APPENDIX 10 – DRIVERS & RELEVANT LEGISLATION

1. HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING ACT 2003

The Household Waste Recycling Act requires English waste collection authorities (WCAs) to ensure that by the end of 2010 they collect at least two recyclable wastes separate from the remainder of the waste stream.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 gave authorities the power to specify the type and number of waste receptacles a household requires for waste, and the power to require separate receptacles or compartments to be used for waste that is to be recycled. In addition, this same section of the act gives authorities the right to charge the occupier, with the occupier's agreement, for the provision and collection of such receptacles, and to specify which materials can be placed in each receptacle. An authority is within its right to enforce the use of the correct receptacle through fines.

3. EU PROCUREMENT DIRECTIVE

The EU Procurement Directive requires that all potential contracts of values that exceed the current financial thresholds governing the public sector, must be advertised through the EU. It is likely that the majority of local authority contracts for waste collection services are likely to exceed such thresholds.

4. NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY

The Waste Strategy 2000 sets challenging waste targets for all English and Welsh LAs to reach:

1. To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005
2. To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010
3. To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015
    - To recover at least 40% of household waste by 2005
    - To recover at least 45% of household waste by 2010
    - To recover at least 67% of household waste by 2015
4. By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995
5. By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995
6. By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995

The strategy sets out a framework for achieving a reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill by the introduction of more sustainable waste management options. A number of principles were defined:

4.1 Waste Management Hierarchy

A framework which ranks waste management options in order of sustainability, i.e. waste reduction, re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal. The strategy states that when assessing different waste management proposals, the hierarchy should be considered as a guide rather than be applied rigidly, as some flexibility may be required to provide the most balanced social, economic and environmental option.

4.2 Best Practicable Environmental Option

The Best Practicable Environmental Option is a process which evaluates the relative merits of proposals to determine which provides the most benefits or least damage to the environment as a whole, at an acceptable cost in both the short and long-term. It is therefore possible for two neighbouring authorities to arrive at different BPEOs when considering the local, environmental, social and economic factors relevant at the time.

4.3 Precautionary Principle

When considering waste management options the precautionary principle must be adopted. This states that "…where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental damage".

4.4 Proximity Principle

The proximity principle requires that the waste should be managed as close as possible to where it is produced in order to limit the environmental impact of its transportation.

4.5 Regional Self Sufficiency

Waste should be treated or disposed of within the region it is produced. However the government recognised that the BPEO for some regions for some types of waste may be to transport it to another region where it could be dealt with more effectively.

4.6 Recycling Targets

To encourage more efficient use of resources and to obtain value from waste, the government has set statutory targets for recycling and targets for waste recovery via recycling, composting, energy recovery and other methods, e.g. anaerobic digestion.

The current allocation of recycling targets to the Project Integra partners and their most recent performance figures are shown in Table 1.

5. ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS REGULATIONS 2003 (SI 1482)

The Animal By-products Regulations require that catering wastes sent for processing are treated to ensure the reduction of pathogens to a level of 10%. The main impact on municipal waste management is that any domestic kitchen waste or waste that has been in direct contact with kitchen waste is now classed as catering waste and cannot be composted in open windrow conditions; it must be processed in closed vessels or under cover. Currently PI does not operate any enclosed composting facilities.

6. PROJECT INTEGRA WASTE STRATEGY/MATERIALS RESOURCE STRATEGY

In October 2004, the PI Management Board proposed the following Vision:

> "By 2020 Hampshire has a world class and sustainable material resources system that maximises efficient re-use and recycling and minimises the need for disposal".

Project Integra's headline objective is to reach a 50% recycling/composting rate by 2010.

The 2005-1010 PI Business Plan identifies that this will be achieved through:

- Improved participation and capture rates stimulated by a behavioural change programme
- Adopting best practice in collection methodology
- Reducing contamination of collected and processed material

- Collecting a wider range of materials through kerbside collection and Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)
- Improving HWRCs

In particular, it is anticipated that there will be increased kerbside and "bring site" recycling for each Waste Collection Authority to at least 40% in the same period (city centre or predominantly high rise/ high density areas will be expected to reach 35%). HWRC recycling performance should be increased to over 60%. Each partner will specify in its own sub-strategy how it intends to reach 40%, or the maximum recycling and composting figure they consider possible.

7. BEST VALUE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The waste collection and disposal performance indicator results as held by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) for 2003/4 are given in Table 1. There is a wide variation in recycling performance between councils which is reflected in their individual targets for improvement as documented on the Project Integra website. However, as can be seen from the graph below there is no direct correlation between performance and the cost per household, other factors come into play such as the demographic nature of the population and the density of its distribution. As can be seen from the Best Practice Review (section **Error! Reference source not found.**) this is also a reflection of the national picture.

Table 1: Recycling Rate Performance and Targets [1,2]

Council	2002/03 Performance	2003/04 Performance	2005/06 Target
Basingstoke & Deane	14.1%	16.2%	30%
East Hants	25.3%	32.2%	24%
Eastleigh	27.8%	28.8%	40%
Fareham	20.2%	21.2%	40%
Gosport	9.1%	14.3%	27%
Hart	13.3%	16.6%	33%
Havant	16.4%	19.0%	36%
New Forest	22.4%	24.4%	40%
Rushmoor	11.4%	16.7%	24%
Test Valley	18.3%	13.5%	36%
Winchester	14.6%	17.9%	36%
Portsmouth	12.4%	13.1%	36%
Southampton	6.0%	9.7%	24%

Figure 1: 2003/4 Recycling Performance against cost of waste collection per household [1]

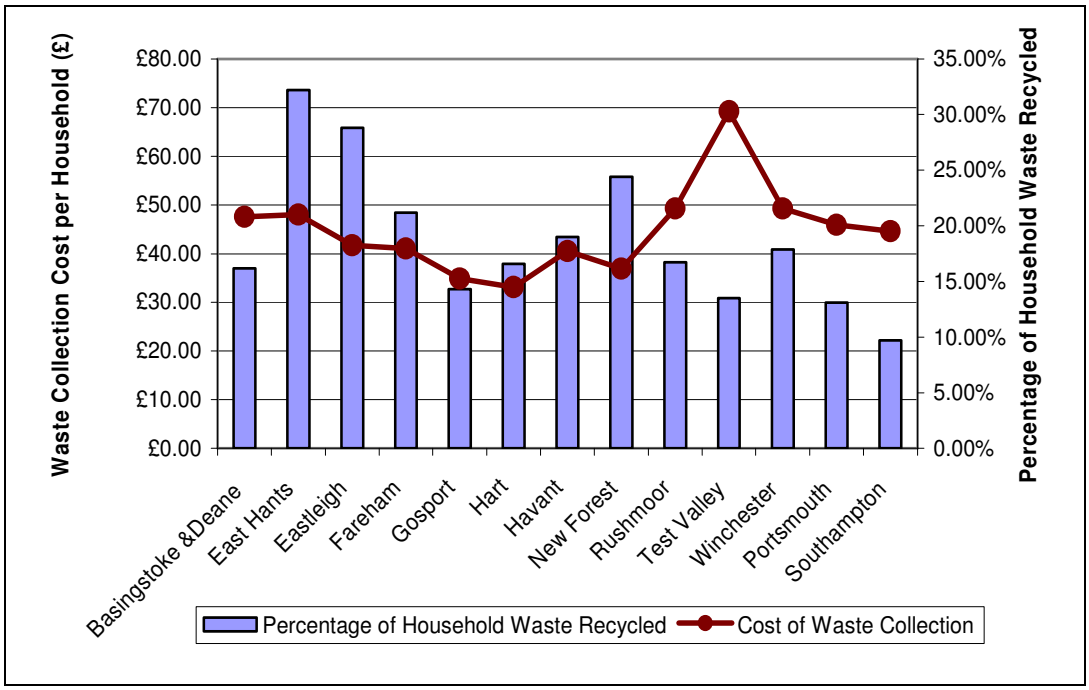

Table 2: Household Waste Best Value Performance Indicators 2003/4 [1]

Council	% Recycled	% Composted	% Recovered	% Landfilled	Collected per Head (Kg)	Collection Cost per Head (£)
Basingstoke & Deane	16.2%	0.0%			402.7	£47.60
East Hants	32.2%	4.0%			340.7	£48.00
Eastleigh	28.8%	2.2%			333.0	£41.70
Fareham	21.2%	0.0%			399.6	£41.00
Gosport	14.3%	1.0%			343.7	£34.90
Hart	16.6%	0.2%			424.0	£33.10
Havant	19.0%	0.0%			380.0	£40.50
New Forest	24.4%	0.0%			371.0	£36.90
Rushmoor	16.7%	0.0%			360.0	£49.30
Test Valley	13.5%	0.0%			444.0	£69.20
Winchester	17.9%	0.0%			399.0	£49.30
Portsmouth	13.1%	2.3%	0.3%	84.3%	440.3	£45.90
Southampton	9.7%	3.3%	0.1%	86.9%	457.0	£44.60
Hampshire CC	19.2%	7.8%	14.7%	58.2%	521.0	