

*Please ask for:*

Catherine McDonald

*Direct dial:*

(023) 9254 5340

*Fax:*

(023) 9254 5587

*E-mail:*

catherine.mcdonald@gosport.gov.uk

11 January 2008

## **S U M M O N S**

**MEETING:** Community and Environment Board  
**DATE:** 21 January 2008  
**TIME:** 6.00pm  
**PLACE:** Committee Room 1, Town Hall, Gosport  
**Democratic Services contact:** Catherine McDonald

LINDA EDWARDS  
BOROUGH SOLICITOR

---

### **MEMBERS OF THE BOARD**

Councillor Wright (Chairman)  
Councillor Mrs Wright (Vice Chairman)

Councillor Ms Ballard	Councillor Edgar
Councillor Carr	Councillor Kimber
Councillor Clinton	Councillor Philpott
Councillor Dickson	Councillor Smith

The Mayor (Councillor Gill) (ex officio)  
Chairman of Policy and Organisation Board (Councillor Cully) (ex-officio)

### **FIRE PRECAUTIONS**

(To be read from the Chair if members of the public are present)

**In the event of the fire alarm (continuous ringing) or controlled evacuation alarm (intermittent ringing) sounding, please leave the room immediately.  
Proceed downstairs by way of the main stairs or as directed by GBC staff, follow any of the emergency exit signs. People with disability or mobility issues please identify yourself to GBC staff who will assist in your evacuation of the building.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:**

- If you are in a wheelchair or have difficulty in walking and require access to the Committee Room on the First Floor of the Town Hall for this meeting, assistance can be provided by Town Hall staff on request

If you require any of the services detailed above please ring the Direct Line for the Democratic Services Officer listed on the Summons (first page).

**NOTE:**

- i. Members are requested to note that if any member wishes to speak at the Board meeting then the Borough Solicitor is required to receive not less than 24 hours prior notice in writing or electronically and such notice shall indicate the agenda item or items on which the member wishes to speak.
- ii. Please note that mobile phones should be switched off for the duration of the meeting.

## AGENDA

RECOMMENDED  
MINUTE FORMAT

### PART A ITEMS

1. APOLOGIES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

*All Members present are required to declare, at this point in the meeting or as soon as possible thereafter, any personal or personal and prejudicial interest in any item(s) being considered at this meeting.*

3. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT BOARD HELD ON 5 NOVEMBER 2007

*To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the meeting of the Community and Environment Board held on 5 November 2007 (copy herewith).*

4. DEPUTATIONS – STANDING ORDER 3.5

*(NOTE: The Board is required to receive a deputation(s) on a matter which is before the meeting of the Board provided that notice of the intended deputation and its object shall have been received by the Borough Solicitor by 12 noon on Thursday 17 January 2008. The total time for deputations in favour and against a proposal shall not exceed 10 minutes).*

5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS – STANDING ORDER 3.6

*(NOTE: The Board is required to allow a total of 15 minutes for questions from Members of the public on matters within the terms of reference of the Board provided that notice of such Question(s) shall have been submitted to the Borough Solicitor by 12 noon on Thursday 17 January 2008).*

6. BOARD BUDGET 2008/2009

*Report to follow.*

Part II  
Contact Officer:  
John Norman  
Ext. 5316

7. WATERFRONT ZONING WORKING GROUP

*To advise the Board of the recommendations made by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee regarding waterfront zoning at Stokes Bay and Lee-on-the-Solent.*

Part II  
Contact Officer:  
Borough  
Solicitor  
Ext. 5401

8. HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ABANDONED VEHICLE  
CONTRACT

Part II  
Contact Officer:  
Stevyn Ricketts  
Ext. 5282

*To seek the Board's approval for Gosport Borough Council to sign up to the Hampshire County Council Countywide Abandoned Vehicle Contract.*

9. INTRODUCTION OF 20 MPH SPEED RESTRICTIONS

Part II  
Contact Officer:  
Borough  
Solicitor  
Ext. 5401

*For the Board to consider the evidence obtained by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee regarding the introduction of 20 mph speed restrictions.*

10. WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Part I  
Contact Officer:  
Dave Jago  
Manager  
Ext. 5517

*To examine and determine the options for waste management and to agree a waste management strategy for adoption by the Council.*

11. ANY OTHER ITEMS

*which the Chairman determines should be considered, by reason of special circumstances, as a matter of urgency.*

**A MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT BOARD  
WAS HELD ON 5 NOVEMBER 2007**

The Mayor (Councillor Gill) (ex-officio); Chairman of the Policy and Organisation Board (Councillor Cully) (ex-officio) (P), Councillors Ms Ballard (P), Carr (P), Clinton (P), Dickson (P), Edgar (P), Kimber (P), Philpott (P), Smith (P), Wright (Chairman) (P) and Mrs Wright (P).

**25. APOLOGY**

An apology for inability to attend the meeting was received on behalf of The Mayor.

**26. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

**27. MINUTES**

RESOLVED: That the Minutes of the Board meeting held on 10 September 2007 be approved and signed by the Chairman as a true and correct record.

**28. DEPUTATIONS**

It was reported that no deputations had been received.

**29. PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

No questions had been received from the public.

**PART I**

**30. ANIMAL WELFARE ACT 2006**

Consideration was given to a report of the Environmental Services Manager which advised Members that the Animal Welfare Act had received Royal Assent on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2006. The report recommended that delegated authority to enforce the provisions of the Act be given to the Environmental Services Manager.

The Chairman advised that there was no requirement for this item to be referred to the Policy and Organisation Board and therefore it could be dealt with as a Part I item from this Board to Council.

RECOMMENDED: That:

- a) the proposed delegation of the enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 to the Environmental Services Manager be recommended to

Council for approval; and

- b) the Borough Solicitor be authorised to make all necessary amendments to the Council's Constitution to give effect to the above.

## **PART II**

### **31. CLEAN NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 2005 DOG CONTROL ORDER**

Consideration was given to a report of the Environmental Services Manager which sought approval to commence the consultation process and initiate the introduction of a Gosport Borough Council Dog Control Order.

Members were advised that the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (Dog Control Orders) replaced the previous system of byelaws for the control of dogs and also the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996 which had been repealed.

Members emphasised the importance of clear, simple signage which, it was felt, would assist in the enforcement of the Order. Officers advised that the cost of providing signage would be included in the revenue budgets for the next financial year.

An enquiry was made regarding the Order covering private estates. Members were advised that private estates could be included in the Order provided a preference for their inclusion was indicated in the consultation exercise.

Members requested that Brookers Field be included in Appendix A to the Environmental Services Manager's report. This listed areas where there were designated areas where dogs did not have to be kept on a lead.

**RESOLVED:** That:

- a) the proposed Dog Control Order Summary as set out in Appendix A of the Environmental Services Manager's report be sent out for consultation;
- b) Brookers Field be included in Appendix A as a designated area where dogs do not have to be kept on a lead; and
- c) the Borough Solicitor be authorised:
- to draft the relevant Dog Control Order after the consultation process as may be necessary to comply with any legal requirements
  - if no representations are received, to proceed to make the appropriate Order at the earliest possible date and to give notice

of the making of the Order and the date upon which it is to come into operation in accordance with The Dog Control Order (Procedures) Regulations 2006; and

- if representations are received, to bring these to the attention of the Board for its consideration.

### **32. CHAIRMAN'S URGENT ITEMS**

There were no urgent items.

The meeting commenced at 6.00 pm and concluded at 6.28 pm

CHAIRMAN

## AGENDA ITEM NO. 7

<b>Board/Committee:</b>	<b>Community and Environment Board</b>
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>21 January 2008</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Waterfront Zoning Working Group</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Borough Solicitor</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>For decision</b>

### **Purpose**

To advise the Board of the recommendations made by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee regarding waterfront zoning at Stokes Bay and Lee-on-the-Solent.

### **Recommendation**

To consider the recommendations made by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee regarding waterfront zoning at Stokes Bay and Lee-on-the-Solent.

#### **1      Background**

- 1.1      At a meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 29 November 2007, consideration was given to a briefing note from the Leisure and Cultural Services Manager which provided the Committee with an update on progress made by the Waterfront Zoning Working Group.
- 1.2      The Committee resolved that the actions proposed by the Working Group to improve information available to the public in respect of water recreation activities be recommended to the Community and Environment Board for approval.

#### **2      Report**

- 2.1      An extract of the Leisure and Cultural Services Manager's report to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 29 November 2007 is attached as Appendix 1.
- 2.2      The report includes, as attachments, proposed Water Activity Zone leaflets for Lee-on-the-Solent and Stokes Bay which contain rules regarding the use of personal watercraft and public slipway information. The leaflets also contain maps showing the activities permitted in the various areas of the waterfronts.



### **3      Risk Assessment**

- 3.1      The proposals will enhance the range of information available to users of the water at both Lee on the Solent and Stokes Bay and contribute to a safer environment by segregating the various different users.
- 3.2      The information will also be of benefit to the general public as the leaflets provide useful information about the location of local facilities.

<b>Financial Services comments:</b>	None
<b>Legal Services comments:</b>	None
<b>Service Improvement Plan implications:</b>	The actions are not within the current SIP but are included in the operational aspect of the Service Management Plan for the year. It is important for any improvements / changes to be ready for implementation for the 2008 season.
<b>Corporate Plan Implications:</b>	The proposals will contribute to the areas of the Plan as follows:  Prosperity - improved promotion of tourism opportunities; Pursuit of Excellence - enhanced customer service.
<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	See Section 3 above
<b>Background papers:</b>	
<b>Appendices/Enclosures:</b>	Appendix 1: Extract of the Leisure and Cultural Services Manager's report to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 29 November 2007.
<b>Report author/ Lead Officer:</b>	Linda Edwards

## APPENDIX 1

<b>Board/Committee:</b>	<b>OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</b>
<b>Date of meeting:</b>	<b>29 NOVEMBER 2007</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>WATERFRONT ZONING WORKING GROUP</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>LEISURE &amp; CULTURAL SERVICES MANAGER</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>FOR APPROVAL</b>

### **Purpose**

The report provides the Committee with an update on progress made by the Waterfront Working Group.

### **Recommendation**

The Committee is requested to approve the actions proposed by the Working Group to improve the information available to the public in respect of water recreation activities.

#### **1. Background**

1. The Waterfront Zoning Working Group was set up to examine in greater detail the arrangements for management of the various issues arising from use of the water at Lee on the Solent and Stokes Bay. A series of meetings have been held in November 2006, July 2007 and October 2007.
2. The discussions have proved to be very fruitful and have resulted in a set of proposals for action and implementation that it is believed will improve the future management of the water areas. In addition to this, the proposed new map designs will also be informative for other visitors to the seafront areas whether they are taking part in water recreation or not.
3. At the meeting of the Group in July 2007 the following actions were agreed:

- Provide a map showing the potential zoning of Stokes Bay Waterfront at the next meeting of the Working Group
  - Provide an extended map of Lee-on-the-Solent Waterfront showing zoning and usages at the next meeting of the Working Group
  - Once a draft layout was agreed, to carry out a consultation exercise with stakeholders and interested persons/organisations and report back to the Working Group prior to presenting reports to Overview and Scrutiny Committee and C&E Board
4. At the meeting of the Waterfront Zoning Working Group on October 11, Members agreed that the work of the Group was now complete and that a final report be made to this Committee together with supporting documentation and information to seek to produce water and land based zoning maps for Lee-on-the-Solent and Stokes Bay. [Copies are attached to this report]

## **AGENDA ITEM NO. 8**

<b>Board/Committee:</b>	COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT BOARD
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	21 JANUARY 2008
<b>Title:</b>	HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ABANDONED VEHICLE CONTRACT
<b>Author:</b>	ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES MANAGER
<b>Status:</b>	FOR DECISION

### **Purpose**

To seek the Board's approval for Gosport Borough Council to sign up to the Hampshire County Council Countywide Abandoned Vehicle Contract.

### **Recommendation**

That the inclusion of Gosport Borough Council in the Countywide Abandoned Vehicle Contract be approved.

#### **1 Background**

- 1.1 The current Abandoned Vehicle Contract is with a local business, Migweld Recovery, based at Holbury in Southampton.
- 1.2 The current contract expired in July 2004 but has remained in place due to the fact that Hampshire County Council made it clear through the abandoned vehicle working group that they intended to adopt a County wide contract. Unfortunately it has taken until now for a Countywide contract to be agreed.

#### **2 Report**

- 2.1 Hampshire County Council is the disposal authority and has responsibility for the storage and disposal of all abandoned vehicles within the county along with the associated costs.
- 2.2 Gosport Borough Council are the collection authority and have the responsibility of investigating all reports of abandoned vehicles within the Borough including all the necessary checks such as:
  - DVLA check: to identify any current keeper of the vehicle.
  - Police check: to see if the vehicle is of any Police interest.
  - Hire Purchase Agreement check: to identify any outstanding finance on the vehicle.

- 2.3 As of the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 Hampshire County Council will take back their responsibility for storage and disposal of vehicles and all associated administrative costs. At present districts carry out this function for which the county contribute 30% towards administration and overhead costs – this contribution is estimated to be £12,860 in the revised budget for 2007/08.
- 2.4 As part of this arrangement Hampshire County Council has procured a Countywide collection and disposal contract. The contract will run for a period of 3 years with two 2 year extension options. Districts have an option to sign up to this contract.
- 2.5 Hampshire County Council will be taking back the responsibility for storage and disposal and so they will no longer pay the 30% contribution towards Gosport's administration costs – regardless of whether we sign up to the new contract or provide our own contractor.
- 2.6 If we choose not to sign up to the Countywide contract we would be required to re-tender our current contract and deliver our vehicles to one of the three specified collection points allocated by County which may result in an increased cost to us.
- 2.7 We would benefit from signing up to the Countywide contract as the costs for removal of vehicles are considerably cheaper than what we currently pay Migweld Recovery, e.g. under Migweld Recovery a car currently costs £40 for removal which would reduce to £10 under the new Countywide contract.
- 2.8 In summary, it is estimated that the loss of the 30% administration contribution from the County (2.5) will partly offset by the reduced cost of removal (2.7) leaving an estimated next additional cost of £4,180 for 2008/09. This has been included in the draft budget.

### **3 Risk Assessment**

- 3.1 Should Gosport choose to opt out of the Countywide Contract there is a risk that the removal of abandoned vehicles cost will increase as we will be unable to benefit from being part of the larger County contract.

### **4 Conclusion**

- 4.1 Gosport Borough Council should sign up to the Countywide Contract as we would be unable to procure such advantageous rates for removal of vehicles if we were to go alone.

<b>Financial Services comments:</b>	See paragraph 2.8
<b>Legal Services comments:</b>	None for the purposes of this Report.
<b>Service Improvement Plan implications:</b>	
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	To work with other service providers and our community to share expertise, increase co-ordination and access funding to achieve improved service delivery.
<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	See paragraph 3.1
<b>Background papers:</b>	None.
<b>Appendices/Enclosures:</b>	None
<b>Report author/ Lead Officer:</b>	Stevyn Ricketts (ext 5282)

## AGENDA ITEM NO. 9

<b>Board/Committee:</b>	<b>Community and Environment Board</b>
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>21 January 2008</b>
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Introduction of 20 mph Speed Restrictions</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Borough Solicitor</b>
<b>Status:</b>	<b>For decision</b>

### **Purpose**

For the Board to consider the evidence obtained by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee regarding the introduction of 20 mph speed restrictions.

### **Recommendation**

That the Board decide whether to pursue the introduction of 20 mph speed restrictions.

### **1 Report**

- 1.1 On 29 November 2007, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee gave consideration to a minute extract from its meeting held on 27 September 2007 (Appendix A) at which Members had discussed the introduction of 20 mph speed restrictions with representatives from the Police, Hampshire County Council and Portsmouth City Council.
- 1.2 The Committee also considered a note from the Development Services Manager (Appendix B).
- 1.3 The Committee resolved that the evidence obtained regarding the introduction of 20 mph speed restrictions be presented to the Community and Environment Board for its consideration.
- 1.4 The evidence is contained within appendices A and B to this report.

<b>Financial Services comments:</b>	None
<b>Legal Services comments:</b>	None
<b>Service Improvement Plan implications:</b>	Should the Board proceed, initiatives within the current SIP would need to be reviewed and re-prioritised as this would require additional resources.
<b>Corporate Plan Implications:</b>	
<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Background papers:</b>	None
<b>Appendices/Enclosures:</b>	<p>Appendix A - Minute extract from the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 27 September 2007</p> <p>Appendix B - Note to Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 29 November 2007</p>
<b>Report author/ Lead Officer:</b>	Linda Edwards



## **APPENDIX A**

### **Minute extract from the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 27 September 2007**

#### **27. INTRODUCTION OF 20 MPH SPEED RESTRICTIONS IN GOSPORT**

The Chairman welcomed Graham Carter (Hampshire County Council), Angela Gill (Portsmouth City Council) and Chris Laycock (Police) who were attending the meeting to assist the Committee with its scrutiny of this matter. Hampshire County Council was the Highway Authority and its policies and practices would be applied in respect of 20 mph limits. Portsmouth City Council had recently implemented 20 mph speed limits in a number of areas in liaison with the police, who were responsible for enforcement.

A number of questions were raised by Members and responses received as follows:

Councillor Allen asked whether speed restrictions could be policed. Chris Laycock replied that, if the environment was correct, no enforcement would be necessary as it would be self enforcing. However, it was important to introduce appropriate speed limits. The number of road policing officers was low and therefore policing priorities had to be decided using relevant data, for example, casualty levels.

Councillor Clinton asked whether there were any statistics to prove the effectiveness of speed restrictions in Hampshire. Graham Carter replied that there were thirty 20 speed restriction zones in Hampshire which were backed up by traffic calming measures. Such a zone had been introduced at Leigh Park in 1999 which included road humps. It was understood that this had been successful in reducing speed and accidents. Schemes had first been introduced in the early 1990s only where there had been accident justification. Latterly they had been introduced for other reasons such as environmental enhancement. There had been local involvement in setting up the schemes with resident panels and signs being designed by local schoolchildren.

Councillor Clinton asked whether entrances to schools were key to such decisions. Graham Carter replied that past initiatives had come about by reviewing speed limit policies in the light of Department for Transport guidelines. The limits should be self explanatory and self enforcing.

Mr Carter advised that the County Council was keen to address inappropriate driving outside schools by engaging both the schools and parents. This had led to the introduction of the current "Twenty Is Plenty" campaign. This was a voluntary arrangement whereby motorists would be advised, using road safety posters attached to existing street furniture, to drive at no more than 20 mph whilst passing schools. It may not be reasonable to have 20 mph speed limits at all times and to enforce different speed limits at different times during the day in one location would involve the use of very expensive signage. Such signage had been used in another local authority at a cost of £15,000 for one site. This was successful for only two or three weeks after which speeds gradually increased to their former level.

Prior to the summer holidays, all schools had been written to about the campaign and in September an information pack had been sent inviting the children to take part. The intention was that people would be more vigilant during school arrival and departure times and that parents would buy into the idea by promoting it in association with the schools.

Councillor Farr asked what action the police could take when instances of speeding were reported to them. Chris Laycock replied that there was a Community Reassurance Team and a Traffic Policing Unit to deal with speeding and anti social driving.

Councillor Farr asked how effective the introduction of 20 mph speed restrictions had been in Portsmouth. Angela Gill replied that an average drop of two to three miles per hour had been achieved in areas subject to this restriction. The speed limits had been introduced in roads where the average speed limit before the restrictions was 24 mph or less i.e. within 20% of what it was hoped to achieve. This was in accordance with Government guidelines for schemes without traffic calming. Where there were higher initial speeds the measures were unlikely to be effective using signs alone.

Councillor Davis asked whether the schools and communities were required to pay for "Twenty Is Plenty" campaigns. Graham Carter replied that they were but this might be via sponsorship.

Councillor Davis asked what leeway was given to drivers in 20 mph zones. Chris Laycock replied that, due to speedometer inaccuracies, a tolerance of 10% was allowed plus 2 mph in accordance with the Association of Chief Police Officers guidance. Although speed limits were expected to be self enforcing, if reports of excessive speeding were received, patrols would target the areas affected.

Councillor Davis asked whether speed restrictions were linked to parking controls. Graham Carter replied that all were linked by the Safer Routes to Schools programmes. The key element was persuasion, there were very few accidents outside schools but the "Twenty Is Plenty" campaign would enhance existing initiatives to create a safer environment and encourage walking and cycling.

Councillor Carr asked whether the twenty mph zones were enforced. Chris Laycock stated that they should be backed up by traffic calming measures. When visible police officers were on duty in the area the speed limits were adhered to so enforcement was difficult. He noted there was a need to educate people that speed can kill and create a wider acceptance that speeding is a real crime.

Councillor Carr asked about enforcement of areas where the "Twenty Is Plenty" scheme had been applied. Graham Carter advised that the scheme was not enforceable but more to do with "winning hearts and minds".

Councillor Kimber asked about the costs and funding involved in introducing schemes in Portsmouth. Angela Gill replied that funding was provided via the Local Transport Fund over a period of two years. Approximately £130,000 had so far been spent on 20mph speed sectors in residential areas. If it could be shown that speeds became low enough, it would represent good value for money.

Ms Gill advised that the city was divided into sectors for speed zoning purposes. Surveys using radar equipment had been carried out. Consultation with local people, including neighbourhood forum meetings, had taken place before proceeding to the Traffic Regulation Order.

Councillor Kimber expressed the view that illuminated speed limit reminder signs were useful but their impact did not last long. Graham Carter advised that such signage was often installed temporarily and, once some benefit had been gained, continually moved around different locations.

Councillor Clinton asked about the use of speed cameras. Graham Carter advised that the policy in Hampshire was that such cameras were only employed where there were above average numbers of speed related accidents. They were regarded as successful and mobile cameras meant that checks could be carried out in different areas.

Councillor Allen expressed concern that a great deal of money could be spent to deal with problems caused by a minority and there was a danger that not much would be achieved. Angela Gill advised that there were many narrow roads in Portsmouth where it would be inappropriate for anyone to drive at 30 mph or more. The average speed travelled on these roads should therefore be low. The speed limit would be clearly indicated by signs at 200 metre intervals. It was hoped that local people would then expect this standard of driving and users change their perception of the way roads should be used.

Graham Carter advised that it was important to learn any lessons and that community involvement was essential. There was also a need to reinforce messages from time to time otherwise roads would have to be re-engineered at great cost. In villages people had been generally supportive of 30 mph speed limits. In rural areas they had not wanted physical traffic calming measures but were happy with illuminated signs.

Chris Laycock advised that generally the culture was that speed limits did not represent proper law. Compliance with the law could be encouraged by a combination of direct enforcement, engineering, education of motorists and changing perceptions by providing an appropriate street environment.

Graham Carter advised that, on occasions, there had been a tendency to over engineer but there was no single solution to speeding. The right techniques should be applied in the right places for the right reasons. There would always be a hard core who take no notice of speed restrictions and therefore the local community should assist the police in targeting any problems.

Councillor Mrs Salter suggested that “Twenty Is Plenty” could be advertised, for example, on the sides of buses. Chris Laycock advised that the Road Safety Team at Hampshire had designed a banner for school gates and fences.

Angela Gill advised that, in Portsmouth, the road safety education team were gradually engendering increasing interest amongst the schools.

Councillor Philpott asked how successful speed restrictions had been in London. Angela Gill replied that, from her experience, speed restrictions backed up by traffic calming measures had been successful.

The Chairman thanked Ms Gill and Messrs Carter and Laycock for attending the meeting and for their contributions.

RESOLVED: That:

- a) a note of the discussion at this meeting be forwarded to all Members of the Committee; and
- b) the scrutiny of the introduction of 20 mph speed restrictions in Gosport be further considered at the next ordinary meeting of the Committee.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **NOTE TO OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE: 29 NOVEMBER 2007**

#### **INTRODUCTION OF 20 MPH SPEED RESTRICTIONS**

'The Development Services Manager advises that the Borough, as Hampshire County Council's (HCC) agent, could be requested by HCC to identify such schemes but have never been encouraged to do so by HCC, who have no defined policy on their application. Any request by the Borough Council to identify schemes should be made to HCC. However, significant additional resources would need to be provided to my Traffic Management Team by HCC to take the process forward even to the consultation stage.

Funding is likely only to be available from the Local Transport Plan programme for Safety Schemes which are subject to a fairly rigorous appraisal process and are unlikely to be supported by HCC unless they are considered to be the most appropriate solution for a proven accident problem.

HCC do keep an accident database and, if they considered that there was evidence of problems in specific locations in Gosport, then these would have already been flagged up through the LTP Safety Scheme Programme'

## AGENDA ITEM NO. 10

<b>Board/Committee:</b>	Community and Environment Board
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	21 January 2008
<b>Title:</b>	Waste Management Strategy
<b>Author:</b>	Environmental Services Manager
<b>Status:</b>	FOR RECOMMENDATION TO FULL COUNCIL

### **Purpose**

To examine and determine the options for waste management and to agree a waste management strategy for adoption by the Council.

### **Recommendation**

For the Board to determine which options they wish to recommend to Council to take forward into the Council's waste management strategy for 2008 – 2011.

## **1 Background**

- 1.1 The Government introduced its national waste management strategy in October 2007. In doing so it did not specify the ways in which local councils collect waste but left those decisions to be made locally.
- 1.2 Gosport is a member of Project Integra and as such is signed up their waste management strategy. Nonetheless there are decisions the Council needs to make in relation to the nature of services provided in Gosport. In particular the Council's current recycling rate is approximately 26% whilst Integra target is 40% by 2010. This requires a step change in approach if we are to achieve such a demanding target.
- 1.3 The council's refuse contract is due to be renewed in March 2009 and the tendering process has already started. The waste management strategy is key to this process since it sets the type of service the council wishes to see delivered.
- 1.4 The options listed below have not been fully costed since this could waste staff resources if the council were not minded to proceed with any particular option. If the Board wishes to proceed with any particular option this will be included within the contract specification. A decision can then be taken on whether to proceed following the tender submissions.

## **2 Report**

- 2.1 Full information on the options is contained in pages 38 -45 of the strategy. The critical decisions required are as follows:

1. Does the Council wish to maintain alternate weekly collection of waste and mixed dry recyclables? The implications of changing this to a weekly collection of waste are a significant rise in operating costs (approx £350K), a probable reduction in recycling rates (and income) as well as significant implementation costs.
2. Does the Council wish to extend coverage of alternate weekly collection of mixed dry recyclables? Currently the council offers the kerbside collection of at least two recyclables to approximately 89% of properties. It is required to offer this service to all properties by 2010. Extending alternate weekly recycling collections to blocks of flats involves the provision of 660 or 1100 litre wheeled bin containers and is often difficult. Contamination rates are generally very high and there is often insufficient storage space for sufficient containers meaning that additional collections are required. There are significant costs involved in the provision of containers, additional storage facilities and additional collections. If the council wishes to extend AWC to these premises does it wish to contribute to costs or does it expect the owners of such premises to pay?
3. Does the council wish to implement litter bin style recycling facilities (or similar) to some hard to reach premises, such as small blocks of flats? These may be easier to locate than larger containers. There would be additional costs involved from purchase of containers and additional collections, the number of which will depend on the frequency of use by residents. There would be an income from the sale of materials.
4. Does the council wish to implement new kerbside collection services for glass, textiles, waste food and/or batteries? There would be additional costs involved from the provision of containers to householders and the additional collections although these may be offset by the income derived from the sale of materials. Full costs are difficult to predict since it may be possible for the start up costs to be absorbed by any new contractor. Waste food collection also presents other problems since there is no local disposal facility. In addition waste food is an important fuel for the incinerators so it may not be carbon efficient.
5. Does the Council wish to introduce new collection methods for the kerbside collection of garden waste? Currently the council provides green sack at a charge of £1.30 (£0.95 for OAPs) per sack. Plastic sacks are not the most environmentally or operationally friendly method of collection and could be replaced with a re-usable polypropylene sack. These could be provided through a subscription regime whereby the householder pays an annual fee of about £30. This would include the cost of the sack. This may encourage greater participation and increase the amount of material which goes for recycling, thereby increasing the council's recycling rate. The use of sacks does have health and safety implications for the operators.

6. Does the council wish to reduce some of its existing skip type bring bank facilities? Some bring backs such as those for paper and cans are reducing in demand with introduction of kerbside collections. This would reduce maintenance and collection costs.
7. Does the council wish to implement litter bin style recycling facilities to such areas as Stokes Bay, the High Street and other shopping areas? There would be additional costs involved from purchase of containers and additional collections although there would be an income from the sale of materials.
8. Does the council wish to introduce new bring bank facilities for new materials e.g. batteries. There will be additional costs involved from the provision of new containers and additional collections.
9. Does the council wish to continue to promote the use of home composters? This would reduce the volume of waste collected and there would be no environmental impact from transporting waste. Unfortunately we are not credited with the recycling. There would be some costs involved if the Council were to subsidise the containers. Existing promotions have operated on reduced recommended retail prices as they have been purchased directly from the manufacturers.
10. Does the council wish to promote food digesters? This would reduce the volume of waste collected and there would be no environmental impact from transporting waste. There would be some costs involved with subsidising the containers.
11. Does the council wish to continue to promote real nappies? This would reduce the volume of waste collected and there would be no environmental impact from transporting waste. There would be some costs involved with any publicity campaign.
12. Does the council wish to introduce a scheme to remove bulky items for re-use? Some local charities will re-furbish furniture in particular. Such a scheme would remove items from the waste stream and by using local resources would reduce the environmental impact from transporting waste. The costs of such a scheme could be recovered by levying a charge.
13. Does the council wish to offer a service for the collection on waste electrical and electronic equipment? The costs of such a scheme could be recovered by levying a charge.
14. Does the council wish to amend its clinical waste collection service? The customer base is increasing due to the treatment of many medical conditions at home. Non infectious material can be disposed of in the normal household waste stream. If this were to occur it would reduce the demands on the clinical waste service but consideration would need to be given towards offering larger domestic bins to small households. The clinical waste collection service is currently provided free of charge.
15. Does the council wish to change its policy and require that domestic waste and recyclable waste must be placed in a wheeled bin? The use of sacks does have health and safety



implications for the operators. There would be costs involved in the provision of new bins. This would remove the requirement for the Contractor to provide replace sacks annually.

16. Does the council wish to cease the clearance of side black bag waste and introduce a no side waste collection policy? This will encourage recycling and help reduce the volume of materials being disposed of whilst at the same reducing the health and safety risk. It also removes the problem of spilt refuse where bags have been opened prior to collection by wildlife. It would be possible to make allowances for side waste at Christmas if this was felt desirable. If we adopt such a policy consideration needs to be given to our enforcement policy.
17. Does the council wish to introduce clear guidance on the provision of recycling and waste requirements for developers of new housing? This will have staffing implications but should reduce the number of problems which occur when the premises are built.
18. Does the council wish to investigate joint working with other councils, charitable organisations or social enterprise organisations? Some preliminary work has been undertaken by Project Integra although it is not yet clear whether there would be savings for Gosport. Our location is such that it is difficult to see where savings can be achieved particularly as we are currently the cheapest in the County and have only one council with a landward boundary.
19. Does the council wish to offer commercial companies the opportunity to recycle their trade waste? It is probable the contractor will have to invest in an additional round in the near future. This will inevitably mean that there is some spare capacity. The contractor could be permitted to seek out trade waste recycling contracts on the basis that any profit would be shared with the council. This may generate additional income which could be re-invested in other services.
20. Does the council wish to encourage the use of recycled products within contracts undertaken for us? This is consistent with the LAA priority G, on the use of materials which the council has signed up to. There may however be additional costs involved.
21. Does the council wish to specify the use of Pro-Grow within contracts undertaken for the council This product is produced from recycling green waste collected within Hampshire. Trials of the product have been successful and costs are comparable to other products.
22. Does the Council wish to continue with promotional activities? Currently the council employs two temporary recycling officers using the waste minimisation grant. These have approximately 12 months to run on their contract. These officers have been assisting with rolling out alternate weekly collections to hard to reach properties and in particular with providing education on recycling contamination. They have had some success in this

area and demonstrate the need to provide this on a full time basis. Without these two officers promotional activities will be limited but more importantly contamination levels will rise once there activities stop.

23. Does the council wish to continue to provide amenity skips at existing levels? The council currently provides 680 free skips to groups of 6 householders at a cost of £39K. The contents of these skips are varied and uncontrolled meaning they must be land filled. As the cost of landfill increases it is likely that the County will endeavour to pass some if not all of these costs back to us. The provision of such skips is contrary to the strategy which aims to divert as much material to recycling or energy from waste plants as possible. In addition the skips are often contaminated with high risk material such as asbestos meaning the cost of disposal must be borne by the council. On the plus side it is likely that some of this material could find its way to being fly tipped if the skip service were not available. The local Household Waste Recycling Centre is however central to the Borough and is one of the highest used sites in the County. There are a number of options available to the council;
- Continue with the existing service
  - Reduce the number of skips available
  - Charge for the service
  - Reallocate the funding to subsidise the green waste service or other kerbside collection e.g. glass
24. Does the council wish to introduce penalties for contaminated recycling bins. Currently a bin may be rejected but will be collected free of charge if the contamination is removed.
25. Does the council wish to charge for the replacement of missing or damaged bins? These currently are provided free but at an annual cost of £60K. If these costs were recovered the charge per bin would be £25.
26. Does the council wish to offer all householders the option of having a 240lt waste bin as opposed to families of 2 or less that currently are only offered a 140lt bin? This might help to alleviate some of the problems with side waste although it may discourage recycling. The replacement bins could be provided at cost i.e. £25. This opportunity could be offered at the same time as the introduction of a no side waste policy.

### **3 Risk Assessment**

- 3.1 It is essential that the council has a waste management strategy which is broadly in line with that of Project Integra which it has also adopted. The options listed enable the council to do that which at the same time providing the local service it wishes. Many of these options will significantly affect the procurement of the waste management contract which is due in March 2009. It is possible that some of the options e.g. return to weekly collection of household waste could make the overall contract unaffordable without cuts in other services. It is important therefore that members bear in mind

the potential costs of any additional service in making their decisions.

<b>Financial Services comments:</b>	The details within the Council's Waste Management Strategy will have a fundamental impact on the affordability of the waste management contract which is due for renewal in March 2009.
<b>Legal Services comments:</b>	None for the purposes of this Report
<b>Service Improvement Plan implications:</b>	The Boards decisions will be included in Service Improvement Plan for Environmental Services where appropriate.
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	
<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	Included in body of report
<b>Background papers:</b>	
<b>Appendices/Enclosures:</b>	Appendix A - Waste Management Strategy
<b>Report author/ Lead Officer:</b>	David Jago

# **A Draft Waste Management Strategy for Gosport**

## **“Reaching the Big Four-O”**

## **2007 - 2010**

**2007 - 2010****CONTENTS****1. FOREWARD****2. Introduction**

- Background
- Purpose of the Strategy

**3. WASTE FRAMEWORK**

- Nationally
- Regionally
- Countywide

**4. CURRENT SITUATION**

- Geography and Demographics
- Legislation and Policies
- Targets and Performance
- Finance
- Waste Volumes
- Waste and Recycling Collection Services
- Educational and Promotional Activities
- Contractual Arrangements

**5. THE CHALLENGES**

- Waste to Resource
- Legislation and Statutory Requirements
- Local Environment
- Waste Growth and Composition
- Achieving the Targets
- Financial Considerations

**6. THE FUTURE**

- Community and Stakeholder Engagement
- Partnerships
- Health and Safety
- Policies
- Coordination of Collection Services
- Communication
- Research
- Financial Planning
- Incentives and Enforcement

**7. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OPTIONS****8. PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND REVIEW**

- **Performance Monitoring**
- **Strategy Review**

## **9. APPENDICES**

- **Appendix A Summary of Key Waste Legislation**
- **Appendix B Summary of Current Waste Policies**
- **Appendix C Summary of Performance Indicator Results 2001 – 2006**
- **Appendix D Summary of Recycling Facility Locations**

## **10. REFERENCES**

## **1.0 FOREWORD**

**To be prepared by Chair of Community and Environment Board and/or Project Integra Board Member.**

## **2.0 Introduction**

### **Background**

- 2.1** Gosport has seen two major changes in the way the refuse and recycling services are provided following the production of a Draft Recycling Plan Phase III in September 1998. The first saw a move away from the traditional back door refuse collection service to a wheeled bin collection service during 1999.
- 2.2** Later, having secured funding of nearly £500,000.00 through the National Waste Minimisation and Recycling Fund and successfully completing a trial period overseen by a cross member working group in 2003; the second change saw the phased introduction of a kerbside collection of mixed dry recyclable materials collected on an alternate weekly basis.
- 2.3** Recycling services have continued to progress with the type of material collected expanded to cover more items traditionally disposed of in the normal household waste stream.
- Recycling centres – In addition to existing bring bank facilities for glass, paper, cans and textiles new containers have been introduced to collect shoes, books, video's, CD's and DVD's.
  - Kerbside collections – Building on the success of the "Blue Bag" scheme provided for the collection of newspapers and magazines alone, kerbside collections now include plastic bottles, food cans, drinks cans, junk mail, catalogues, white directories and cardboard.
  - Composting – Since 2001, green garden waste has been composted at a local windrow facility at Down End, Fareham. The resulting soil conditioner, known as Pro-grow, can be purchased in bags from the local Household Waste Recycling Centre; this effectively closes the recycling loop.
  - Home Composting - Home composting has been encouraged through the sale of home composters. Various home delivery offers have been negotiated in recent years that have given residents the opportunity to purchase home composters and on occasions water butts, at reduced retail prices.
- 2.4** The Draft Recycling Plan Phase III endeavoured to address the waste management practices within the Borough in an integrated manner and this is clearly identified in the activities within the action plan. Relatively short timeframes were placed on the tasks although it was acknowledged at the time, the plan was an evolving document and was open to change and review.
- 2.5** Although never fully adopted, work has continued on tasks listed in the draft plan, the results of which are evident in an increased recycling rate moving from a low of 8.3% in 2000/2001 to 23.61% in 2005/2006.

### **Purpose of the Strategy**

- 2.6** The Council's mission is "to work with our community to improve everyone's quality of life and deliver a sustainable future for the Borough". Developed with regard to issues that are important to residents the Corporate Plan identifies within its strategic priorities the need for "improved recycling with less waste created". The Waste Management Strategy is required to provide a clear strategic framework for provision of local integrated waste management services that incorporates the core values of the Council and ensures we strive to achieve the desired outcomes.

- 2.7** Waste is no longer restricted to the term 'of no value' and indeed has become firmly established within the sustainability agenda as a 'useful resource'. Within this context the Waste Management Strategy must not only seek to deal with waste within the boundaries of the waste hierarchy, but beyond into the wider scope of the Materials Resource Strategy.
- 2.8** The future will be challenging; a new national waste strategy, a reduction on landfill dependency, a wave of EU directives and demanding performance targets, all of which must be delivered in an integrated and cost effective manner; taking into account recommendations contained in Sir Peter Gershon's review of public sector efficiency and Sir Michael Lyon's independent inquiry into the future role, function and funding of local government.
- 2.9** The Waste Management Strategy will:
- Discuss current and future challenges to meeting our vision and targets.
  - Assess financial and resource requirements as we approach 2009 and the end of the existing contracted collection arrangements.
  - Explore and discuss service provisions along with health and safety implications.
  - Provide the opportunity to consultant with stakeholders and the wider community who will be able to make an informed choice.
  - Establish clear policies.
  - Incorporate aims of the Materials Resource Strategy and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.
  - Feed into the Service Improvement Plans providing additional monitoring and measurement of continued performance.
- 2.10** Small incremental changes in waste management practices have helped to change attitudes and behaviour towards recycling which has become common practice in a large number of homes. As we move a step further to embrace the concepts of waste minimisation and waste reduction, it is important that the Strategy has the support and vision of the community as a whole, for those living, working and visiting the Borough.
- 2.11** Recent press and television coverage of waste and recycling has kept waste management high profile and very much in the media spotlight. Waste issues continue to be a topical subject with many households assuming the largest proportion of their council tax payment supports this frontline service. The Waste Strategy must bring together and address the concerns of the community, giving them the opportunity to make an informed decision and prioritise the waste services they wish to have on offer. At the same time however, it must be an innovative tool that enables Gosport to drive forward to meet the challenges without exceeding the limitations of the resources available.
- 2.12** Essential elements of the Strategy are summarised in figure 2.12.1.

**Figure 2.12.1**



***P*** = Policy and Performance Planning

***E*** = Education and Promotion

***O*** = Operational Services

***P*** = Partnerships

***L*** = Local Community

***E*** = Environmental Enforcement

### 3.0 NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

## Nationally

- 3.1** In February 2006, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) undertook a consultation process to review the Waste Strategy 2000. It was intended to complete the consultation and publish a new revised Strategy later in the year. Unfortunately, the publication has been delayed and has now been deferred until early summer 2007.
- 3.2** The review was initiated to develop a new strategic focus for waste management that will integrate it fully into the wider remit of sustainable resource use. The revised Strategy will link firmly to the Governments' Strategy for Sustainable Development, Securing the Future and the EU Thematic Strategy on prevention and recycling of waste, whilst incorporating EU directives.
- 3.3** It is recognised at this time that Gosport's draft Waste Management Strategy will need to be revised to take account of proposals confirmed in the national strategy upon final distribution.
- 3.4** Headline proposals include:
1. Higher national recycling targets for household waste for 2010, 2015 and 2020.
  2. Greater focus on waste prevention.
  3. More emphasis on non-municipal waste and integrating its management with municipal waste.
  4. A wider strategic role for local authorities.
- 3.5** Higher national recycling performance and a greater emphasis on waste prevention will be key drivers to obtaining targets imposed by the EU Landfill Directive that dominates the national agenda. The Landfill Directive aims to reduce the volume of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill and has been transposed into UK law through the Landfill Regulations (2002). The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (WET), implements the operational systems.
- 3.6** The Landfill Trading Allowance Scheme (LATS), contained within the WET Act, allocates an annual municipal waste volume that individual waste disposal authorities can landfill to ensure that:
- By 2010, biodegradable municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 75% of that produced in 1995.
  - By 2013, biodegradable municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 50% of that produced in 1995.
  - By 2020, biodegradable municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 35% of that produced in 1995.
- 3.7** Landfill allowances can be traded with other authorities, banked for later use or advanced from future allocations. This collective national action operating alongside other measures such as increased landfill tax costs, new markets for recyclable materials, restrictions on the type of materials sent to landfill and greater local authority support to achieve statutory targets; will reduce the risk of heavy financial penalties for failure to meet the obligations set out in the Landfill Directive.
- 3.8** Municipal Waste as defined in the Landfill Directive is "waste from households, as well as other waste which, because of its nature or composition, is similar to waste from households". The Government has taken the view that this should be interpreted as waste under the control of local authorities. Controlled waste consists of household, commercial and industrial although it is recognised this is a fraction of the total waste produced in the UK.

The national strategy will seek to integrate non-municipal wastes coming from sectors such as agricultural, mining or quarrying, into the treatment of municipal wastes.

- 3.9** Joint working practices and/or the creation of Joint Waste Authorities (JWA's) are seen as a more cost effective and efficient way of delivering quality waste services in order to divert material from landfill and thus supported by central Government. Using powers introduced through the Local Government Bill this will allow authorities to establish JWA's which will help to relieve the financial burden on single authorities to provide waste disposal infrastructure. For collection and disposal authorities working in two tier areas, such as Gosport, this will place working partnerships on a legislative platform and will ensure collection schemes are implemented in a manner that will maintain the required through flow of waste materials to disposal facilities. Operating on economies of scales, JWA's may also achieve cost efficiency savings.

### **Regionally**

- 3.10** Established in 1999, the South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA) covers authorities located along the south coast, as far west as the New Forest, inclusive of Gosport. Having taken responsibility for Regional Planning, it has developed a Regional Waste Management Strategy as part of its remit to review and revise policies contained within Regional Planning Guidance (RPG9).
- 3.11** The Regional Waste Management Strategy provides a long-term vision to 2025, however it only formally covers the period to 2016. It contains 17 waste policies and seeks to radically change the manner in which waste is managed. Following the principles of the waste hierarchy and reflective of the national waste strategy, the vision is for a region in which resources are used and managed efficiently so that by 2025:
- the amount of waste produced will be minimised.
  - the overwhelming majority of materials will be re-used, recycled or have value recovered from them
  - the environment will be protected and enhanced for future generations.

### **Countywide**

- 3.12** Gosport is located within the county of Hampshire that operates its waste functions at a two tier level. Hampshire County Council is the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) and is responsible for providing disposal facilities. As the Waste Collection Authority (WCA), Gosport Borough Council has a duty to implement and provide a collection service for controlled wastes.
- 3.13** In Hampshire this two tier approach has been incorporated into a leading partnership arrangement between the 11 district councils of Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton unitary authorities, Hampshire County Council, and the private waste contractor Veolia Environmental Services. Working through an established integrated waste management strategy, known as Project Integra, the constituted partnership operates under a joint memorandum of understanding. Although not legally binding, it sets the principle responsibilities and obligations for individual partners, who agree to:
- share income and risks associated with the sale of recyclable materials,
  - attend a series of formally structured meetings with representation at both officer and Member level,
  - contribute annually to the Project Integra Action Plan, through production of a Partner Implementation Plan that sets work plans for the coming year
  - benefit from shared best practice
  - pull together resources to undertake wider research and promotional projects.

**3.14 Achievements to date include:**

- A joint recycling rate of 31.8% in 2005/2006
- 95% of Hampshire's households have access to kerbside recycling collections
- Diversion away from landfill of over 80% of waste materials
- 2 Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF's)
- 3 Composting Facilities
- 3 Energy Recovery Incinerators
- 1 Material Analysis Facility
- 26 Household Waste Recycling Centres
- A countywide Behavioural Change Strategy, known as Recycle for Hampshire.

**3.15** Whilst the mission for the partnerships remains to have a world class sustainable material resources system that maximises efficient re-use and recycling and minimises the need for disposal by 2020, current objectives are presented under 3 main themes.**1. Doing the basics better, summarised as:**

- the requirement to provide consistent and ever improving services to residents and other customers that are good value for money,
- ensuring effective sharing of resources and best practice between partners,
- ensuring effective communication between partners,
- obtaining a better understanding of performance and variations,
- establishing methods of improvement to maximise the capture and quality of materials.

**2. Promoting sustainable consumption and production by:**

- encouraging better design of products, homes and systems to optimise use of natural resources,
- improving sustainability throughout product life cycles (design, production, use, end of life etc),
- ensuring all those involved throughout the process chain take appropriate responsibility,
- minimising or avoiding waste creation at source,
- designing recycling or composting systems that capture the optimum amount of material regardless of source,
- minimising transport,
- maximising access to recycling or composting systems which are sustainable.

**3. Specifying further infrastructure and collection systems by:**

- understanding how materials flow through the local economy,
- identifying the types of technology available to recover materials and/or energy and their relative environmental and carbon impacts,
- identifying the options for collection systems and their relative environmental and carbon impacts,
- matching the required facilities to appropriate sites in accordance with the Minerals and Waste Development Framework,
- consulting with stakeholders and the wider community,
- considering all the above points when specifying systems or facilities.

- 3.16** In terms of performance, Hampshire has already exceeded its statutory recycling rate of 30% but has set its own target to recycle and compost 40% (35% for those in urban areas) of household waste by 2010.
- 3.17** Embracing the challenge to maintain its lead role in waste management, Project Integra was a key contributor towards the production of the Materials Resource Strategy, More from Less, published in 2005, a document that furthers the concept of waste as a resource and which is discussed in more detail in paragraph 5.1. In addition local authority groupings or clusters, set in the 3 regions are investigating options for joint working. As part of the south east region, Gosport is exploring options for additional services which could be procured jointly.

## **4.0 CURRENT SITUATION**

## Geography and Demographics

- 4.1** Situated on a peninsular, on the western side of Portsmouth Harbour, Gosport is urban in nature and land locked to its neighbouring authority of Fareham Borough Council. It covers an area of approximately 25 square kilometres, with a mid year population figure of 77300 (2005 figures), who currently live in 35680 homes.
- 4.2** There are no nominated waste disposal facilities available in the district for household waste, therefore all collection vehicles have to travel to Portsmouth or Fareham via the principal route of the A32, which links the A27 and the M27 motorway at junction 11. Although considerable sums of money have been spent improving the access into Gosport considerable traffic congestion exists, particularly during peak hours or at times of essential maintenance.
- 4.3** The percentage of terraced houses, flats, apartments and maisonettes in Gosport is higher than the national average. The proportion of these dwellings in Gosport is 59.8%, compared to 40.65% across the whole of England. A proportion of terraced properties are served by a vehicular rear access where use of a narrow bodied refuse collection vehicle maintains a rear collection. Other terraced properties, those with shared pedestrian access or those where no rear access exists; receive a front of property collection.
- 4.4** Calculated as the number of businesses within an area per 1000 residents, business density in Gosport is much lower than Hampshire (excluding Portsmouth and Southampton) and the South East. Figure 4.4.1, extracted from Gosport's Baseline Information –Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, also details the number of businesses registered for VAT.

**Figure 4.4.1**

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Number of businesses registered for VAT in Gosport.</b>	1185	1195	1235	<b>1295</b>
<b>Businesses per 1000 population in Gosport.</b>	15.4	15.4	16.0	<b>16.8</b>
<b>Businesses per 1000 population in Hampshire.</b>	34.3	34.6	35.0	<b>35.3</b>
<b>Businesses per 1000 population in the South East.</b>	35.0	35.4	35.6	<b>35.7</b>

Source: DTI Small Business Service – VAT Registrations/Deregistrations by industry cited by nomisweb.co.uk and ONS Mid Year Estimates (2002-2005)

- 4.5** Business are spread across the Borough along with a number of small retail parades that support the Boroughs two main retail areas, the High Street Gosport that continues into Stoke Road and the High Street, Lee-on-the-Solent.

## Legislation and Policies

- 4.6** The legislative framework encompassing waste collection, transport, recovery and disposal is delivered by a range of directives, acts, statutory instruments and strategies. A summary of this key legislation is attached as Appendix A.
- 4.7** Waste collection is a statutory function placed upon the authority by Section 45 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA). The Council has a duty to make arrangements to collect controlled wastes; the law does not specify how these arrangements must be made or

at what frequencies. Section 46 deals with receptacles for household waste, whilst The Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 determines which waste must be collected free of charge and that for which a charge may be made. The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (CNEA) provides additional powers to those contained in the EPA .

- 4.8** A key priority for this strategy is to determine how the authority will meet its legal obligation under the Household Waste Act 2003. By 31 December 2010, WCA's have to provide the collection of at least 2 types of recyclable waste together or separated from the rest of household waste. This can be achieved through either a kerbside collection or a near entry collection scheme in locations where this is more appropriate such as multi-occupancy premises.
- 4.9** Under the WET Act 2003, Gosport no longer has a requirement to publish its own Recycling Plan as this has been superseded, for those in two tier authorities, by the duty to have in place a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. Having successfully obtained funding to commission a consultant to prepare this document as per Government guidance and with considerable consultation by all parties, a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy that fulfils the Councils legal obligation was ratified for publication and presentation to DEFRA by the Project Integra Management Board held on 6 April 2006.
- 4.10** Operational waste collection policies currently in place were developed as part of the move to wheeled bin collections and revised during the implementation of alternate weekly collections. Appendix B summarises all existing operational waste policies.

### Targets and Performance

- 4.11** Waste collection activities are measured by a range of performance indicators, one of which is a statutory recycling and composting target. Gosport's statutory target for 2007/2008 is 27%, which has been held by DEFRA at the same level of that set in 2005/2006. Figure 4.11.1 shows Gosport's performance for 2006/2007 (unpublished at present) with results during the period 1999 to 2006 summarised in Appendix C.

**Figure 4.11.1**

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Target 06/07	Actual 06/07
<b>BV82ai</b> % of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been recycled.	24.50%	22.80%
<b>BV82aii</b> Total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for recycling.	6635.00 tonnes	6059.10 tonnes
<b>BV82bi</b> % of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent for composting.	1.5%	1.32%
<b>BV82bii</b> The tonnage of household waste sent by the Authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion.	406.00 tonnes	351.96 tonnes

<b>BV84a</b> Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head.	351.5 kg	343.8 kg
<b>BV84b</b> % change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population.	3.00%	0.73%
<b>BV86</b> Cost of waste collection per household.	£38.92	£38.77
<b>BV91a</b> % of households resident in the authority's area served by kerbside collection of recyclables.	100%	100%
<b>BV91b</b> % of households resident in the authority's area served by a kerbside collection of at least two recyclables.	95%	86%

**4.12** In addition to the statutory target, as a Project Integra partner, Gosport is committed to achieving a 40% recycling and composting rate (35% in urban areas) by 2010. Figure 4.12.1 shows key published performance indicators for 2005/2006 and progress made to achieving this higher goal by member authorities.

**Figure 4.12.1**

<b>Authority</b>	<b>BV82ai</b> % Household Waste Recycled	<b>BV82ai</b> % Household Waste Composted	<b>BV82ai + BV82bi</b> =	<b>BV84</b> Kg of Household Waste collected per Household	<b>BV86</b> Cost of Waste Collection per Household
<b>Basingstoke</b>	17.22%	0.07%	17.29%	404.10kg	£51.44
<b>East Hants</b>	27.92%	5.72%	33.64%	339.00kg	£42.12
<b>Eastleigh</b>	29.33%	5.37%	34.70%	351.00kg	£49.45
<b>Fareham</b>	24.80%	3.50%	28.30%	379.95kg	£45.36
<b>Gosport</b>	<b>22.38%</b>	<b>1.23%</b>	<b>23.61%</b>	<b>341.30kg</b>	<b>£37.45</b>
<b>Hart</b>	21.40%	4.30%	25.70%	386.00kg	£33.40
<b>Havant</b>	24.00%	0.00%	24.00%	359.00kg	£48.52
<b>New Forest</b>	25.26%	1.19%	26.45%	369.00kg	£45.39
<b>Portsmouth</b>	17.11%	3.40%	20.51%	443.76kg	£50.82
<b>Rushmoor</b>	19.75%	1.86%	21.61%	341.00kg	£51.78
<b>Southampton</b>	18.27%	7.37%	25.64%	426.00kg	£61.79
<b>Test Valley</b>	15.95%	4.93%	20.88%	400.00kg	£67.60
<b>Winchester</b>	18.88%	1.31%	20.19%	386.90kg	£52.42

**4.13** Results from statutory performance indicators in the series 82, 84 and 91 are collected and analysed directly by DEFRA through a national database called WasteDataFlow. This web-based system requires actual quarterly data to be submitted no longer than 3 months beyond the working quarter. For example, the period April to June must be entered no later than 30



September. This system is also used to ensure disposal authorities meet their obligations and do not exceed their allowances under LATs.

- 4.14** Some performance indicators are based on satisfaction levels of services provided with data collection surveys completed every three years. Waste and recycling services previously tested in 2003/2004 have been undertaken again in 2006/2007. Figure 4.14.1 gives the results.

**Figure 4.14.1**

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Target 03/04	Actual 03/04		Target 06/07	Actual 06/07
		Satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied		Satisfied
<b>BV90a</b> % of people satisfied with household waste collection.	87%	<b>83.1%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	85%	<b>59.4%</b>
<b>BV90b</b> % of people satisfied with waste recycling.	73%	<b>74.9%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	77%	<b>72.7%</b>

## Finance

- 4.15** Net revenue expenditure during 2006/2007 for waste and recycling services was £1,389,000.00 which equates to £38.77 per household, currently the second lowest in Hampshire. This includes a Waste Performance and Efficiency Grant of £65400.00.
- 4.16** Services that are currently chargeable include green waste, special collections, bulky waste and reusable recycling bags for those in flats. Charges levied for bulky waste collections are contributory payments only, where service costs are recovered in full for green waste, special collections and reusable recycling bags.
- 4.17** Income is generated through the sale of MRF material and glass, along with recycling credits paid by Hampshire County Council for glass and paper collected in recycling banks. Recycling credits are linked to the cost savings made by diverting material away from landfill disposal. Hampshire County Council is currently undertaking a review of payments made under the recycling credit scheme. Apportionment of MRF income in the past year has become reflective of the levels of actual materials collected and sent for recycling from individual authorities.

## Waste Volumes

- 4.18** Waste growth in Gosport has varied over the past five years as indicated in figure 4.18.1 with no clear trend appearing. Both housing and population over the same period have increased however during two consecutive years, a reduction in waste tonnage was experienced.

**Figure 4.18.1**

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

<b>Total tonnes of waste including recycling</b>	27240	26442	25634	26294	26572*
<b>% change on previous year</b>		-2.93%	-3.05%	+2.57%	+1.06%

\*Unpublished at present time.

- 4.19** Nationally waste growth has increased since the mid 1990s until recent years where similar fluctuations have been experienced with no consistent trend being established.

#### **Waste and Recycling Collection Services**

- 4.20** Figure 4.20.1 details the waste and recycling collection services provided within the Borough for household waste only. Commercial and industrial premises have to secure waste collections from private companies, which include waste resulting from business and commercial activities operated at a residential property.
- 4.21** No collection services are provided for household wastes deemed as hazardous materials, such as white spirit, paint products and cleaners, fluorescent light tubes, descalers, stain removers, glues, swimming pool cleaners, pesticides, insecticides, weed killers, wood preservatives, antifreeze, brake fluids and degreasers to name a few. These must be taken to disposal facilities at Portsmouth or Segensworth.

**Figure 4.20.1**

<b>Service and Description</b>	<b>Chargeable</b>	<b>Container Type</b>	<b>Collected by</b>	<b>Recycle, Recovery or Disposal Route</b>
<b>Alternate Weekly Kerbside Collections</b>  86% of households within the Borough are served by this method of collection. One week recyclable materials consisting of paper, cardboard, plastic bottles and cans are collected, the following week all other domestic waste.	No	Recycling –Various sized green lidded wheeled bins or clear plastic sacks  Domestic – Various sized black lidded wheeled bins or black plastic sacks  Reusable recycling bags for those in flats and multi-occupancy dwellings.	Verdant  Verdant  Verdant	After separation at Portsmouth MRF recycling markets  Energy recovery facility Portsmouth
<b>Household Waste Collections</b>  Those properties that do not have sufficient room in which to accommodate wheeled bins, have a chute system or do not have direct carriageway access to their property remain on a single domestic waste collection.	No	Black lidded wheeled bins or sacks	Verdant	Energy recovery facility Portsmouth
<b>Kerbside Green Waste Collections</b>				

A separate kerbside collection of green garden waste covering all households is available, collected on a two week cycle.	Yes £1.30 each reduced to 95p for OAP's	GBC green plastic sacks purchased from Town Hall	Verdant	Composting facility Fareham
<p><b>Recycling Bring Banks</b></p> <p>Recycling banks provided at various locations, as summarised in <b>Appendix D</b>, are available for the following materials:</p> <p>Glass – Bottles and Jars.</p> <p>Paper – Newspaper, magazines, junk mail, catalogues, white telephone directories, yellow pages in all banks apart from one provided by Aylesford.</p> <p>Mixed cans – All food and drinks cans both aluminium and steel.</p> <p>Plastic bottles – All types of plastic bottles only.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	<p>3 Colour compartmental enclosed skip and single colour enclosed skip</p> <p>3.5m enclosed banks, litter bin type banks and enclosed skip</p> <p>Enclosed single compartment skip and litter bin type banks</p> <p>Litter bin type banks</p>	<p>Verdant</p> <p>Verdant, R J Harris and Aylesford</p> <p>Verdant</p> <p>Verdant</p>	<p>Glass recycling facility at Southampton Docks transferred from Portsmouth storage bays</p> <p>Portsmouth MRF for recycling markets Abitibi Consolidated and Aylesford Newsprint both paper mills for recycling</p> <p>After separation at Portsmouth MRF recycling markets</p> <p>After separation at Portsmouth MRF recycling markets</p> <p>Charity shops for reuse</p>

Textiles - All types including clothes, hats, belts, underwear, blankets, towels, linen and handbags.	No	Enclosed banks of various sizes	Salvation Army Humana British Heart Foundation Air Ambulance	and recycling markets
Shoes – Both new and worn will be accepted.	No	Mini banks and sacks in metal frames	European Shoe Recycling Company	Reuse and recycling markets
Books, Video's, CD's and DVD's.	No	Enclosed banks	British Heart Foundation	Reuse
<b>Household Waste Recycling Centre</b>  This facility is provided by Hampshire County Council and located relatively centrally. All household waste materials can be delivered to the site, including furniture, fixtures and fittings, oil, batteries, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, bric-a-brac, wood, gas bottles, garden waste, soil and rubble.	No, however limits are placed on some waste streams	Various banks and skips	Private contractor managed by HCC	Reuse, recycling, composting, energy recovery and disposal
<b>Bulky Collections</b>  A weekly collection service is available for larger household items such as furniture and white goods.	Yes  1 item £18.50	Not applicable	Verdant	Recycling and disposal

	2 items £33.00 3 to 5 items £48.50			
<b>Special Collections</b>  Ad hoc service, as and when requested, available for clearance of 6 or more bulky items, large quantities of household waste, or household items not identified on the bulky waste list.	Yes  Cost based on volume of waste	Not applicable	Verdant	Disposal
<b>Amenity Skips</b>  By agreement with a local Ward Member, skips can be obtained by groups of 6 neighbouring households for disposal of household waste. Available for a 3 day period, exceptions include large building projects, asbestos, electrical equipment including television and computer monitors, fridges and freezers, hazardous, medical and commercial wastes.	No	4.6 m <sup>3</sup> open skip	Verdant	Disposal
<b>Clinical Waste Collections</b>  Kerbside collections of clinical wastes excluding medicines covering all households. Maximum weekly collection or as required: fortnightly, monthly, or longer.	No	Sharps boxes and yellow sacks.	Verdant	Disposal with energy recovery
<b>Charitable Collections</b>				

Registered charities within the community, can obtain free household waste collections, although this does not cover those operating shop or business premises.	No	Wheeled bins or 4.6 m <sup>3</sup> open skip	Verdant	Energy recovery facility and disposal
<b>Litter and Street Sweepings</b>  Four on-street litter bins for plastic bottles, paper, and cans have been provided in Lee-on-the-Solent along with general waste bin for a trial period.	No	On street litter bin type banks	Verdant	Recycling

**4.22** The Council is not the only organisation to provide recycling opportunities within the Borough. A network of charities shops and some other organisations are willing to take clean clothes and bric-a-brac for resale and re-use.

**4.23** Items that can be reused and recycled in Gosport include:

- Plastic carrier bags
- Plastic bottle tops
- Stamps
- Spectacles
- Foreign currency
- Printer cartridges
- Toner cartridges
- IT Equipment
- Mobile phones

### **Educational and Promotional Activities**

**4.24** Raising public awareness of recycling activities available is essential, however it is vital instructions for use are clear, concise and easy to understand. Promotional and educational activities include:

- Regular articles in the Borough magazine 'Coastline'.
- Articles and press releases for publication through the local media.
- Interviews on local radio.
- Production and delivery of annual waste and recycling information leaflet with calendar.
- Production and provision of information leaflets as shown in figure 4.24.1.
- Information posters identifying what can and cannot be recycled.
- Website information pages.
- Link to Project Integra and Recycle for Hampshire websites.
  
- Roadshow events in targeted areas.
- Attendance at community events such as Keen 2B Green, Alive & Kicking, school and church fetes and fairs.
- Attendance at Crime Reduction and Environment Weeks.
  
- Educational talks in schools.
- Educational talks to junior groups such as brownies, scouts, junior warden teams and similar.
- Recycling sessions undertaken at summer play schemes.
- Community talks through existing social clubs and groups.
- Talks to a network of housing groups.
  
- Supporting the Lee Recycling Group.
- Promotion of real nappies.
- Promotion of home composting.
  
- Targeted contamination checks with residents' feedback cards.
- Resigning of recycling bins at flats and multi-occupancy dwellings.



- 4.25** Lee Recycling Group is a residents group that raises awareness and enhances waste minimisation, reuse and recycling performance. This was originally formed by Recycling Champions who took part in a national project funded by DEFRA to test various incentives schemes. As part of a community incentives scheme, the members successfully engaged residents in additional recycling activities over a three month period and achieved a £50,000.00 reward grant to spend on local environmental improvements. After the trial period the Recycling Champions developed the group as a stand alone organisation with a Council representative attending in the role of a group member.
- 4.26** The Fareham and Gosport Real Nappy Network was launched in April 2006, holding coffee mornings in both Fareham and Gosport for parents and those caring for babies to see the different types of nappy available to them and chat to the experts – those who already use them. Now working with the National Childbirth Trust the Network attends and supports existing mother, baby and toddler meetings across both authorities.

Figure 4.24.1

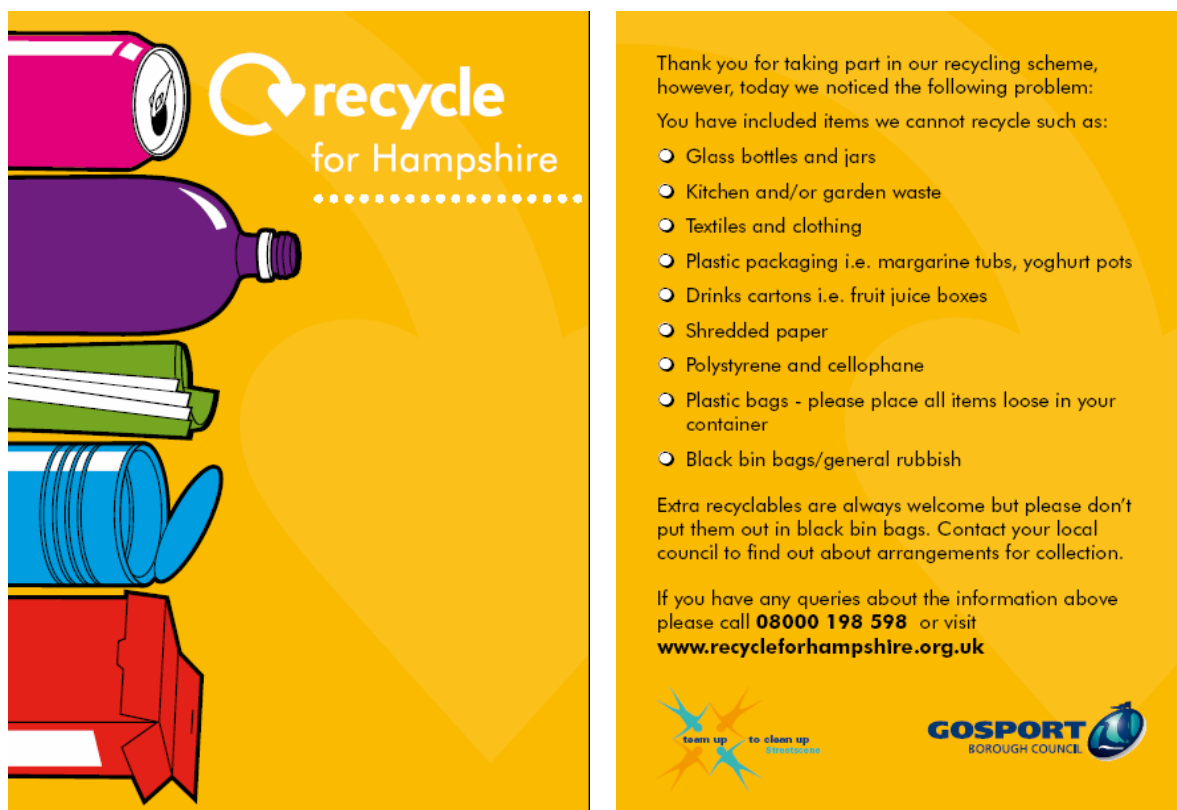


- 4.27** Home composting is an ideal way of dealing with putrescible waste materials at home, removing the need for transport and disposal. Gosport has continued to promote home composting activities through literature and securing opportunities for residents to purchase units at prices less than the recommended retail price. As part of The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) composting campaign, residents can purchase a range of composting units that vary in price starting at £8.00. In support of this campaign a number of home composting information events will be held throughout the year.

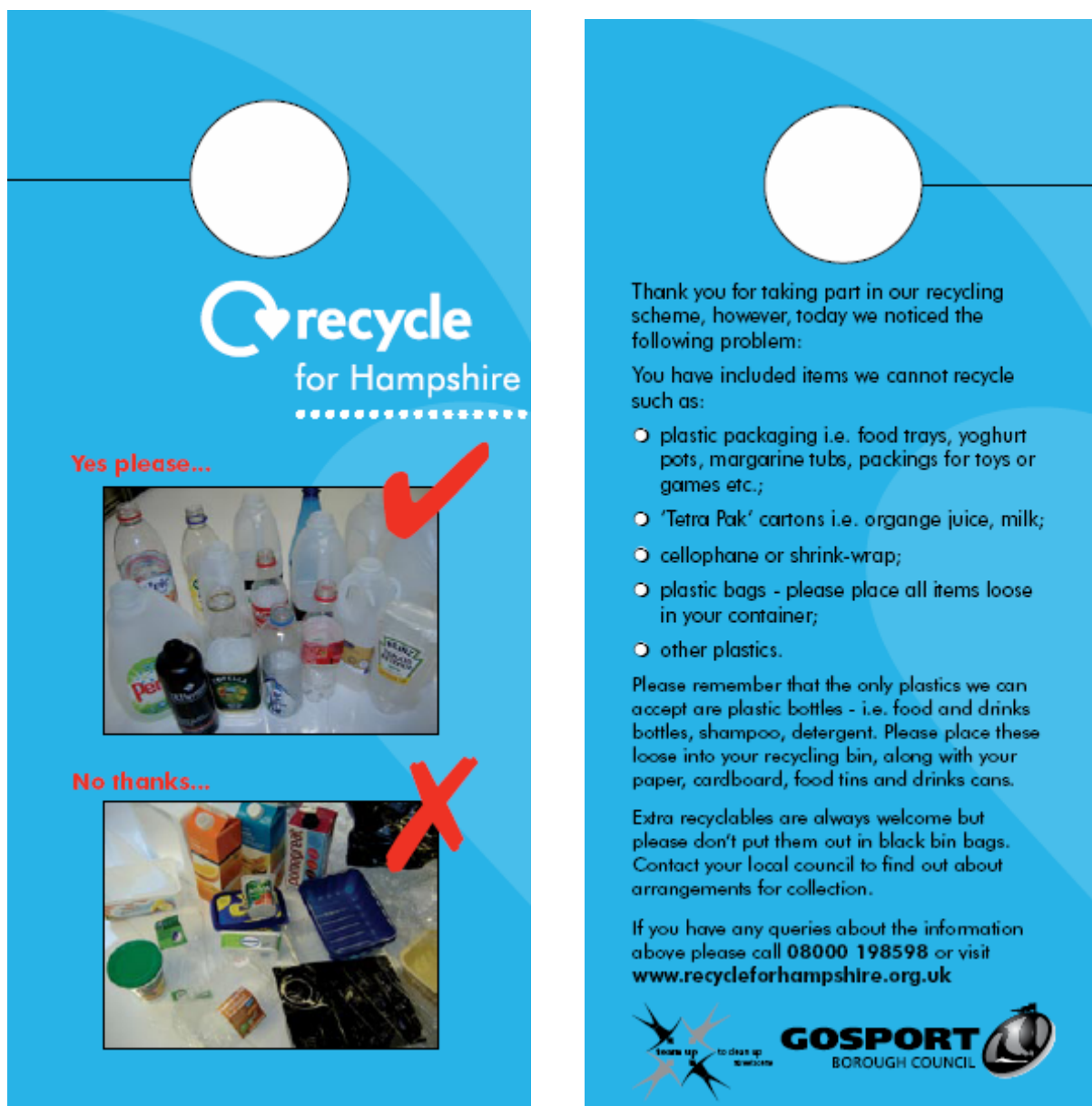
**4.28** High levels of non-recyclable items have been found contained in recycling bins and sacks put out for collection in some areas of the Borough. To increase the quality of recyclable materials collected, Recycling Inspectors have undertaken visual contamination checks prior to collection in targeted areas. Findings have established that generally recycling bins or sacks can be placed in three categories.

1. No contamination – bins or sacks full of plastic bottles, paper, and cardboard and mixed cans. In such cases no bin hanger or information postcard left at property.
2. Light contamination – bins or sacks with non-recyclable plastics such as carrier bags, yoghurt pots, margarine tubs, polystyrene, cling film and similar. In such cases a bin hanger or post card as shown in figures 4.28.1 & 2 are left for the owner of the bin or sack advising the wrong items in the bin and requesting these are placed in the black bin or sack at the next collection.
3. Heavy contamination – bins or sacks full of all types of household waste. In such circumstances bin hangers or cards left advising of reason waste was not removed. A return visit by the Recycling Inspector can be made to offer further help and advise or the householder can contact them directly for more information.

**Figure 4.28.1**



**Figure 4.28.2**



**4.29** In locations where residents share communal recycling facilities, bins have been resigned with highly visible fluorescent signs indicating recyclable materials only. In addition A3 and A2 size posters have been erected in bin stores that clearly identify recyclable and non-recyclable items as shown in figure 4.29.1. Where high contamination levels have been found all individual homes have received a reminder letter with a copy sent to the relevant Housing Officer for information and further support.

**Figure 4.29.1**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Mixed plastics eg yoghurt pots, meat &amp; food trays etc</li> </ul>		<p><b>PLEASE NOTE THAT</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cardboard greetings cards &amp; card packaging</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Juice and milk containers (waxed card)</li> </ul>		<p>GARDEN WASTE SHOULD NOT GO INTO BINS</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•All food and drink cans</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plastic carrier bags</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p>BLACK BAGS SHOULD NOT GO INTO RECYCLING BINS</p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Newspapers, magazines, directories &amp; catalogues</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Batteries and cling film</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p>PLEASE REMEMBER TO</p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Envelopes</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Glass bottle bank's</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p>RINSE OUT ALL CONTAINERS</p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plastic bottles eg fizzy drinks bottles washing liquid bottles juice bottles milk bottles toilet cleaning bottles mineral water bottles empty cooking oil bottles</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cooking foil</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p><b>THANK YOU!</b></p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Foil trays</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p><b>THANK YOU!</b></p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Shredded paper paper bank's</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p><b>THANK YOU!</b></p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Remaining domestic waste</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p><b>THANK YOU!</b></p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Polystyrene</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p><b>THANK YOU!</b></p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Flower pots</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p><b>THANK YOU!</b></p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Gift wrapping paper</li> </ul>	<p><b>Black bins</b></p>	<p><b>THANK YOU!</b></p>	<p><b>Green bins</b></p>		

**4.30** All of the above activates support the work of Project Integra's Behavioural Change Strategy. The Strategy, called 'Recycle for Hampshire' seeks to raise the profile of recycling through a high media campaign and introduce recycling as an every day activity to homes in Hampshire. In depth research of attitudes and recycling behaviour have shaped the way the campaign has delivered innovative methods of communication through doorstepping, education programmes, informative printed materials, training for operational and support staff and production of an interactive website.

### Contractual Arrangements

**4.31** Verdant Group Plc provides the waste collection services for:

- Kerbside mixed recyclable collections.
- Household waste collections.
- Clinical waste collections.
- Bulky and special waste collections.
- Green waste collections.
- Emptying of glass and can recycling banks.
- Amenity skip service.

Enterprise Plc provide street cleansing services inclusive of litter bin emptying. Both companies operate from offices leased from the Council at Westfield Road and are currently contracted until March 2009.

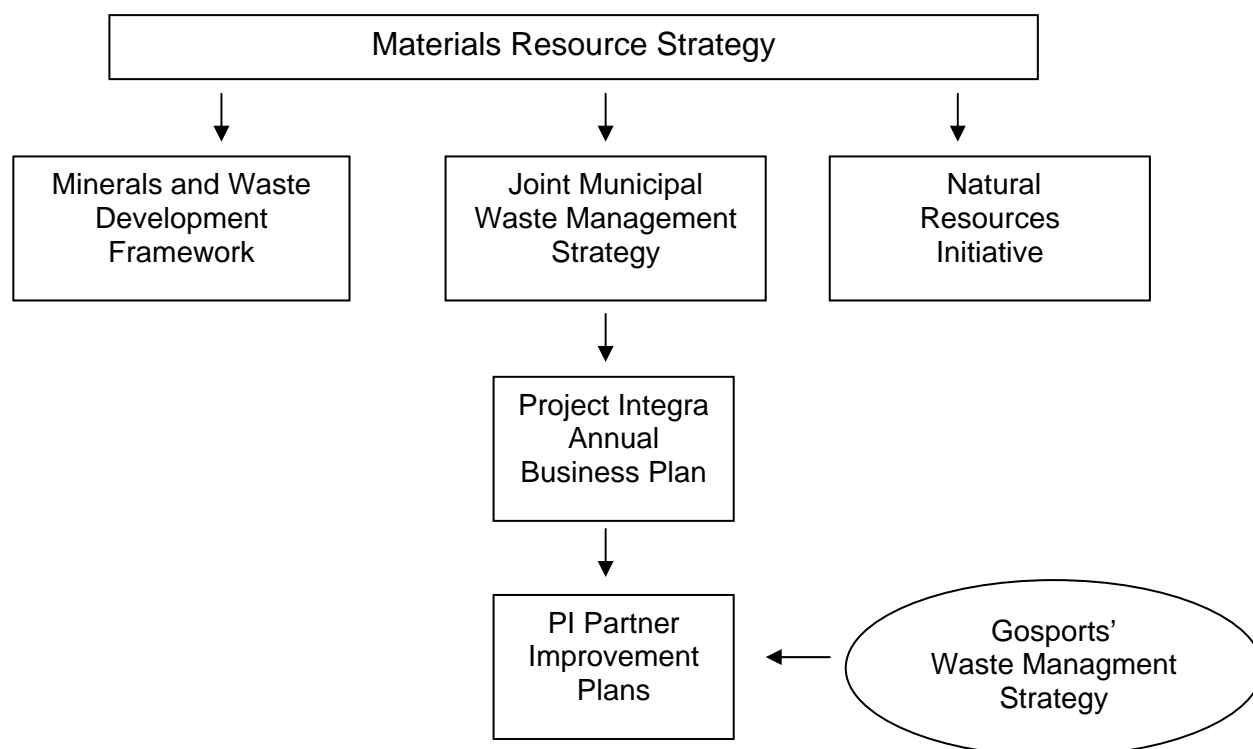
**4.32** Whilst mixed recyclable material collected at the kerbside, green waste and recyclables collected separately from the litter fractions are delivered to facilities provided through Project Integra, separate contractual arrangements exist for the recycling of paper and glass. Paper

is removed by Abitibi Consolidated (formerly Cheshire Recycling) and Aylesford Newsprint, with glass delivered to Recresco Ltd.

## **5.0 THE CHALLENGES**

### **Waste to Resource**

- 5.1** The surrounding environment in which we live is made from naturally occurring resources. Resources that we mine, quarry, extract and harvest, we use and then often discard as waste materials, going back into the environment. In order to obtain a sustainable lifestyle the challenge is to break this single use lifecycle and secure better resource management, extending and expanding the lifecycle of all materials, time and time again before they are finally discarded.
- 5.2** In Hampshire this challenge has been considered in the Materials Resource Strategy (MRS), More from Less. Developed jointly by authorities and stakeholders, formally covering the period to 2020, the vision is to “Change the way we use material resources to maximise efficiency and minimise wastage”.

**Figure 5.3.1**

- 5.3** Acting as an over-arching philosophy to the Minerals and Waste Development Framework, the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy and the work of the Natural Resources Initiative as shown in figure 5.3.1, the strategy contains a set of guiding principles that inform decisions to achieve the vision and aims of the MRS. The guiding principles listed in 5.4 should be incorporated in the development and adoption of this Waste Management Strategy.

**5.4** Guiding principles of the MRS:

- Use environmental, economic and social sustainability to guide decisions.
- Use best available scientific research and data to inform decisions.
- Adopt a precautionary approach in the assessment and management of risks.
- Ensure conformance with legislation and other statutory, central government and regional requirements.
- Reduce transport as far as practicable by locating facilities close to the communities and market places they service to reduce traffic congestion and emissions etc.



- Involve all those likely to be effected. Create transparency and ownership in decision-making processes through honest and inclusive consultation with local communities.
- Monitor and review implementation annually and take any necessary action.

**5.5** Collection services can be implemented that maximise opportunities for reuse, recycling and composting that will contribute to the overall success of the MRS. For these services to be sustainable, end markets must be found for the materials collected which will need to be of a consistent quality so they can be reused or reformed and reintroduced to consumers. This can only be achieved however with support of the wider community who must move from a 'throw away' society, making full use of the services available to segregate their waste and help to develop demand for reusable and recycled products in the market place.

### Legislation and Statutory Requirements

- 5.6** The Household Waste Act 2003 (HWRA) and a statutory recycling rate of 27% currently present the key challenges in terms of service provision for this authority. However, new legislation such as The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 (WEEE) and The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 (RoHS) may also affect waste collections.
- 5.7** To increase recycling of household waste the HWRA places a duty on waste collection authorities that are collecting general household waste, to have in place a separate collection of at least two types of recyclable waste from all properties by 31 December 2010. To be compliant the recyclable materials must include two streams from the items listed in figure 5.7.1.
- 5.8** Guidance states that collections can be made from kerbside or near-door entry systems and that different streams can be removed from different properties. For example at present those who receive an alternate weekly kerbside collection are compliant with the Act, however, from the remaining properties, the majority of which are flats or hard to reach areas we may choose to implement two single stream collections of perhaps paper and cans. Existing bulky waste collections including WEEE do not qualify, as these are one off collections and not a continuous service to the same properties.
- 5.9** The manner in which WEEE is collected is changing as a result of the WEEE regulations. These aim to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing reuse and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill. It seeks to achieve this by making producers responsible for financing the collection, treatment and recovery of WEEE by obliging distributors to allow consumers to return their WEEE free of charge.

**Figure 5.7.1**

<b>MATERIALS</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
Batteries	Car and domestic
Garden Waste	Green waste generated in gardens and excluding catering wastes
Glass	All colours, together or separately
Hazardous Liquid Wastes	Includes paints, varnishes and oils not for reuse
Catering Waste	Green waste generated in kitchens and so includes materials that fall under the Animal By-Products Regulations 2003. Where garden waste is mixed with catering waste the resulting mixture must be classified as catering waste
Metals	No distinction made between aluminium and steel

Paper products	All paper and card products including newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and cardboard. These count as one material
Plastics	All polymers count as one material
Textiles and shoes	WCAs are encouraged to only collect this material if it is not fit for reuse
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	Includes mobile phones
Wood	Processed wood or wood products, not trees or branches which count as garden waste

**5.10** WEEE regulations apply to 10 product categories listed below:

- Large household appliances
- Small household appliances
- IT & telecommunications equipment
- Consumer equipment
- Lighting equipment
- Electrical and electronic tools
- Toys leisure and sports equipment
- Medical devices
- Monitoring and control instruments
- Automatic dispensers

**5.11** Private householders and local authorities have no direct legal obligations under the Regulations; however, as consumers and a WCA who operates bulky waste collections we both have important roles to play.

**5.12** Electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) can become waste in two ways, either when it is no longer required and is discarded without replacement, the other when it is upgraded and replaced by a newer or similar item. Different collection methods apply to both waste routes.

- *Replacement EEE* – When purchasing replacement EEE for household use, retailers have a take-back obligation to provide either an in store take-back system or adequate and accessible facilities where EEE can be taken for disposal, both systems must be free of charge. Where an in store take-back service is operated this must be on a like-for-like basis, old for new. Where an in store take-back scheme is not in operation the retailer must provide details of local facilities, where WEEE can be deposited for disposal.
- *Discarded WEEE* – All residents will have the opportunity to take discarded WEEE equipment to a network of disposal facilities. These locations may be at the local HWRC, be part of a distributor take-back scheme, or via a separate collection service operated by the local authority.

**5.13** There is no obligation for either the retailer or local authorities to provide free collection services. These services can still be provided; however they are subject to individuals' policies and charging systems. So to, are the range of items they wish to collect, for example local authorities may choose to collect only bulky items that do not contain parts which are deemed hazardous under the RoHS Regulations.

**5.14** Although not directly responsible at present through the two-tier system for disposing of collected materials it is important we consider the implications of collecting segregated waste materials, particularly those which are covered by existing and impending legislation, such as WEEE and batteries. Providing separate kerbside collection services removes the onus from residents to take the waste materials to a specified location, however take-back schemes or



designated collection or disposal sites may prove to be a more cost effective manner of collection for certain waste streams.

- 5.15** Existing legislation contained within the EPA 1990 can be used in a more effective manner in future to shape collection systems. It is made clear in the guidance on implementation of the HWRA, guidance from DEFRA and comments in Sir Michael Lyons reports that local authorities should seek to use powers available in section 46, when required, to implement collection services. This section imposes, through the notices served upon occupiers, the use of certain types and reasonable numbers of containers for the segregation and separate collection of household waste. This section also covers the charging mechanisms for provision of containers, side waste issues and locations from which waste will be removed from a property.

### **Local Environment**

- 5.16** Like many urban areas in the South East region, Gosport has seen its household numbers rise over recent years. Homes constructed over four major housing development sites at Priddys Hard, Cherque Farm, Royal Clarence Yard and St Georges Barracks along with other individual locations have and will continue to put pressure on operational round structures for the segregated collection of waste.

- 5.17** It is imperative that all new homes are provided with sufficient storage capacity both inside and out for the separate collection of waste and recyclable materials. Single dwelling houses are often easier to address with easily identifiable bin storage for a recycling and domestic bin accessible to and from the carriageway for collection.

- 5.18** Flats, apartments and those properties with restricted carriageway access prove more problematic where communal storage facilities are provided. Often with limited individual inside storage space, residents in multi-occupancy buildings have to make greater use of communal bin areas. In order to encourage better use and maximise recycling collections these stores need to:

- Be large enough to accommodate wheeled bins of adequate capacity to service the block.
- Have clearly marked bins for waste and recycling.
- Have good and maintained lighting.
- Be maintained in a clean condition.
- Be secure at all times for use by residents only.
- Be located in a position easily accessible for both residents and collection operatives.
- Have information available for reporting of faults and problems.
- Have alternative disposal arrangements for larger household items.

- 5.19** Bin storage provision must be resolved at the planning stage along with building and carriageway layouts, which can have detrimental effects and impact on the effectiveness of collection methods. Collections are made from the nearest point of carriageway access; therefore if properties do not sit adjacent to a public highway allowing direct kerbside collections to be made, bin storage areas or collection locations must be provided, with dropped kerbs to the highway. Consideration must also be given at this stage to parking provision that may impede and restrict movement of refuse collection vehicles or block access to certain storage areas.

- 5.20** When designing new collection schemes consideration must be given to the type of housing stock already in existence in the local area and access to it. Paragraph 4.3 indicates that terraced housing levels are higher in Gosport than in other parts of the country. With this in mind, it would not perhaps then be considered reasonable to implement a scheme that

requires a large number of individual waste receptacles as storage space is limited. Kerbside sorting would also be problematic due to narrow roads lined with parked vehicles either side.

- 5.21** It will always be challenging to introduce collection schemes as no one system will fit all housing types or household situations. It will therefore, be necessary to take an overall view and choose a service that provides the best practicable environmental option for the area as a whole. Using the legislative framework to support the service where required.

### Waste Growth and Composition

- 5.22** Waste growth has traditionally been linked to economic growth and consumer consumption. However as shown in figure 4.18.1 no clear pattern has emerged to support this theory over the past 5 years. During implementation of the alternate weekly collection services, overall tonnage of waste collected by the Council reduced over a 2 year period. It is not clear however if this was reflective of a shift to waste minimisation activities or a diversion of household waste to the local HWRC facilities.
- 5.23** A waste sorting facility known as the Materials Analysis Facility (MAF) has been built at Alton MRF. This has provided the opportunity for member authorities of Project Integra to gain an understanding of the make up of residual waste bins and confirm the level and type of contamination placed in recycling bins.

**Figure 5.24.1**

Category of Waste	Example	% Make Up	Recyclable in Gosport
1. Newspapers and Magazines	Newspaper Magazines	2.5%	Yes from kerbside and at banks
2. Other mixed paper and card	Card and paper packaging Food packaging Non food card packaging Office paper Card non packaging Junk mail Envelopes Cardboard	8%	Yes from kerbside
3. Plastic bottles	PET clear and coloured HDPE clear and coloured PVC clear and coloured	1.5%	Yes from kerbside
4. Cans	Ferrous food and drink Non-ferrous food and drink	2%	Yes from kerbside and at banks
5. Glass containers	Brown bottles and jars Green bottles and jars Clear bottles and jars	5%	Yes at bank facilities
6. Tetrapacks and cartons	Milk and fruit juice cartons Tetrapacks	1%	No
7. Other plastics	Plastic carrier/refuse bags Packaging film Margarine tubs Yoghurt pots Food trays	11%	No
8. Textiles	All textiles including shoes	5%	Yes at bank facilities
9. All other materials	Anything not in 1 - 8	64%	* Yes at bank

	Unsuitable paper and card Yellow pages* Shredded paper* Gift wrap Glasses, Pyrex Sheet glass Kitchen and food waste Garden waste WEEE Batteries Disposable nappies Wood Bricks Tiles Paint and paint cans Oil and oil cans Healthcare waste Pesticides		facilities  Others No
--	--	--	-----------------------------

- 5.24** Limited sampling of residual waste bins have given an overall indication of materials found in the black bins and sacks inclusive of dry mixed recyclables (DMR) that could be placed in the green lidded recycling bins or clear sacks. Overall analysis of Project Integra residual waste bin samples is shown in figure 5.24.1. Results indicate 14% of materials are DMR that could be placed in the recycling bins or clear sacks, 10% of materials those that could be placed in bring bank facilities, the remaining being that which must be dealt with by disposal.
- 5.25** Recycling bin samples were taken randomly from vehicles collecting DMR in Gosport during May to July 2006. Results found that unfortunately, households within this Borough present recycling bins or clear sacks for collection with the highest level of contamination in Hampshire. The total average contamination rate is 13.58%, with a minimum of 4.35% and a maximum of 25.95%.
- 5.26** The total rate is made up of two figures, contras and contamination. Contras are materials that residents consider to be recyclable in the kerbside scheme such as, carrier bags, plastic film, food trays, margarine or yoghurt pots, aluminium foil, aerosols, glass and shredded paper. All other non recyclable materials are classified as contamination and consist of black bags containing waste or recyclables, kitchen waste, disposable nappies, garden waste, liquids, hazardous household wastes or paper products which have been covered in food or liquid and cannot be recycled.
- 5.27** It is clear from the analysis confusion exists on recyclable and non-recyclable materials that can be collected in the kerbside recycling scheme. This confusion impacts on the financial gain from sale of recyclable materials. The same conclusion cannot be made on DMR materials left in the household waste stream as these may result from confusion or those who do not take the opportunity to segregate their waste at source. Correct disposal of waste items needs to be addressed, with bin checks that do not raise the fears of householders in a climate where identity fraud through waste theft is deemed as prevalent.

### Achieving the Targets

- 5.28** Recycling performance has increased year upon year, although it still falls short of the 27% statutory recycling rate and requires some considerable improvement to reach the higher Project Integra rate of 40%.
- 5.29** In order to achieve these targets and the Council's own strategic priority "to improve recycling and create less waste" it will be necessary to apply the ethos of Hampshire's preferred

strategic waste management option, summarised in figure 5.29.1, as detailed in the Joint Waste Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

- 5.30** Revision, enhancement and expansion of existing kerbside recyclable collections either to domestic properties or the commercial sector are obvious contributors to increased recycling rates. It must be recognised however, these services do have limitations. Restrictions placed upon the current mixed kerbside collection service stem from the sorting processes at the MRF's. Although upgraded and using advanced computerised sorting techniques, these plants do not have the ability to process material such as shredded paper or capacity to add new waste streams for items such as clothes and textiles. It will be necessary therefore to look beyond these boundaries and explore the introduction of additional collection services for single or multiple streams, segregated at source, or mixed in terms of glass collections.

**Figure 5.29.1**

<b>Hampshire's Preferred Strategic Waste Management Option</b> <b>Enhanced MRS pattern activity, enhanced collection and treatment methods with enhanced waste minimisation and commercial waste elements.</b>	
<b>Collection</b>	Kerbside collection of dry mixed recyclables, glass and textiles; promote home composting and the use of food digesters; introduce an incentivised scheme for kerbside collection of green waste (i.e. charge for green waste collections) and facilitate the provision of enhanced waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) 'bring' facilities at household waste recycling centres (HWRCs).
<b>Commercial Recycling</b>	Provide/facilitate collection and processing capacity to optimise the capture of recyclables from the commercial sector (recyclables that are similar in nature to those arising from the municipal waste stream).
<b>Waste Growth</b>	Reduce waste growth to the target levels set in the MRS and Regional Waste Strategy, 1% growth pa by 2010 and 0.5% growth pa by 2020.

- 5.31** Other factors that have a significant role to play to increasing performance are:

- Less contamination in recycling bins
- Increased capture of recyclable materials
- Greater participation in recycling schemes
- Greater use of waste minimisation activities

- 5.32** Reduction of contamination along with improved capture and participation rates can be achieved through direct and targeted communications. Visual bin checks with feedback, a targeted programme of doorstepping, road shows, literature, one-to-one visits, educational talks and community events will all provide the opportunity to engage with residents to discuss and resolve recycling issues.

- 5.33** The refuse collection contractor and their operatives have a vital role to play in the success of any scheme. Visiting every household at least once a week, they have the ability to communicate with large numbers of residents and their operational role could influence participation. Training for and feedback from crews is essential and will contribute to the overall success of any scheme.

- 5.34** A different approach may be required to encourage participation in waste minimisation activities that often require greater individual input. The best advocates of waste minimisation techniques are perhaps those who have incorporated waste reduction practices

into their everyday living. From simple measures such as reusing plastic carrier bags to construction and use of home composting facilities, every household can become involved in someway with appropriate help and advice.

## **Financial Considerations**

- 5.35** Budget requirements for waste collection services are met by revenue and capital payments. Council tax income funds the revenue requirements along with capital grants paid directly by central Government. Like most local authorities, Gosport is under ever increasing financial pressure and therefore must seek its own financial solutions through income generation and opportunities for external funding to maintain and enhance existing services.
- 5.36** Gosport has been successful in the past at obtaining grant funding and technical support; however, future financial support will be determined and linked to the authorities' recycling performance. Performance measures are now also used to determine the share of income from the sale of MRF materials through the Project Integra partnership. Apportionment of income is based on actual material processed; high contamination levels result in lower income. As detailed in 5.25, this is an area which has the potential for great improvement.
- 5.37** Inevitably increased recycling facilities either kerbside or bring will be seen as a way of reaching our targets and will have to be provided to fulfil the HWRA. These services will need capital investment and ongoing revenue support, alongside a funded communications campaign. Paragraph 5.24 indicates there is considerable room for improvement through use of existing schemes by the volume of recyclable material left in the residual waste stream. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to balancing the cost of provision of new services, with that of an effective communications campaign that will influence diversion of recyclable materials into the existing collection facilities.

## **6.0 THE FUTURE**

### **Community and Stakeholder Engagement**

- 6.1** The targets and desired outcomes of this Waste Management Strategy will only be achieved with the support of the community and key stakeholders. In this context, community refers to those living, working and visiting the Borough, key stakeholders refers to groups and organisations such as the Lee Recycling Group, residents associations, housing associations, voluntary groups, schools, youth groups and similar.

- 6.2** To engage with and reach the wider community it is essential that consultation on the draft document is delivered in a number of different formats. To provide the opportunity to discuss the contents, clarify issues, answer questions or help to alleviate any potential concerns raised by the document, it will be necessary to hold roadshow or workshop style events where residents can become directly involved in the decision making process. This will provide the opportunity for an informed choice of preferred collection systems and services to be made that will help to shape waste policies.
- 6.3** Waste collection can be a very emotive topic as it has the ability to impact on individuals waste disposal activities within their own home. Project Integra's Behavioural Change Strategy has undertaken much research and work in this area and has proven that one-to-one, face-to-face consultation can bring about the biggest changes required to achieve the desired outcomes. Engaging with the community must not be a one-off activity, but an ongoing process that ensures a positive two-way communication process, where views and opinions are considered and reasons for change are understood.

### **Partnerships**

- 6.4** Partnership arrangements will be essential for the provision of waste management services in the future. Central Government have made it clear it is their intention to seek more formal joint working arrangements, giving more powers to disposal authorities in two tier authorities to direct WCAs to undertake collection processes in a set manner. In Hampshire, cluster working or regional working is currently being explored encompasses various different options and scenarios. A step further would be to form a Joint Waste Partnership, similar to that in Somerset, with one core administrative centre that provides both the disposal and collection functions. Guidance indicates pooling of resources is where perhaps the largest financial and efficiency savings could be found, although further investigation is required to substantiate this theory.
- 6.5** Connecting with and forming local partnerships with the network of organisations already undertaking reuse and recycling activities may provide the best practicable environmental option for collecting smaller single waste streams. For example charities collect items such as mobile phones or printer cartridges for fundraising purposes. The Council could support these collections through promotional activities and seek to increase waste volumes with additional collection receptacles for a set period. The charity to receive support, could perhaps, be chosen by the serving Mayor to coincide with and further their own fundraising activities.
- 6.6** Social enterprise and the voluntary sectors should also be considered and options investigated with a view to partnering services. Avenues for borough wide collections of bulky furniture for reuse, yellow pages, shredded paper; textiles or aluminium foil for example, could be explored.

### **Health and Safety**

- 6.7** Research undertaken prior to 2005 revealed the waste management industry has the highest record of fatal injuries and accidents, which predominately occurred to refuse and recycling collection workers who manually handle and sort waste. Determined to improve standards and reduce the risks and occurrences of these incidents, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), under the "Revitalising Health and Safety Strategy", immediately embarked on a work programme listing twenty one tasks that aimed to identify, prioritise and tackle the main causes of accidents and occupational ill-health in the waste industry.
- 6.8** HSE Inspectors have; and are in the process of visiting waste management sites including local authorities. Their aim is to "positively influence the design and management of waste

and recycling services controlled by local authorities” and “assess the role of the client in controlling the risks to those affected by waste/ recycling collection and processing”. From these visits and liaison with industry and key stakeholders, a series of best practice guidance has been produced. These tackle a variety of issues such as the collection of green waste, safe collection and transport of waste and recyclables, driving operations and handling needles found in waste. Further guidance is being drafted and covers topics of bring site safety, toolbox talks and design considerations for materials recycling facilities.

- 6.9** We must continue to reduce any potential risks and all new collection schemes must be implemented in line with best practice guidance produced by the HSE. A risk assessment of chosen services must be undertaken prior to policy making and implementation, to ensure the operational functions comply with health and safety guidance that seeks to control the level of risk of injury and accidents.

## **Policies**

- 6.10** The Boroughs waste collection policies will need to be amended to take account of new or enhanced collection systems adopted in this Strategy. Existing policies, (see Appendix B) are reflective of the operational processes of the collection services provided, however, future policies must reflect the requirements to achieve targets and desired outcomes.

- 6.11** Policies must be;

- Linked to the Councils mission to improve quality of life and deliver a sustainable future.
- Clear and concise in nature.
- Equitable so as not to advantage or disadvantage any particular sector of the community.
- Applied in a consistent and fair manner.
- Enforceable.

## **Coordination of Collection Services**

- 6.12** Experience and tonnage results to date have proven that convenient kerbside collections are preferable to bring systems. Provision of additional kerbside services must be coordinated in a manner that makes them easy to use and accessible to all. Coordination will need to cover:

- Provision of containers.
- Accessibility and storage space.
- Frequency of collection.
- Collection days.
- Collection locations.
- Mixed or/and single stream collections.

- 6.13** The collection service techniques should also be transferable and easily implemented in locations such as schools, businesses and the commercial sector.

## **Communications**

- 6.14** Communication in a variety of mediums is vital to encourage participation and correct use of schemes. Little and often, clear and concise, regular and informative are all words that describe the manner in which these must be delivered.

## **Research**

- 6.15** In order to be aware of new technologies and developments in waste management practices, it is important to continue to monitor evidence and results from trials and tests as they are published. Best practice guidance, academic reports, technical articles and statistical information can all help to shape and influence decisions in service provision or lead to enhancement of existing services.
- 6.16** Undertaking our own trials have proved invaluable in gaining support for schemes and testing effective methods of communication. Feedback from participants in any trial must be accurate, reliable, relevant and unequivocal.

## **Financial Planning**

- 6.17** Financial planning of waste management services cannot be precise as variable factors such as housing growth, waste tonnages, fluctuations in recyclable markets, and levels of income from fees and charges can affect the budget, both positively and negatively throughout the year. Expenditure is easier to predict than income. Linked to the retail price index, the cost of the existing waste management services will continue to rise, so will the cost of providing wheeled bin containers. Whereas the largest proportion of income is reliant on waste tonnage.
- 6.18** Changes in existing services will provide the opportunity to reallocate budgets to activities that could potentially increase our recycling performance.

## **Incentives and Enforcement**

- 6.19** During 2005/2006 DEFRA undertook a large scale trial of approximately fifty different incentive schemes throughout the country to examine the potential to increase participation through reward. Lee-on-the-Solent residents took part in a community incentive, whilst householders in Portsmouth were subject to individual rewards through increased recycling activities. Results from both of the local trials did not prove conclusively that the incentive alone was the reason for heightened performance. Individuals' willingness to become involved, to support the community, the "feel good factor" from an environmentally friendly activity and the element of competition, were all influences to participation.
- 6.22** Enforcement can be as seen as a natural deterrent or a punitive measure. Persistent abuse of services through contamination of recycling bins, storage of waste and containers beyond the boundaries of a property, disposal of non household wastes and excessive volumes of waste can be addressed by the application of existing legislation. Consideration has to be given to the role of enforcement in future provision of waste management services and examples of increased use throughout the country can be identified for comparison.



## 7.0 IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS

**7.1** The following table, figure 7.2.1, contains a variety of options and actions that can be incorporated into the existing waste management services to achieve our mission, aims and targets; and ensure compliance with our legal obligations.

**7.2** It must be stressed options highlighted are there to inform and instigate discussion. Actual systems and policies will evolve from the outcome of the full consultation process. Risk and financial assessments must then be completed before the final Strategy inclusive of a full Action Plan can be presented to the appropriate Board for adoption.

**Figure 7.2.1**

Option	Scheme	Service Considerations	Financial Considerations
OPTIONS FOR KERBSIDE COLLECTIONS			
1	Maintain existing alternate weekly kerbside collection of mixed dry recyclables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous contamination monitoring required ensuring minimal collection of non-recyclable materials.</li> <li>Contribute to achieving BV82ai - ii targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff resources – temporary monitoring posts at present.</li> <li>Communication materials.</li> <li>Increased MRF income through reduced contamination.</li> </ul>
2	Implement weekly domestic waste collections with additional fortnightly recyclable collections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional refuse collection vehicles.</li> <li>Additional crews required.</li> <li>Round amendments required.</li> <li>Reduce recycling tonnages, therefore failure to achieve performance targets.</li> <li>Potential increase in residual waste per head of population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased revenue operating costs.</li> <li>Implementation costs.</li> <li>Loss of income from recyclable materials.</li> <li>Communications campaign.</li> <li>Delivery costs.</li> </ul>

3	Increase coverage of alternate weekly kerbside collection of mixed dry recyclables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Round amendments required to increase property capacity and remove operational discrepancies.</li> <li>• Address obligations of HWRA.</li> <li>• Contribute to achieving BV82ai - ii targets.</li> <li>• Uses of legislation to overcome installation issues in private complexes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase and delivery of containers.</li> <li>• Contribution to cost of construction works required installing new bins?</li> <li>• Production of residents' information packs to advise of collection changes.</li> <li>• Delivery costs.</li> <li>• Staff resources - increased administrative support for period of introduction.</li> </ul>
4	Introduce 'litter bin' type recycling facilities in hard to reach areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to achieving BV82ai - ii targets.</li> <li>• Contribute to achieving obligations of HWRA.</li> <li>• Range of materials.</li> <li>• Frequency of collections.</li> <li>• Support existing kerbside recycling services.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase of containers.</li> <li>• Additional collection costs.</li> <li>• Income from sale of materials?</li> <li>• Recycling credit income?</li> </ul>
5	Implement new kerbside collections services for a) glass b) textiles c) batteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Container type, storage and replacement arrangements.</li> <li>• Frequency of collections.</li> <li>• Service provider.</li> <li>• Opportunities for joint working.</li> <li>• Reuse or recycling route.</li> <li>• Increase participation rates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital investment for purchase of containers and implementation of scheme.</li> <li>• Additional collection costs.</li> <li>• Income from sale of materials?</li> <li>• Recycling credit income?</li> </ul>
6	Introduce new collection methods for the kerbside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Container type – reusable bags, storage and replacement arrangements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reallocation of funding?</li> <li>• Capital investment for purchase of</li> </ul>

	collection of green garden waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequency of collections.</li> <li>• Service provider.</li> <li>• Opportunities for joint working.</li> <li>• Administration of service.</li> <li>• Contribute to achieving BV82bi - ii targets.</li> <li>• Utilise vehicle in other collection services.</li> <li>• May encourage greater participation.</li> <li>• Materials composted locally in Fareham.</li> <li>• Production of soil conditioner Pro-grow, closed loop recycling activity.</li> </ul>	<p>containers and implementation of scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No income from sale of material.</li> <li>• Increased collection costs.</li> <li>• Chargeable service.</li> <li>• Administration of chargeable service.</li> </ul>
<b>OPTIONS FOR BRING BANK FACILITIES</b>			
7	Decrease numbers of existing bring bank facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove lower performing banks.</li> <li>• Encourage greater participation in kerbside scheme.</li> <li>• Reduce maintenance requirements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce maintenance costs.</li> <li>• Reduce collection costs.</li> <li>• Review adopt-a-site payments.</li> </ul>
8	Introduce 'litter bin' type recycling facilities in high profile areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to achieving BV82ai - ii targets.</li> <li>• Location of bins in high profile areas.</li> <li>• Range of materials.</li> <li>• Frequency of collections.</li> <li>• Support existing kerbside recycling services.</li> <li>• Collection service – which contractor?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase of containers.</li> <li>• Installation costs.</li> <li>• Additional collection costs.</li> <li>• Increase MRF Income from sale of materials.</li> <li>• Recycling credit income?</li> </ul>
9	Introduce bring bank facilities for new materials in partnership with other providers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint working will remove service issues.</li> <li>• Support and promote bank sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff resources.</li> <li>• Cleansing of sites.</li> </ul>
<b>OPTIONS FOR WASTE MINIMISATION ACTIVITIES</b>			
10	Promote home composting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce waste volumes collected.</li> <li>• No environmental impact of moving waste.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital investment to subsidised cost of units for householders.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of soil conditioner, closed loop recycling activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No costs incurred linked to PI or national promotion.</li> </ul>
11	Promote food digesters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce waste volumes collected.</li> <li>No environmental impact of moving waste.</li> <li>Provision of soil conditioner, closed loop recycling activity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital investment to subsidised costs.</li> <li>No costs incurred linked to PI or national promotion.</li> </ul>
12	Promote real nappies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce waste volumes collected.</li> <li>No environmental impact of moving waste.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Costs of promotional activities.</li> <li>Advertising support.</li> </ul>
OPTIONS FOR OTHER HOUSEHOLD WASTE COLLECTIONS			
13	Introduce a waste collection scheme that removes bulky items for re-use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to develop refurbishment scheme with local organisation.</li> <li>Re-use will remove items from waste stream for disposal.</li> <li>Local use of resources therefore reducing travel requirements associated with disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revenue cost of service.</li> <li>Chargeable service.</li> <li>May incur shared operating costs in partnership.</li> </ul>
14	Investigate options for collection of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Container type, if any.</li> <li>Frequency of collections.</li> <li>Service provider.</li> <li>Opportunities for joint working.</li> <li>Administration of service.</li> <li>Contribute to HWRA/JMWMS preferred option.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reallocation of funding?</li> <li>Capital investment for purchase of containers and implementation of scheme.</li> <li>No income from sale of material.</li> <li>Increased collection costs.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilise vehicle in other collection services.</li> <li>• May encourage greater participation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chargeable service.</li> <li>• Administration of chargeable service.</li> </ul>
15	Amend clinical waste collection service in line with reclassification of clinical waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer base increasing due to treatment of medical conditions in home environment.</li> <li>• "Non-infectious" clinical waste can be disposed of in normal household waste stream.</li> <li>• Consideration of increasing size of domestic bins for those with non-infectious clinical waste.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free collection service currently provided.</li> <li>• Costs associated with bin exchanges.</li> </ul>
16	Implement segregation system for recyclable litter removed via street cleansing service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Segregation of cans, paper and plastic from litter picking activities.</li> <li>• Collection and storage issues.</li> <li>• Contribute to achieving BV82ai - ii targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase MRF Income from sale of materials.</li> </ul>

#### OPTIONS FOR POLICY AMENDMENTS

17	Introduce collection from wheeled bins only for domestic or recyclable waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of legislation.</li> <li>• Restrict volume of materials disposed of.</li> <li>• Encourage correct disposal routes for some household items.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costs associated with bin exchanges.</li> <li>• Staff resources to implement.</li> <li>• Enforcement action.</li> </ul>
18	Cease clearance of side black bag waste and introduce 'no side waste' collection policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve health and safety risks.</li> <li>• Use of legislation.</li> <li>• Restrict volume of materials disposed of.</li> <li>• Encourage correct disposal routes for some household items.</li> <li>• Encourage recycling activities.</li> <li>• Potential for increased fly-tips?</li> <li>• Enforcement, particularly at collection points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costs associated with bin exchanges.</li> <li>• Staff resources to implement.</li> <li>• Enforcement resources.</li> <li>• Communications materials.</li> </ul>

19	Introduce guidance on provision of recycling and waste requirements in new housing developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide clear direction for developers.</li> <li>• Cross section policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff resources.</li> </ul>
OPTIONS FOR EXPANSION OF SERVICE			
20	Partnership arrangements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint working – DSO or private.</li> <li>• Charitable and voluntary sector collections.</li> <li>• Social enterprise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New service costs.</li> <li>• Share costs.</li> <li>• Possible savings.</li> </ul>
21	Commercial collections of recyclable materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint working – DSO or private.</li> <li>• Charitable and voluntary sector collections.</li> <li>• Social enterprise.</li> <li>• Encourage correct disposal of waste from mixed residential and commercial premises.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New service costs</li> <li>• Share costs</li> <li>• Possible savings</li> <li>• Income generation.</li> </ul>
22	Encourage use of recycled products within Contracts undertaken for Gosport Borough Council through liaison with relevant Business Units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage closed loop recycling activities.</li> <li>• Incorporate reuse, recycling activities in specifications.</li> <li>• Support the Council's mission to provide a sustainable environment.</li> <li>• Lead through action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparative costs to alternatives.</li> </ul>
23	Encourage use of and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage closed loop recycling activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparative costs to alternatives</li> </ul>

	specify use of "Pro-Grow" compost within Contracts undertaken for Gosport Borough Council through liaison with relevant Business Units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate reuse, recycling activities in specifications.</li> <li>• Support the Council's mission to provide a sustainable environment.</li> <li>• Lead through action.</li> </ul>	
OPTIONS FOR COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES			
24	Develop action plan for communications and promotional activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness.</li> <li>• Support PI Behavioural Change Strategy.</li> <li>• Encourage and support recycling activities.</li> <li>• Link to seasonal events throughout year.</li> <li>• Community working.</li> <li>• Support other units' events.</li> <li>• Programme workloads.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff resources.</li> <li>• Communications materials.</li> <li>• Promotional materials.</li> </ul>
25	Develop action plan for education activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness.</li> <li>• Support PI education outreach work.</li> <li>• Encourage and support recycling activities.</li> <li>• Link to seasonal events throughout year.</li> <li>• Joint approach with other units.</li> <li>• Programme workloads.</li> <li>• Link to school curriculum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff resources.</li> <li>• Communications materials.</li> <li>• Promotional materials.</li> </ul>
26	Continue to support existing and develop new links with the wider community to undertake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness.</li> <li>• Support PI Behavioural Change Strategy.</li> <li>• Encourage and support recycling activities.</li> <li>• Link to seasonal events throughout year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff resources.</li> <li>• Communications materials.</li> <li>• Promotional materials.</li> </ul>

	promotional and educational activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community working.</li><li>• Support other units' events.</li><li>• Programme workloads.</li></ul>	
--	---	--	--



## **8.0 PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND REVIEW**

### **Performance Monitoring**

**8.1** Upon completion of the consultation period it is intended to replace section 7.0 with an Action Plan that will identify key tasks for implementation, with measurable milestones. Once implemented these tasks will have to be evaluated in order to measure the effectiveness of the each chosen system. The following list identifies examples of how this may be achieved in conjunction with the quarterly monitoring as described in 8.3.

- Residents surveys
- Monitor enquires received through CES or CAPS systems.
- Monitor actual tonnages achieved through individual schemes
- Feedback from local residents
- Participation rates
- Capture rates

**8.2** Once adopted the Strategy will be incorporated into the unit Service Improvement Plan (SIP) with required activities inserted in the Service Management Plan. Both of which are reviewed regularly within the service unit, with the SIP also scrutinised by the Performance sub-group. In addition, the Strategy will form the basis of the Partner Improvement Plan, submitted annually as part of Project Integra's Action Plan.

**8.3** There are in existence three mechanisms that provide a quarterly monitor of performance figures, which will continue to be used as measurement and monitoring tools.

- Gosport's Performance sub-group
- WasteDataFlow
- Project Integra Monitoring Reports

WasteDataFlow and Project Integra provide the opportunity to benchmark against other authorities providing the same or similar services.

### **Strategy Review**

**8.4** The final adopted Strategy will provide a focus that will shape the contractual arrangements to be renewed in 2009 and collection systems that will ensure the authority complies with its obligations of the HWRA by 2010.

**8.5** Beyond 2010 it will be necessary to review the service as a whole, ensuring it is working as intended to deliver the desired outcomes and making suitable adjustments if not. This will then form the basis of the next strategy document that takes waste management in Gosport, into the next decade.

## **9.0 APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A****SUMMARY OF KEY WASTE LEGISLATION**

<b>Legislation</b>	<b>Outline</b>
EU Waste Framework Directive	This establishes the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste throughout Europe. It defines waste and requires member states to use the principles of the waste hierarchy in their individual waste management plans; prohibit the uncontrolled disposal of waste; and ensure waste is recovered and disposed of without endangering human health or harming the environment.
Environmental Protection Act 1990	This provides the statutory framework for waste in the UK. It details the duties and responsibilities of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and the Environment Agency; and then defines the offences in relation to the non-compliance of activities or instructions issued to manage controlled wastes.
The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005	Provides additional powers to those details in the Environmental Protection Act, providing the ability for authorities to issue fixed penalty notices for environmental offences committed under the Act.
Environment Act 1995	This imposes a duty upon the Secretary of State to produce a National Waste Strategy.
Duty of Care	Contained within the Environmental Protection Act, the Duty of Care imposes a requirement for anyone who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of waste to keep an audit trail of its composition, transfer and disposal details. This was introduced to ensure waste is transferred and disposed of by authorised means only. The Duty of Care was extended in 2005 to cover householders.
The Controlled Waste Regulations 1992	These define the types of controlled waste that must be treated as household waste and those for which a charge can be levied.
Landfill Regulations 2002	These regulations set out the requirement to reduce in stages, volumes of biodegradable waste sent to landfill; the reclassification of landfill sites for single stream disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous materials; and places a total ban on some waste entering landfill with pre-treatment for others.
Waste Emissions and Trading Act 2003	This Act sets out the operational systems that will ensure the UK complies with the Landfill Directive.
Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005	The Regulations set out the procedures that must be followed when disposing, carrying and receiving hazardous waste. They require "consignment notes" to be used to track hazardous waste movements and disposal, with premises which produce and dispose to be registered with the Environment Agency.
List of Wastes Regulations 2005	The List of Waste Regulations transposes the European Waste Catalogue into UK law defining all waste types.
Waste Minimisation Act 1998	This Act allows a local authority to "do or arrange for the doing of, anything which in its opinion is necessary or expedient for the purpose of minimising the quantities of

	controlled waste, or controlled waste of any description, generated in its area".
Household Waste Recycling Act 2003	Imposes a duty on waste collection authorities to collect at least 2 separate types of recyclable waste from all households within its area by 31 December 2010.
Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 as amended	These documents transpose the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive to UK law. They provide a permitting system that aims to protect the environment from potentially harmful emissions from industry and waste sites and covers the areas of air, land and water pollution, energy use and waste minimisation. They also require industry to use the 'Best Available Techniques' to comply with these regulations.
The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997	These obligate business to recovery a certain percentage of packaging materials. Businesses that are obligated by these regulations must be registered with the Environment Agency or a registered compliance scheme.
The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 (WEEE) and The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 (RoHS)	These aim to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing reuse and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill. It seeks to achieve this by making producers responsible for financing the collection, treatment and recovery of WEEE by obliging distributors to allow consumers to return their WEEE free of charge.
The End-of-Life Vehicle Regulations 2003 and The End-of-Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005	These aim to prevent waste from end of life vehicles and promote the collection and recovery of their component parts.
Batteries Directive	This directive sets targets for the collection and recycling of portable, nickel-cadmium, automotive and industrial batteries; and bans batteries containing mercury. The directive must be transposed to UK law by September 2008.
Waste Oil Directive	This directive prioritises regeneration of waste oil for use of waste oil again.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **SUMMARY OF CURRENT WASTE POLICIES**

Service Provision	Policy
Wheeled Bins	<p>Wheeled bins remain the property of Gosport Borough Council and must remain at a property if the occupier moves.</p> <p>Wheeled bins for domestic and recyclable waste are provided in 2 sizes determined by the number of people residing at the property.</p> <p>(a) 140 litre wheeled bins shall be provided for non recyclable waste for properties containing up to and including 3 residents where the property is not served by a separate collection of mixed dry recyclable materials.</p> <p>(b) 140 litre wheeled bins shall be provided for non recyclable waste for properties containing up to and including 2 residents where the property is served by a separate collection of mixed dry recyclable materials.</p> <p>(c) 240 litre wheeled bins for non recyclable waste may be requested for properties containing 4 or more residents where the property is not served by a separate collection of mixed dry recyclable materials. Additional wheeled bin capacity may be provided for properties containing 7 or more residents.</p> <p>(d) 240 litre wheeled bins shall be provided as standard for the collection of recyclable materials. Residents may request a 140 litre wheeled bin for recyclable materials; additional recyclable wheeled bin capacity may be provided for properties containing 7 or more residents.</p> <p>(e) Multi dwelling premises such as flats and housing complexes will be provided with wheeled bin containers in accordance with (a), (b), (c) and (d) above and subject to the storage area available.</p> <p>Lost, stolen, missing or damaged wheeled bins will be replaced free of charge where no evidence of willful damage is found.</p> <p>The Contractor will lift only specified wheeled bins purchased and provided themselves or by Gosport Borough Council.</p>
Sacks	<p>Upon initial commencement of the collection service provided by the Council, from a dwelling, the resident shall choose to receive a wheeled bin or a voluntary sack collection. Such dwellings will be provided with 52 black plastic sacks per annum or 26 black plastic sacks and 26 clear plastic sacks where served by a separate collection of mixed dry recyclable materials. Sufficient for one sack per week.</p>

Collection Locations	Wheeled bins or sacks will be collected from the curtilage of a property or a nominated collection point, whichever is the nearest to carriageway access. The Council will determine the collection location and advise the householders accordingly.
Collection Times	Collections can be made at anytime, between the hours of 7.00 am to 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday on a specified day. Residents will be advised in advance of special collection arrangements made to take account of bank holiday periods. Collections may then be undertaken on a Saturday, between the hours of 7.00 am and 4.00 pm.
Assisted Lift Collections	For those residents who are unable to manoeuvre a wheeled bin due to ill health, age or disability, and have no able bodied person living at the property, an 'assisted lift' collection can be arranged. Refuse collection operatives will remove the wheeled bin/sack from the normal place of storage, empty and return to the property.
Green Garden Waste	<p>Garden waste will not be collected as part of the kerbside household waste collection service.</p> <p>Garden waste will only be collected if it is contained in an identifiable green plastic sack purchased from the Council or authorised sales outlets. For the purpose of this segregated collection service green waste is defined as grass cuttings, shrub cuttings, leaf fall, exhausted summer bedding plants and small quantities of soil and unwanted weed growth.</p>
Clinical Waste Collection Times	Clinical waste collections will be undertaken from the front of a property between the hours of 7.00 am and 2.00 pm.
Special Household Waste Collections	The Council can arrange for a free, non obligatory estimate, for the cost of clearance of 6 or more bulky household items, larger quantities of household waste or some items not identified on the bulky household waste list.
Bulky Household Waste Collections	<p>The Council can arrange for the clearance of larger household items following payment of a contribution charge. Chargeable bulky household items are classified in the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992, Schedule 2 (Regulation 4).</p> <p>Cost of collections from 1 April 2007, payment must be received prior to collection.</p> <p>1 x item = £18.50  2 x items = £33.00  3, 4 or 5 items = £48.50</p> <p>Description of materials collected as 1 or 2 items.</p>

	<p>Fridge/Freezer Cooker Washing Machine Dish Washer Armchair Wardrobe Sideboard Television Tumble Dryer Microwave Single/Double Bed (inclusive of mattress)</p> <p>Description of materials collected as 3, 4 or 5 items.</p> <p>Combination of the above items. 3 Piece Suite (1 sofa and 2 armchairs) Dining Table and Chairs Other items</p> <p>A reduced charge of 50% of the above costs may apply to residents receiving benefits or allowances. Proof of benefit payment will have to be made available upon payment.</p> <p>All items must be made available for collection from outside the front of a property (collections will only be made via the rear access if normal domestic collections are made from the back). Items must be made available by 7.00 am for removal between the hours of 7.00 am and 5.00 pm.</p> <p>Assistance with the removal of an item from a property may be provided only by prior agreement with Streetscene.</p>
Amenity Skip Provision	<p>The Council will provide a free amenity skip to a specified address within the Borough providing the request contains the signature of 6 neighbours and is authorised by the local Ward Councillor.</p> <p>The amenity skips will be provided, during one of the following service periods.</p> <p>Summer – April to October Monday to Wednesday Wednesday to Friday Friday to Monday</p> <p>Winter – November to March Tuesday to Friday Friday to Tuesday</p> <p>The skip is provided for the use of those listed on the request only, unless they collectively authorise permission for other users.</p> <p>Amenity skips will be placed on the highway and not on private driveways.</p>

	<p>Skips must not be overfilled and all rubbish must be contained within the skip and not deposited on the ground.</p> <p>Under no circumstances must the following materials or waste be deposited in the skip:</p> <p>Commercial waste (business, firms etc). Building materials from major projects, e.g. extensions, fish ponds etc. Medical waste, old pills or medicines. Garden chemicals or pesticides. Asbestos. Fridges or freezers. Electrical equipment, TV's, computer monitors, Hi-Fi's or similar.</p>
--	---

**APPENDIX C****SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2001 – 2006**

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Target 01/02	Actual 01/02	Target 02/03	Actual 02/03	Target 03/04	Actual 03/04	Target 04/05	Actual 04/05	Target 05/06	Actual 05/06
<b>BV82ai</b> % of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been recycled.	9.2%	8.8%	12%	8.4%	18%	14.3%	22%	21.4%	27%	22.38%
<b>BV82aii</b> Total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for recycling.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7121	5877.28
<b>BV82bi</b> Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent for composting.	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	Shared with BV82a(i)	1.0%	Shared with BV82a(i)	1.4%	Shared with BV82a(i)	1.23%
<b>BV82bii</b> The tonnage of household waste sent by the Authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Shared with 82a(ii)	323.20



PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	Target 01/02	Actual 01/02	Target 02/03	Actual 02/03	Target 03/04	Actual 03/04	Target 04/05	Actual 04/05	Target 05/06	Actual 05/06
<b>BV84a</b> Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head.	329	337.7	348	362.2	373	343.7	353	331.3	340.8	341.3
<b>BV84b</b> Percentage change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3%	3.02%
<b>BV86</b> Cost of waste collection per household.	£34.89	£32.92	£33.57	£32.19	£34.15	£34.89	£35.35	£34.70	£36.52	£37.45
<b>BV91a</b> Percentage of households resident in the authority's area served by kerbside collection of recyclables.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 <sup>st</sup> year of data	100%
<b>BV91b</b> Percentage of households resident in the authority's area served by a kerbside collection of at least two recyclables.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 <sup>st</sup> year of data	87.1%

**APPENDIX D – SUMMARY OF RECYCLING FACILITY LOCATIONS**

SITE	GLASS	PAPER	SHOES	CANS	TEXTILES	BOOK/MUSIC	OIL
HCC Site, Grange Road Tel: 524112	1	1		1	1		1
The Range, Wingate Road	1	3	1	1	2	1	
Asda	1	1	1	1	1		
South Street Car Park	1	1		1	1		
Green Dragon	1	2	1		2	1	
Beach Road Car Park	2	3	1	1	1		
Stokes Bay Car Park	2	2	1	1	1		
Whites Place	1	1	1		2		
Morrisons		2	1		2		
Waitrose Car Park	1	1	1	1	1		
Nobes Avenue	1	1	1		1		
Heritage Way, opposite Explosion	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St Helier Road Car Park	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Micro Centres</b>							
Wych Lane				1	1		
Anns Hill Road		1			1		
Palmyra Road		1					
Queens Parade	1	1					
White Hart		1					
Victoria Street		1					
Wilmott Lane		1					
Gregson Avenue	1	1		1			
Kent Road	1	1					
Fort Road Car Park							

SITE	GLASS	PAPER	SHOES	CANS	TEXTILES	BOOK/MUSIC	OIL
The Middlecroft, Middlecroft Lane	1						
The Clarence, Kings Street	1						
The Three Tuns, Elson Road	1						
<b>Adopt a Sites</b>							
Hazelworth Junior School-Stone Lane		1					
Lee-on-the-Solent Infant School-Elmore Road		1					
Peel Common Junior School-The Drive		1					
Grange Junior School-Grange Lane		1					
St. Vincent College-Mill Lane		1					
Elson Junior School-Exmouth Road		1					
Alverstoke Infant School-Ashburton Road		1					
Alverstoke Parish Centre-Green Road		1					
Alverstoke Junior School-The Avenue		1					
Siskin Junior School-Nimrod Drive		1					
Gomer Junior School-Pyrford Close		1					
Holbrook Primary School-Wych Lane		1					
Rowner Junior School-Tichborne Way		1					
Total (including HWRC)	20	41	11	11	19	4	1
<b>Total (excluding HWRC)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>

## 10.0 REFERENCES

- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs website.
- Department of Trade and Industry website.
- The Chartered Institute of Wastes Management website.
- Project Integra website.
- Gosport Borough Council website.
- Gosport's Draft Recycling Plan Phase III 1998.
- Gosport Borough Council – Corporate Plan.
- Gosport Borough Councils Best Value Performance Plans 2001 – 2006.
- Gosport's Baseline Information – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, December 2006 located on Gosport BC Website.
- Alternate week collections expansion – Logistics Support, A Report to Gosport Borough Council, Written by Entec UK Ltd on behalf of ROTATE 2005.
- Project Integra Action Plan.
- Hampshire's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.
- Materials Resource Strategy – More from Less.
- South East England Regional Assembly, Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) – Waste and Minerals.
- Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- Community Recycling Network UK – Rough Guide to Waste Legislation.
- European Topic Centre on Resource and Waste Management – United Kingdom Country Fact file.