

Addendum to West London's Joint Municipal Waste Strategy.

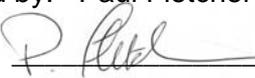
May 2009

WLWA

Addendum to West London's Joint Municipal Waste Strategy.

May 2009

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For and on behalf of Environmental Resources Management
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Date: 18 th May 2009 _____

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West London Waste Authority and the constituent Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Hounslow, Harrow, Hillingdon and Richmond (*herein the Partnership*) produced and adopted a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) in 2006. The JMWMS set the Partnership challenging targets and policy to drive the management of West London's waste up the waste hierarchy. It also included a number of detailed Action Plans to ensure implementation of the JMWMS.

Defra's Guidance for Municipal Waste Management Strategies recommends a periodic review of strategies as good practice. West London's JMWMS indicated that a review of the Strategy should occur every three years.

This Addendum has been produced as part of the review of the JMWMS. The review:

- acknowledges the increased recycling and composting performance of the Boroughs;
- updates current waste management data;
- updates waste growth predictions;
- re-examines the Partnership's landfill diversion requirements; and
- examines the impacts of changes to the national waste strategy - Waste Strategy for England 2007.

This Addendum should be read in conjunction with the JMWMS. It does not attempt to set new objectives or policy. The Partnership is currently reviewing its overall vision for waste management in West London, to strengthen the focus on Partnership working and managing waste as a resource. This Addendum will provide a platform for this ongoing work.

The Partnership also wishes to await the outcome of the Revised Waste Management Strategy for London, before making any formal policy revisions. The Mayor of London is expected to publish this Strategy later in 2009.

2 Current Performance

2.1 Waste Growth

The amount of municipal waste arising in West London has decreased over the last 7 years from 859,000 tonnes in 2002/3 to 735,000 in 2008/9. This is due to a significant decrease in the arisings of non-household municipal waste over this period. Arisings of household waste have fluctuated over this same period but in 2008/09 were at a similar level to those in 2003/04 (despite a slight increase in population). The vast majority of MSW that is produced (approximately 85%) is household waste.

Figure 2.1 Municipal Waste Arisings

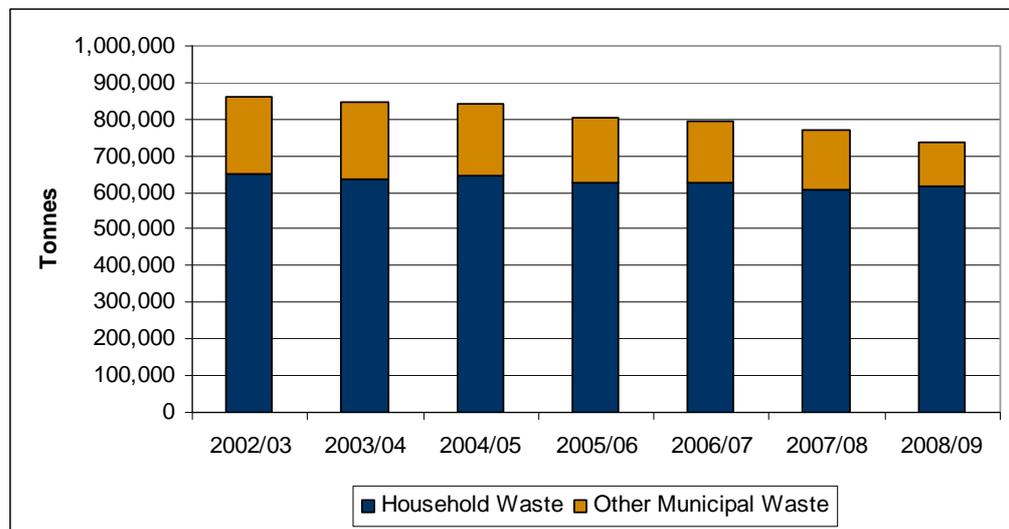


Table 2.1 Current and Historic Waste Arising Data for West London

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Municipal Waste (tonnes)	859,000	845,000	841,000	802,000	793,000	771,000	735,000
Household Waste (tonnes)	653,000	635,000	646,000	628,000	625,000	606,000	619,000
Number of households	577,000	555,000	555,000	564,000	564,000	564,000	564,000
Population	1,402,000	1,430,000	1,423,000	1,426,000	1,437,000	1,441,000	1,441,000

The exact reasons for this ongoing decrease in municipal waste arisings are unknown. However, it is likely to be due to a combination of reasons:

- tighter controls on unlawful trade waste collections;
- better overall monitoring of waste arisings;
- efforts from retailers and manufacturers to reduce unnecessary packaging; and
- national & Borough led awareness schemes to encourage waste minimisation.

Box 2.1 Examples of West London Borough Waste Minimisation Initiatives

Harrow offer a grant to encourage the use of reusable nappies which helps to reduce the amount of disposable nappies sent to landfill every year. They also provide home composters free of charge to householders.

Richmond will be continuing with their existing waste minimisation campaigns, which include encouraging waste aware shopping, stopping unwanted mail and home composting. They also advertise local scrap-stores and reuse centres to encourage re-use where possible.

Brent offer home composting facilities and a "Green Zone" scheme.

Hounslow offer home composting facilities and the option to buy a garden wormery at a subsidised rate. They have also established a re-use centre for potentially reusable materials such as furniture, paint and timber, they offer mobile phone and printer cartridge recycling.

It is also predicted that the economic downturn will have an affect on waste arisings although this impact is expected to become evident in the 20010/11 arisings data.

Table 2.2 Borough Arisings 2007/08

	Brent	Ealing	Harrow	Hillingdon	Hounslow	Richmond
Municipal Waste (tonnes)	129,000	149,000	114,000	151,000	131,000	99,000
Household Waste (tonnes)	111,000	119,000	99,000	120,000	79,000	78,000
Residual waste per household (kgs)	747	946	712	777	850	606

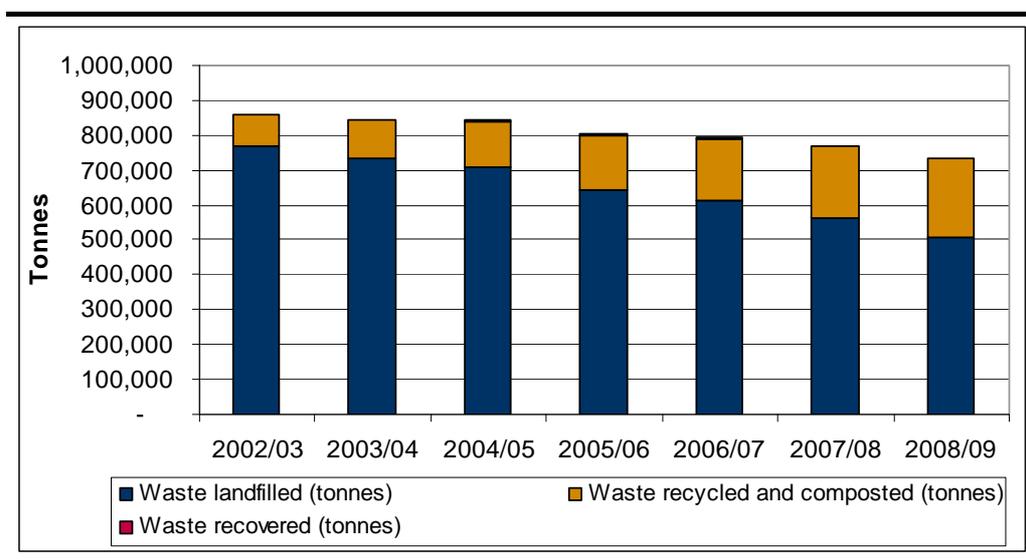
N.B. audited data for 2008/09 is not currently available for these figures on a Borough by Borough basis.

N.B Date provided by WLWA

2.2 Recycling and Composting

Recycling and composting performance has increased significantly in West London over recent years with levels, rising from 10% in 2002/3 to 30.5% in 2008/9. The JMWMS set challenging targets for recycling and composting (Policy 3) with the overall ambition of recycling and composting 50% of municipal waste by 2020.

Figure 2.2 Recycling and Composting Performance



2.2.1 Current Collection Schemes

The improvements in recycling and composting performance have been largely due to the Boroughs improving their existing schemes, and introducing new recycling and composting schemes. The individual Borough recycling and composting performance for 2007/08 is shown in *Table 2.3* below.

Table 2.3 Borough Performance

	Dry Recycling (%)	Composting and Kitchen Waste (%)
Brent	12.08	8.90
Ealing	21.08	7.86
Harrow	21.35	18.20
Hillingdon	21.17	12.58
Hounslow	17.49	4.26
Richmond	24.60	11.54

N.B. audited data for 2008/09 is not currently available for these figures on a borough by borough basis.

Details of the current collection schemes for all the authorities are provided in *Annex A* and a brief summary is provided below. These details are an update of *Table 3.2* in the JMWMS.

Table 2.4 Borough Collection Schemes

	Residual Waste	Dry Recycling	Composting and Kitchen Waste
Brent	Wheeled bin – weekly collection	44 litre box – weekly collection	Wheeled bin – weekly collection Bio bags – collection on request
Ealing	Wheeled bin for c.15,000 households – weekly collections Remainder black sacks – weekly collection	Recycling box – weekly collection Reusable bag – weekly collection	Food waste bin – weekly collection Reusable green waste bag – weekly collection
Harrow	Wheeled bin – fortnightly collection	Wheeled bin – fortnightly collection	Wheeled bin – weekly collection
Hillingdon	Black sacks – weekly collection	Recycling sacks – weekly collection	Bags – fortnightly collection
Hounslow	Black sacks – weekly collection	Recycling box – weekly collection Reusable bag – fortnightly collection	Food waste sacks – weekly collection Green waste bag – fortnightly collection
Richmond	Black sacks – weekly collection	Recycling boxes – weekly collection	Food waste bin – weekly collection 140L green waste bin – fortnightly collection

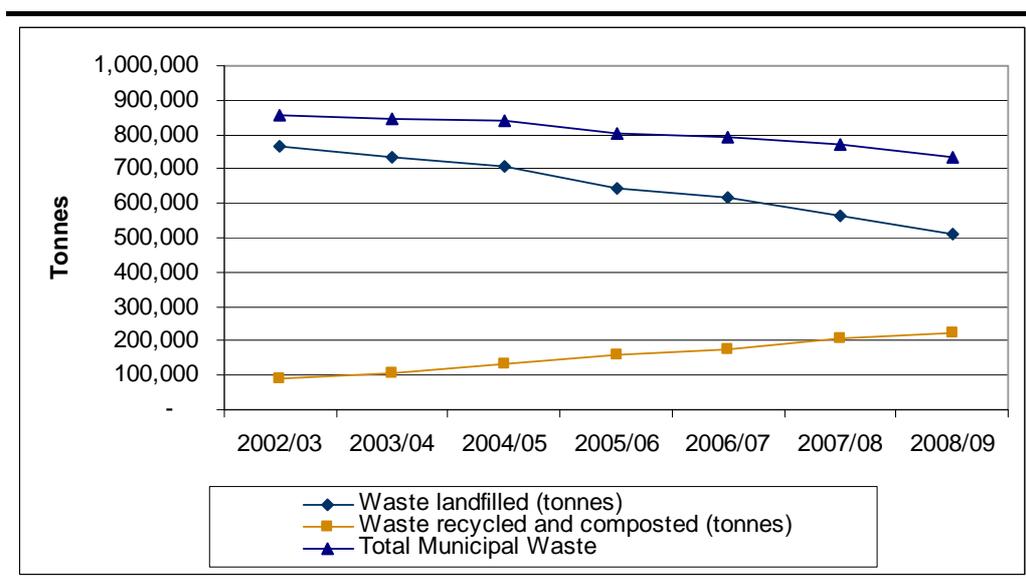
Table 2.5 Planned Changes to Collection Schemes

	Proposed Changes to Services
Brent	Expand public bring banks. Expand estates recycling. Possibly co-mingled collections for certain areas of the service. Increase organic collections throughout the borough. Increase compulsory recycling drive.
Ealing	No major changes planned. Continued expansion of flats recycling scheme (mini bring banks collecting glass, cans, paper). Potential expansion of schools recycling service to include cardboard and food waste dependent on funding.
Harrow	No changes planned.
Hillingdon	Looking into textiles kerbside collections, Bring Banks sites to be updated. Looking into the possibility of Tetra-pak containers to be introduced to recycling collections.
Hounslow	No further changes planned. All services listed above are those starting in March 2009.
Richmond	No changes to service for households - only to vehicles. Introducing split back fleet in 2010. After that may extend food waste collections to estates and possibly to commercial premises

2.3 Residual Waste

Currently, 70% of West London's residual waste goes to landfill for disposal. However, the amount of residual waste generated in West London has been reducing steadily over the last few years. This is illustrated in *Figure 2.3* below. The amount of waste landfilled has reduced by over 200,000 tonnes per annum in seven years. This has largely been achieved through an increase in recycling and composting performance as well as the reduction in overall arisings. The key drivers for this change have been changes in legislation and the increasing cost of landfill. The future impact of these changes is explained in more detail in *Section 3.3*.

Figure 2.3 Recent Trends in Waste Management



3 Planning for the Future

3.1 Waste Arisings

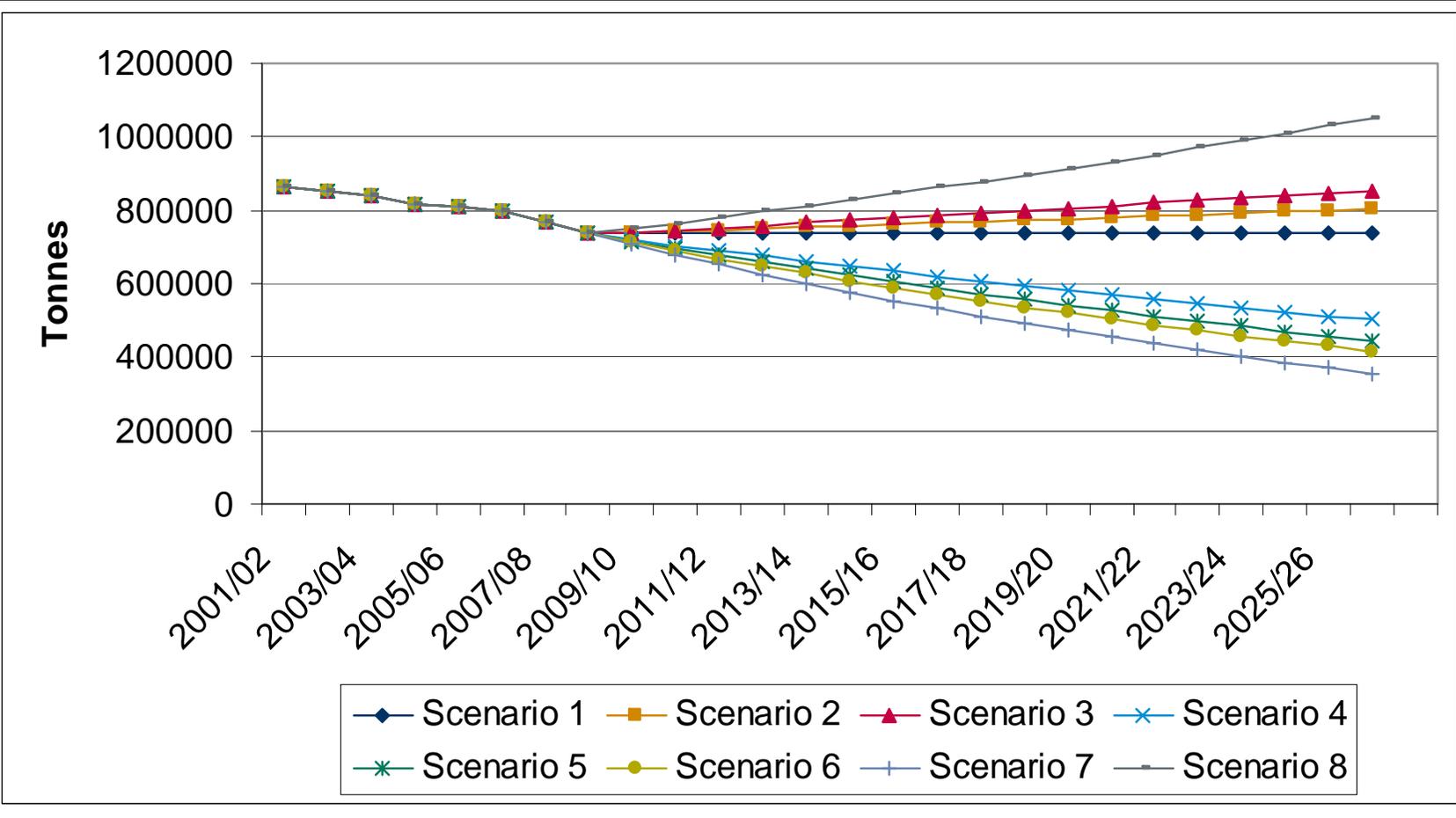
The waste growth forecast used in the JMWMS was based on a historic trend using 7 years of waste arisings data. It is essential that the Partnership continues to review and monitor waste arisings to understand the impacts this may have on future waste management needs. This Addendum has therefore re-examined the waste arisings predictions using current data and updated household prediction figures.

A number of other forecast scenarios have been examined. These are described in *Box 3.1* and illustrated in the graph below. For the purposes of estimating future landfill diversion needs, WLWA considers that Scenario 4, using 7 years of historic data, should be assumed.

Box 3.1 Waste Growth Scenarios

- **Scenario 1:** a forecast of no growth in municipal waste arisings (static)
- **Scenario 2:** a forecast of municipal waste arisings based on a constant 0.5% increase per annum, in line with the national rate quoted in Waste Strategy 2007
- **Scenario 3:** a forecast of municipal waste arisings based on the likely increase in households across WLWA (constant arisings per household) and assuming non-household waste arisings remain static
- **Scenario 4:** a forecast of municipal waste arisings based on the average growth rate experienced in WLWA between 2001/02 and 2008/09 (the historic 7-year growth rate)
- **Scenario 5:** a forecast of municipal waste arisings based on the average growth rate experienced in WLWA between 2003/04 and 2008/09 (the historic 5-year growth rate)
- **Scenario 6:** a forecast of municipal waste arisings based on the average growth rate experienced in WLWA between 2005/06 and 2008/09 (the historic 3-year growth rate)
- **Scenario 7:** a forecast of municipal waste arisings based on the average growth rate experienced in WLWA between 2006/07 and 2008/09 (the historic 2-year growth rate)
- **Scenario 8:** a forecast of municipal waste arisings based on assumptions in the Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2% per annum)

Figure 3.1 Municipal Waste Growth Forecasts



3.2 Procurement of Recovery Capacity

The JMWMS identified that the Partnership was in danger of not meeting its landfill diversion requirements. It also recognised that new large-scale infrastructure was likely to take several years to procure, build and commission and thus an interim solution (Stage 1a) was required to achieve the necessary short-term landfill diversion.

The Stage 1a procurement process commenced at the end of 2007, via the competitive dialogue tendering procedure, with contracts expected to start in summer 2009.

The following recovery capacity has been secured through this procurement process:

- 25,000 tonnes per year for the period 2009/10 – 2013/14
- 45,000 tonnes in 2014/15
- 90,000 tonnes per year for the period 2015/16 – 2034/35

WLWA is currently assessing the need for procuring further recovery capacity in the light of the response to the Stage 1a procurement, the recent trends in declining waste arisings and changing performance and objectives of the Partnership.

3.3 Landfill Diversion Requirements

European and national legislation is driving the diversion of waste from landfill. An outline of this legislation is provided in *Box 3.2*. Waste disposal authorities, through the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS), have been given challenging limits for the amount of biodegradable waste that they are allowed to landfill. Although these targets were set in principle at the time the JMWMS was adopted, the specific targets had not been confirmed. These are provided for information in *Table 3.2*.

Table 3.2 Landfill Allowances for WLWA

Year	BMW landfill allowance (tonnes)
2004/05	524,917
2005/06	505,370
2006/07	476,050
2007/08	436,957
2008/09	388,090
2010 target	329,450
2010/11	292,779
2011/12	256,108
2013 target	219,437
2013/14	210,024
2014/15	200,611

Year	BMW landfill allowance (tonnes)
2015/16	191,198
2016/17	181,786
2017/18	172,373
2018/19	162,960
2020 target	153,547

Box 3.2 Waste & Emissions Trading Act 2003 and the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme

The Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act 2003 ⁽¹⁾ was intended to help the country meet its national targets for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill, in line with Article 5 of the Landfill Directive. It is implemented through the Landfill (Scheme Year and Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations 2004, which came into force on 22 July 2004 ⁽²⁾.

The Act provides a framework for the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS), a system whereby tradable landfill allowances are allocated to waste disposal authorities each year. Each Waste Disposal Authority is able to determine how to use its allocation of allowances in the most effective way. Allowances can be traded with other authorities, saved for future years (banked) or used in advance (borrowed from future years). Allowances cannot be banked or borrowed into or across the Landfill Directive target years (with the UK's four-year derogation) of 2010, 2013 and 2020.

A fixed penalty for excess BMW that is landfilled will be enforced if local authorities do not have sufficient permits for the waste they landfill. The Government has indicated that local authorities who exceed their permitted allocation of allowance (taking account of any trading) will also have to bear the cost of any EU penalties imposed upon the UK in the Landfill Directive target years.

3.3.1 Prediction of Landfill Diversion Required

To help assist the Partnership in deciding the level of further diversion from landfill required, a 'LATS gap analysis' has been undertaken. Two scenarios have been examined, as illustrated below. Both scenarios are based upon the 7 year Historic Waste Growth Scenario.

Scenario 1 – Status Quo

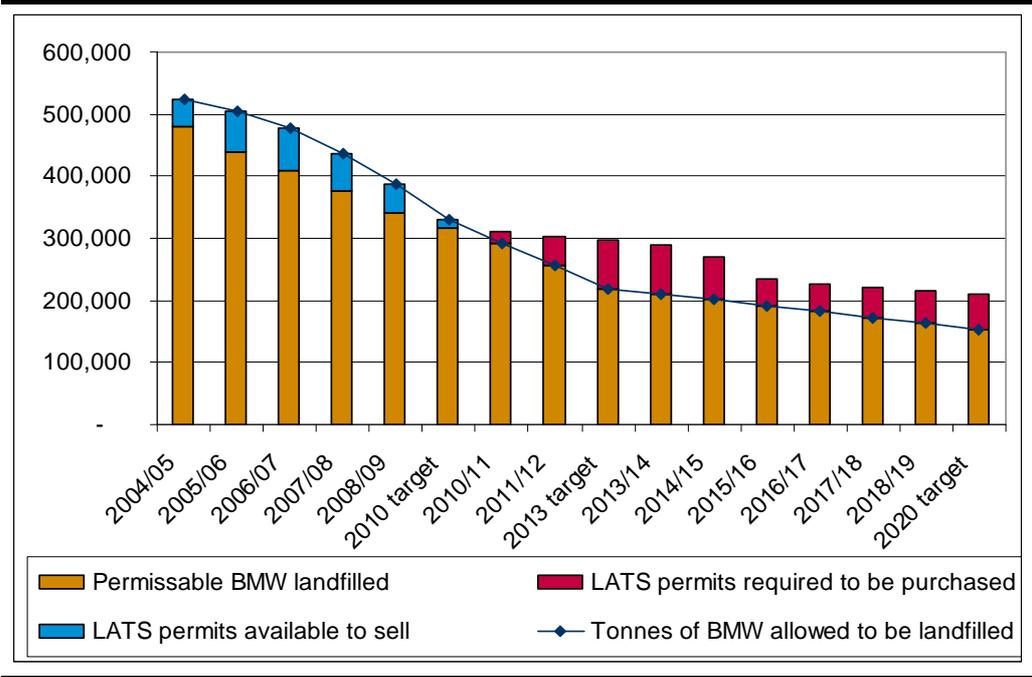
This scenario assumes the recycling and composting level of 30.5% will remain constant and incorporates the recovery capacity procured through Stage 1a procurement process.

The chart below shows that by 2010/11 WLWA will fall into deficit in terms of LATS allowances if the 'status quo' continues. The maximum additional allowances required in any one year will be 80,000 and the total required over the period to 2020 will be just over half a million.

(1)Waste and Emissions Trading Act, Defra, 2003, SI 3181/2004

(2) Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) Regulations 2004 (LATS Regulations) (S. I. 2004/3212)

Figure 3.2 LATS Performance - Status Quo

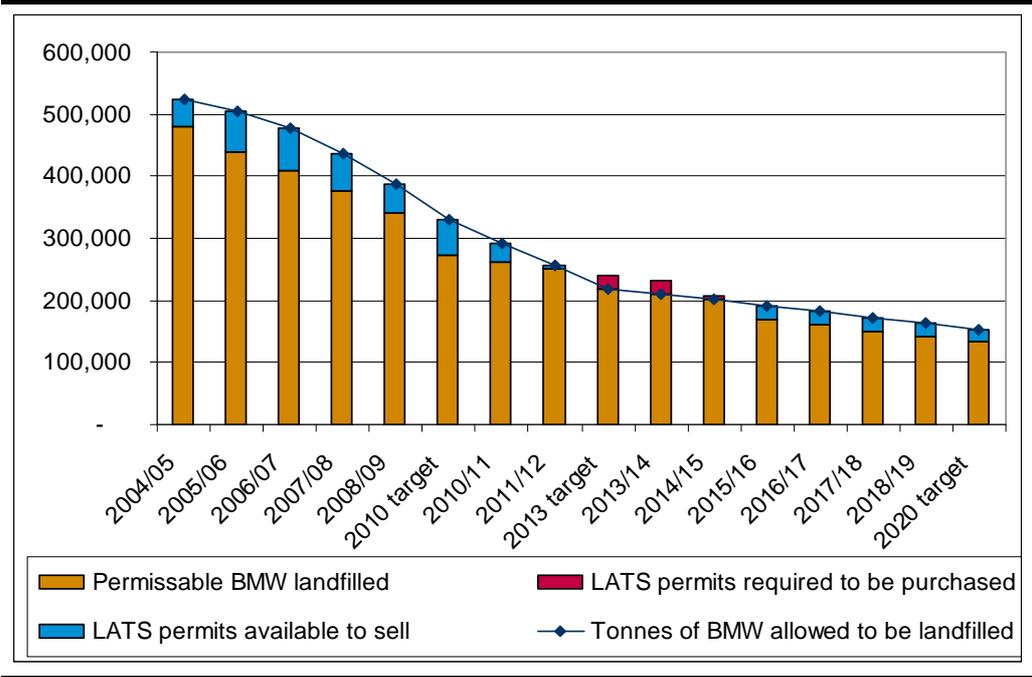


Scenario 2 – Increasing Recycling & Composting

This scenario incorporates the recovery capacity procured through Stage 1a procurement process and assumes the Partnership achieves the JMWMS recycling and composting targets set for 2010 and 2020 (40% & 50%) with a sliding scale of improvement between the two points.

The chart below shows that an increase in recycling to the target levels mentioned above will mean that WLWA will be in LATS surplus until 2011/12 when it dips slightly below. A couple of peak years occur, 2013-2015, where recovery is not maximised, however the overall allowance burden will be reduced to just over 50,000.

Figure 3.3 LATS Performance – Increasing Recycling and Composting



3.4 Impact of the New National Waste Strategy

The national Waste Strategy for England 2007 (WS2007) was introduced in May 2007. The overall objectives of the JMWMS are broadly consistent with those of the national strategy. Although it was developed before WS2007 was published, the JMWMS took account of the principles put forward by Defra in the consultation undertaken for WS2007 (1) and hence it has very similar objectives and policies. However, WS2007 does include some additional key themes which will be considered by the Partnership when a formal review of the JMWMS is undertaken and new Action Plans are developed. These are outlined below.

Box 3.3 Key Objectives of the Waste Strategy for England 2007

- Decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and reuse;
- Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
- Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- Secure investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill; and
- Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increasing recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

(1) Specifically, *A Review of England's Waste Strategy, February 2006*

Target for Reducing Residual Waste

The WS2007 contains a national target for reducing the amount of residual waste produced per person to 225kg per year in 2020. Assuming that waste growth continues at the same rate as it has for the past seven years (an overall decrease) and that recycling and composting targets are met, the Boroughs of West London could together reach or better this target by 2020. This would be a significant improvement on the current figure of 365kg per head and would require significant work if it is to be achieved.

Recycling, Composting and Recovery Targets

The targets in the JMWMS for recycling and composting are broadly in line with WS2007. However, there is currently no target for 2015 in the JMWMS whereas this is specified as a 45% target for England as a whole in WS2007. Similarly, there is no recovery target set in the JMWMS. However, the recovery targets set in WS2007 are closely linked to the LATS allowances allocated to WLWA.

WS2007 also indicates that revisions to recycling and composting targets are being considered, including making the targets more material specific and providing incentives to reduce waste rather than 'recycling for recycling sake'.

Table 3.3 National Recycling and Recovery Targets for Household and Municipal Waste

	2010	2015	2020
Household waste recycling and composting	40%	45%	50%
Municipal waste recovery	53%	67%	75%

Source: Waste Strategy for England 2007

Carbon Implications of the Strategy

In WS2007 there is a considerable focus on climate change and the carbon impacts of waste management operations. A key outcome of the WS2007 is to seek the reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions from waste management operations. This includes two elements, direct impacts and offset benefits for waste recycling and recovery. Some of the latter are generated in the UK and some overseas. The aim is to reduce these emissions by at least 9.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2020 compared to 2006/07.

The JMWMS does not specifically identify any carbon-related targets and CO₂ impacts of current waste management operations are not fully understood. The JMWMS does however consider CO₂ impacts throughout the options appraisal process, although this has not been developed into specific policy objectives.

Integration of Municipal and Non-Municipal Waste

One of the key objectives of WS2007 is to integrate the treatment of municipal and non-municipal waste. The Partnership currently only has the responsibility to manage municipal waste produced in West London and, thus, the JMWMS rightly focuses on this waste stream. Moving forward however, when considering future options, opportunities for co-management need to be appropriately considered.

3.5 Local Area Agreements

Each authority has signed up to Local Area Agreements including new national indicators to measure waste management performance.

5 of the Boroughs have signed up to indicator N192 – percentage household waste sent for re-use, recycling and composting. Their individual targets are set out below.

Table 3.4 LA Agreements (N192)

Local Authority	Targets		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Brent	27%	30%	40%
Ealing	32%	38%	40%
Harrow	42%	47%	50%
Hillingdon	35.5%	40%	42%
Hounslow	25%	30%	37%

Richmond upon Thames has signed up to the Local Area Agreement indicator N191 – residual household waste per household. This aims to achieve an overall reduction in residual household waste by producing less and recycling more. The residual household waste per household in 2007/08, in Richmond upon Thames, was 619 kg per household (kg/hh). The targets for this indicator, in Richmond upon Thames, are 613 kg/hh by 2008/09, 582 kg/hh by 2009/10 and 553 kg/hh by 2010/11.

This Addendum updates the Partnership's current waste management performance; it also goes on to review the impact of new policy and highlights areas for further consideration.

The Partnership is currently reviewing its overall vision for waste management in West London. This will strengthen the focus on partnership working and managing waste as a resource. The Partnership also wishes to await the outcome of the Revised Waste Management Strategy for London, before making any formal policy revisions.

Once the new vision has been agreed, further work will be undertaken to ensure any targets and objectives set can be implemented efficiently and effectively.

New detailed Action Plans need to be produced, and more importantly used as a tool to implement the Partnership's vision and objectives.

Annex A

Questionnaires

Please see attached summary of collections from previous JMWMS. An update on all aspects of collection systems is required. Where the data remains correct from the previous JMWMS please indicate.

Residual waste	Container type	240 litre wheeled bin
	Frequency of collection	Once a week
	Other policies (e.g. side waste accepted?, assisted collections?..)	Side waste accepted. Assisted collections provided when applicable.
	Coverage?	105,000 properties
	Participation?	100%
	Operated by?	Brent and its collection contractor Veolia
Kerbside dry recyclable collections	Container type	44 litre green box
	Frequency of collection	Once a week
	Coverage?	81,000 properties
	Participation?	88%
	Operated by?	Brent and its collection contractor Veolia
	Materials collected	Paper, card, plastic bottles, glass, cans, aerosols, foil, shoes, textiles, engine oil, yellow pages, batteries.
Kerbside organic waste collections	Container type	240 litre wheeled bin and biobags
	Frequency of collection	Once a week for 240s and arranged for bio bags
	Cost to householder?	Chris Whyte to provide.this info.
	Coverage?	105,000
	Participation?	Unknown
	Operated by?	Brent and its collection contractor Veolia
Bring banks	Materials collected (green/food/card etc)	Green waste, card and food waste
	Operated by?	Brent and its collection contractor Veolia apart from
CA sites	Number and type of containers, by material	Glass,paper, cans, textiles, shoes, books,
	Operated by?	WLWA
	Number of sites	One
	Number and type of containers, by material	Glass, paper, card, textiles, shoes, books, spectacles, cans, rubble, soil, green waste, engine oil, cooking oil.plastic, WEEE, Fridges, Cartridges, Fluorescent tubes, batteries, scrap metal, brica brac, furniture, wood and chipboard.
Special collections	Please record all details of household hazardous waste collections, WEEE collections, bulky waste collections, clinical waste collections, abandoned vehicles	Hazardous (chemicals and Asbestos) collected under COL contract. WEEE collected as special collections and delivered to Twyford. Clinical waste collected from Householders FOC.
Changes to services	Please provide details of any changes to any of the services listed above, for example if you are intending on collecting a new material at the kerbide in 2009/10, or reducing the number of bring banks etc...	Possibly co-mingled collections for certain areas of the service. Increase organic collections throughout the borough. Increase compulsory recycling drive.



Please see attached summary of collections from previous JMWMS. An update on all aspects of collection systems is required. Where the data remains correct from the previous JMWMS please indicate.

Residual waste	Container type	Wheelie bins for one area (approx. 15,000 households in Southall), rest of borough black sacks
	Frequency of collection	Weekly
	Other policies (e.g. side waste accepted?, assisted collections?..)	Assisted collections available. Discouraging side waste in wheelie bin area. Garden waste not accepted in refuse.
	Coverage?	Boroughwide
	Participation?	
	Operated by?	May Gurney (formerly ECT Recycling)
Kerbside dry recyclable collections	Container type	Green box & Reusable sack (white)
	Frequency of collection	Weekly, green box sorted at kerbside. Split bodied RCV for reusable sack (plastics and garden waste)
	Coverage?	Serves approximately 95,000 properties
	Participation?	Green box: 62%. Reusable sack: no data
	Operated by?	May Gurney (formerly ECT Recycling)
	Materials collected	Green box: mixed paper (including telephone directories & yellow pages), cardboard, glass bottles & jars, cans (including aerosol cans), aluminium foil, car batteries (household & car), textiles, shoes, engine oil. Reusable sack (white) for mixed plastics.
Kerbside organic waste collections	Container type	Food waste bin & Reusable sack (pink)
	Frequency of collection	Weekly, food waste sorted at kerbside into separate stillage on kerbsider vehicle. Split bodied RCV for reusable sack (plastics and garden waste).
	Cost to householder?	£0
	Coverage?	Serves approximately 95,000 properties
	Participation?	38%
	Operated by?	May Gurney (formerly ECT Recycling)
	Materials collected (green/food/card etc)	Food waste: all biodegradable food waste including meat, fish & bones. Reusable sack (pink) for garden waste.



Bring banks	Operated by?	May Gurney (formerly ECT Recycling)
	Number and type of containers, by material	50 bring banks in total. 43 collect glass, 45 collect cans, 41 collect paper (May Gurney), 21 collect textiles (Salvation Army or TR Aid), 25 collect shoes (European Recycling Company). 7 collect plastics (Grundons or Baylis).
Flats/estates	Operated by?	May Gurney (formerly ECT Recycling)
	Number of sites	250 sites estates/flats, 20 stations, 123 schools.
	Number and type of containers, by material	Each estate/flats site has a set of five wheeled bins locked in a frame, collect glass (clear, brown, green), cans and paper. Stations have paper only. Schools have paper and cans.
CA sites	Operated by?	May Gurney (formerly ECT Recycling)
	Number of sites	3
	Number and type of containers, by material	TO DO
Special collections	Please record all details of household hazardous waste collections, WEEE collections, bulky waste collections, clinical waste collections, abandoned vehicles	Household hazardous waste collections - no change.
		Fridges and freezers - free collection for residents.
		WEEE collections - collection points for WEEE at Ealing's three re-use and recycling centres.
		Bulky waste collections - up to 8 items for £20 collection for residents. Quotes available for larger number of items.
		Clinical waste collections - free collection from households, plus commercial collections.
		Abandoned vehicles given a 24-hour removal notice. Council has contract with Premier Recovery to remove these abandoned vehicles.
Changes to services	Please provide details of any changes to any of the services listed above, for example if you are intending on collecting a new material at the kerbside in 2009/10, or reducing the number of bring banks etc...	No major changes planned. Continued expansion of flats recycling scheme (mini bring banks collecting glass, cans, paper). Potential expansion of schools recycling service to include cardboard and food waste dependent on funding.



Please see attached summary of collections from previous JMWMS. An update on all aspects of collection systems is required. Where the data remains correct from the previous JMWMS please indicate.

Residual waste	Container type	wheeled bin
	Frequency of collection	fortnightly
	Other policies (e.g. side waste accepted?, assisted collections?..)	No side waste. Second bins may be purchase. Assisted collections available
	Coverage?	70,000 households
	Participation?	all
	Operated by?	in house
Kerbside dry recyclable collections	Container type	wheeled bin
	Frequency of collection	fortnightly
	Coverage?	70,000 households
	Participation?	all
	Operated by?	in house
	Materials collected	paper, card, glass, cans, plastic bottles, plastic containers, tetrapaks
Kerbside organic waste collections	Container type	wheeled bin
	Frequency of collection	weekly
	Cost to householder?	No charge
	Coverage?	70000 households
	Participation?	all
	Operated by?	in house
Bring banks	Materials collected (green/food/card etc)	food and garden
	Operated by?	in house
CA sites	Number and type of containers, by material	20 sites - comingled
	Operated by?	in house
	Number of sites	1
Special collections	Number and type of containers, by material	?????
	Please record all details of household hazardous waste collections, WEEE collections, bulky waste collections, clinical waste collections, abandoned vehicles	see Matrix A
Changes to services	Please provide details of any changes to any of the services listed above, for example if you are intending on collecting a new material at the kerbside in 2009/10, or reducing the number of bring banks etc...	no changes planned



Please see attached summary of collections from previous JMWMS. An update on all aspects of collection systems is required. Where the data remains correct from the previous JMWMS please indicate.

Residual waste	Container type	Black Bags
	Frequency of collection	Weekly
	Other policies (e.g. side waste accepted?, assisted collections?..)	All domestic taken
	Coverage?	100%
	Participation?	100%
	Operated by?	In House
Kerbside dry recyclable collections	Container type	Bags
	Frequency of collection	Weekly
	Coverage?	100%
	Participation?	50%
	Operated by?	In House
	Materials collected	Dry recyclables, paper/card, glass, tins, plastic bottles
Kerbside organic waste collections	Container type	Bags
	Frequency of collection	Fortnightly
	Cost to householder?	Free
	Coverage?	100%
	Participation?	50%
	Operated by?	In House
	Materials collected (green/food/card etc)	Green only
Bring banks	Operated by?	Mixed - In House and Contractors
	Number and type of containers, by material	59 Paperbanks, 49 Bottlebanks, 20 Textilesbank, 28 Can
CA sites	Operated by?	Mixed - In House and Contractors
	Number of sites	3
	Number and type of containers, by material	
Special collections	Please record all details of household hazardous waste collections, WEEE collections, bulky waste collections, clinical waste collections, abandoned vehicles	Asbestos (contractor) Bulky household & WEEE collections (in house), Abandoned Vehicles (contractor)
Changes to services	Please provide details of any changes to any of the services listed above, for example if you are intending on collecting a new material at the kerbide in 2009/10, or reducing the number of bring banks etc...	Looking into textiles kerbside collections, Bring Banks sites to be updated. Looking into the possibility of Tetra-pak containers to be introduced



Please see attached summary of collections from previous JMWMS. An update on all aspects of collection systems is required. Where the data remains correct from the previous JMWMS please indicate.

Residual waste	Container type	Black sack
	Frequency of collection	weekly
	Other policies (e.g. side waste accepted?, assisted collections?...)	assisted collections where qualify
	Coverage?	boroughwide
	Participation?	boroughwide
	Operated by?	SITA UK
Kerbside dry recyclable collections	Container type	box and bag, sack for plastic fortnightly
	Frequency of collection	weekly
	Coverage?	boroughwide
	Participation?	50-65%
	Operated by?	SITA UK
	Materials collected	paper, glass, cans, card, batteries, textiles and shoes, mobile phones, cartons and printer cartridges (from 2nd March 2009)
Kerbside organic waste collections	Container type	(from 2nd March 2009) 2 times 90 litre sack for
	Frequency of collection	garden fortnightly, food weekly
	Cost to householder?	free - additional garden sacks £5 each
	Coverage?	boroughwide
	Participation?	15%
	Operated by?	SITA UK
	Materials collected (green/food/card etc)	green seperately from food
Bring banks	Operated by?	SITA UK (some by supermarkets)
	Number and type of containers, by material	plastic, drinks cartons, textiles, card. Mainly 1100's
CA sites	Operated by?	LBH
	Number of sites	1
	Number and type of containers, by material	lots - please refer to www.hounslow.gov.uk
Special collections	Please record all details of household hazardous waste collections, WEEE collections, bulky waste collections, clinical waste collections, abandoned vehicles	Bulky waste, clinical waste
Changes to services	Please provide details of any changes to any of the services listed above, for example if you are intending on collecting a new material at the kerbide in 2009/10, or reducing the number of bring banks etc...	All service changes are listed above and start on 2nd March 2009. No reduction of bring sites planned



Please see attached summary of collections from previous JMWMS. An update on all aspects of collection systems is required. Where the data remains correct from the previous JMWMS please indicate.

Residual waste	Container type	Bags
	Frequency of collection	weekly
	Other policies (e.g. side waste accepted?, assisted collections?...)	Households - assisted yes. No bag limit. Front and side of property. Flats communal bins
	Coverage?	Borough wide
	Participation?	100%
	Operated by?	Veolia Limited
Kerbside dry recyclable collections	Container type	2 box - blue for mixed paper and card. Black for
	Frequency of collection	weekly
	Coverage?	Borough wide household.
	Participation?	75% plus
	Operated by?	Veolia Limited
	Materials collected	paper card, mixed containers
Kerbside organic waste collections	Container type	Green bin/kitchen caddy for food 140L bin for
	Frequency of collection	weekly food/fortnightly green
	Cost to householder?	food free/greenwaste £30 per annum - rising to £60 per annum from 1/4/09
	Coverage?	Borough wide
	Participation?	food c 40%. Green c 20%
	Operated by?	Veolia Limited
Bring banks	Materials collected (green/food/card etc)	food/green. Card is in dry recyclables
	Operated by?	Veolia Limited
CA sites	Number and type of containers, by material	
	Operated by?	LBRuT
	Number of sites	1
Special collections	Number and type of containers, by material	Aluminium Banks – 17
	Please record all details of household hazardous waste collections, WEEE collections, bulky waste collections, clinical waste collections, abandoned vehicles	occasion. WEEE at CA site only. Clinical 1 vehicle 3 days per week - Veolia to Grundons. Abandoned vehicles service with Car Spares. Commercial
Changes to services	Please provide details of any changes to any of the services listed above, for example if you are intending on collecting a new material at the kerbide in 2009/10, or reducing the number of bring banks etc...	No changes to service for households- only to vehicles. Introducing split back fleet in 2010. After that may extend foodwaste to estates and possibly to commercial premises

