04	2,530.70	1,966.99	-	-	-	-	-	
	Variance	7,626		- 486.76	- 2.11	- 408.53	- 187.88	- 157.54	- 423.16	31.05	1,872.08	1,742.32	1,958.60	1,690.39	1,997.61	
	Payment	£ 20.91	Monthly payment	-£ 10,178	-£ 44	-£ 8,542	-£ 3,928	-£ 3,294	-£ 8,848	£ 649	£ 39,143	£ 36,430	£ 40,952	£ 35,344	£ 41,768	
			Cumulative payment		-£ 10,222	-£ 18,764	-£ 22,692	-£ 25,986	-£ 34,834	-£ 34,185						

Totals for All WCAs		**2010/11**		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Overall residual waste	Target	142,361		12,263	12,841	13,119	12,799	12,246	12,471	11,823	11,078	10,310	11,590	10,002	11,820	142,361
	Actual	51,800		10,319.37	9,011.18	10,346.74	9,875.42	9,289.95	10,341.82	7,682.34	-	-	-	-	-	
	Variance	24,264		1,944	3,829	2,772	2,924	2,956	2,129	4,141	11,078	10,310	11,590	10,002	11,820	
	Payment	£ 20.91	Monthly payment	£ 40,638	£ 80,070	£ 57,958	£ 61,137	£ 61,804	£ 44,517	£ 86,575	£ 231,621	£ 215,567	£ 242,326	£ 209,142	£ 247,152	
			Cumulative payment		£ 120,708	£ 178,666	£ 239,803	£ 301,606	£ 346,123	£ 432,698						

Appendix 2 Financial Arrangements Residual Waste Allowances

Number of Households

	2010/11
Cherwell	58,371
Oxford City	57,772
South Oxfordshire	56,107
Vale of White Horse	50,527
West Oxfordshire	45,305
County Total	268,082

ORIGINAL Residual Waste Allowances

	2010/11
Diversion Rate Target	41.0%
Forecast Overall Arisings	287,249
Diversion Required	117,772
Maximum Residual Waste	169,477
OCC Allowance %	16.00%
OCC Allowance	27,116
WCA Allowance	142,361
WCA Allowance per household	0.53

REVISED Residual Waste Allowances

	2010/11	
Diversion Rate Target	41.0%	
Revised Forecast Overall Arisings	281,005	Using landfill data upto and including Oct 2010
Diversion Required	115,212	
Maximum Residual Waste	165,793	
OCC Allowance %	16.00%	
OCC Allowance	26,527	
WCA Allowance	139,266	
WCA Allowance per household	0.52	

Districts Residual Waste targets (tonnes per year)

	2010/11
Cherwell	30,997
Oxford City	30,679
South Oxfordshire	29,795
Vale of White Horse	26,832
West Oxfordshire	24,059

	2010/11
Cherwell	30,323
Oxford City	30,012
South Oxfordshire	29,147
Vale of White Horse	26,248
West Oxfordshire	23,535

Difference between previous and revised allocation (tonnes)	Difference £	Difference between previous and revised allocation (%)
674	£ 14,091	2.17%
667	£ 13,946	2.17%
648	£ 13,545	2.17%
583	£ 12,198	2.17%
523	£ 10,937	2.17%

Penalty/Bonus rate 2010/11 £ 20.91

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

PERFORMANCE MONITORING – THIRD QUARTER 2010/11

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To provide a quarterly update on the performance of Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (OWP).

2 Background

2.1 This report provides an update on OWP's progress over the previous quarter (October – December 2010) against its agreed Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) Action Plan. A budget statement is included and any high level risks from the partnership's Risk Register are highlighted. A summary of performance against National Indicator (NI) targets is also set out.

2.2 JMWMS Action Plan

The 2010/11 Action Plan is attached at appendix 1. Each action has been assigned a "traffic light" score to indicate whether the project is:

- Completed or on track (green)
- Progressing, but with some outstanding issues or concerns (amber)
- Not progressing as planned (red)

Some of the main areas of success and concern are set out below.

Successes

- A public consultation phase on the OWP waste prevention strategy was completed and a revised draft has been produced.
- Further "Love Food Hate Waste" (LFHW) roadshows were held during December and the number of residents pledging to reduce food waste has increased to more than 15,000.
- A target to hold at least 100 Community Action Group events during 2010/11 was exceeded, with 124 events held by Dec 2010.
- Around 30 new on-street recycling bins have been introduced within Oxford City.
- A new van & trailer permit scheme was introduced at Household Waste Recycling Centres in November 2010, helping to reduce the disposal of trade waste at these sites.

Concerns

- Work to review and update OWP and Partner Council websites has not yet been completed. A revised target date of February 2011 is proposed.
- The development of an on-line version of the OWP reuse guide has been delayed. A revised completion date of March 2011 is proposed.

2.3 Risks

A risk register that identifies risks associated with the delivery of the 2010/11 JMWMS Action Plan has been developed and is reviewed quarterly by the Officer Strategy Group. Risks are scored according to their likelihood and the impact that they would have should they occur. Mitigation measures are set out to reduce the effects of these risks. The highest scoring risks (i.e. those that are either most likely or might have the most dramatic impact) are reported to the Joint Committee. One high level risk was identified during the latest review of the risk register. This is listed in table 1, together with mitigation measures.

Table 1 – high level risks

No. (from JMWMS Action Plan)	**Action** (from JMWMS Action Plan)	**Risk**	**Possible Consequence**	**Mitigation**	**Status at Sept/Oct 10**
13.3	Use retrader website to promote the exchange of waste materials/resources between local businesses.	Low usage of the website.	Opportunity to increase reuse of commercial waste is missed.	Good promotion of the new website.	In response to problems regarding site availability a new site is being developed and should be in place by Feb 2011.

2.4 Budget statement

The current budget position is shown in appendix 2. The Auditing Authority costs are showing an over spend due to an invoice received for the completion of the 2008/09 external audit conducted on behalf of the Audit Commission. The home composting budget is also showing an over spend, but this will be accommodated through an under spend to the Communications Plan budget. It is likely that the Communications Plan may under spend by around £30,000.

Proposals for the treatment of any budget under spend will be developed for quarter 4. Previously, OWP has placed unspent funds in reserve and used these to off-set future partner council contributions.

Income has been received from five of the six partner councils. Payment is currently outstanding for Vale of White Horse D.C.

2.5 New Initiatives fund

Table 2 provides a summary of the New Initiatives Fund (NIF) budget position. £6680

of revenue and £33,427 of capital funding currently remains available. Remaining funds are ring-fenced for South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire. The twenty five projects funded to date are listed in appendix 3.

Table 2 – NIF summary budget statement

	Revenue	Capital	Total
	£	£	
Total income	615,594	719,358	£ 1,334,952
Total commitments	£ 137,298	£ 264,250	£ 401,548
Total expenditure	£ 471,616	£ 421,681	£ 893,297
Remaining funds to be allocated	£ 6,680	£ 33,427	£ 40,107

2.6 NI Target performance

Performance against National Indicators is summarised in table 3 below. The amount of residual waste per household has reduced compared to the equivalent period for last year (by around 31 kg per household). The recycling rate (NI 192) is 52% so far this year; an increase over both the 2009/10 outturn figure and the performance for the equivalent period last year. The amount of waste sent to landfill (NI 193) has also reduced by nearly 12,000 tonnes compared to the same period last year.

Levels of litter and detritus have reduced further this year (to 1% and 4% respectively). The number of fly-tipping incidents has reduced by some 700 incidents compared to the equivalent period last year and a countywide grading of “very effective” is currently being achieved.

Monthly NI performance by each council is set out in appendix 4.

Table 3 National Indicator performance

NI number	**NI description**	**09/10 performance (Full year)**	**09/10 Performance (equivalent period)**	**10/11 performance year to date**
NI 191	Residual waste per household	552.07 kg	335 kg	304 kg (April to Oct)
NI 192	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	48.71%	49%	52.96% (April to Oct)
NI 193	Municipal waste landfilled	167,290 tonnes	98,342 tonnes	86,486 tonnes (April to Oct)

NI 195	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting)	Litter –2% Detritus –7% Graffiti –1% Fly posting –1%	Litter –2% Detritus –7% Graffiti –1% Fly posting –1%	Litter –1% Detritus –4% Graffiti –1% Fly posting –0%
NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping	3892 incidents "Very Effective" grading	2336 incidents "Effective" grading	1621 incidents (April to October) "Very Effective" grading

2.7 LAA2 target performance

OWP had Local Area Agreement targets for NI 191, 192, 195 and 196. Central Government no longer requires these to be reported, but each of the targets are being met. A 2010/11 outturn position will be reported as part of the next quarterly reporting cycle.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 There are no direct implications resulting from the report.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 All Partner Authorities are affected by the matters within this report.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 The Action Plan has been developed to progress each of the strategic policies within the JMWMS and to support delivery of NI and LAA targets.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 Not applicable.

7 Recommendations

7.1 That the report is noted and that the revised project completion dates proposed in section 2.2 (relating to the websites review and production of an online reuse guide) are agreed.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To provide a performance monitoring system to support the delivery of the OWP's objectives.

9 Contact Officer

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Background Papers:

APPENDIX 1
Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Action Plan 2010/11 -2012/13

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	LAA/NI priority	Status Dec 2010	Comments
Policy 1 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the efficient use of resources, reduce resource consumption and take responsibility for the wastes they produce.										
1.1	Use the new "Retrader" business waste exchange website to donate any unwanted items from council premises.	Greater resue of materials through usage of the Retrader website	To facilitate a minimum of 300 exchanges by Jul 2011 and divert 1000 tonnes of waste from landfill.	Officer time, BREW centre grant funding for officer post and website development. £10k OWP match funding.	Website is not used by businesses.	Jul-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Site membership is approximately 260, with all district councils members.
1.2	Show case best practice on waste reduction and buying recycled to Oxfordshire residents & businesses.	OWP exemplar project presented to local community.	To publicise OWP in house waste reduction and buying recycled project findings by Jul 2011.	Officer time, plus marketing budget of approx £2,500. Support from CAGs.	Dependency - reliant on successful completion of earlier project phases	Jul-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Amber	A number of case studies to be produced. Work on the project has recently got underway.
Policy 2 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will lobby Central Government to focus on waste as an integral part of sustainable resource management.										
2.1	Issue joint responses to relevant Government consultations.	Joint consultation responses.	To respond to relevant consultations within their specified timescales.	Officer time (approx 3 days per consultation). Consultation with bodies such as LARAC, NAWDO, National Partnership Officers Group, LGA.	Staff Resources - ability to respond within the specified timescales.	-	Strategy Group		Green	OWP responded to DEFRA consultations on meeting EU landfill targets and revisions to the Waste Framework Directive. Also responded to DEFRA review of national waste policy. Currently drafting response to proposed
2.2	Continue to lobby Government on the introduction of powers to charge for disposal under schedule 2 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.	Cost savings and potential waste reduction as a result of the introduction of powers for Waste Disposal Authorities to charge premises listed in schedule 2 of the CWR 1992 for waste disposal.	To respond to relevant consultations within their specified timescales.	Officer time	Increased disposal costs resulting from failure to affect a change in legislation.	Mar-11	Strategy Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Green	Government consultation published and OWP response currently being drafted. Proposed legislative amendments include provision to charge for disposal for schedule 2 wastes (e.g waste from hospitals, schools etc).
Policy 3 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will help householders and individuals to reduce and manage their wastes through the provision of advice and appropriate services.										
3.1	Implement revised Joint Waste Reduction & Reuse plan.(incl. home composting, smart shopping, real nappies etc)	Relevant and effective waste reduction policies, communications and actions.	Begin implementation of Joint Waste Reduction & Reuse plan by May 09.	To be identified within the new plan.	1. Resources - staff time to implement.	*Apr-10*	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Amber	Draft strategy presented to OWP in July 2010. Public consultation phase concluded 24th Sept. Revised strategy to be presented to OWP for adoption in January 2011.
3.2	Recruit local recycling champions to promote and "trouble-shoot" waste reduction recycling & composting services.	Involvement of residents in the local promotion of services.	To recruit a further team of recycling champions by Jun 2011.	Officer time (approx. 15 days), plus support from the CAG project.	1. Failure to engage - limited take up. 2. Manageability - over subscription and limited support resources.	Jun-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Involving existing networks such as CAGS and MCs in the introduction of new collection services in West Oxfordshire. Oxford City continues to work with a network of around 30 recycling champions.
3.3	To continue to provide a local "Love food Hate Waste" campaign.	A campaign leading to a reduction in the amount of food thrown away.	To introduce a further promotional campaign by Jul 2010.	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation. Support from CAGs.	Limited impact due to poor take up by local media.	Jul-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Green	Campaign ongoing, with further roadshows undertaken during December. Number of Committed Food Waste Reducers increased by 3% during first year of campaign and number of resident pledges is now approx 15,000.
3.4	Support Real Nappy week	Increased public awareness and usage of real nappies.	To promote and publicise the campaign by April each year.	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation	Limited impact due to poor take up by local media.	Apr-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Completed. Two nappy fairs held, with good local media coverage. A "real nappy fashion show" was held in Sept.

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	LAA/NI priority	Status Dec 2010	Comments
3.5	Support Recycle Now Week	Increased public awareness and participation in recycling schemes	To promote and publicise the campaign by June each year	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation	Limited impact due to poor take up by local media.	Jun-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Completed.
3.6	Support Compost awareness week	Increased public awareness and take up of composting.	To promote and publicise the campaign by May each year.	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation. Support from CAGs.	Limited impact due to poor take up by local media.	May-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Completed.
3.7	Support and further develop the Master Composter Programme	Maintenance and development of a network of Master Composter volunteers to provide information & advice to residents on composting and related issues.	To achieve at least 500 volunteer hours by 31 Mar 2011.	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation.	1. Failure to fully engage or motivate MC volunteers may limit potential impact of the project. 2. Impact on waste arisings is difficult to measure.	Mar-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Green	41 Master Composters are currently involved in the project. Promoting home composting alongside new food waste collections and also promoting home composting at schools alongside the Wild Waste Show. 256 volunteer hours completed by 10th Dec.
3.8	Support and further develop the Community Action Group Project.	Maintenance and development of a network of volunteer Community Action Groups to provide information & advice to residents on waste reduction and related issues.	Through the CAG project, encourage and support a minimum of one hundred individual group events and activities by 31 Mar 2011.	CAG Officers' time, CAG project budget.	1. Failure to fully engage or motivate CAG volunteers may limit potential impact of the project. 2. Impact on waste arisings is difficult to measure.	Apr-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Green	CAGs have held 43 swap shops, with PAT testing at 27. 81 other events held, ranging from showing films, talks and discussion, to composting and local food events, giving a total of 124 events. Over and above this, several CAGs have worked with their local school on projects, and with scout groups.
3.9	Revise and update OWP and Partner Council websites to improve the consistency of information provided.	More accessible and consistent website information for residents.	To review and update websites by Oct 2010.	Officer time and Information Systems Team support.	Residents may not fully understand or act upon waste reduction messages if they are not delivered clearly.	Oct-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Red	Work is ongoing, but has not yet been completed. Revised completion date Feb 2011.
3.10	Continue to provide home composting bins to local residents (and renegotiate current supply agreements).	Waste reduction through home composting.	To supply at least 1000 home composting bins to residents per annum.	Officer time and access to a regional/consortia purchasing agreement.	Increased costs - more biodegradable waste requires collection, treatment and/or disposal if home composting rates decline.	Jun-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Green	Countywide mail-out completed. 2011 home composter sold April-Nov 2010.
3.11	Work with the Environment Partnership to develop a comprehensive package of schools resources on environmental issues.	Better coordinated working with schools on environmental issues.	To package and promote schools resources on environmental issues by Mar 11	Officer time and support of key delivery partners such as the Northmoor Trust	Uncoordinated approaches compete for school's attention. Environmental messages not effectively provided to schools.	Mar-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group & OxCAN		Green	Joint tendering exercise for waste reduction and energy efficiency education work planned for 2011.
Policy 4 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the controlled reuse and reclamation of items through the provision of advice and appropriate services.										
4.1	Support the CAG county wide swap shops.	Increase number and scope of swap shops and increase the amount of materials both reused & recycled.	To deliver support measures by Jan 11.	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation. Support of CAGs.	Capacity - demand may outstrip our capacity to support and deliver events.	Jan-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Green	Planning underway by CAG project and WRPG for 2011 event.
4.2	Introduce a pilot scheme involving a community reuse organisation in the collection and reuse of bulky household wastes.	Greater reuse and recycling of council bulky waste. Project findings may be applicable to other parts of the county.	To introduce a pilot scheme by Mar 11	Officer time, support from community sector group	Failure to find a community sector partner may result in failure to divert more bulky wastes from landfill.	Mar-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted.	Green	West Oxfordshire D.C and Oxfordshire C.C working with Emmaus to reuse bulky wastes collected within West Oxfordshire.
4.3	Publish and maintain reuse guide (promoting voluntary sector organisations)	Waste reduction through signposting opportunities for reuse locally.	To publish a reuse guide by April 2010.	Officer time, Information Systems Team support for web publishing.	Existing reuse outlets are not used to their full potential	Apr-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Reuse guide produced. Online version currently in development.
4.4	Explore development of a reuse shop at new WRC sites.	A central point for the bulking and possible sale of reusable items.	To determine the feasibility of a reuse shop by Dec 10	Officer time	A reuse shop may be found to be unfeasible, meaning that its potential for increasing reuse is not realised.	Dec-10	Waste & Recycling Operations Group		Green	Reuse shop included in plans for new WRC at Kidlington. Subject to budget settlement, planning permission for site to be sought in new calendar year.
Policy 5 - In accordance with regional policy, OWP will seek to reduce the growth of municipal waste across the county to 0% per person per annum by 2012.										

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	LAA/NI priority	Status Dec 2010	Comments
5.1	Continue to deliver a Countywide communications campaign promoting waste reduction, reuse & recycling services.	A communications campaign leading to a decrease in the amount of residual waste collected.	To have a communications plan for the 2010/11 period in place by April 2010.	Total comms plan budget provision of 164K per annum. OWP Communications Officer post.	Consistency - ability of Partner Councils to abide by OWP Media Protocol and key messages of the Communications Plan.	Apr-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Communications plan in place and being delivered.
5.2	Implement the Dorchester on Thames zero waste place project.	Reduced waste arisings in Dorchester, with project findings potentially applicable to other communities.	To publish a project findings report by May 2010	CAG Officer and volunteer time, DEFRA ZWP external funding. OWP officer support	Local residents buy-in and support. Project measures fail to reduce waste.	May-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Green	Project delivered. Dorchester has obtained national Zero Waste Place standard.
5.3	Support the development of waste prevention plans for the Bicester "Eco-Town" project.	A best practice/exemplar project on preventing waste within new communities.	To develop waste prevention plans by Mar 2011.	Officer time, start up growth funding from the Eco-town project.	The plans form part of the wider eco-town development and so are dependent upon the success of the wider proposal.	Mar-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Amber	CDC and OCC attend waste, water and energy sub-group of the eco-town project. Waste prevention sub-group also meeting.
5.4	Explore the application of Zero Waste Place Standards to Oxfordshire Communities	Local communities accredited to the new ZWP standard.	To consider the development of an application for ZWP Standard accreditation for one or more Oxfordshire Communities by July 10.	Officer time and the support of the CAG project.	Dependent upon the interest and support of the local communities.	Jul-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	ZWP Standard obtained by Dorchester on Thames. CAG project supporting other communities in achieving the Standard.
Policy 6 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide an integrated system of collection and processing of household waste which will achieve, as a minimum: By 31 Mar 2010: recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste; By 31 Mar 2015: recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste; By 31 Mar 2020: recycle or compost at least 55% of household waste.										
6.1	Continue to increase on-street recycling systems.	More on-street recycling facilities in the county's main centres of population.	Each partner council to introduce at least one additional on-street recycling facility by Mar 2011.	Approx £500 for purchase and installation of each bin. Costs to be met by each Partner Council.	1. Siting - Conservation area issues. 2. Resources - cost of purchasing and installing containers, fit with cleansing/operations. 3. Quality - contamination issues.	Mar-11	Waste & Recycling Operations Group	LAA/NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted.	Green	New on-street recycling points recently introduced within Oxford.
6.2	Continue a programme of WRC refurbishment.	Refurbishment of a further WRC (Redbridge, Oxford).	To complete refurbishment by Mar 2011.	Capital programme budget at OCC.	Sites may have to be closed during refurbishment. This may result in increased fly-tipping and reduced levels of recycling.	Mar-11	OCC Service Delivery Team		Amber	Target dates to be reprofiled. Changes may also have to be accommodated depending on the Government cuts made to capital programmes and the impact this might have on the WRC redevelopment programme. OCC are currently waiting on further information before any decisions are made.
6.3	Implement policies to reduce illegal deposit of trade waste within domestic waste streams	A reduction in the amount of trade waste entering domestic waste streams.	Introduce trade waste reduction policies and plans by April 2010.	Officer time & member approval of policy implementation.	Adverse publicity surrounding enforcement of new policies. Policies need to be considered reasonable and fit for purpose.	Nov-10	Waste & Recycling Operations Group & Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Green	New van permitting scheme at WRCs launched November 2010. Around 4000 permits have been issued to site users. District Council enforcement officers have assisted on site.
6.4	Support the introduction of Alternate Week Collection (AWC) schemes within Vale of White Horse (VOWH) and West Oxfordshire District Councils (WODC).	Increased recycling & composting and reduced waste disposal as a result of new collection schemes in VOWH and WODC.	All Waste Collection Authorities to provide AWCs by Dec 2010.	Officer time, Comms budget.	Public participation and support for new collection schemes.	Dec-10	Strategy Group	LAA/NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted.	Green	Alternate weekly refuse collections now in place across each district together with comprehensive recycling & composting services.

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	LAA/NI priority	Status Dec 2010	Comments
6.5	Introduce food waste collections to schools whose waste is managed by partner councils.	Diversion of schools food waste from landfill.	Introduce provision for food waste collections from schools by Mar 11.	Officer time, possible budget implications for partner councils.	1. Increased food waste processing costs falling to the County Council. 2. Growth to district council collection rounds.	Mar-11	Waste & Recycling Operations Group	LAA/NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted.	Green	Oxford City have a pilot scheme collecting from colleges. Other districts plan to collect from schools in future, although current focus is on the roll-out of new household schemes.
Policy 7 - OWP will ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents.										
7.1	Expand the number of recycling facilities provided at flats.	More material collected for recycling from flats.	To implement recycling systems at all flats by Mar 2011.	Approx £500 for purchase and installation of each site. Costs to be met by each Partner Council.	Increased collection costs.	Mar-11	Waste & Recycling Operations Group	LAA/NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted.	Green	NIF funded flats recycling systems in place throughout South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse. Roll out continues through Oxford City, with only premises with the most difficult access yet to be included. NIF funded flats scheme currently being introduced within West Oxfordshire.
7.2	Introduce food waste collections for flats	Food waste collections provided at flats.	To introduce food waste collections to flats in each district by Mar 2012.	District council revenue budget allocation.	1. Additional collection costs. 2. Possible increase in contamination levels.	Mar-12	Waste & Recycling Operations Group	LAA/NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted.	Green	Food waste collections introduced to flats in Cherwell, South Oxfordshire and Vale. Currently being introduced in West Oxfordshire.
7.3	Sign up to the WRAP/LGA waste collection commitment	All Oxon authorities committed to high service quality as set out on the Waste Collection Commitment.	All authorities to sign up to the WRAP LGA waste collection commitment by June 2010	Officer time, support from contractors, operational teams and call-centre staff.	Adverse public opinion if commitment standards are not met.	Jun-10	Waste & Recycling Operations Group		Amber	Oxford City, South Oxfordshire,Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire D.C have signed up to the scheme. Not applicable to Oxfordshire County Council. Cherwell plan to sign up in Jan 11.
Policy 8 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage householders and businesses to separate waste for recycling collections by providing targeted information and awareness raising campaigns.										
8.1	Provide recycling collection services to commercial waste customers.	A greater number of commercial waste customers receive a waste recycling service.	To ensure that all commercial waste customers have recycling systems in place by Mar 2011.	Start up costs to be determined by each Partner Council. Aim for schemes to become revenue neutral.	1. Take up by commercial customers. 2. Changes to legislation and market trends.	Mar-11	*Waste & Recycling Operations Group (Trade Waste sub-group)*		Green	Number of customers continues to grow, with recycling services charged at a lower rate than refuse collection. On-board weighing introduced by Oxford City to account more accurately for commercial waste arisings.
8.2	Reduce the amount of residual waste collected per customer for commercial waste collection services.	Reduced residual waste collected per customer.	To achieve an overall reduction average of 10% of residual waste per customer by Mar 2011 (based on 2008/09 figures).	Officer time and availability of commercial waste recycling schemes.	Take up of recycling initiatives by customers.	Mar-11	*Waste & Recycling Operations Group (Trade Waste sub-group)*		Green	2010/11 data for the year to date compared with same period 2009/10 shows an 18% reduction.
8.3	Work with estate agents, local authority private housing departments and landlords to increase recycling participation in rented accommodation.	Increased recycling participation from rented properties.	To engage with local estate agents and major landlords on this issue by Jan 11.	Officer time and support from estate agents and landlords.	Failure to engage with estate agents and landlords results in below average recycling levels in rented properties.	Jan-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household. LAA/NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted.	Green	Cherwell and Oxford City councils engaging with landlords and managing agents.
8.4	Promote green waste composting opportunities for waste from small businesses.	Increased green waste composting of Commercial & Industrial waste.	To publish and promote details of current green waste composting opportunities for small businesses by Jul 10.	Officer time and information from the Environment Agency.	Failure to identify and promote affordable and convenient green waste composting options for small businesses results in more waste being landfilled.	Jul-10	Waste & Recycling Operations Group (Trade Waste sub-group)		Green	List of composting outlets compiled and added to OCC website.

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	LAA/NI priority	Status Dec 2010	Comments
8.5	Introduce commercial food waste collections within Oxford City.	Collections of commercial food waste for AD/IVC treatment.	Introduce commercial food waste collections within Oxford City by Oct 10.	Officer time, possible consultancy support	Feasible collection system cannot be established, resulting in commercial food waste being landfilled.	Oct-10	Waste & Recycling Operations Group (Trade Waste sub-group)		Green	Pilot scheme continues until Feb 2011. Positive customer feedback received and it is proving valuable learning for the operational team. Hope to expand scheme in April 2011.
Policy 9 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide a system for recovering value from residual wastes in order to meet LATS targets.										
9.1	Procure and construct a residual waste treatment facility to meet the medium to long term requirements of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.	Procurement of a waste treatment facility for Oxfordshire's residual waste.	To reach contract close by OCt 10.	Procurement project team comprising OCC Officers and OWP Coordinator, plus technical support. Project costs are met by OCC.	A separate risk register is maintained for this project.	Oct-10	OCC & OWP		Amber	Project fine tuning nearing completion, with contract award anticipated in Feb 2011. Planning appeal outcome expected in Feb 11.
9.2	Procure interim treatment of residual wastes to replace current southern area disposal contract.	Interim arrangements for the treatment of residual waste ahead of the longer term residual waste treatment contract.	To procure interim residual waste treatment capacity by June 2011	Officer time (largely OCC)	Failure to divert residual waste from landfill leads to additional costs and potential LATS fines. Failure to provide residual waste management facilities would be a breach of the WDA's statutory duty.	Jun-11	OCC Service Delivery Team & Waste & Recycling Operations Group.		Green	Procurement project is underway for a 3 year contract, with possible 3 year extension.
Policy 10 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will ensure optimum use of landfill void.										
10.1	Introduce enforcement policies to support the reduction of residual waste & the introduction of AWCs.	Enforcement policies used by partner councils to support the reduction of residual waste/ support AWCs.	Introduce a range of relevant policies by Oct 10.	Officer time & member support.	1. Negative publicity. 2. Insufficient resources to enforce new policies.	Oct-10	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household.	Green	"No Side Waste" policies in place within each district.
Policy 11 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to provide waste management services for specialised, potentially polluting material streams, such as hazardous waste and WEEE, which meet and exceed legislative requirements.										
11.1	Promote new take-back recycling schemes to be provided by producers under the Battery Regulations 2009	Increased recycling provision for disposable batteries.	To publicise new schemes (such as Battery back and in-store collectionpoints) in consultation with local retailers by April 10.	Officer time and feedback from retailers on location of recycling points.	1. Retailers may not provide recycling points in all stores - poor communication with retailers may result in inaccurate public information or the location recycling points.	Apr-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group	LAA/NI 191 Residual waste per household. LAA/NI 192 Household waste recycled and composted.	Green	Take back schemes in place at many retail stores. Locations are to be collated and promoted.
11.2	Explore increased recycling provision for low energy lightbulbs.	Work to increase recycling provision for low energy lightbulbs.	To explore the potential for increased low energy lightbulb recycling collection points by Jul 10.	Officer time	Failure to identify opportunities for reycling low energy lightbulbs results in a hazardous waste being landfilled.	Jul-10	Waste & Recycling Operations Group		Green	Recycling points in place at WRCs and at Sainsburys stores. In-store collection points at Robert Dyas stores. Locations to be promoted on OWP website.
Policy 12 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership, working with the Waste Planning Authority, will ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste. Facilities will be well related to areas of population, given the environmental and amenity constraints, and the availability of suitable sites.										
12.1	Implement recommendations from gap analysis of WRC and WCA services.	A coordinated suite of collection & reception facilities for Oxfordshire's household waste.	Complimentary WRC and Collection services in place across Oxfordshire by Mar 2011.	Officer time.	Contractual or budgetary constraints mean that recommendations are not implemented.	Mar-11	Waste & Recycling Operations Group		Green	Comprehensive schemes in place at WCAs and at WRCs.
12.2	Support the Waste Planning Authority with the development of the Waste Development Framework.	Waste Development Framework that accords with the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.	N/A.	Officer time.	Insufficient communication with the WPA may result in a WDF that does not fully accord with the JMWMS.	Timetable will be determined by the WDF process.	Strategy Group		Green	Communications have taken place with the OCC planners and further action is scheduled regarding the Waste Recycling Centre stategy this year.
Policy 13 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will assist the development of local markets for recovered materials.										
13.1	Explore the potential for residents and local community to buy back composted garden waste.	Recommendations on the viability of providing outlets for the compost.	To form recommendations by Jul 10.	Support of composting contractor(s) and possibly retail outlets.	Bagging and sale of compost may not be cost effective. Dependent on the support of the composting contractor.	Jul-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Councils are working with Agrivert Ltd on compost giveaways to local residents and groups.

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	LAA/NI priority	Status Dec 2010	Comments
13.2	Promote local repair, hire and reuse businesses and organisations through the development of an on-line directory.	Increased reuse activity throug an on-line directory advertising repair and reuse organisations.	To achieve a minimum of 1000 visits to the reuse on-line directory by 31 March 2011	Officer time and support from Information Systems colleagues to establish the on-line guide.	Increased demand - ability of sector to respond to increased demand/workloads.	Mar-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Red	OCC web team proposal to develop an on-line version of the OWP reuse guide was not considered affordable. External provider options are being explored. Project delay means target unlikely to be met this year.
13.3	Use retrader website to promote the exchange of waste materials/resources between local businesses.	Increased reuse of trade waste facilitated by the Retrader web site.	To facilitate a minimum of 300 exchanges by Jul 2011 and divert 1000 tonnes of waste from landfill.	Officer time, BREW centre grant funding for officer post and website development. £10k OWP match funding.	Website is not used by businesses.	Mar-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Amber	Membership of retrader has grown to 260 members. Some technical issues with the site encountered and an alternative platform is due to launch in Feb 11.
Policy 14 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire.										
14.1	Implement the agreed OWP communications plan.	Residents and other identified stakeholders have a greater awareness of OWP.	Detailed within the Communications plan.	Total comms plan budget provision of 164K per annum. OWP Communications Officer post.	1. Media interest. 2. Consistency - ability of Partner Councils to abide by OWP Media Protocol and key messages of the Communications Plan.	Ongoing	OWP Communications Officer & Waste Reduction Projects group.		Green	Plan in place and being implemented.
14.2	Support the Wild Waste Show in identifying and securing funding for a replacement bus.	Funding for a replacement bus when the current vehicle reaches the end of its operational life.	To secure funding for a replacement vehicle by mar 2011.	Officer time	Failure to identify and secure sufficient funds.	Mar-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Review of Wild Waste Show undertaken. Funding options were explored as part of this. Concluded that a new bus could not be funded by OWP at present.
14.3	Work with the Environment Partnership to integrate waste management within the climate change agenda.	Waste management viewed as an important part of reducing the effects of climate change, greater partnership working on environmental issues.	To develop coordinated action plans for the Environment & Waste Partnership by Feb 2011.	Officer time and member support.	Manageability of including all environmental & waste issues within a single action plan	Feb-11	Strategy Group		Amber	Some joint working taking place on environmental education, wider action plans have not yet been coordinated. Target date approaching.
14.4	Commence five year review of Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS).	A revised JMWMS that reflects current national and local priorities.	To develop a revised draft JMWMS for consultation by Mar 2012.	Officer time, possible consultancy support	Failure to gain agreement on revised strategy	Mar-12	Stategy group		Green	Waste prevention strategy drafted and public consultation undertaken. Wider JMWMS review to commence lquarter 4 this year.
14.5	Greater partnership working beween Waste Collection Authoritiess and Waste Disposal Authority on enforcement action at Waste Recycling Centres	Financial savings through a reduction to the amount of commercial waste being disposed of as household waste at Waste Recycling Centres.	To develop plans for joint working on enforcement action at WRCs by Oct 2011	Officer time and support of WRC site staff.	Shortage of staff time/resources to take on enforcement work at WRCs	Oct-11	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group		Green	Partnership working developed as part of WRC van permitting scheme. District Officers attended WRC sites to support new permitting scheme.
14.6	Review and clarify key public messages on waste reduction.	Clear and consistent communications on waste reduction.	To develop and agree key waste reduction messages by June 2010	Staff time and support from communications officers	Failure to agree and to consistently apply key messages.	Jun-10	Waste Reduction Projects Group		Green	Being developed as part of new waste prevention strategy.
Environmental Quality & Cleanliness										

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	LAA/NI priority	Status Dec 2010	Comments
15.1	Continue the countywide campaign to reduce fly-tipping.	A communications and enforcement based campaign to deter fly-tipping.	To implement a refreshed campaign from Aug 10.	OWP Communications budget, officer time	Effectiveness - take up by local media and resonance with memebers of the public.	Aug-10	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	LAA/NI 196 Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping.	Green	Campaign launched in August with poster, yellow pages and radio advertising. South Oxfordshire launched separate fly-tipping campaign in Aug. Countywide fly-tipping incidents for Sept and Oct were 20% lower than for the same period the previous year.
15.2	Continue and develop an anti litter campaign targetting young people.	A campaign targetting youth groups resulting in increased awareness and decreased occurences of littering.	To implement a campaign by Jan 11.	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation. Support of Wild Waste Show.	1. Effectiveness - take up of campaign message by schools and youth groups. 2. Officer resources to deliver the campaign.	Jan-11	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	LAA/NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting.	Green	Wild Waste Show offer litter activities as part of schools programme. City Council and Cherwell also providing school based activities on litter reduction.
15.3	Continue promotional campaigns to reduce the number of cigarette butts littered.	Promotional campaign(s) to reduce littering.	To deliver a promotional campaign by July 2010.	Officer time and communications budget.	Effectiveness - take up by local media and businesses.	Jul-10	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	LAA/NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting.	Green	Councils are conducting local enforcement activity to reduce cigarette litter, building on last year's OWP communication campaign. Agreed that no further action required this year.
15.4	Develop multi-agency approach to enforcement (working with the police, trading standards and Environment Agency and British Transport Police)	An integrated approach to environmental enforcement.	To deliver an integrated enforcement campaign by Oct 2011	Support from relevant partner organisations	Failure to gain support of other agencies. Manageability - complexity of organising a multi agency approach	Oct-11	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group		Green	Link being explored with Thames Valley Police on use of Automatic Number Plate Recognition technology for fly-tipping enforcement. Countywide level of enforcement action is increasing.
15.6	Improve partnership working with OCC Highways and the Highways Agency on the cleaning of fast roads.	Improved cleanliness standards on fast roads.	To achieve a 5% reduction in the number of complaints relating to litter on fast roads	Officer time and support from OCC Highways, the Highways Agency and their appointed contractors.	1. Increased costs. 2. Failure to work effectively with Highways Authorities and contractors. 3. Change of contractor may result in previous agreements and relationships being lost.	Jul-11	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	LAA/NI 195 Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting.	Green	A good working relationship developed with the county's new grass cutting contractor, Atkins. Regular meetings and exchange of information is taking place, as well as effective joint working on fast road litter picking.

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Appendix 2 Budget statement

	2010/11	Quarter 1 Expenditure	Quarter 2 Expenditure	Quarter 3 Expenditure	Variance	Comments
Expenditure	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	
Core Budget						
Salaries	130,409	33,137	34,132	36,708	26,432	Salaries for April - Dec. (inc. on costs)
Training and support costs	4,120	367	842	668	2,243	
OWP Employing Authority costs	5,150	55	794	195	4,106	
OWP Host Authority admin costs	2,060	0	0	0	2,060	End of yr recharge
OWP Accounting Authority costs	2,060	0	0	0	2,060	End of yr recharge
OWP Auditing Authority costs	1,030	2,035	1,030	0	-2,035	Fees for 08/09 external audit and 09/10 internal audit.
Sub-total Core Budget	**144,829**	**35,594**	**36,799**	**37,571**	**34,866**	
Development Budget						
Wild Waste Show	133,600	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	
Home composting	18,500	16,895	2,008	2,119	-2,522	
Communications Plan	164,900	7,765	46,032	12,266	98,837	A further £28k has been committed but has not yet been invoiced/paid.
Contingency/Opportunities	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	
Keep Britain Tidy - countywide membership	17,970	0	0		17,970	
Sub-total Development	**344,970**	**58,060**	**81,440**	**47,785**	**157,685**	
Total Expenditure	**489,799**	**93,654**	**118,239**	**85,356**	**192,550**	
Income	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	
Carried forward from previous year	73,375					
Partner council contributions:						
Cherwell District Council	45,820	0	0	45,820	0	
Oxford City Council	45,820	0	0	45,820	0	
Oxfordshire County Council	229,100	0	229,100	0	0	
South Oxfordshire District Council	45,820	0	0	45,820	0	
Vale of White Horse District Council	45,820	0	0		45,820	
West Oxfordshire District Council	45,820	0	0	45,820	0	
Sub total partner contributions	**458,200**	**0**	**229,100**	**183,280**	**45,820**	
Total Income	**531,575**	**0**	**229,100**	**256,655**	**45,820**	

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Appendix 3 NIF Projects

Bid Ref no.	Bidding authority	Bid partners	Project	Funding awarded	Funding spent	Funding yet to be claimed	Notes	Project Evaluation completed
NIF001	Vale of White Horse D.C	-	Hessian sack recycling containers for flat dwellers	£ 2,475	£ 2,475	£ -	Project completed.	NO
NIF002	Oxford City	-	Food waste collection trial	£ -	£ -	£ -	Funding returned.	N/A
NIF003	Cherwell D.C	Kidlington Versus Climate Change, Kidlington P.C	Recycling containers at bus stops	£ 9,878	£ 9,878	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF004	Oxfordshire County Council	Cherwell D.C	Study and compositional analysis of Waste Recycling Centre residual waste	£ 35,000	£ 35,000	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF005	Cherwell D.C	Bicester Town Council, Oxfordshire Highways	Lay-by recycling containers	£ 10,000	£ 10,000	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF006	Oxford City	-	Door knocking survey to flats and houses of multiple occupancy	£ -	£ -	£ -	Funding returned.	N/A
NIF007	Cherwell D.C	Oxford City, South Oxfordshire & West Oxfordshire	Christmas sacks for kerbside recycling collections.	£ 7,550	£ 7,550	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF008	Cherwell D.C	Oxfordshire C.C, EiE, Kidlington Parish Council, Bicester Town Council & Banbury T.C	Trade waste recycling	£ 7,250	£ 7,250	£ -		NO
NIF009	Oxford City	-	Trade waste recycling	£ 157,000	£ 157,000.00	£ -		NO
NIF010	West Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire C.C and Oxford City	Trade waste recycling	£ 9,975	£ 4,277	£ 5,698		YES
NIF011	West Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire C.C	Interim green waste service	£ 90,000	£ 75,818	£ 14,182		YES
NIF012	Cherwell D.C	Kidlington Parish Council, Bicester Town Council & Banbury T.C	Food waste collections.	£ 120,000	£ 120,000	£ -		YES

Bid Ref no.	Bidding authority	Bid partners	Project	Funding awarded	Funding spent	Funding yet to be claimed	Notes	Project Evaluation completed
NIF013	South Oxfordshire D.C	-	Food waste collections.	£ 106,000	£ 106,000	£ -		YES
NIF014	Oxford City Council	-	Food waste collections.	£ 204,188	£ 195,000	£ 9,188		NO
NIF015	Cherwell D.C	OWP	Targeted doorstepping	£ 6,000	£ 6,000	£ -		YES
NIF016	Cherwell D.C	Oxfordshire C.C	Battery recycling containers	£ 7,046	£ 7,046	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF017	Cherwell D.C	-	Cigarette litter reduction	£ 6,310	£ 6,310	£ -		YES
NIF018	Cherwell D.C	WRAP	WEEE Banks	£ 10,000		£ 10,000		NO
NIF019	Oxfordshire County Council		Commercial Bring Site	£ 33,473	£ 33,473	£ -	Approved March 2010	NO
NIF020	Vale of White Horse D.C	SODC & Verdant	Food waste collections.	£ 82,400	£ 70,720	£ 11,680	Approved March 2008	NO
NIF021	South Oxfordshire D.C & Vale of White Horse D.C	Verdant	Flats food waste and recycling scheme	£ 92,100		£ 92,100	Approved March 2009	NO
NIF022	Oxfordshire County Council		New WRC	£ 200,000		£ 200,000	Approved March 2010	NO
NIF023	Cherwell D.C	Charter Housing and SJB Properties	Food Waste Collections from flats	£ 27,500		£ 27,500	Approved May 10	YES
NIF024	Oxfordshire County Council	Community Action Group Project	Development of Zero Waste Places	£ 12,000	£ 12,000	£ -	Approved May 10	YES
NIF025	West Oxfordshire	-	Flats food waste and recycling scheme	£ 58,700		£ 58,700		
	Totals			**£ 1,294,845**	**£ 865,797**	**£ 429,048**		

Appendix 4 - NATIONAL INDICATOR PERFORMANCE 2010/11

Indicator	Description	Authority	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Cumulative total	Notes
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR		
NI191	Residual Household waste per Household (KG)	Cherwell	37.47	32.12	35.71	36.97	35.07	37.80	34.13						249.27	
		Oxford City	40.53	38.16	41.96	39.79	36.76	40.27	36.47						273.94	
		South Oxfordshire	24.03	19.72	23.47	22.95	21.19	24.67	21.99						158.02	
		Vale of White horse	47.76	41.93	47.93	45.35	43.24	48.05	14.50						288.75	
		West Oxfordshire	65.62	55.70	67.32	60.28	57.10	64.89	50.44						421.35	
		Countywide figure	47.74	41.11	46.51	44.93	43.63	45.59	35.08						304.59	
NI192	Household waste Recycled & Composted (%)	Cherwell	62%	63%	64%	58.67%	57.23%	61.45%	60.11%						60.97%	
		Oxford City	38%	39%	43%	42.83%	41.16%	44.34%	47.57%						42.32%	
		Oxfordshire C.C	59%	59%	63%	57.14%	57.60%	61.20%	57.82%						59.83%	
		South Oxfordshire	68%	70%	71%	68.07%	68.31%	66.87%	70.07%						68.96%	
		Vale of White horse	38%	40%	41%	37.93%	37.77%	40.50%	75.33%						43.49%	
		West Oxfordshire	33%	36%	34%	33.88%	34.14%	33.70%	37.35%						34.46%	
		Countywide figure	51.37%	52.61%	54.20%	50.85%	50.63%	52.42%	58.30%						52.96%	
NI193	Municipal Waste Landfilled (Tonnes)	Cherwell	2,060	1,774	1,973	2,039	1,940	2,086	1,896						13,767	33.72%
		Oxford City	2,269	2,131	2,347	2,222	2,056	2,252	2,039						15,317	50.34%
		Oxfordshire C.C	3,033	2,822	2,694	2,620	2,822	2,187	2,211						18,390	36.66%
		South Oxfordshire	1,273	1,045	1,244	1,216	1,123	1,323	1,168						8,393	26.76%
		Vale of White horse	2,197	1,929	2,205	2,086	1,989	2,210	668						13,283	53.67%
		West Oxfordshire	2,719	2,331	2,781	2,503	2,379	2,679	2,117						17,508	58.86%
		Countywide figure	13,552	12,033	13,244	12,687	12,308	12,737	9,926						86,486	55.51%

Indicator	Description	Authority	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Cumulative total	Notes
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR		
		Cherwell														Indicator measured in 3 four-month tranches. Oxon Districts have now begun monthly monitoring and reporting.
		Litter	-	-	-	2%	-	2%		2%						Figures are cumulative/year-to-date figures.
		Detritus	-	-	-	2%	-	2%		3%						
		Fly-posting	-	-	-	0%	-	0%		0%						
		Grafitti	-	-	-	0%	-	0%		0%						
		Oxford City														
		Litter	-	-	-	0%	-	0%								
		Detritus	-	-	-	2%	-	2%								
		Fly-posting	-	-	-	0%	-	0%								
		Grafitti	-	-	-	0%	-	0%								
		South Oxfordshire														
		Litter	-	-	-	0%	-	0%		0%						
		Detritus	-	-	-	5%	-	5%		5%						
		Fly-posting	-	-	-	0%	-	0%		0%						
		Grafitti	-	-	-	0%	-	0%		0%						
	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting)	**Vale of White horse**														
		Litter	-	-	-	0%	-	0%		0%						
		Detritus	-	-	-	3%	-	3%		3%						
		Fly-posting	-	-	-	0%	-	0%		0%						
		Grafitti	-	-	-	1%	-	0%		0%						
		West Oxfordshire														
		Litter	-	-	-	1%	-	1%		1%						
		Detritus	-	-	-	5%	-	4%		4%						
		Fly-posting	-	-	-	3%	-	3%		3%						
		Grafitti	-	-	-	1%	-	2%		2%						
		Countywide figure														
		Litter	-	-	-	1%	-	1%		1%						
		Detritus	-	-	-	3%	-	3%		4%						
		Fly-posting	-	-	-	1%	-	1%		1%						
		Grafitti	-	-	-	0%	-	1%		0%						

Indicator	Description	Authority	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Cumulative total	Notes
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR		
NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping	**Cherwell**														
		Incidents	47	24	36	42	40	38	26						253	
		Grading			Not effective		Not effective	Not effective	Effective							Increase to no. of incidents in Q1.
		Oxford City														
		Incidents	38	40	66	53	86	76	98						457	
		Grading			Very Effective		Very Effective	Very Effective	Very Effective							
		South Oxfordshire														
		Incidents	87	45	51	22	44	42	21						312	
		Grading			Very Effective		Very Effective	Very Effective	Very Effective							
		Vale of White horse														
		Incidents	52	34	37	47	57	56	20						303	
		Grading			Very Effective		Not effective	Not effective	Effective							
		West Oxfordshire														
		Incidents	47	36	36	45	45	56	31						296	
		Grading			Effective		Effective	Effective	Effective							
		Countywide figure														
		Incidents	271	179	226	209	272	268	196						1621	
		Grading			Very Effective		Very Effective	Very Effective	Very Effective							

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

WASTE TREATMENT PROJECT UPDATE

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To update the OWP on progress on the residual waste treatment procurement project.

2 Background

2.1 Diversion of waste from landfill is essential to reduce the risk of substantial fines for exceeding targets limiting the amount of biodegradable waste that is landfilled. It is also essential to reduce the amount of methane gas produced. Methane gas is a greenhouse gas over 20 times more powerful than Carbon Dioxide.

2.2 As previously reported Viridor is the preferred bidder for the contract. Viridor's technical solution is incineration with energy recovery and the possibility of combined heat and power. This solution uses CNIM, an established technology provider with a proven track record in incineration.

2.3 The new contract will only be for the treatment of residual waste that is remaining after reduction, reuse, recycling and composting. Oxfordshire achieved a county wide recycling and composting rate of 48.75% in 2009/10. Oxfordshire is on course to comfortably achieve over 51% in 2010/11 and exceed the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy target of 55% by 2020.

2.4 Alongside the introduction of food waste treatment and food waste collections from households by the district councils, residual waste treatment will result in Oxfordshire achieving what the Government describes as zero waste. This will mean virtually no untreated municipal waste being landfilled.

3 Progress and future actions

3.1 In September 2009 the County Council's Cabinet unanimously endorsed the officer recommendation to select Viridor as the preferred bidder for the residual waste treatment contract. The Cabinet decided at a special meeting on 27 July 2010 to formally enter into contract with Viridor.

3.2 Since this decision OCC has been continuing to work with Viridor to clarify and confirm both parties' commitments and to prepare the final contract documentation.

3.3 The contract will require that all Oxfordshire's residual municipal waste that is processable must be delivered to the EfW plant for treatment. This is known as exclusivity and means that there will be no requirement to guarantee the provision of

a specified minimum tonnage. It is currently anticipated that the facility will treat approximately 135,000 tonnes of residual waste per year when it starts operation in 2014.

3.4 Planning permission will be required before any facility can be built. Planning decisions are made on planning grounds and are guided by local, regional and national planning policy and other material planning considerations. Planning and Regulation Committee considered Viridor's application at their meeting on 19 October 2009 and determined to refuse the application.

3.5 Viridor submitted an appeal to the planning Inspectorate that was validated on 8 January 2010. The appeal was recovered by the Secretary of State for determination. The public inquiry was held in July. As the Waste Disposal Authority, the county council worked with Viridor, including presenting evidence to the public inquiry specifically on the issue of the need for the facility. This was entirely independent and separate from the work of the Planning Authority in defending the appeal.

3.6 The Secretary of State announced in December that he is minded to allow the appeal subject to consulting on conditions The Secretary of State is due to make a final decision on the appeal by 17 February.

3.7 Viridor also submitted a new planning application to the County Council as Waste Planning Authority. This application was approved by Planning and Regulation Committee on 25 October 2010. The Secretary of State also announced in December that this decision will not be called in. County Council planning officers are currently working to finalise the legal agreement before issuing a planning permission as a result of the second application.

3.8 An Environment Agency permit is required before any facility can operate. The Environment Agency has considered the permit application submitted by Viridor and issued a permit in September 2010.

3.9 Contract documents are almost finalised and contract award is expected in the next month.

3.10 A previous report referred to the agreement drawn up between the Waste Disposal Authority and the Waste Collection Authorities for the collection and processing of food waste. In exactly the same way an agreement has been drawn up for the collection and delivery of residual waste to the Viridor facility. This agreement has now been signed by the relevant officer at each District Council.

3.11 More information about the project is available on the Council's web site – www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/alternativestolandfill

4 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

4.1 Internal and external resources have been made available to support the procurement project as required.

4.2 The project is being managed using the County Council's project management methodology and documentation including a risk register.

4.3 A delay in the delivery of residual waste treatment could mean continuing to send waste to landfill in the short to medium term. This would have a major and adverse impact on the County Council's budget and the environment.

5 Areas Affected

5.1 County wide

6 Effect on Strategic Policies

6.1 The procurement of waste treatment capacity is in accordance with, and implements, policy 9 in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy which states that the OWP will provide a system for recovering value from residual wastes.

7 Options or Alternatives

7.1 N/A

8 Recommendations

8.1 To note and support the progress made on the procurement of residual waste treatment.

9 Reasons for Recommendations

9.1 To demonstrate OWP support for the procurement of residual waste treatment.

10 Contact Officer

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

FOOD AND GARDEN WASTE TREATMENT UPDATE

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To update OWP on progress on the treatment of food waste.

2 Progress

2.1 The Food Waste Treatment contract has been signed and 2 of the 3 facilities offered by Agrivert have opened.

2.2 Food waste collections started in South Oxfordshire in June 2009. Cherwell started their roll out in October 2009 and Oxford City started their trial in November 2009. Both Cherwell and Oxford City now operate a district wide service.

2.3 Vale of the White Horse District Council started collecting food waste in October and West Oxfordshire District Council started in November. Every house in the county now has a food waste collection service and all the food waste collected by the district councils in Oxfordshire continues to be processed in the county.

2.4 All Waste Collection Authorities have signed an agreement between the County and Districts regarding the delivery of food waste and provision of facilities. This document confirms each party's commitment to delivery of food waste, and acknowledges the implications of any deviation from these plans to either party. This is in line with the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

2.5 The In-vessel Composting plant at Ardley opened early last year and the Anaerobic Digester at Cassington was commissioned later in 2010. The AD facility is accepting all the food waste separately collected by the district councils in Oxfordshire and is producing over 1MW of electricity. The other 1 MW generator will be connected in due course.

2.6 The second AD facility at Crowmarsh now has a resolution to grant planning and the legal agreement is currently being finalised. This facility will be delivered, subject to demand, in 2012.

2.7 The delivery of local food waste processing means there is a now an opportunity for trade food waste to be collected separately and diverted from landfill. This issue has been discussed by the Officer Strategy Group and further work is planned especially by Oxford City Council.

2.8 All Waste Collection Authorities are now utilising the new contract for the composting of their household green waste.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 The shared commitment embodied in the food waste processing agreement is important as the contract requires the County Council to deliver minimum tonnages of food and food and garden waste to the facilities, with penalty payments incurred for failure to meet these. The signed food waste agreement demonstrates the Partnership's commitment.

3.2 Food waste collection arrangements need to be carefully introduced and managed to ensure contamination levels are kept at a manageable level. If contamination levels are too high some food waste may have to be sent to landfill.

3.3 Collections of food waste from businesses in the county gives an opportunity to divert this biodegradable waste away from landfill and generate revenue income.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 County wide

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 The delivery of food waste processing capacity is in accordance with policy 6 of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, to increase recycling and composting.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 N/A

7 Recommendations

7.1 To note and support the progress made in delivering food waste processing infrastructure.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To demonstrate OWP support for the treatment of food waste within Oxfordshire.

9 Contact Officer

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

DISTRICT COUNCILS WASTE & RECYCLING COLLECTION SERVICES UPDATE

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To provide a further update on the new waste and recycling collection services recently introduced by Partner Councils.

2 Background

2.1 New waste collection services got underway in Oxford City, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire during October 2010. These all include the introduction of separate food waste collections, plus a move to alternate weekly collections of residual waste in Vale and West (Oxford City already operates fortnightly refuse collections).

2.2 The recent changes mean that all Oxfordshire districts now operate an alternate week, three-stream collection service of food waste, dry recyclable and residual waste streams. The detailed make-up of each scheme was set out in the October 2010 update to Oxfordshire Waste Partnership and a further brief update from each council is given below.

2.3 Oxford City Council

In mid October 2010 the Council replaced its blue and green box recycling service with a single blue wheeled bin service that accommodates all co-mingled recyclate. This has made recycling much easier for residents and participation and feedback has been excellent.

Further streamlining of the service has taken place with the introduction of a 4-day working week across the domestic refuse collection service. This minimises the impact that Bank Holidays have on the collection service and reduces service disruption. The 4 day week also reduces the need for overtime payments for bank holiday catch ups and vehicle maintenance. Oxford City Council is also working hard to optimise collection routes to further improve efficiencies across the service.

Following an initial pilot scheme across a third of the city the Council introduced weekly Food Waste collections citywide in June 2010.

The introduction of Oxford City Council's new services has produced a latest recycling figure of 50.53% for November 2010. This is an increase of 12% from last year. The Council is optimistic that it will meet its recycling target of 45-50% for 2011, which will place Oxford into the top 40 recycling areas in the country. An excellent result for an urban authority.

2.4 Vale of White Horse District Council

The new collection service was introduced to all 46,000 properties within the Vale of White Horse during October 2010. An extensive pre-launch survey of properties, coupled with the information packs and lessons learnt from the

South Oxfordshire roll-out resulted in a comparatively short transition stage. There were inevitably some teething issues, but three months on, these are largely resolved.

Performance across both South and Vale districts has rapidly stabilised and is broadly comparable with recycling & composting rates of 70-74%. Food waste volumes continue to be the most surprising element. Over the Christmas period additional vehicles were used to solely collect food waste; allowing the main fleet to fully load with refuse/recycling.

2.5 West Oxfordshire

The new collection service was fully introduced through November and December. It is anticipated that this will result in an increased recycling rate of 62% by the end of this financial year pro rata. The service will allow all residents to fully engage with the full range of recycling services provided.

It is too early in the development of the revised services to provide any meaningful data on performance. However, an update will be provided at the meeting on how the service is performing. The Council is pleased with the efforts the contractor has put in to settling the new service and the speed with which it settled. There are still some teething problems which continue to be ironed out, but overall progress to date has been excellent.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 These are being managed by the individual partner councils.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 Oxford City, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 The new schemes support the following policies within the Oxfordshire JMWMS:

Policy 3 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will help householders and individuals to reduce and manage their wastes through the provision of advice and appropriate services.

Policy 6 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide an integrated system of collection and processing of household waste which will achieve, as a minimum:

By 31 Mar 2010: recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste;
By 31 Mar 2015: recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste;
By 31 Mar 2020: recycle or compost at least 55% of household waste.

Policy 7 - OWP will ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents.

Policy 8 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage householders and businesses to separate waste for recycling collections by providing targeted information and awareness raising campaigns.

Policy 10 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will ensure optimum use of landfill void.

Policy 14 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 Not applicable.

7 Recommendations

7.1 That the new collection schemes and the good progress being made towards JMWMS recycling & composting targets is noted.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To seek the most appropriate and sustainable solution for waste that protects the environment, including minimising the transport of waste and to meet or exceed performance required by statutory and locally agreed targets.

9 Contact Officer

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Background Papers: Agenda item 13 “District Councils Waste and Recycling Services Update”. 22 October 2010

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

FAST ROAD CLEANING

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To update on recent progress on improving communications and joint working with Atkins, Oxfordshire County Council's (OCC) Highways contractor, on the litter picking and grass cutting of fast roads.

2 Background

2.1 Lanes on fast roads (such as dual carriageways) are routinely closed, normally at night, for planned highway maintenance, like grass cutting. Lane closures are expensive due to the health & safety requirements of working on high speed roads. Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) attempt to co-ordinate litter picking with this maintenance, but this has not always been possible due to insufficient communication between the Highways Authority, their contractors and WCAs. This has resulted in missed opportunities to clear litter, which can lead to unsatisfactory standards of cleanliness where grass verges have been cut without litter clearance, and also missed opportunities for more effective joint working.

2.2 Work to improve communications between WCAs and Enterprise Highways had started, with some progress being made, but when the contract was taken over by Atkins (the new/current OCC contractor), limited emphasis was placed on the need for close partnership working with WCAs. This resulted in lane closures and grass cuts taking place without WCAs being notified and being given an opportunity to remove litter. This led to complaints from WCAs and from members of the public over the visible litter left on verges.

2.3 Since being alerted to the need for closer working relationships with WCA officers, Atkins staff have been extremely helpful. WCA officers have a standing invitation to attend monthly grass cutting Service Level Agreement meetings at Milton Common Depot, attended by Atkins staff and area stewards. This provides WCA officers with a forum to discuss their requirements and also raise any issues if advance notification of lane closures does not take place. Timetables of planned lane closures on fast roads are regularly circulated and kept up to date, with rural roads and village verge cutting timetables also circulated. In addition, an Atkins representative has been attending OWP Environmental Quality and Cleansing Group meetings to offer up-to-date feedback on timetables and any issues arising. Despite this, initially grass cuts did still occur without WCA receiving advance notice, but these issues have been addressed and there have been some examples of joint working recently which have resulted in extremely positive feedback from all involved.

2.4 Joint operations have been made possible by the change from rolling lane closures to static lane closures which allow the WCA litter picking teams time to pick the litter in safety behind the grass cutting tractor. Despite initial reservations from Atkins, the change to static lane closures have been received very positively by Atkins operational staff.

2.5 Two joint operations took place with Oxford City Council and more recently one has taken place with Cherwell District Council. WCA officers from both councils and Atkins staff offered encouraging feedback, and the ring road operation resulted in positive coverage in the Oxford Mail.

2.6 WCAs are best placed to take part in joint operations when they have in-house teams of litter pickers, as there can be difficulties organising contract staff to work at night. As a result of the positive experience on the ring road, Oxford City Council has offered to clean stretches of fast roads in South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse at cost price. This has been welcomed by South and Vale officers.

2.7 Unfortunately, as these arrangements were being discussed, Atkins has confirmed that the budget for fast road grass cutting is to be very significantly reduced in 2011/12. Atkins are uncertain if there is a statutory requirement for at least one cut a year (as opposed to the current 4) or if only junctions and areas where lines of sight are compromised are likely to be cut next year. It has been confirmed that the Milton Common Depot will close at the start of the new financial year, with operational staff transferring to the Drayton or Deddington Depots. These depots will take over grass cutting duties. Information has yet to be received regarding rural roads and village grass cuts.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 If WCAs wish to continue litter picking verges of fast roads in 2011/12, it is possible that they will have to self-fund the traffic management, as there will be fewer planned lane closures in future. The task of highway verge litter picking will also become more difficult if the verges are to be left unmown.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 County-wide. The M40, A34 and A41 are maintained by the Highways Agency and are not included within the scope of this report.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 Supports improvements to National Indicator 195 (Street cleanliness: litter, detritus, graffiti & fly posting) and related LAA1 and LAA2 targets. However, these targets have been withdrawn by Government and could potentially cease to be monitored locally from 31 March 2011.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 If WCAs have the budget, they could self-fund traffic management on fast roads to clear litter, but this is likely to become increasingly challenging in terms of their own budgets and the practicalities of litter picking unmown verges.

7 Recommendations

7.1 That:

i. further clarification is sought from OCC Highways on the reduced

provision for highways verge grass cutting in 2011/12;

ii. whatever the grass cutting programme may be in 2011/12, that both OCC Highways and WCAs be asked to maintain the excellent recent progress in joint working in this area as far as is possible.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To work in partnership to improve levels of street cleanliness in the most cost effective way.

9 Contact Officer

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Background Papers :

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

NEW INITIATIVES FUND PROJECT EVALUATIONS

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To report the outcomes of New Initiatives Fund (NIF) projects completed to date.

2 Background

2.1 The NIF fund was set up to fund new or one-off costs resulting from the delivery of the OWP Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). The fund pooled performance reward grant earned by OWP councils from the achievement of waste management targets within the Public Service Agreements and Local Area Agreements agreed with central government. In all, £1.3 million of income was received by the NIF.

2.2 OWP agreed a system for awarding NIF project funding in 2007. This is based on a funding application by a Partner Council and peer evaluation of the bid by the other OWP Partner Councils. To date, 25 projects have been funded. These are listed in appendix 1.

2.3 A number of projects have now been implemented and brief project evaluation forms completed. These evaluation forms are held by the OWP Coordinator and can be made available on request. The majority of funding has been allocated to:

- The introduction of household food waste collections;
- The introduction of flats recycling (and food waste) schemes;
- The introduction of trade waste recycling collections, and
- The development of a new Household Waste Recycling Centre in Kidlington (which is currently at the planning stage).

Regular updates on the performance of new district council collection schemes and on food waste treatment are provided at OWP meetings, with all Partner Councils now making great improvements to recycling and composting levels.

2.4 The NIF has also been used to trial some smaller, innovative projects. Some projects that have proved particularly successful to date are:

- The introduction of “on the go” recycling containers at bus stops by Cherwell D.C. – these were some of the first on-street recycling containers to be deployed in Oxfordshire. Cherwell found the containers to be popular with bus stop users and was pleased with the quality of the recyclable materials collected. On-street recycling bins have subsequently been introduced by a number of partner councils.
- The introduction of bring site recycling banks for small waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) by Cherwell D.C. These collection containers were also a first for Oxfordshire and fulfilled a need created by the introduction of restrictions on the landfill of WEEE. The banks have been very well used by residents and the project was short-listed for two national recycling awards in 2010.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 The NIF budget position is reported quarterly to OWP as part of the regular performance monitoring report. The fund has largely been allocated. £40,107 remains, with this now ring-fenced for South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire. There are no other Risk or Staff issues arising from the report.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 Each Partner Council has benefited from the NIF, which has helped to facilitate a step change in recycling & composting performance across the county.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 NIF funded projects have helped to support a number of strategic policies relating to waste reduction and increasing recycling and composting levels. The establishment of the NIF supports policy 14, which states that “The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire.”

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 Informal feedback is offered on NIF projects at Officer group meetings, but some consideration could be given to more structured learning from these projects. This could take the form of presentations to future OWP meetings, or the development of a seminar.

7 Recommendations

7.1 That the report is noted and that consideration be given as to whether any further feedback be requested on NIF projects completed to date.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To ensure effective and efficient use of our financial resources.

9 Contact Officer

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Background Papers:

Appendix 1 NIF Projects

Bid Ref no.	Bidding authority	Bid partners	Project	Funding awarded	Funding spent	Funding yet to be claimed	Notes	Project Evaluation completed
NIF001	Vale of White Horse D.C	-	Hessian sack recycling containers for flat dwellers	£ 2,475	£ 2,475	£ -	Project completed.	NO
NIF002	Oxford City	-	Food waste collection trial	£ -	£ -	£ -	Funding returned.	N/A
NIF003	Cherwell D.C	Kidlington Versus Climate Change, Kidlington P.C	Recycling containers at bus stops	£ 9,878	£ 9,878	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF004	Oxfordshire County Council	Cherwell D.C	Study and compositional analysis of Waste Recycling Centre residual waste	£ 35,000	£ 35,000	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF005	Cherwell D.C	Bicester Town Council, Oxfordshire Highways	Lay-by recycling containers	£ 10,000	£ 10,000	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF006	Oxford City	-	Door knocking survey to flats and houses of multiple occupancy	£ -	£ -	£ -	Funding returned.	N/A
NIF007	Cherwell D.C	Oxford City, South Oxfordshire & West Oxfordshire	Christmas sacks for kerbside recycling collections.	£ 7,550	£ 7,550	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF008	Cherwell D.C	Oxfordshire C.C, EiE, Kidlington Parish Council, Bicester Town Council & Banbury T.C	Trade waste recycling	£ 7,250	£ 7,250	£ -		NO
NIF009	Oxford City	-	Trade waste recycling	£ 157,000	£ 157,000.00	£ -		NO
NIF010	West Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire C.C and Oxford City	Trade waste recycling	£ 9,975	£ 4,277	£ 5,698		YES
NIF011	West Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire C.C	Interim green waste service	£ 90,000	£ 75,818	£ 14,182		YES
NIF012	Cherwell D.C	Kidlington Parish Council, Bicester Town Council & Banbury T.C	Food waste collections.	£ 120,000	£ 120,000	£ -		YES

Bid Ref no.	Bidding authority	Bid partners	Project	Funding awarded	Funding spent	Funding yet to be claimed	Notes	Project Evaluation completed
NIF013	South Oxfordshire D.C	-	Food waste collections.	£ 106,000	£ 106,000	£ -		YES
NIF014	Oxford City Council	-	Food waste collections.	£ 204,188	£ 195,000	£ 9,188		NO
NIF015	Cherwell D.C	OWP	Targeted doorstepping	£ 6,000	£ 6,000	£ -		YES
NIF016	Cherwell D.C	Oxfordshire C.C	Battery recycling containers	£ 7,046	£ 7,046	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF017	Cherwell D.C	-	Cigarette litter reduction	£ 6,310	£ 6,310	£ -		YES
NIF018	Cherwell D.C	WRAP	WEEE Banks	£ 10,000		£ 10,000		NO
NIF019	Oxfordshire County Council		Commercial Bring Site	£ 33,473	£ 33,473	£ -	Approved March 2010	NO
NIF020	Vale of White Horse D.C	SODC & Verdant	Food waste collections.	£ 82,400	£ 70,720	£ 11,680	Approved March 2008	NO
NIF021	South Oxfordshire D.C & Vale of White Horse D.C	Verdant	Flats food waste and recycling scheme	£ 92,100		£ 92,100	Approved March 2009	NO
NIF022	Oxfordshire County Council		New WRC	£ 200,000		£ 200,000	Approved March 2010	NO
NIF023	Cherwell D.C	Charter Housing and SJB Properties	Food Waste Collections from flats	£ 27,500		£ 27,500	Approved May 10	YES
NIF024	Oxfordshire County Council	Community Action Group Project	Development of Zero Waste Places	£ 12,000	£ 12,000	£ -	Approved May 10	YES
NIF025	West Oxfordshire	-	Flats food waste and recycling scheme	£ 58,700		£ 58,700		
	Totals			**£ 1,294,845**	**£ 865,797**	**£ 429,048**		

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

SUPERMARKET WASTE REDUCTION UPDATE

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To provide an update on supermarket waste reduction including progress made on reducing the quantity and weight of packaging.

2 Background

2.1 The issue of packaging and supermarket waste is one that is largely beyond direct local authority control, but councils still receive many questions about it as the public view it as a matter for concern.

2.2 WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme)[1] has worked with most of the major grocers in the UK on a voluntary agreement (the Courtauld Commitment) through which supermarkets have pledged to make their products more sustainable. The original commitment has been extended to Courtauld Phase 2, details of which are set out in appendix 1. Over the last five years, 1.2 million tonnes of food and packaging waste have been prevented through the success of Courtauld Phase 1.

2.3 Current activities undertaken by OWP around supermarket waste reduction include:

- Advice on 'smart shopping' included within our 'why waste' information packs.
- Distribution of reusable cotton shopping bags.
- "Plastic bag free towns" grants where community groups implemented their own local bag reuse schemes.
- Workshops run by the Wild Waste Show education team.

2.4 OWP officers attended the first round-table meeting between councils (through LARAC – The Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee), INCPEN (The Industry Council for Packaging and the Environment), WRAP, supermarkets, and The Packaging Federation. This knowledge exchange helped each party better understand the others needs. OWP officers came away with useful examples of packaging reduction and innovation and information to build into local education campaigns.

Activities to have taken place since the meeting include:

- LARAC, WRAP and the British Retail Consortium working to develop protocols between local authorities and retailers.
- Lincolnshire County Council initiating legal action against Sainsbury for over-packaging under the Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2003. This was later aborted after Sainsbury changed its packaging design (background information available at http://www.letsrecycle.com/do/ecco.py/view_item?listid=37&listcatid=5669&listitemid=56438).

[1] WRAP is funded by national government. It supports local authorities, businesses and individuals to reduce waste and use resources more effectively.

- In partnership with packaging compliance schemes, LARAC discussing options around developing an incentives scheme to increase recycling by resourcing communications and PR.
- Continuing dialogue between LARAC and Marks & Spencer around a packaging recycling project they are supporting in Somerset.

Further work is expected in 2011 and OWP officers have expressed an interest to remain involved.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 Small amount of staff time used to attend forums and implement education campaigns.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 Whole county

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 Waste reduction activities around supermarket waste support the following policies within Oxfordshire's JMWMS:

Policy 3 - Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will help householders and individuals to reduce and manage their wastes through the provision of advice and appropriate services.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 Not applicable.

7 Recommendations

7.1 To note progress made nationally with regard to supermarket waste reduction and OWP's continued role and involvement where appropriate, including highlighting packaging issues within existing promotional and education campaigns.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To acknowledge OWP councils cannot play a lead role in effecting change nationally, but by working through appropriate forums can seek to influence national policy. By providing information and advice to Oxfordshire residents on the issue of packaging, OWP can seek to reduce supermarket waste locally, by influencing residents purchasing habits and choices.

9 Contact Officer

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Background Papers:

Appendix 1 – Summary of the Courtauld Commiment

The Courtauld Commitment is a responsibility deal aimed at improving resource efficiency and reducing the carbon and wider environmental impact of the grocery retail sector.

The original commitment was launched in 2005 to support the aims of the UK Climate Change Act 2008, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 34% by 2020 and 80% by 2050.

Commitment 1 looked at new solutions and technologies so that less food and primary packaging ended up as household waste. Courtauld Commitment 2 (launched on 4th March 2010) follows the original Courtauld Commitment (Phase 1). Phase 2 follows on from consultation with industry and runs until December 2012. It moves away from solely weight-based targets and aims to achieve more sustainable use of resources over the entire lifecycle of products, throughout the whole supply chain. While still aiming to reduce primary packaging and household food and drink waste, it also looks at secondary and tertiary packaging, and supply chain waste.

Over the last five years 1.2 million tonnes of food and packaging waste have been prevented through the success of Phase 1. Results announced in September 2010 show that 670,000 tonnes of food waste and 520,000 tonnes of packaging have been avoided across the UK between 2005 and 2009. Importantly Phase 2 will report on both tonnage and carbon impacts.

WRAP works in partnership with leading retailers, brand owners, manufacturers and suppliers who sign up and support the delivery of the targets. The British Retail Consortium and the Food and Drink Federation are also aligned with its principles. 29 major retailers and brand owners have pledged their commitment to the agreement.

Retailer signatories are responsible for reporting on their own-label products and direct sourced or private label brands. Brand owners are responsible for their own product portfolios.

The targets (Each one is measured from a 2009 baseline and runs to December 2012):

1. To reduce the weight, increase recycling rates and increase the recycled content of all grocery packaging, as appropriate. Through these measures, the aim is to reduce the carbon impact of this grocery packaging by 10%.
Why? Packaging plays an important role in protecting products and preserving food. A lot has been done to optimise it already but households throw away about 4.9 million tonnes (mt) per annum so there is scope to do more.

2. To reduce UK household food and drink wastes by 4%.
Why? Consumers throw away £12 billion per year of food and drink that could have been eaten, equivalent to £480 for the average household. Preventing waste could save 20 mt of CO2eq. - the same as taking 1 in 4 cars off UK roads.

3. To reduce traditional grocery product and packaging waste in the grocery supply chain by 5%. This includes both solid and liquid wastes.
Why? Food, drink and packaging waste in the UK supply chain is about 6.5 mt per year and costs £5 billion. Efficiencies can be made by addressing the supply chain as a whole and working collaboratively across the chain.

What can be done?

Packaging innovation and optimisation:

- de-layering
- light-weighting
- recycled content
- refillables
- self dispensing
- concentrates
- designing for recyclability
- supporting increased collection for recycling
- bulk importation
- improved transport efficiencies.

Changes in the grocery sector to make it easier for consumers to buy the right amounts of food and drink and get the most out of what they buy through:

- portioning
- pack sizes
- deli counter and loose
- date labelling
- storage guidance
- maximising shelf and home life promotions.

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

21 JANUARY 2011

HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRE STRATEGY

1 Purpose of Report

1.1 To provide information on the draft Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) Strategy.

2 The Strategy

2.1 Oxfordshire County Council as the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) has a statutory obligation to provide places for members of the public to deposit their household waste. Oxfordshire currently has 8 HWRCs which all accept a full range of recyclables as well as residual waste. Progress is being made to develop a 9th state of the art HWRC with reuse shop and trade waste facility at Kidlington to replace the deteriorating Redbridge site.

2.2 The proposed new strategy would reduce the current number of facilities by 3 and would maintain at least one facility to support each Waste Collection Authority (WCA) area. Oxford City would be supported by the new Kidlington facility and it is proposed that the current Redbridge site would to be converted to a trade only facility via private sector investment. New trade waste facilities at Kidlington and an improved facility at Redbridge would greatly improve on current trade waste provision and provide much more opportunity for small traders thereby discouraging fly-tipping.

2.3 The current network of sites requires significant investment to bring them up to date as the current infrastructure is deteriorating. This proposal will ensure that Oxfordshire has fit for future facilities, with dedicated and expanded reuse facilities located near to the centres of population. All WCAs now provide a comprehensive collection service and therefore the role and service that HWRCs provide is changing.

2.4 Data observatory information indicates the number of areas of population density in Oxfordshire, and we know areas for planned development. Factoring this growth over a 15-year period would indicate the following areas (to the nearest towns) linked to the proposed facilities:

Proposed Facility	**Areas**
New Kidlington Facility	Oxford City / Bicester
Relocated Alkerton Facility (Banbury Area)	Banbury / Chipping Norton
Existing Drayton Facility	Didcot / Abingdon / Wantage
Existing Dix Pit Facility	Witney / Carterton / Chipping Norton
Existing Oakley Wood Facility	Wallingford / Henley

Proposed Closures: Dean Pit, Stanford in the Vale & Ardley
Trade waste provision: convert Redbridge to trade waste only (Private investment)

2.5 There would be a phased approach to the proposed strategy that is linked to the expiry of the HWRCs planning permission and the development of the new sites. The final site closures would not take place until December 2014.

2.6 To support WCA policies on side waste and influence behavioural change, it is necessary to reduce the availability of residual waste disposal. It is proposed that in 4 years time the HWRC network combined with extensive kerbside collection systems will allow a single, centrally located facility to accept residual waste (Kidlington). The remaining 4 other HWRCs would be for recycling/composting and reuse only.

2.7 A report undertaken in 2008, looking into waste composition at the HWRCs, indicated that almost half of the waste in the residual bins is bulky waste that could potentially be reused. By removing the residual containers from site there would be the ability to expand and encourage reuse at all of the sites.

2.8 Although residual waste capacity would be removed from 4 of the sites, a centrally located facility supported by the WCAs bulky waste collection service will provide a holistic service to the community.

2.9 Parish Councils directly affected by the proposed strategy (those where the current HWRCs are located) were written to in December 2010 to coincide with the budget announcements.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 It is estimated that this strategy will achieve net revenue savings of approximately £750k per annum from reduced management fees and disposal charges.

3.2 Calculating the savings in disposal and haulage of the diverted tonnage was set against annual increases in landfill tax and a 1% increase in waste arisings.

3.3 It is proposed that some of the savings made will be invested to provide assistance to the WCAs with bulky waste collections and enhanced fly-tipping controls.

3.4 The main contract for the provision of services at 6 HWRCs and haulage arrangements at Ardley and Dix Pit was let in September 2009 and is due for renewal in September 2014. The timescale of this proposed strategy ensures that contractual conditions are maintained and risks are mitigated.

3.5 Viridor provide the HWRC facility at Ardley, which has a contract end date of September 2013. After this date OCC would have no obligations to continue and could exit the current situation without penalty.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 County wide

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 As WCAs introduce residual waste restrictions through “no side waste” policies, this new approach supports behavioural change by removing the “easy option” for those members of the public unwilling to change their waste management habits. The new Kidlington facility supports the transient population (Oxford City) providing a residual waste outlet where time constraints for behavioural change are limited.

5.2 This strategy fully supports behavioural change advocated by the OWP JMWMS and the waste hierarchy and puts reuse at the centre of all sites. Early discussions with OWP member authorities have taken place to establish how this service model integrates with their operational delivery arrangements.

5.3 The strategy supports the following Policies from the JMWMS:

- Policy 3 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will help householders and individuals to reduce and manage their wastes through the provision of advice and appropriate services.
- Policy 5 - In accordance with regional policy, OWP will seek to reduce the growth of municipal waste across the county to 0% per person per annum by 2012.
- Policy 6 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide an integrated system of collection and processing of household waste.
- Policy 7 - OWP will ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents.
- Policy 11 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to provide waste management services for specialised, potentially polluting material streams, such as hazardous waste and WEEE, which meet and exceed legislative requirements.
- Policy 12 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership, working with the Waste Planning Authority, will ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste. Facilities will be well related to areas of population, given the environmental and amenity constraints, and the availability of suitable sites.
- Policy 14 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire.

5.4 Oxfordshire County Council proposes to hold a consultation as to how these decisions would be implemented as part of the wider JMWMS review.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 Other considerations have been made regarding the reducing the number of days that facilities are open and the hours of operation. However, the basic infrastructure

provision combined with the success of the recently expanded kerbside services, and effect on visitor numbers need to be known before any decisions can be made on this issue.

7 Recommendations

7.1 That OWP members provide feedback on the draft HWRC strategy.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To develop a strategy to deliver an efficient and effective solution for the provision of HWRCs within Oxfordshire.

9 Contact Officer

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