



Portsmouth
CITY COUNCIL

POLICY & REVIEW TOPIC PANEL A

**REVIEW INTO THE "EFFECTIVENESS OF RECYCLING AND
RECYCLING INITIATIVES".**

**POLICY & REVIEW TOPIC PANEL A.
REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RECYCLING AND RECYCLING
INITIATIVES.**

Preface

At its meeting on 2 April 2004, the Policy & Review (Oversight) Panel agreed that the review of effectiveness of the promotion of recycling and recycling initiatives be placed on the list of medium term priorities for review.

On 30 September 2004, the Policy & Review (Oversight) Panel allocated the review to Policy & Review Topic Panel A and asked that it agree a scoping document for this review, which would then be passed back to the Oversight Panel for information.

As concentrating solely on the promotion of recycling could result in a narrow review with limited outcomes Policy & Review Topic Panel A proposed that the scope of this review be enlarged to look at the effectiveness of recycling and recycling initiatives as a whole. The Policy & Review (Oversight) Panel supported this decision when the amended scoping document was circulated at its meeting on 9 December.

This review was started in December 2004 and completed in September 2005. The Panel received evidence from a number of sources, which it used to draw up a series of recommendations to submit to the Executive.

I would like to convey, on behalf of the Panel, my sincere thanks to all those who contributed to making this review a success.

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Councillor Leo Madden
Chair of Policy & Review Topic Panel A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present the Executive with the recommendations of Policy & Review Topic Panel A following its review of the Effectiveness of Recycling and Recycling Initiatives.

2. CONCLUSIONS

1. The Panel accepts the need to increase the recycling rates both to improve sustainability and to meet Government targets.
2. The Panel recognises the important role that the City Council's Waste Liaison Officers play in the promotion of the recycling of domestic waste.
3. The Panel considers that the public's awareness of the various recycling schemes needs to be increased and that effective promotion will be key to achieving this.
4. The Panel considers that the City Council should lead the way by ensuring that staff and visitors are encouraged to make full use of recycling facilities in council buildings.
5. The Panel recognises that more should be done by the Council to provide recycling facilities at Council-run events.
6. The Panel considers that the Council should seek to provide every opportunity for residents to reduce household residual waste.
7. The Panel considers that enforcement action could be introduced for persistent non-recyclers.
8. The Panel considers that flats have a greater role to play in recycling and that options need to be developed to maximise this potential.
9. The Panel considers that all Portsmouth residents should be offered a kerbside collection of recyclables, regardless of the type of property they live in.
10. The Panel considers that the introduction of a kerbside collection of glass materials could be a cost effective method of increasing the level of recycling.
11. The Panel accepts that introducing an alternate weekly collection scheme would increase recycling rates. However, it also notes that such a scheme would require all party support from the City Council.

12. The Panel considers that an appropriate solution needs to be found to enable green waste to be excluded from the residual waste stream and composted.
13. The Panel recognises that new technology will increase the opportunities for the extraction of recyclables from the residual waste stream.
14. The Panel considers it vital that schools be encouraged to participate in the recyclable collection scheme and welcomes the work done by Friends of the Earth to address this.
15. The Panel welcomes those initiatives undertaken in partnership with the community, which seek to increase recycling opportunities.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Panel recommends that:

1. The City Council seek to exceed the Government's targets to become a lead authority for recycling.
2. The crucial role played by Waste Liaison Officers be recognised and that the City Council investigate how the funding for these positions could be provided in the future.
3. Promotion of all the recycling facilities available in the city be increased.
4. Staff be encouraged to make full use of the range of recycling facilities throughout Council buildings.
5. Recycling facilities be provided at Council-run events in the city.
6. The City Council seek to minimise the amount of household residual waste.
7. The City Council investigate the practicalities of making kerbside recycling mandatory and a programme of measures to encourage all householders to participate.
8. The City Council demonstrate its commitment to raising recycling levels by offering a kerbside collection of recyclable materials to all Portsmouth residents regardless of what type of property they live in.
9. A glass kerbside collection be introduced at the earliest opportunity.
10. The potential for Alternate Weekly Collection be explored
11. An appropriate infrastructure to increase the diversion of green garden waste for recycling be introduced at the earliest opportunity.

12. The City Council continue to address the extraction process of recyclables from the residual waste stream in line with new developments in technology.
13. A progress update on recycling in schools be given to the Executive Member for Education, Children and Families every six months.
14. The City Council seek partnerships to increase the opportunities for recycling in the city.

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Executive with the recommendations of Policy & Review Topic Panel A following its review of the Effectiveness of Recycling and Recycling Initiatives.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Last year, the United Kingdom produced 27 million tonnes of household rubbish; most of which was landfilled and only 17% recycled or composted. Landfill sites cause a number of environmental problems including the release of harmful greenhouse gases. By the year 2010, almost all of Britain's landfill sites will be full.

- 2.2 The Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 brought in various regulations and controls, including a requirement for local authorities to make arrangements with contractors for household waste disposal operations. In addition, Landfill Tax was introduced in 1996 to discourage the landfilling of untreated waste and encourage reuse and recycling and to promote waste minimisation.

- 2.3 The EC Landfill Directive, published in 1999 set mandatory targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill. In response to this directive, the Government produced a "Waste Strategy for 2000", which set out a vision for sustainable waste management and underlined the importance of partnerships between local authorities to create better-integrated waste management systems. This new agenda sought to give a much higher priority to waste minimisation, recycling, composting and recovery. The Government has subsequently introduced and supported a range of measures to drive the change, including:

- A requirement for local authorities to reduce landfilled waste by 75% of the amount produced in 1995 by 2010; 50% in 2013 and 35% in 2020.
- The introduction of The Household Waste Recycling Act 2003, which requires all English waste collection authorities to collect at least two types of recyclable waste from all households in their area by 2010.
- Recycling rates were set at 24% for 2003/04 and 36% for 2005/06 for Portsmouth City Council (now amended to 30%). The recycling rate for Portsmouth City Council as of April 2004 was approximately 15%. This rate is derived from the waste diverted for recycling from the household waste stream. It includes material recovered via kerbside collections from houses, communal recycling banks at flats and houses of multiple occupation, community bring banks and wastes diverted for recycling and composting at the household waste recycling centre.

- The standards set have also become the best value performance indicators for local authorities and where an authority fails to achieve best value, the Secretary of State has powers of intervention under Section 15 of the Local Government Act 1999.

- 2.4 The annual expenditure currently incurred by the City Council for the collection of recyclable waste (including community banks) is £1,220,100. The annual expenditure currently incurred for the sorting of recyclable waste (including delivery to markets) is £776,518. In addition to the collection and sorting of waste, the Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) is provided at an annual cost of £147,132. Details of the waste management budget are shown in *Appendix 1* and the cost of landfilling waste in relation to recycling performance is shown in *Appendix 2*.
- 2.5 Local authorities are not bound to provide a service for the collection of commercial waste but under the EPA are required to make arrangements in this respect should a request be received. Businesses are legally obliged to enter into a Trade Waste Agreement with a contractor to dispose of business waste. Further information on this is given in paragraph 4.1.22.

3. SCOPE OF THE REVIEW

- 3.1 At its meeting on 2 April 2004, the Policy & Review (Oversight) Panel agreed that a review of effectiveness of the promotion of recycling and recycling initiatives be placed on the list of medium term priorities for review. On 30 September 2004, the Oversight Panel allocated the review to Policy & Review Topic Panel A and asked that it agree a scoping document for this review, which would then be passed back to the Oversight Panel for information. As it was felt that concentrating solely on the promotion of recycling could result in a narrow review with limited outcomes it was proposed that this review look at the effectiveness of recycling and recycling initiatives as a whole.
- 3.2 Policy & Review Topic Panel A comprises:

Councillors Leo Madden (Chair)
 Terry Henderson (Vice Chair)
 Howard Jones
 Anthony Martin
 Lee Mason
 Caroline Scott

Until 17 May 2005, the Standing Deputies were Councillors Geoff Goble, Malcolm Hey and Jim Patey. The Standing Deputies are now Councillors Tom Blair, Geoff Goble, Jacqui Hancock, Malcolm Hey and Lee Hunt.

- 3.3 Policy & Review Topic Panel A agreed the scope for the review at its meeting on 7 December 2004. The scoping paper set the following objectives for the review period:

- To understand the way in which recycling services are delivered.
- To review the recycling initiatives currently undertaken by the City Council.
- To evaluate the Council's current recycling performance.
- To consider recent proposals for improving recycling performance.
- To assess the effectiveness of the Council's promotion of recycling.
- To consider best practice in other local authorities/regional bodies.
- To recommend any changes to the way the Council delivers recycling services.

3.4 The Panel met formally on 7 occasions between 25 January 2005 and 13 September 2005 and informally on 3 occasions. A full list of meetings and the witnesses in attendance at each meeting is shown in *Appendix 3* and the documents reviewed by the Panel are shown in *Appendix 4*. The minutes of the Panel meetings and documentation reviewed by the Panel are published on the Council's website and are also available on request from Democratic Services.

The Panel also visited the Materials Recovery Facility at Alton and the Little Bushywarren Copse Composting Site.

The City Council's Principle Engineer for Waste Management attended all the Panel's meetings in an advisory role.

4 SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

4.1 The Way in Which Recycling Services Are Delivered in Portsmouth.

4.1.1 The Panel heard that in 1993 Hampshire County Council and the then 13 district councils undertook a county wide public consultation process to take account of the views of Hampshire residents on how to deal with the County's growing waste problem. The consultation process resulted in the introduction of an integrated waste management strategy, known as Project Integra, which was adopted by the 11 district councils of Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton unitary authorities, Hampshire County Council, and the private waste contractor Hampshire Waste Services.

4.1.2 Project Integra was formed to take action on the following:

1. Waste minimisation
2. Composting
3. Recycling
4. Support for anaerobic digestion
5. Use of recovery technologies, including incineration
6. 3 to 5 waste processing facilities (not exceeding 200,000 tonnes per annum)
7. Residual waste to landfill

- 4.1.3 Portsmouth City Council's household waste collection service is now provided under contractual arrangements with Onyx. The contract commenced in October 2002 and was originally for 7 years duration, although an optional 2-year extension has been subsequently agreed. Under the terms of the contract, services are provided by Onyx for the collection of domestic refuse, the kerbside collection of recyclable waste, the servicing of community recycling banks and a bulky waste collection service. The Panel head that the contract is considered to be sufficiently flexible to enable new methods of waste collection to be introduced by agreement.
- 4.1.4 The Panel was interested to note that Project Integra is currently conducting a study into methods of increasing recycling participation by residents in blocks of flats, funded by the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). The outcome of the study could influence the future direction of service delivery within the city.
- 4.1.5 The Panel heard that a wheeled recycling bin scheme was introduced as part of the Pompey Recycling Scheme in four phases during 2004 to approximately 47,000 homes in Portsmouth. £1.264m was received from DEFRA to fund this initiative. The aim of the scheme was to maximise the potential for household waste recycling in order to move closer towards Government targets for recycling. Households that cannot store a wheeled bin are provided with a green recycling box. Currently, 77% of households have either a wheelie bin or a green box, 15% of households have communal wheelie bins and 8% of households (all flats) have no recycling. The current participation rate is estimated to be 70%, although participation in the scheme was intended to be mandatory. The wheeled bins and green boxes are collected every fortnight, whereas normal household waste is collected weekly. (Details of the items that can be recycled as part of the Pompey Recycling Scheme and through other initiatives in the community is attached as *Appendix 5*). Towards the end of the review process the City Council was notified that it had received an additional grant of £46,000 from DEFRA to assist with the provision of wheelie bins outside flat fronted terrace houses.
- 4.1.6 The Panel noted that the City Council has the authority to serve notice on those households considered suitable to participate in the scheme but that choose not to without good reason (although this authority has not been exercised to date). However, whatever contact has been made, it has been stressed that this is an ultimate sanction and not a route the City Council favours, its preference being to persuade public involvement through the good sense of the proposal. The Panel also heard that the collection of recyclable materials at leisure events is dependent on the public separating waste into different bins. Previous trials have proved unsuccessful due to high levels of contamination with normal waste. However, possible solutions are currently being discussed.
- 4.1.7 The Panel noted that there are fifty-five Community Recycling Points located around the city. Materials typically taken in banks at these points include: glass bottles and jars, newspaper, magazines, used envelopes, junk mail, plastic bottles, old clothing, material, shoes, aluminium and steel food and

drinks cans, computer printer cartridges and books. Details of the Community Recycling Points are attached as Appendix 6.

- 4.1.8 The Panel was informed that some materials that bear the recycling logo cannot be recycled. However, in theory virtually anything can be recycled but only if it is economically viable. Plastics are a good example of a range of materials that it is not always economic to recycle. The Integra Partnership continues to investigate potential new markets although such things are ultimately in the hands of industry and the Government rather than local authorities. The Integra Partnership is referred to in more detail in the paragraphs 4.1.1 and 4.1.2.

Household Waste Recycling Centres

- 4.1.9 The Panel heard that the nearest Household Waste Recycling Centres are located in Port Solent and Harts Farm Way, Bedhampton. At present residents can bring the following items for recycling: paper; card; green garden waste; car batteries; engine oil; metal; wood; glass; fluorescent tubes; halogen light bulbs; household batteries and white goods such as washing machines and fridges. The sites also accept residual waste. Green waste is separated at the Household Waste Recycling Centre and delivered to one of the three composting sites, located at Little Bushywarren Copse, Chilbolton Down and Down End. Last year 72,000 tonnes of green waste was processed. The figures for this year are estimated to be approximately 80,000 tonnes.

Materials Recovery Facility

- 4.1.10 The Panel was informed that the three Material Recovery Facilities in Hampshire receive the recyclable materials that have been collected from the kerbside to be sorted, as well as materials from the Household Waste Recycling Centres, bottle, can and paper banks. The materials are stored, baled and transported to reprocessing companies to be made into new goods. The revenue gained from the sale of separated materials is split equally between the waste collection authority supplying the recyclable materials and Onyx. In 2004, 100,014 tonnes of recyclable materials was processed but this included some material sent to third party operators. The current processing capacity now available in Hampshire is 157,000 tonnes.

Incinerator

- 4.1.11 The Panel was informed that Energy Recovery Incineration is the combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered for a beneficial purpose. This may be to provide steam or hot water for industrial or domestic users, or for electricity generation. There are currently three Energy Recovery Plants in Hampshire located in Portsmouth (capacity: 165,000 tonnes pa), Chineham (capacity: 90,000 tonnes pa) and Marchwood (capacity: 165,000 tonnes pa). The Panel was asked to note that Energy Recovery Plants produce neither noise nor odour. However, they do produce gas emissions, which are tightly controlled by legislation, and toxic fly ash.
- 4.1.12 A representative from Hampshire County Council advised the Panel that, in his opinion, New Energy Recovery facilities should be run as commercial

entities. Further, it is possible to use the bottom ash from the process as a construction material, which would generate income. However, this performance has yet to be accepted in the UK whilst the material undergoes practice trials for use in the building industry. The Panel was advised that the commercial sector would always produce sufficient quantities of waste to use any spare capacity within the incinerator located in Portsmouth.

Materials Resources Strategy

- 4.1.13 The Panel heard that the Materials Resources Strategy is a countywide initiative taking place in Hampshire and is supported by Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils. Its aim is to find solutions for coping with the growth in waste by exploring links between the municipal and commercial waste sectors and means by which we might better manage these wastes as more of a resource. The Panel heard that product design and manufacture need to be considered in a more sustainable way so that at the end of the product's useful life it is not simply waste for disposal but a resource that can be recovered. In addition, new, innovative methods of dealing with waste will need to be provided, along with extra infrastructure. The Strategy is also seeking to assess and provide for future infrastructure needs up to the year 2020.

Textile Collection

- 4.1.14 The Panel heard that the City Council's Waste Management Service works with organisations like the Salvation Army to provide clothes banks in the city. The Salvation Army organises the collection and sorting of the textiles. Anything that can be worn again is either sold in charity shops, given to the homeless or sent to developing countries. Clothes that can't be used again are made into cleaning cloths. Clothes that are in very poor condition are stripped down to the fibres, which are then used to make new items such as blankets, rugs, clothes or padding for cushions and furniture.

Home Composting

- 4.1.15 Portsmouth City Council sells two types of purpose built compost bins to householders with capacities of 330 litres and 220 litres to encourage home composting. The Panel heard that public awareness of this service is not very high.

The Panel was asked to note by Friends of the Earth that green waste decomposes a lot more quickly than any other type of waste. However as it does so it emits methane, which contributes to climate change. It also produces leachates, which could make their way into water supplies.

- 4.1.16 In addition to the service provided via the Household Waste Recycling Centre network, Portsmouth Friends of the Earth explained that it runs a "Can-Do" composting project in partnership with Portsmouth City Council's Education Improvement Service. This is delivered at a permanent demonstration site at Long Meadows Allotments, where there are a variety of "working bins" in action and school visits by a project worker to increase awareness of composting schemes in Portsmouth. The project has proved very popular with schools to date and those schools that have had visits are listed in

Appendix 7. The Panel also heard that Portsmouth Friends of the Earth is currently considering setting up a trial in Portsmouth for kitchen waste collection.

Community Based Initiatives

- 4.1.17 Representatives from Portsmouth Friends of the Earth explained that the following items are currently collected by various organisations in the City for recycling: aluminium, batteries, polystyrene cups, carrier bags, plastic ring leaders, plastic bottle tops, printer cartridges, furniture, hearing aids, mobile phones, IT equipment, used postage stamps, greeting cards, white envelopes and spectacles.
- 4.1.18 The Panel also heard that a mini-recycling centre opened at the Tesco supermarket in North Harbour at the end of April. The centre can hold 10,000 PET bottles, 35,000 aluminium cans and 3,100 glass bottles and has an intelligent computer system which sends an automatic alert when it needs to be emptied. The Panel was asked to note that the facilities provided by the centre could lead to savings for the City Council, due to reduced collection and disposal costs and also free advertising for its own recycling scheme.

Charitable Organisations

- 4.1.19 The Panel noted that charity shops would readily take unwanted clean clothes and other textile goods, bric-a-brac, books, audio and videocassettes, ornaments etc.
- 4.1.20 The Panel was also interested to note that many charitable organisations collect a wide range of unwanted items (bric-a-brac, books, clothes, toys etc) from households for resale at second-hand shops around the city. A plastic sack is distributed to homes and collected a few days later.

Educational Initiatives

- 4.1.21 The Panel agreed that schools have an important part to play in raising recycling awareness in the city. The Panel heard that it was hoped that green bins would be introduced in September 2005 at most schools to collect paper and card, which makes up the majority of waste in schools. Onyx has agreed to collect these bins at a reduced charge provided that enough schools participate to make it economically viable. However, it is for each school to decide whether it wishes to take advantage of this arrangement. The Local Education Authority will be meeting with Head Teachers in the near future to promote the scheme.

The Panel also heard that recycled paper is not currently used in schools. However, as schools manage their own budgets, the City Council can only recommend that they use paper made from trees from sustainable forests supported by the Forest Stewardship Council.

Commercial Waste Services

- 4.1.22 The Panel was informed that the City Council no longer operates a commercial waste service, having sold it to Onyx in 2002. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are permitted to use the Onyx service for which a charge

is levied. The service is provided entirely on a commercial basis by Onyx Commercial and not by the City Council. The Panel was asked to note that the City Council could only act as an agent in encouraging schools and SMEs to take up the Onyx service.

4.2 The Council's Current Recycling Performance.

4.2.1 Portsmouth City Council is aiming to achieve a rating of "excellent" in the next Comprehensive Performance Assessment, which is scheduled to be carried out by the Audit Commission in 2006/7. In order to achieve this rating, certain performance criteria must be met. The City Council's performance against a range of statutory indicators is included in the Council's Corporate Plan 2004-7 along with local performance targets for all departments. The following Best Value Performance Indicators have also been set for waste management:

- Aiming to recycle 20% of waste in 2004/5.
- Aiming to issue wheelie-recycling bins to 50,000 households by March 2005.

In addition, improving the management of waste within the City is a key priority within Portsmouth's Community Strategy 2004-2009. The Community Strategy sets out a 5 year vision for the city and was developed in partnership with public, private, voluntary and community sector organisations. The Community Strategy emphasises the need for everyone to take responsibility for protecting the environment and has adopted the national targets shown in 2.3.

4.2.2 The Panel heard from a representative from the City Council's Waste Management Service that the present infrastructure in the city is insufficient for the ever-growing levels of waste and recycling (approximately 3% every year nationally. Although it was noted that in Portsmouth the rate has been at a constant level for the past year). The Panel was also interested to note that current predictions suggest that by March 2005 the recycling rate could reach 19% or maybe 20% (including the Household Waste Recycling Centre). Whilst this is a stepped improvement on the previous year it still falls short of the first statutory target of 24% and other measures will be required to improve performance towards the required standards. The Panel was also advised that at the current recycling levels, the City Council is not on target to reach the revised target of 30% set by the Government for the end of 2005.

4.2.3 A representative from the Waste Management Service also informed the Panel that all local authorities are expected to maximise the amount of mechanisation used to collect waste in order to minimise manual handling. However, approximately 20% of properties in Portsmouth do not have space for wheelie bins so these householders collect their recyclable waste in green boxes and therefore these are lifted by collection operatives. The Panel was also asked to note the importance of restricting the amount of residual waste householders could throw out as an incentive to recycle. The Panel heard that the City Council has decided to collect mixed recyclable materials, as

opposed to sorting them at the kerbside, because this would lead to considerably less traffic congestion.

- 4.2.4 In February, the City Council's Executive agreed that recycling facilities should be removed from blocks of flats to achieve budget savings of £160,000. At its meeting on 27 May, the Executive was informed that 197 properties had been identified based on poor levels of recycling performance and high levels of contamination. The Executive agreed that the removal of recycling facilities from these properties would have the lowest impact on customer visibility of the service. As part of its evidence-taking, the Panel heard that an additional £80,000 per year efficiency savings had been achieved by rescheduling the collection rounds and so it was only necessary to remove 197 blocks of flats rather than 503 blocks which would have needed to be removed in order to achieve the full budget saving. Also, fortuitously, the rescheduling enabled the Council to now offer recycling collections to 186 blocks of flats that did not previously benefit from this service.
- 4.2.5 The Panel heard from a representative from Portsmouth Friends of the Earth who explained that he felt that the City Council should consider recycling a high priority because of the devastating environmental impact of increasing waste, rather than because of government targets. He emphasised that raising public awareness of the need to recycle is crucial to raise participation in recycling schemes.
- 4.2.6 The Panel heard from the City Council's Executive Member for the Environment who told the Panel that he felt it is important to increase participation in recycling for the sake of future generations, rather than just to meet government targets.

4.3 To Assess the Effectiveness of the Council's Promotion of Recycling

- 4.3.1 The Panel was informed that a range of publicity and promotional materials has been produced in consultation with the City Council's Media Unit to support recycling. These include a generic cross-city campaign to promote recycling awareness, localised and targeted promotions to inform residents about the wheeled bins prior to roll out and follow-up promotions after bins had been delivered. The generic promotion includes bus shelter advertising, bus side advertising, cinema advertising, "Talking Rubbish" articles in Flagship, communication posters and collection calendars. The targeted promotion includes public information posters, information on the Council's website, public consultation events (Forums and Road Shows), an introductory letter to residents and welcome packs sent out with bin deliveries. Promotion initiatives are also carried out by trained and uniformed Waste Liaison Officers providing customer advice and support to residents. Collection crews are also being trained to become scheme ambassadors.
- 4.3.2 The funding for the introduction of wheelie bins and two Waste Liaison Officers came from a grant from DEFRA for one year only on the understanding that Portsmouth City Council will provide the revenue budget

that would be necessary to fund the scheme thereafter. The Panel heard that Waste Liaison Officers provide a very useful service in giving householder support and advice to encourage them to recycle as much as they can. The involvement of Waste Liaison Officers should also help to sustain the scheme's performance in future years. The Panel was informed that a business case has been successfully made to extend the funding for two Waste Liaison Officers. Additionally, three Government-funded Recycling Assistants started in June to encourage and educate householders to recycle more. They also attend community events and neighbourhood forums

4.4 Best Practice in Other Local Authorities/ Regional Bodies.

The Panel was very interested to hear details of the different strategies adopted by other local authorities in order to improve their recycling levels.

Isle of Wight Council

- 4.4.1 The Panel heard that the Isle of Wight Council has externalised responsibility for the collection, recycling and disposal of all the Island's household waste to a waste management company called Island Waste Services.

A representative from Island Waste Services gave the Panel an overview of the recycling facilities that it provides to householders. General waste is collected weekly and transported to the Resources Recovery Facility in Newport. Here, all the combustible waste (cardboard, packaging, junk mail and plastic) is extracted mechanically to produce floc fuel. The processing facility also contains an over-band magnet to extract all ferrous metal and an Eddy current separator to extract all non-ferrous metal. The fuel that is produced is transported to Lincolnshire for use in a cement kiln.

- 4.4.2 Garden Waste is collected separately at the kerbside in a pre-paid green sack and also from the Island's Civic Amenity sites. It is then composted to produce Isle of Wight compost, which is sold in bags and loose. Organic kitchen waste is collected weekly at the same time as general refuse using split-bodied refuse collection vehicles. It is taken to an in-vessel composting plant where it is processed with some commercial food waste. The resulting product is currently used as a daily cover on the landfill site. In addition, there is a fortnightly "opt-in" kerbside collection of newspapers, magazines, glass and textiles, which can be stored in a 55-litre box, provided by Island Waste Services. A compartmentalised kerbside-recycling vehicle is used for collecting each material put out in the box.

- 4.4.3 There are 50 recycling sites on the Island containing facilities for recycling glass. Some sites also have receptacles for aluminium cans and textiles. The Panel was asked to note that the Isle of Wight resident participation rate is higher than in Portsmouth for a number of reasons. First, the types of property involved; there are fewer blocks of flats on the island (flats provide low yields of recyclables because of difficult logistics and the socio economic factors that often prevail in flats). Secondly, being predominantly rural, the Isle of Wight Council diverts more green wastes for composting than

Portsmouth City Council. Finally, the Panel was reminded that the floc created at their Resource Recovery Facility is classed as recycling even though it exported to the mainland for incineration to create energy.

Southampton City Council

- 4.4.4 The Panel heard evidence from a representative from Southampton City Council who explained that an Alternative Week Collection scheme had been introduced in 2003 in order to address poor recycling rates. DEFRA gave £1.156 million and Southampton City Council contributed approximately £300,000 in 2003/4 to launch the scheme.
- 4.4.5 The Panel was advised that the scheme met an unprecedented hostile media campaign, which necessitated additional resources to manage the large volume of public enquiries this caused. As a consequence, the Council returned to a weekly residual collection and fortnightly collection of recyclable materials in January 2005. The revised scheme rollout will be completed by July 2005. In response to questioning from the Panel it was explained that the funding from DEFRA did not have to be returned after the scheme was terminated as the Council has other initiatives in place to increase recycling rates.

Eastleigh Borough Council

- 4.4.6 The Panel heard evidence from a representative from Eastleigh Borough Council who explained that an Alternative Weekly Collection scheme was successfully introduced in Eastleigh in 1996 and includes approximately 49,000 properties with the aim of improving on recycling rates by 10%. By the end of 2005, it is hoped that the scheme will include all properties in the Borough and 40% recycling rate is likely to be achieved as a result. In the next five years, the aim is to reach 50% recycling rate. Free home compost bins have been given out on request and a recent survey carried out by the Borough Council indicated that 35-40% of households use them on a regular basis.
- 4.4.7 The same split bodied refuse collection vehicles were used for this scheme as for the previous collections. However, due to the weight imbalance between residual waste and recyclables it was necessary to monitor loads closely (axle-weight indicators were fitted), and the rollout of the scheme ultimately required the deployment of additional vehicles.
- 4.4.8 Following a small number of concerns expressed by the public, DEFRA assessed the scheme and showed that there was no demonstrable health hazard. In 2004, DEFRA funding enabled Eastleigh Borough Council to pilot kerbside monthly collections of glass and also a quarterly kerbside collection of textiles. The latter was done in conjunction with The Salvation Army, which provides and distributes the sacks whilst the Borough Council organises the collection. The Panel was asked to note that this partnership was probably the significant factor in obtaining funding from DEFRA.
- 4.4.9 Green waste collection is available to householders in the Borough for £18 per year. The Panel heard that this scheme has proved very popular as it

removes green waste that otherwise would take a relatively long time to break down in a home compost bin. This scheme also contributes towards the Borough Council's recycling performance. The scheme was seen as being innovative by the local media as nothing similar had been introduced by any other local authority in the area at the time. The Panel was asked to note that most people are happy to recycle if it is made easy for them and there is no problem with storing the waste. The wider the range of materials accepted for recycling, the higher the rate of participation. In order to promote the minimisation of waste, the Borough Council is also considering initiatives such as renting an extra bin if a householder wishes to dispose of any excess rubbish over and above the standard volumes.

- 4.4.10 The representative from Eastleigh Borough Council felt that in future, the cost of waste collection might be funded from a different budget and so paid for separately. Therefore, it is essential to convince people that they are getting extra services for their money. Many other local authorities do not collect plastic in their kerbside collections. However, there is a strong market for plastic as currently two UK factories are having to import used plastic bottles from abroad. A trial for kerbside glass collection was recently carried out by two authorities in the north of Hampshire and proved very successful.

The Panel also received information on some other local authorities' recycling schemes. These are outlined below:

Chichester City Council

- 4.4.11 The Panel was informed that there had been a lot of negative local media interest when Chichester Council introduced an alternative fortnightly collection of general waste and recycling. The main concern that was reiterated was the impact on public health due to bags of rubbish being stored for two weeks in gardens.

London Borough of Barnet

- 4.4.12 In April 2004, the London Borough of Barnet introduced compulsory recycling to four of its wards. Residents were asked to place all glass bottles and jars, tins and cans, paper and magazines in the Black Box provided by the Council. These are collected weekly. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 46) gives the Borough Council the authority to specify which containers can be used for which materials. Recycling assistants visit households who do not regularly recycle in order to further explain the scheme and encourage people to participate. Residents who persistently and deliberately fail to recycle will receive warnings and formal notices. As a last resort the Borough Council may prosecute the most persistent offenders. This scheme was expanded to include the entire Borough from the 1st March 2005.

Waveney District Council

- 4.4.13 Historically, Waveney District Council had been a low recycling performer; in 2002, recycling rates were at 17%. In late 2003, the District Council adopted a policy of three source separated waste streams, with residual waste collected one week and recyclable waste the next. The three-bin system provides households with a black-wheeled bin for residual waste and these

are offered a second, blue-wheeled bin for paper/card, cans and plastic bottles and a third, green-wheeled bin for garden waste. Funding was received from the "Collaborative Funding" from Suffolk County Council and the three bin scheme was introduced to the first four rounds. 92% of households accepted two additional bins. Having proved the scheme was workable the District Council secured third round funding from DEFRA, which paid for the introduction of the scheme to the rest of the district, with the exception of some "hard to reach areas" where community and voluntary engagement is being explored. The District Council's projected recycling levels are now 43% for 2004/5 and 49% for 2005/6.

Daventry District Council.

- 4.4.14 Daventry District Council has an alternate weekly collection scheme. Household waste is stored in a grey bin and collected fortnightly and both green waste & recycling is collected weekly. Any excess household waste is not collected. The nationally-set recycling targets for Daventry District Council are 30% by 2003/4 and 36% by 2005/6. By signing up to Northamptonshire's Joint Waste Management Strategy, Daventry District Council has agreed to work towards a 45% recycling rate by 2015/16, increasing to 50% by 2020/21.

Test Valley Borough Council

- 4.4.15 At the Test Valley Borough Council Executive Committee meeting on 20th July 2005, Members resolved to implement an "ABC" (Alternative Bin Collection) system in phases throughout 2006/07.

4.5 Options for Improving Recycling Performance.

- 4.5.1 As part of the review process, the Panel gave consideration to the various options, which might be available to the City Council to improve recycling rates. The Panel also attempted to determine both the approximate cost of each option and the possible long-term savings. These options are presented in the following table for ease of reference.

4.5.2 Options for Improving Recycling Performance.

Please note that all figures are estimated.

		COST	SAVINGS	IMPACT ON RECYCLING RATES
Alternative Weekly Collection Scheme.	Would be available to 30,000 households.	Capital cost: £500,000.	Ongoing revenue savings on waste collection costs £100,000.	Increase of 2-3%
Kerbside Glass Collection.	Would be available to 60,000 households. Health & Safety issues to be addressed.	One-off cost £3 per container. £150,000 per annum for collection	Needs further investigation.	Increase of 2.5%
FlatFronted Properties	10,400 properties have the potential to recycle more.	One-off box/bag cost of £60,000 and £10,000 promotion	Needs further investigation.	Increase of 1-1.5%
Green Garden Waste Collection.	50,000 households generate green garden waste between March – November. A ban on green waste in dustbin service would be required.	Charging the householder £20 per annum could off-set the operating costs.	Most garden waste is currently land-filled, so savings would be made on landfill taxes.	Increase of 1.2% Based on an estimated participation rate of 20%.

Improved Flat Recycling.	19,000 of the 23,000 households that are flats currently have facilities.	An appropriate collection cost could be negotiated with Onyx and would therefore require little or no additional revenue expenditure. Capital cost of recycling containers - £100,000.	Needs further investigation.	Increase of 0.4%
Improved HWRC Recycling.	A further 300 tonnes of material may be extracted, through the incentive measures.	Needs further investigation.	Needs further investigation.	Increase of 0.4%
Tesco Mini- Recycling Centre.	A 10 Month trial started in April. Space available for Portsmouth City Council to advertise its recycling schemes.	The City Council has agreed to contribute £8,500 to Tesco towards the cost of the trial.	Collection and disposal costs for waste that would have been in normal household waste stream.	300 tonnes per year Increase of 0.4%

Enforcement of Compulsory Recycling.	Through campaigning and the retention of Waste Liaison Officer support, the prospect of enforcement action could be minimised.	£50,000 per annum.	WLOs could help to ensure that contamination of the collected material is minimised, ensuring the quality would meet MRF and end market requirements and additionally save costs on the disposal of process residues.	If 80% of households were “encouraged” to set out 70% of their recyclable waste the additional tonnage collected would be 3,250 tonnes. Increase of 3.8%
Encourage increased businesses to recycle.	Currently paper and card can be collected at the company’s own expense.	Needs further investigation.	Needs further investigation.	Needs further investigation.
Collection of recyclable waste at Portsmouth City Council managed leisure events.	Community groups be encouraged to participate in the collection of recyclable materials, especially at large leisure events. This has been trialed and there has been a high level of contamination in the recycling bins.	Needs further investigation.	Needs further investigation.	Needs further investigation.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The Panel accepts the need to increase recycling rates both to improve sustainability and to meet Government targets.
- 5.2 The Panel recognises the important role that the City Council's Waste Liaison Officers play in the promotion of the recycling of domestic waste.
- 5.3 The Panel considers that the public's awareness of the various recycling schemes needs to be increased and that effective promotion will be key to achieving this.
- 5.4 The Panel considers that the City Council should lead the way by ensuring that staff and visitors are encouraged to make full use of recycling facilities in council buildings.
- 5.5 The Panel recognises that more should be done by the City Council to provide recycling facilities at Council-run events.
- 5.6 The Panel considers that the City Council should seek to provide every opportunity for residents to reduce household residual waste.
- 5.7 The Panel considers that enforcement action could be introduced for persistent non-recyclers.
- 5.8 The Panel considers that flats have a greater role to play in recycling and that options need to be developed to maximise this potential.
- 5.9 The Panel considers that all Portsmouth residents should be offered a kerbside collection of recyclables, regardless of the type of property they live in.
- 5.10 The Panel accepts that introducing an alternate weekly collection scheme would increase recycling rates. However, it also notes that such a scheme would require all party support from the City Council.
- 5.11 The Panel considers that an appropriate solution needs to be found to enable green waste to be excluded from the residual waste stream and composted.
- 5.12 The Panel recognises that new technology will increase the opportunities for the extraction of recyclables from the residual waste stream.
- 5.13 The Panel considers that it vital that schools be encouraged to participate in the recyclable collection scheme and welcomes the work done by Friends of the Earth to help address this.
- 5.14 The Panel welcomes those initiatives undertaken in partnership with the community, which seek to increase recycling opportunities.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Panel recommends that:

- 6.1 The City Council seek to exceed the Government's targets to become a lead authority for recycling.
- 6.2 The crucial role played by Waste Liaison Officers be recognised and that the City Council investigate how the funding for these positions to could be provided in the future.
- 6.3 Promotion of all the recycling facilities available in the city be increased.
- 6.4 Staff be encouraged to make full use of the range of recycling facilities throughout Council buildings.
- 6.5 Recycling facilities be provided at Council-run events in the city.
- 6.6 The City Council seek to minimise the amount of household residual waste.
- 6.7 The City Council investigate the practicalities of making kerbside recycling mandatory and a programme of measures to encourage all householders to participate.
- 6.8 The City Council demonstrate its commitment to raising recycling levels by offering a kerbside collection of recyclable materials to all Portsmouth residents regardless of what type of property they live in.
- 6.9 A kerbside collection for glass be introduced at the earliest opportunity.
- 6.10 The potential for Alternate Weekly Collection be explored.
- 6.11 An appropriate infrastructure to increase the diversion of green garden waste for recycling be introduced at the earliest opportunity.
- 6.12 The City Council continue to address the extraction process of recyclables from the residual waste stream in line with new developments in technology.
- 6.13 A progress update on recycling in schools be given to the Executive Member for Education, Children and Families every six months.
- 6.14 The City Council seek partnerships to increase the opportunities for recycling in the City.

7. BUDGETARY AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The following table highlights the budgetary and policy implications of the recommendations being presented by the Panel:

Recommendation	Action By	Policy Framework	Budgetary Implications
1. The City Council seek to exceed the Government's targets to become a lead authority for recycling.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	No significant policy implications.	Implications arising from other recommendations.
2. The crucial role played by Waste Liaison Officers be recognised and that the City Council investigate how the funding for these positions to could be provided in the future.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	No significant policy implications.	Self-financing as the team of three Waste Liaison Officers reduce the cost implications of waste going to landfill.
3. Promotion of all the recycling facilities available in the city be increased.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	No significant policy implications.	This is achievable within current budgets.
4. Staff be encouraged to make full use of the range of recycling facilities throughout Council buildings.	David Read, Facilities Manager.	No significant policy implications.	No significant budgetary implications.
5. Recycling facilities be provided at Council-run events in the city.	Barbara Thompson, Strategic Director for Economy, Culture & Community Safety.	No significant policy implications.	To be investigated, it's hoped that this would be part of the existing budgets for events management.

Recommendation	Action By	Policy Framework	Budgetary Implications
6. The City Council seek to minimise the amount of household residual waste.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	Within existing policy framework.	Implications arising from other recommendations.
7. The City Council investigate the practicalities of making kerbside recycling mandatory and a programme of measures to encourage all householders to participate.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	Within existing policy framework.	No significant budgetary implications other than officer time to carry out investigation.
8. The City Council demonstrate its commitment to raising recycling levels by offering a kerbside collection of recyclable materials to all Portsmouth residents regardless of what type of property they live in.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	This could lie outside of the existing framework.	The budgetary implications of this recommendation need to be costed.
9. A glass kerbside collection be introduced at the earliest opportunity.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	This would lie outside of the existing framework.	The budgetary implications would need to be negotiated with the contractor.
10. The potential for Alternate Weekly Collection be explored.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	Within existing policy framework.	No significant budgetary implications other than officer time to carry out investigation.

Recommendation	Action By	Policy Framework	Budgetary Implications
11. An appropriate infrastructure to increase the diversion of green garden waste for recycling be introduced earliest opportunity.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	Within existing policy framework.	This could be cost neutral if a chargeable service were introduced. Alternative options would need costing.
12. The Council continue to address the extraction process of recyclables from the residual waste stream in line with new developments in technology.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	Within existing policy framework.	There would be a cost implication for officer time to carry out investigation. Contractor cost to be introduced the new infrastructure.
13. A progress update on recycling in schools be given to the Executive Member for Education, Children and Families every six months.	Linda Fisher, Strategic Director for Children, Families and Learning.	Within existing policy framework.	No significant budgetary implications.
14. The City Council seek partnerships to increase the opportunities for recycling in the city.	Julian Lomas, Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.	Within existing policy framework.	No significant budgetary implications other than officer time.

APPENDIX 1 – WASTE MANAGEMENT BUDGET

REFUSE COLLECTION

EMPLOYEES

Pension Increase Acts

16,600

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

16,600

PREMISES

Rent

16,000

NNDR

4,000

TOTAL PREMISES

20,000

SUPPLIES & SERVICES

Container Purchase

8,600

Printing

2,800

Change in Bad Debt Provision

0

General Office Expenses

3,600

TOTAL SUPPLIES & SERVICES

15,000

THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS

O.H.C.S. - General

2,721,500

Special collection - BULKY?

241,600

Domestic appliances

0

TOTAL THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS

2,963,100

SUPPORT SERVICE CHARGES

111,100

CHARGE FROM CITY ENGINEER

213,200

CAPITAL FINANCING CHARGES

Debt management Expenses

0

Interest Charges

0

Depreciation

0

TOTAL CAPITAL FINANCING

0

INCOME

Special Collections

(20,000)

Sale of Bins

(4,000)

(24,000)

NET EXPENDITURE

3,315,000

WASTE DISPOSAL & MRF

EMPLOYEES

Pension Increase Acts

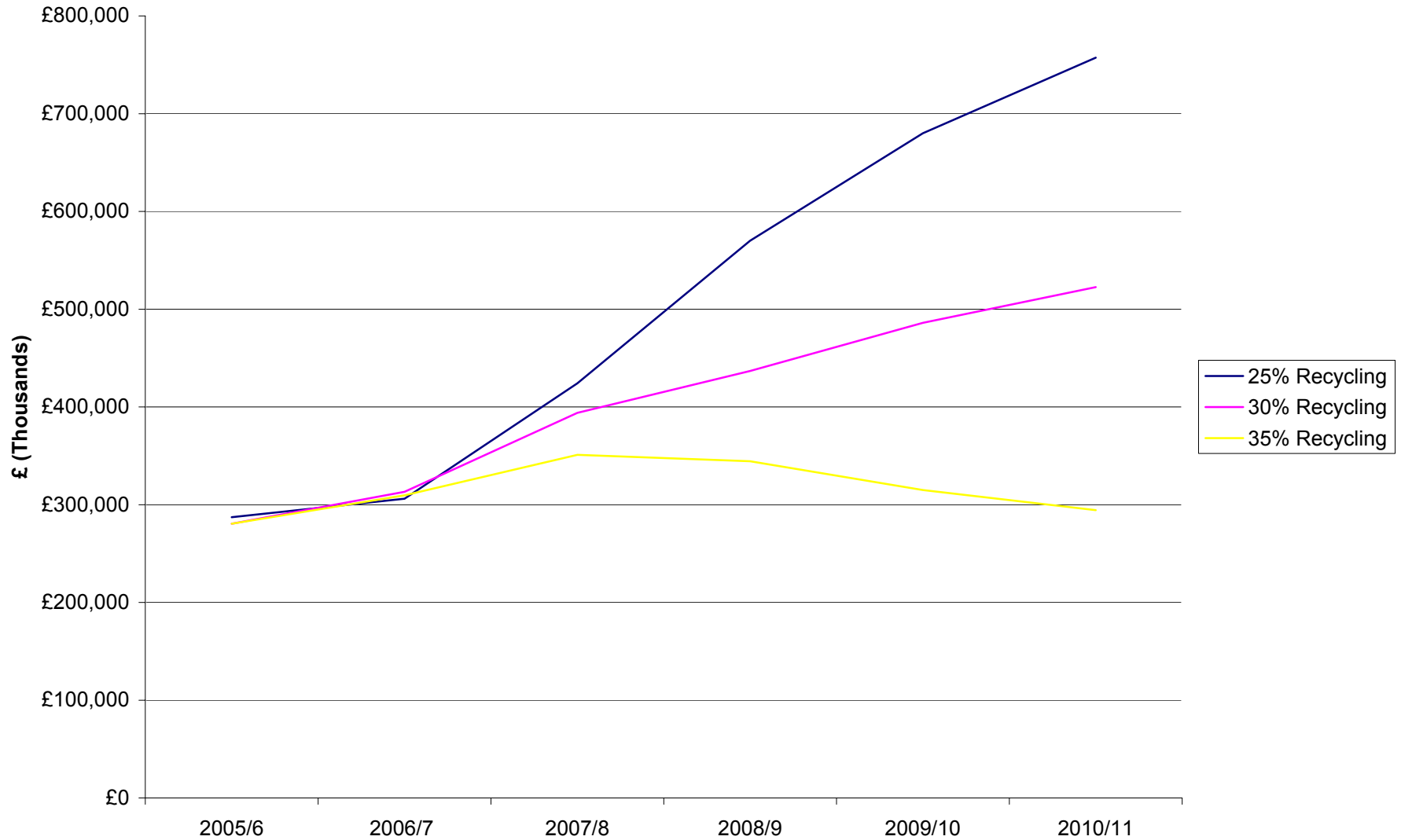
3,500

TOTAL EMPLOYEES		<u>3,500</u>
<u>PREMISES</u>		
Rent		47,500
TOTAL PREMISES		<u>47,500</u>
<u>SUPPLIES & SERVICES</u>		
Equipment		21,600
Printing		1,000
Hospitality		500
TOTAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES		<u>23,100</u>
<u>THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS</u>		
Fixed Fee	3,403,000	3,403,000
Variable Fee - All wastes	1,900,000	1,900,000
Landfill tax	400,000	400,000
Adjustment to Third Party Landfill	160,000	160,000
Tesco Scheme	8,000	8,000
Project Integra Contribution	10,300	10,300
Overhead Costs for Integra Admin and Data analysis	20,000	20,000
Additional Monitoring - ERFS	25,000	25,000
Landfill on cover	36,000	36,000
IPPC Licences	147,000	147,000
Bin Hire Paulsgrove	8,000	8,000
Management & Admin Fees	6,000	6,000
TOTAL THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS		<u>6,123,300</u>
SUPPORT SERVICE CHARGES		<u>0</u>
CHARGE FROM CITY ENGINEER		<u>112,400</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		<u>6,309,800</u>
<u>INCOME</u>		
TOTAL INCOME		<u>0</u>
NET EXPENDITURE		<u><u>6,309,800</u></u>
WASTE RECYCLING		
<u>EMPLOYEES</u>		
Staff Training		2,000
TOTAL EMPLOYEES		<u>2,000</u>
<u>PREMISES</u>		
Clearance Of Sites		12,000

TOTAL PREMISES	<u>12,000</u>
<u>SUPPLIES & SERVICES</u>	
Container Purchase	7,000
General Office Expenses	16,900
Publications	600
Computer Hardware	500
Software	3,500
Publicity	5,000
Advertsing Non Staff	1,500
TOTAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES	<u>35,000</u>
<u>THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS</u>	
Container Collection - General	15,340
Container Collection - Bottle Bank	7,000
Container Collection - General	8,260
Container Collection - Community Glass	45,500
Container Collection - Cans	700
TOTAL THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS	<u>76,800</u>
SUPPORT SERVICE CHARGES	<u>0</u>
CHARGE FROM CITY ENGINEER	<u>59,000</u>
<u>CAPITAL FINANCING CHARGES</u>	
Debt management Expenses	0
Interest Charges	100
Depreciation	1,600
TOTAL CAPITAL FINANCING	<u>1,700</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>186,500</u>
<u>INCOME</u>	
Miscellaneous Income	(1,000)
TOTAL	<u>(1,000)</u>
NET EXPENDITURE	<u>185,500</u>
<hr/> POMPEY RECYCLING SCHEME <hr/>	
<u>SUPPLIES & SERVICES</u>	
General Office Expenses	35,000
TOTAL SUPPLIES & SERVICES	<u>35,000</u>
THIRD PARTY PAYMENTS	<u>1,143,300</u>

SUPPORT SERVICE CHARGES	<u>0</u>
CHARGE FROM CITY ENGINEER	<u>26,100</u>
NET EXPENDITURE	<u><u>1,204,400</u></u>

APPENDIX 2 - COST OF LANDFILLING WASTE IN RELATION TO RECYCLING PERFORMANCE



APPENDIX 3 – MEETINGS HELD BY THE PANEL

DATE	AGENDA ITEMS
	REVIEW OF RECYCLING & RECYCLING INITIATIVES
25 January	<i>Witnesses:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard Johnson, Principal Engineer in Waste Management.
8 February	<i>Witnesses:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Les Stevens - Executive Member for Environment & Public Protection. • John Auric - Portsmouth Friends of the Earth. • Lyn Clarke - Island Waste services, Isle of Wight.
31 March	<i>Site visits:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials Recovery Facility, Alton • Little Bushywarren Copse, Composting Site
18 April	<i>Witnesses:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adrian Lee, Projects Development Manager - Hampshire County Council • John Collis, Project Director - Onyx Hampshire Ltd • John Auric - Portsmouth Friends of the Earth
12 May	<i>Witnesses:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gordon Adams, Head of Policy and Performance and Waste - Southampton City Council. • David Burton, Head of Direct Services - Eastleigh Borough Council.
13 June	<i>Witnesses:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mike Fowler, Assistant Director of Resources.
20 July	Informal meeting to consider the draft report
3 Aug	Formal meeting to consider the draft report
13 September	Formal meeting to sign off the report

APPENDIX 4 – DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE CONSIDERED BY THE PANEL

TITLE	DETAILS
Recycling in Portsmouth January 2005	Presentation by Richard Johnson, Principal Engineer, Waste Management.
Rubbish at Recycling?	Article from the Management Journal, 11 November 2004.
About Project Integra	www.integra.org.uk/about/main.html
Are Green Targets Being Dumped On?	Article from The Local Government Chronicle, 17/12/04.
Take it Away	Article from The Local Government Chronicle, 10/12/04.
Green Leanings to become Compulsory	Article from The Local Government Chronicle, 14/01/05
Cash Aid for Recycling	Article from The Isle of Wight County Press, 29/12/04.
Memorandum of Understanding: Portsmouth City Council & Portsmouth Friends of the Earth Association (PFOEA) Schools Waste Education Partnership.	Dated 24 June 2003.
Island Waste Recycling.	Presentation by Lyn Clarke, Island Waste services, Isle of Wight.
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Sustainable Business Awards 2004 Case Study: SP Systems Ltd.	http://www.hnri.co.uk/News%20Archive/index.html
The Effectiveness of Recycling and Recycling Initiatives – materials resources.	Presentation by Adrian lee, Hampshire County Council.
Recycling in Hampshire.	Presentation by John Collis, Project Director, Onyx Hampshire.
English Councils are Recycling More	http://www.hnri.co.uk/news%20Archive/Jan05/EnglishCouncilRecycling.html

Portsmouth Friends of the Earth	Presentation by John Auric,
AWC – The Southampton Experience.	Presentation by Gordon Adams, Southampton City Council.
Achieving our Recycling Targets	Presentation by David Burton, Eastleigh Borough Council.
Earthworks – December 2004.	Portsmouth Friends of the Earth newsletter.
Letter dated 26 January 2005, to Councillor Hall from Vincent Venus, Waste Collection Manager (Waste Management.	Regarding refuse collection at leisure events.
Recycling Service to Flats: Adjustments.	From the Strategic Director for Environment & Transport.
Waste Management at Waveney District Council – The journey from 373 rd to top 10%.	http://www.idea-knowledge.gov.uk/idk/aio/1705982
Item no.11 in the Members' Information Service dated 10 June 2005	
Email from David Pointon, Head of Procurement 20/4/05	Regarding the use of recycled paper in schools.
Alternate Weekly Collection Refuse Service – Issues to be Considered.	Written by Richard Johnson, Principal Engineer, Waste Management
The Collection of Recyclable Waste From Schools	Education & Lifelong Learning Bulletin, dated 21 July.
Recycling in the Civic Offices	Email from David Read, Project Officer.
Transcription of a programme from "Shop Talk", BBC Radio 4's current affairs series, which was broadcast on 24 May 2005 and deals with recycling.	
Information about school interest in recyclables collection scheme.	Mike Fowler, Assistant Director of Resources, Local Education Authority
Details about the "Portsmouth freecycle Website"	www.freecycle.org

APPENDIX 5: RECYCLING IN PORTSMOUTH

Type of Waste	Where Can I Recycle It?
<u>Paper</u>	
Newspapers	Kerb-side collection
Magazines	Kerb-side collection
Scrap paper	Kerb-side collection
Envelopes & cards	Kerb-side collection Solent Junior School
Catalogues	Kerb-side collection
Greeting Cards	Kerb-side collection Solent Junior School WH Smith
Cardboard packaging	Kerb-side collection
<u>Plastics</u>	
Plastic drinks bottles	Kerb-side collection
Plastic detergent bottles	Kerb-side collection
Carrier Bags	Tesco
Plastic / Paper Cups	Kerb-side collection www.save-a-cup.co.uk
Plastic Bottle Tops	Admiral Lord Nelson School
Plastic Milk Bottle Tops	Kerb-side collection The Naomi Hospice Charity Shop, Cosham
<u>Metals</u>	
Food tins	Kerb-side collection Tilbury Metals Ltd, Farlington.
Drinks cans	Kerb-side collection
Household Batteries	Kerb-side collection Household waste Recycling Centre, Port Solent
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Printer Cartridges	Cartridge World, Southsea Sainsburys Scope Charity Shop
Furniture	Salvation Army Store, North End.
Hearing Aids	Help the Aged
IT Equipment	Scope SEEK-IT, Cosham
Used Postage Stamps	Save the Children Help the Aged Sue Ryder Homes
Any unwanted items in good condition	Portsmouth Friends of the Earth
Spectacles	Help the Aged

APPENDIX 6 - THE POMPEY RECYCLING SCHEME: NEIGHBOURHOOD RECYCLING POINTS

Paulsgrove

1) Household Waste Recycling Centre, Port Way near Port Solent G/P/C/PL/T/J

Also at this site (not necessarily for recycling):

- Asbestos taken in double wrapped bags
- Small quantities of soil / rubble
- Hazardous Household Wastes such as creosote, bleach, etc. (No liquid paint.)
- Bric-a-brac
- Fridges / freezers
- White goods
- Furniture

Other bulky wastes

2) Tesco, Port Solent G/P/PL/T/C/B
G

3) Cross Keys Pub, Birdlip Road G

Cosham

4) Near Iceland Car Park, Cosham G

5) Wymering Arms, Medina Road G

6) Medina Road / Colwell Road G/T

7) Wootton Street Car Park G/T

8) Tesco Car Park, Cosham T

9) Highbury College, off Dovercourt Rd G

Drayton & Farlington

10) Sainsburys, Fitzherbert Road G/P/C/T/J

10) Manor House Pub, Old Manor Way T

11) Drayton Park Car Park G

12) The Sunshine Inn, Havant Road T

Hilsea

13) The Coach & Horses, London Road G

14) Northern Parade / Matapan Road G/T

15) London Road / Inhurst Road G

Copnor

16) ROKO, Copnor Road G/T

17) Safeways, Anchorage Park G/P/C/PL/T/J
/B

18) The Baffins, Tangier Road G

19) Baffins Pond, by Library T/B

20) Kirby Road / Copnor Road T

Stamshaw & North End

21) The Market Tavern, Estella Road G

22) Portsmouth Community Centre, Malins Road G

23) Osier Close / Tipner Lane G

24) Safeways, Derby Road G/P/J/T

Fratton

25) Queens Road / Copnor Road G/T

26) New Road / George Street G/T

27) Fratton Community Centre, Trafalgar Place G

29) Binsteed Community Centre G

Portsmouth Centre

30) ASDA G/P/PL/T/C

31) Guildhall Square G/T/B

32) Somers Road G

33) Turner Road / Watts Road G

34) Sainsburys, Commercial Road G/P/C/T/PL/J/CT

Portsea and Old Portsmouth

35) East Street Car Park G/P/T/B

36) Gunwharf Road G/T

37) Victoria Avenue Car Park G/T

38) Queen Street / North Street G/T

Southsea

39) Highland Road, near St Margaret's Church G/T/B

40) Albert Road / St Ronans Road G/T

41) Burgoyne Road G/C/T/B

42) Outside Art College, St James' Road G

43) Bradford Road G/T/B

44) Fawcett Road / Heyward Road G/T

45) Clarence Parade G/P/T/B

46) Richmond Place G/C/T/B

47) Albert Road / Napier Road G/T

Milton

48) Longshore Way G/T

49) QEQM Hall, Furze Lane G

50) Velder Avenue G/T

51) Stop'n'Shop, Hayling Avenue G/T

52) B & Q Car Park, Pompey Centre T

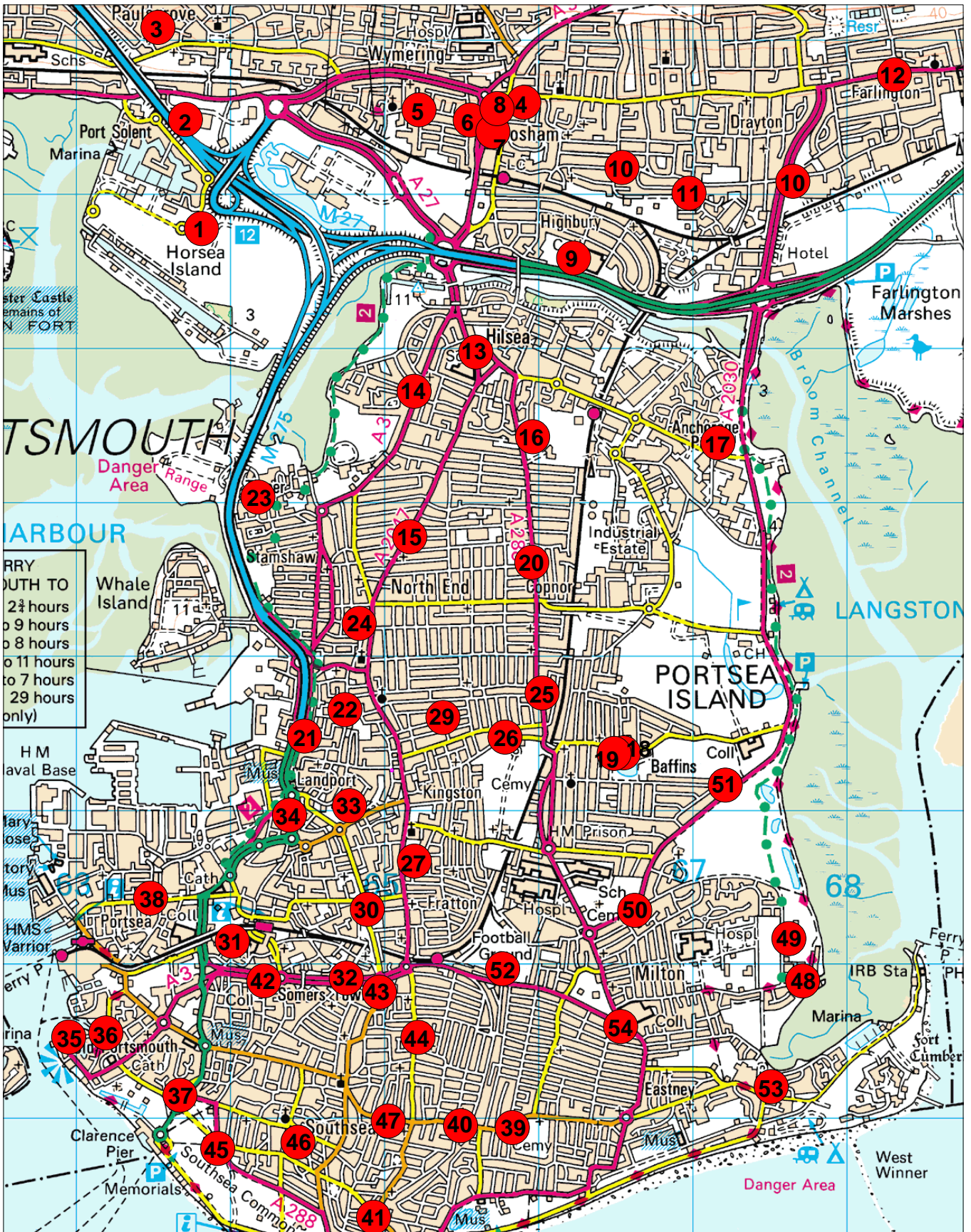
Eastney

53) Ferry Road G/T

54) White House Pub, Goldsmith Avenue G

Key

- G** Glass. Please rinse out.
P Paper: Newspaper, magazines, scrap paper, envelopes, etc.
PL Plastic: Plastic bottles (any type, e.g. drinks or detergent.) No lids. Please rinse.
T Textiles: Any old clothing, material and shoes.
C Cans: Aluminium and steel food and drinks cans. Please rinse out.
J Junk mail.
CT Computer printer cartridges.
B Books.

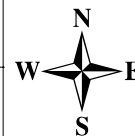


RRY
 OUTH TO
 2½ hours
 o 9 hours
 o 8 hours
 o 11 hours
 to 7 hours
 29 hours
 only)



Title: **Recycling Points Map**
 See list for location details and types of
 material collected at each site.

Prepared by: DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT & TRANSPORT
 Section: **INFORMATION SERVICES GROUP**
 On behalf of:
 Workspace:



Drawing No:	
Scale: 1:35000	
Drawn by:	Date: 14/02/2005
Checked by:	

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APPENDIX 7 - SCHOOLS VISITED BY FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Arundel Court Infant	St Swithun's Catholic Primary
Arundel Court Junior	Stamshaw Infant
Charles Dickens Infant	Stamshaw Junior
Charles Dickens Junior	Waterside
College Park Infant	Westover Primary
Copnor Junior	Willows Nursery
Corpus Christi Catholic Primary	Wimborne Infant
Cottage Grove Primary	Wimborne Junior
Court Lane Infant	
Court Lane Junior	
Craneswater Junior	
Cumberland Infant	
Devonshire Infant	
East Shore	
Fernhurst Junior	
Flying Bull Primary	
Futcher	
Gatcombe Park Primary	
Goldsmith Infant	
Highbury Primary	
Isambard Brunel Junior	
Langstone Infant	
Langstone Junior	
Lyndhurst Junior (Foundation)	
Manor Infant	
Medina Primary	
Meon Infant	
Meon Junior	
Milton Park Infant	
Milton Park Junior	
Moorings Way Infant	
Northern Parade Infant	
Northern Parade Junior	
Paulsgrove Primary	
Penhale Infant	
Portsdown Primary And Early Years	
Priory	
Redwood Park	
Saxon Shore	
Solent Infant	
Solent Junior	
Somers Park Primary	
Southsea Infant	
Springfield	
St Edmund's Catholic	
St George's Beneficial Primary	
St John's Cathedral Catholic Primary	
St Paul's Catholic Primary	