

# South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy 2016-2021 Operational Document

## Foreword

Our aim is to make South Yorkshire a thriving, prosperous and attractive place to live and work driving future growth, jobs and success.

The four councils which make up South Yorkshire – Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield – have agreed to work together to deliver high quality services for those who live, work, study, visit or do business within the region.

Improving and protecting the environment for future generations is an important part of this vision. This is why a first class waste and recycling service is so vital. Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham have successfully worked together on this for more than 20 years. Expanding the partnership by working with Sheffield we will take advantage of economies of scale and achieve efficiency savings.

A lot has been achieved already and we have been acknowledged as a beacon for best practice by others in our industry. An award-winning waste treatment plant turns leftover household waste from Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham into a useful resource. Sheffield With its own Energy From Waste Plant also has one of the UK's largest and longest established city heat networks, which turns waste into heat and light for 22,000 homes and 140 public buildings.

We want to do much more and we need to do it together with you, our residents and businesses. To meet this challenge we will do everything we can to help everyone in South Yorkshire do their bit.

We have consulted with the public during 2016 on what our priorities should be for dealing with waste and recycling, and this strategy sets out how we will work together towards delivering our shared ambitions.

# Our South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy 2016-2021

A strategy is a plan of action which has been created to achieve an overall vision. The vision for the South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy 2016-2021 is to **work with you to reduce, re-use, recycle and recover energy from 95% of South Yorkshire's waste**. Our new South Yorkshire Waste Strategy builds on initiatives which we are currently delivering across the region. It also supports the region's overall aim to make South Yorkshire a thriving, prosperous and attractive place to live and work.

## ***Our region***

South Yorkshire is made up of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield.



The whole area covers almost 600 square miles with a predicated population of 1.35 million people who live, work, study and or business within the region.

<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Area Size (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Barnsley	224,600	329.1
Doncaster	302,400	568.0
Rotherham	260,100	286.5
Sheffield	563,749	367.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,350,849</b>	<b>1,551.0</b>

With a diverse landscape and population, South Yorkshire is a region which is known nationally and worldwide for its continuous industrial expertise. It has a rich heritage of Gothic and Victorian architecture, museums, and a passion for music, sport and culture attracting both businesses and tourism inside and outside the United Kingdom.

Improving our waste collection and disposal services through the implementation of the South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy is an important element in supporting thriving communities, creating sustainable environments and securing economic growth, now and in the future.

**On average the Councils collect 423,000 tonnes of black and grey bin waste a year  
from over 598,000 households**

Waste has a direct impact on our environment, ranging from rubbish and litter to climate change. Having a waste strategy is one approach that describes actions which the councils will do, so we can all protect our environment for present and future generations. The South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy 2016-2021 has been developed in order to achieve this vision.

We asked you to tell us what was most important to you so the strategy would reflect your views. The region has complex needs and this waste strategy sets out an ambitious approach to how we manage its waste in the future.

The table below summarises the South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy delivery plan and the key ambitions for the region. We will deliver the following strategic priorities:

- **Educate and inspire:** *The vision is to encourage and inspire children and adults across South Yorkshire to make less waste by reducing , re-using and recycling more*
- **A reliable service:** *Our vision is to work hard to deliver and maintain a dependable and reliable service to all our customers*
- **Work together:** *Our vision is that all four councils will work together more closely to deliver value for money services*
- **Explore technology:** *Our vision is to continue exploring how waste technology can be used to improve recycling and waste services*
- **Influence decision making:** *Our vision is to be proactive to influence decision-making on waste at European, national and local level, to drive investment into infrastructure within the South Yorkshire economy*

<b><u>Strategic Priority 1</u></b> <b><u>Educate and Inspire</u></b>			<b><u>Strategic Priority 2</u></b> <b><u>A Reliable Service</u></b>			<b><u>Strategic Priority 3</u></b> <b><u>Working together</u></b>			<b><u>Strategic Priority 4</u></b> <b><u>Utilising technology</u></b>			<b><u>Strategic Priority 5</u></b> <b><u>Influencing decision making</u></b>		
The vision is to encourage and inspire children and adults across South Yorkshire to make less waste by reducing , re-using and recycling more			Our vision is to work hard to deliver and maintain a dependable and reliable service to all our customers			Our vision is that all four councils will work together more closely to deliver value for money services			Our vision is to continue exploring how waste technology can be used to improve recycling and waste services			Our vision is to be proactive to influence decision-making on waste at a European, national and local level and to drive investment into infrastructure within South Yorkshire.		
Strategic Outcomes – what we want to achieve			Strategic Outcomes– what we want to achieve			Strategic Outcomes– what we want to achieve			Strategic Outcomes– what we want to achieve			Strategic Outcomes– what we want to achieve		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspire people to reduce the amount of waste they produce</li> <li>Educate people to increase re-use levels</li> <li>Empower people to increase recycling</li> <li>Embed the waste hierarchy in our approach to managing South Yorkshire's waste</li> <li>Preserve resources for future generations</li> <li>Promote the responsible disposal of waste e.g. fly-tipping</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a scheduled collection rate above 99% across South Yorkshire</li> <li>Everybody in South Yorkshire understands our shared responsibilities for managing waste</li> <li>Deliver a more standardised service across South Yorkshire</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a strategic waste partnership across South Yorkshire by 2021</li> <li>Deliver a best value waste service across South Yorkshire</li> <li>Seek and share best practice and knowledge across the four councils</li> <li>Engage with private and Third Sector partners to deliver value for money services</li> <li>Increase the opportunities for businesses, including Small, Medium Enterprises (SMEs, to access our commercial services</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24/7 online customer access to core waste services</li> <li>Speed up communication between collection crews and customer services</li> <li>Using technology to support staff, customers and road users and protect property</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure South Yorkshire remains a strategic leader in waste management</li> <li>Ensure that South Yorkshire's voice is heard at a regional and national level</li> <li>Support industry recognised organisations by sharing best practice</li> </ul>		
Strategic Outputs– How will we achieve it?			Strategic Outputs– How will we achieve it?			Strategic Outputs– How will we achieve it?			Strategic Outputs– How will we achieve it?			Strategic Outputs– How will we achieve it?		
	Start	End		Start	End		Start	End		Start	End		Start	End
Increase recycling by 10kg per household by 2021	April 2017	March 2021	Implement, publish and promote South Yorkshire's Waste Customer Charter by December 2017	April 2017	December 2017	Develop and annually review a knowledge bank capturing local and national best practice by December 2017	April 2017	December 2017	Real time collection information available to customers online by December 2021	April 2019	December 2021	Lobby central government on emerging waste policies and legislation	April 2017	December 2021
Reduce household waste by 2kg per household each year – year on year until 2021	April 2017	December 2021	Have a plan for how South Yorkshire can deliver a standardised service including materials, containers and collection frequency by December 2017	April 2017	December 2018	South Yorkshire Councils will sign up to a way of working together MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) by December 2017	April 2017	December 2017	On-going installation of GPS tracking, state-of-the-art camera systems and in-cab technology 100% all new and replacement collection vehicles	April 2017	December 2021	Seek to secure £5 million of external funding and investment for South Yorkshire by 2021 for use in infrastructure projects, e.g. Household Waste Recycling Centres	April 2017	December 2021
Deliver a targeted reduce, re-use, recycle campaign to at least 100,000 households across South Yorkshire each year	April 2018	December 2021	Produce and make available a commercial waste guide for businesses across South Yorkshire by March 2018	April 2017	March 2018	Deliver and implement a joint commercial plan which will save the Councils £2 million by December 2021	April 2017	December 2021	Invest in resources to drive improved use of new and existing technology for both staff and customers e.g. more online support	April 2018	December 2021	Provide resources for continuing professional development for industry-recognised bodies	April 2017	December 2021
Make available waste education resources for all Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3 children in South Yorkshire by March 2018	April 2017	March 2018	Look at the possibility of a shared waste asset and resource plan by April 2018 to maintain a reliable and user friendly service for residents	April 2017	April 2018	Develop a joint calendar of events annually to ensure the best coverage of emerging best practice and developments in the sector with the least cost	April 2017	March 2021						
All of our actions, practices, policies and communications will be reviewed and written to uphold the principles of the waste hierarchy by December 2019	April 2017	December 2019				Support an additional 300 Small, Medium Enterprises across South Yorkshire to access appropriate and cost effective waste services by December 2021	April 2017	December 2021						

Table 1: South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy strategic priorities

# What we have achieved so far?

A lot has been achieved in the challenge to deal with the regions waste;

**Historic partnership:** Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham have had a successful working relationship for over 20 years and now with Sheffield we shall continue to build our working relationship.

**Diversion from landfill:** With your help the councils have been able to divert over 98% of our waste from landfill through recycling and composting.

**Provision of waste infrastructure:** South Yorkshire councils have successfully delivered treatment disposal and transfer facilities, such as the Mechanical Biological Treatment facility on Bolton Road and Energy Recovery facility on Bernard Road.

**Prestigious award winners:** At the National Recycling Awards 2016 we won the category of Best Energy from Waste Initiative as well national recognition in other significant industry awards.

**National campaign partners:** As part of our waste prevention measures we participate in national campaigns run by Waste Resource Action Programme (WRAP) campaigns have focused on various issues from food waste with 'Love Food Hate Waste' to 'No junk mail' and 'Thank you for recycling' drives.

# What do we actually mean by waste?

Waste is anything that we no longer want or need. The strategy concentrates on waste that we have a duty to collect which originates from households and those businesses, offices and schools we provide services to. Waste is a huge environmental challenge and across South Yorkshire we generate over 578,000 tonnes of recycling, composting and non-recyclable household waste a year. A large amount of this waste could be prevented, re-used, recycled or composted by residents.



# Why is managing our waste so important?

Experts predict that as global income levels increase, our towns and cities will inevitably grow to accommodate the rising population – this in turn will increase the amount of waste that is produced and put a strain on our natural resources. To fulfil our existing demands we would require the resources of five planet Earths<sup>1</sup>. This is not only unachievable but hugely unsustainable.

As waste quantity increases and waste characteristics become ever more complex it is paramount that we handle our waste responsibly. As there are consequences for not handling our waste properly for our health, environment and economy;

## Health

- Unregulated waste encourages the spread of infectious diseases to humans and animals (e.g. foot and mouth)
- Drains blocked with human-created rubbish are a contributing factor to flooding
- The unregulated burning of waste can create particulates, organic pollutants and emissions which are detrimental effect on respiratory systems

## Environment

- Unmanaged waste can pollute land surfaces (e.g. soil degradation) and groundwater sources
- Waste can contaminate water sources such as rivers, streams and the sea directly
- Human-created waste pollutes coastlines as marine litter which is harmful to sea life

## Economy

- It is 5-10 times cheaper to deal with our waste now rather than having to correct mismanagement in the future<sup>2</sup>
- Fly-tipping is the illegal dumping of waste and it costs local authorities in England around £50 million a year<sup>3</sup>
- Across the UK we throw away 8 million tonnes of food and drink from our homes every year

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environmental Programme (2016). Last accessed on 08/12/2016 from

<http://uneplive.mps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=c113c1fe956a40ca9ef5553c5e20b61d>

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, (2015)., 'Global Waste Management Outlook September 2015. Last accessed on 09/12/2016 from

[http://iswa2015.org/assets/files/downloads/03\\_Wilsson\\_David.pdf](http://iswa2015.org/assets/files/downloads/03_Wilsson_David.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value in 2014/15. Priestly, S., Bennett, O., Pratt, A., (2016), House of Commons Library May 2016, '*Fly-tipping – the illegal dumping of waste*. Last accessed on 09/12/2016 at [researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN05672/SN05672.pdf](http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN05672/SN05672.pdf)

# Why does South Yorkshire need a waste strategy?

We all encounter waste on a daily basis. It comes from a wide range of sources including our own homes, businesses and economic activities. For us all, waste presents both challenges and opportunities which we need to consider and act upon.

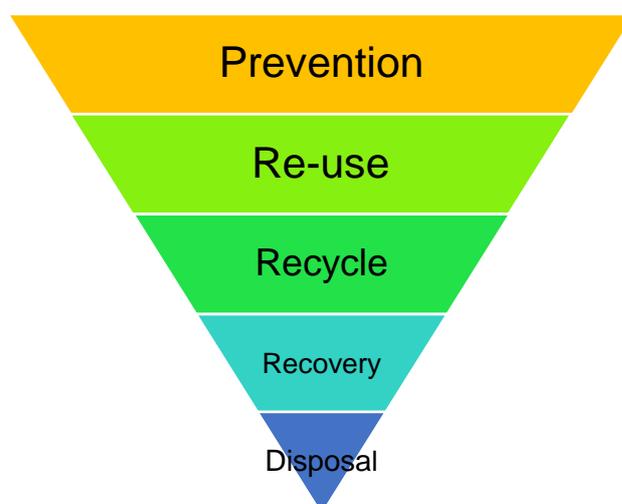
A waste strategy lays down measures to prevent or reduce the adverse impacts of the generation and measurement of waste by promoting the waste hierarchy, education and sustainable practices to improve the efficiency of resources.

The South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy has been created to reflect a number of key council priorities and will:

- Protect our health and the environment now and in the future
- Help to meet the region's resource demands and conserve materials
- Reduce emissions from waste
- Generate jobs

## Waste prevention through the waste hierarchy

The waste hierarchy is a fundamental factor in how we perceive, treat and dispose of waste. The hierarchy gives top priority to the prevention of waste followed by re-use, recycling, recovery (including energy recovery) and lastly disposal.



Our emphasis on pursuing the benefits of selecting options further up the hierarchy extend beyond limiting the impact of waste on our climate and environment, it can save our local governments and businesses money and create new opportunities for our regional economy to grow. Using education we shall engage with communities to help implement the waste hierarchy.

## Protecting future generations

To ensure that future generations are able to meet their needs it is important to pursue sustainable practices now. Managing waste contributes to bigger global issues of sustainable development. Sustainable development is 'meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.<sup>i</sup>

One way this can be achieved is through the initial prevention of waste, through re-using and recycling items to extract the maximum value from resources in line with the concepts of the waste hierarchy and the circular economy. These sustainable practices reduce our need to extract limited natural raw materials (e.g. oil for plastics) which is financially and environmentally costly.

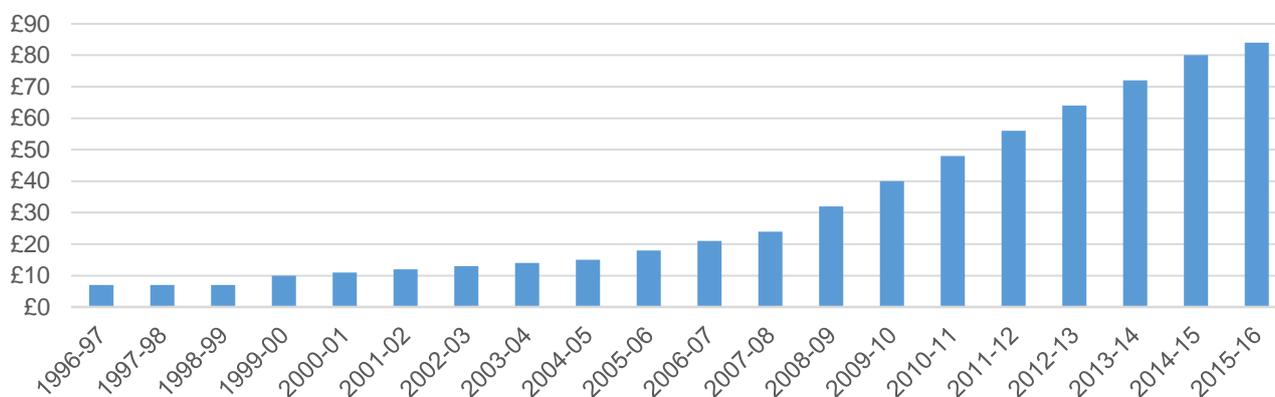
## Legislation

Our responsibilities for dealing with waste are governed by extensive legislation. Compliance with legislation is necessary to help set waste reduction milestones and minimise the risks that unregulated waste can pose. This includes risks to human and animal health (e.g. spread of foot and mouth), the natural environment (e.g. land contamination and flooding) and the financial cost of uncontrolled waste (e.g. fly-tipping) and the economy (e.g. food waste).

Waste management is regulated under strict controls and this legislation is continually subject to revision. Since the Councils adopted their previous waste strategies there have been changes to legislation and the UK's position within the EU which need to be reflected and incorporated. Some of the main legislative drivers which have influenced the South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy outlined below:

**Landfill tax:** Introduced as an environmental tax to help reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. This figure has been deliberately increased year on year, as shown below in Graph 1.<sup>ii</sup>

### Landfill tax rates



The increase in price correlates with the drive to reduce, re-use, recycle and recover waste. The Landfill tax rate is £86.10 per tonne from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017. In addition, facilities charge an extra operational fee for every tonne of waste sent to landfill.

**The Landfill Directive 1999:** In the waste hierarchy, landfilling waste is the least desirable form of waste management. This is due to the damaging economic and environmental impacts. The directive defines what can and cannot be landfilled, capacity of sites, details of closing landfill and the aftercare procedures for closed landfills.

**Waste Strategy for England 2007:** This strategy was created to build on and coincide with existing legislation. The main elements of this strategy include incentivising efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle, compost and recover. For example, increasing landfill tax to give greater

financial incentives for businesses to reduce, re-use and recycle. Stimulating investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure also helps to improve frameworks to deliver coordinated action and services.

**European Waste Framework Directive 2008:** The framework is central to waste management policy in Europe and as such has been reviewed since its initial conception in 1996. It was within the directive that the waste hierarchy was formally established, setting the precedent for waste priority. The review of the directive in 2008 set two key aspects for Member States. The directive set a target for all EU Member States to re-use/recycle 50% of household waste by 2020. Additionally, in the revised framework, it states paper, metal, plastic and glass should be collected separately from January 2015, unless it is not technically, environmentally and economically practical to do so.

**TEEP (Technically, Environmentally and Economically Practical) test:** In the revised EU Waste Framework Directive it states that paper, metal, plastic and glass should be collected separately. From January 2015 the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 require Local Authorities to apply the waste hierarchy to waste they are responsible for and to meet the EU directive on separate collections of the four materials unless it is not technically, environmentally or economically practical to do so.<sup>iii</sup> Factors which can affect practicality and therefore collection materials which are taken into consideration include:

**Technical:** Infrastructure, residence demographics

**Environmental:** Quality of materials

**Economical:** Initial start-up costs, market value of materials, transport and staff

All South Yorkshire councils have undertaken a TEEP test analysis to ensure compliance with the law.

**Waste Regulations for England and Wales 2011:** The regulations implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive which sets requirements for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. It also sets out that waste producers or handlers must comply with the waste hierarchy.

**The Localism Act 2011:** This act facilitates the devolution and transference of powers from Central Government to individuals and communities, giving greater freedoms to Local Government in the North of England. This transference of power contributes to the development of investment into the North of England as a Northern Powerhouse of economy and culture, for example, Government Northern Powerhouse investments such as the £235 million Sir Henry Royce Institute for advanced materials, with centres in Leeds, Liverpool and Sheffield.<sup>iv</sup> In terms of charging, the Localism Act also follows on from the Local Government Act 2003 which allows a council to charge for any discretionary service. The Localism Act gives the power to do anything that an individual can do which is not explicitly prohibited by other legislation. This can include charging and could be aimed at benefiting the authority or its local communities.<sup>v</sup>

**The Controlled Waste Regulations 2012:** Continues to define waste into the categories household waste, commercial waste and industrial waste but it has separate means of classification:

- By the place of production
- By the nature of the waste or the activity producing the waste.

**Waste Prevention Programme for England 2013:** The Waste Prevention Programme recognises the objectives of the Waste Framework Directive and acknowledges that it cannot be delivered by Government alone. Therefore, Local Authorities are responsible for

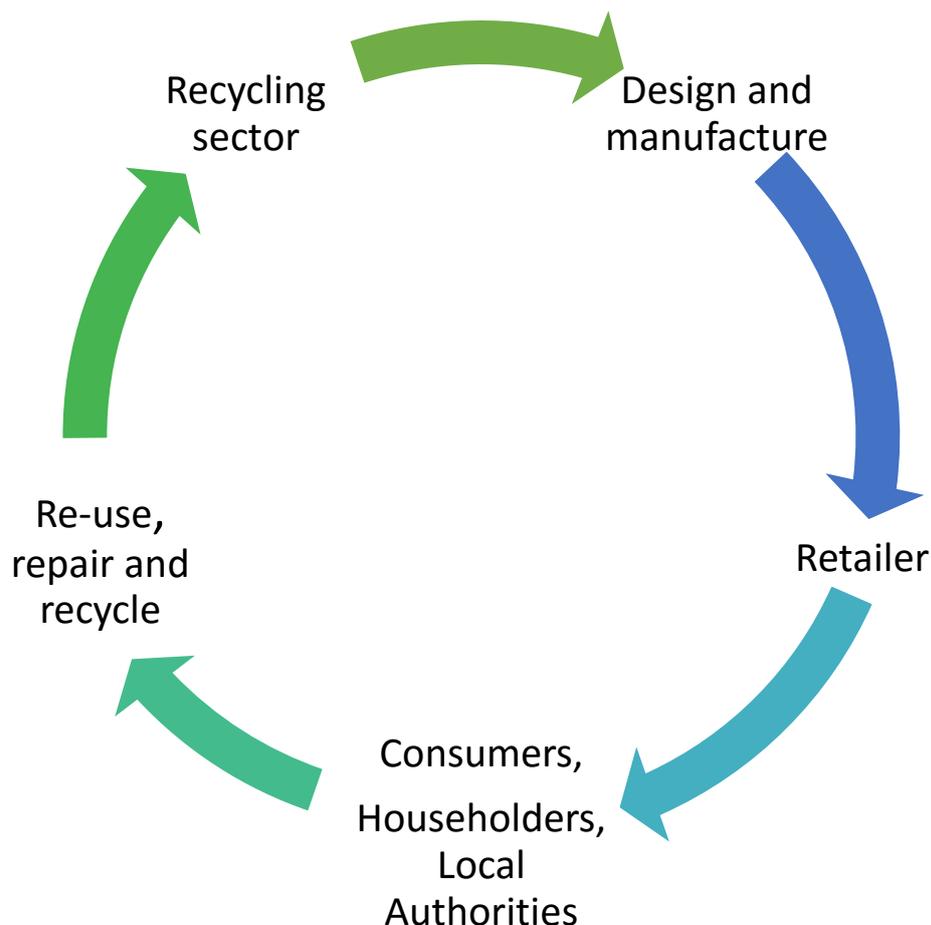
producing local waste management plans which cover land and planning aspects of waste management.

**Waste Management Plan for England 2013:** This is a high level document which provides analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive mandatory requirements.

The UK's decision to leave the EU and the effect this will have on environmental legislation and waste management law is currently unknown. EU environmental law is very much embedded in existing UK and English legislation and practices. It is therefore expected that following the triggering of Article 50 a transitional period and legislative review will occur. During this transitional period each of the four Councils will continue to remain compliant with the required legislation and regulations.

## The role of waste in our economy

As we aim to move further up the hierarchy the application of the circular economy will be a driving force. Supported by industry experts and governments, the core vision of a circular economy is to shift from the traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) to an economy in which resources are used for as long as possible – extracting the maximum value from resources whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of service life.



For South Yorkshire the transition to a circular economy will present new opportunities. Potential changes include the growth and resilience of our economy, new job opportunities, reducing waste – through improved productivity, business design – which in turn addresses emerging issues of resource security and scarcity.

## Providing the waste infrastructure for our economy

Substantial economic growth and development within our region is already planned or underway with significant projects such as:

- Supercar producers McLaren Automotive's and Boeing (aeroplane manufacturers) have confirmed landmark deals to base production in Rotherham's Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre, with Creative Sheffield (part of Sheffield City Council) and the University of Sheffield being instrumental in securing the deal
- The proposed HS2 rail line is expected to have a link in Sheffield which will transform journeys between the north and south of the country
- HS2 College (to be built in Doncaster) will present learning opportunities and career development
- The Bus Rapid Transit route between Sheffield and Rotherham has improved local connectivity for residents and businesses
- Doncaster's i-port is currently under construction and will be one of the UK's largest logistical developments
- Our region is already an operational centre for national brands including Amazon, ASOS and Next and currently under construction is Ikea. These national and international businesses have capitalised on the regions transport links and location

These new developments will require a range of services to support the businesses themselves and those who work for them, including effective waste management.

## Working jointly together

We believe that by working together we will achieve more. The councils have always worked and promoted this approach. It helps drive best practice, share knowledge and resources.

This united way of working has also become even more significant since the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review was announced in 2010, Local Authorities have undergone a major shift in funding. Between 2009/10 and 2014/15, spending by England's Local Authorities was cut by a fifth.<sup>vi</sup> The continuation of these cuts poses a real challenge to how we will maintain and improve our service delivery. We need to manage our budgets responsibly in order to provide the best services for the best value.

Working together the South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy is our first step in creating a formal waste partnership. This partnership will become a framework that will assist the councils to determine our waste priorities, delivering future infrastructure and planning.

# Consultation results

Your views were important for developing the first South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy. During June and July 2016 we invited people living or working in the region to take part in the strategy consultation.

Residents were asked to complete a short questionnaire either online or at one of the nine consultation events we ran throughout the region. The questionnaires asked residents to have their say and rank which of the five council priorities was most important to them.

Over a thousand people participated in the survey, with 89% of responses coming from residents. The highest response rate was from the 46-65 age group with 40.3%, followed by 26-45 year olds with 36.4%. The South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy also achieved a positive response rate from under 18 year olds (a normally hard to reach audience) with a response rate of 8.4%. This is most likely attributed to the consultation team's presence at events aimed at under 18s.

The vast majority of participants strongly agreed with each of the priorities and our region unanimously ranked the priorities in the same order:

- **Strategic Priority 1: Educate and inspire:** *The results show that 91% of people agreed or strongly agreed that we should educate and inspire and 43% of people said that it is the most important of our priorities*
- **Strategic Priority 2: Deliver a reliable service:** *Of those who took part 89% of people agreed or strongly agreed that we should deliver a reliable service and 32% of people said that it is the most important of our priorities*
- **Strategic Priority 3: Work together:** *In response to the councils proposal to work together 83% of people agreed or strongly agreed that we should work together and 11% of people said that it is the most important of our priorities*
- **Strategic Priority 4: Explore technology:** *In terms of technology 86% of people agreed or strongly agreed that we should explore technology and 8% of people said that it is the most important of our priorities*
- **Strategic Priority 5: Influence decision making:** *The results showed that 78% of people agreed or strongly agreed that we should influence decision-making and 4% of people said that it is the most important of our priorities*

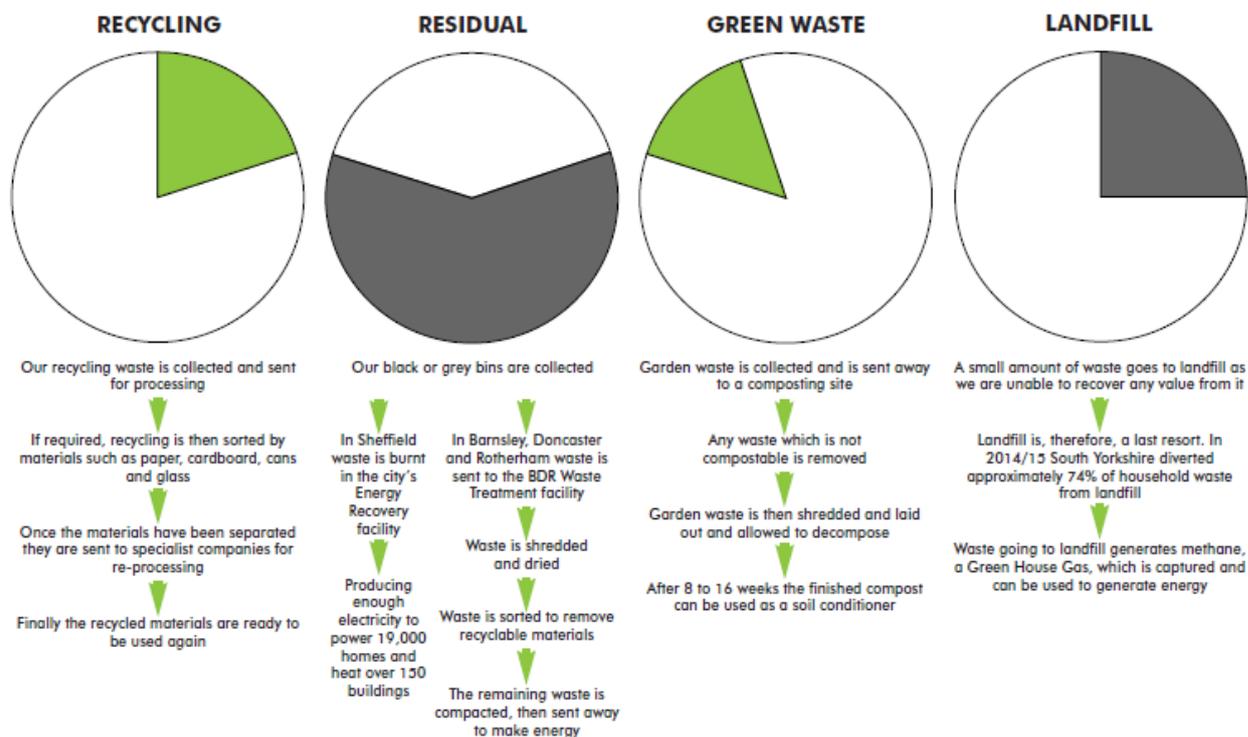
Residents also had the opportunity to make additional comments. We received a lot of feedback on our current services, bins and boxes, material collected and the frequency of collections. The full consultation report can be viewed at [XXXXXXXXXXXX](#)

We have taken your views on board and have outlined our ambitions for South Yorkshire over the next five years, including the actions we will take first and issues which we will address over the longer term.

Our ambitions to reduce, re-use and recycle waste across South Yorkshire will be challenging but we know that it can be achieved if we work together.

# What currently happens to our waste?

Within our region we process waste based upon material type.



## Current service and performance

Together the councils collect 15 million black and grey general waste bins from 598,000 households across the region. Currently, these services vary in what materials and containers are collected at the kerbside. Currently, each of the Councils run a household collection service details of which are shown below.

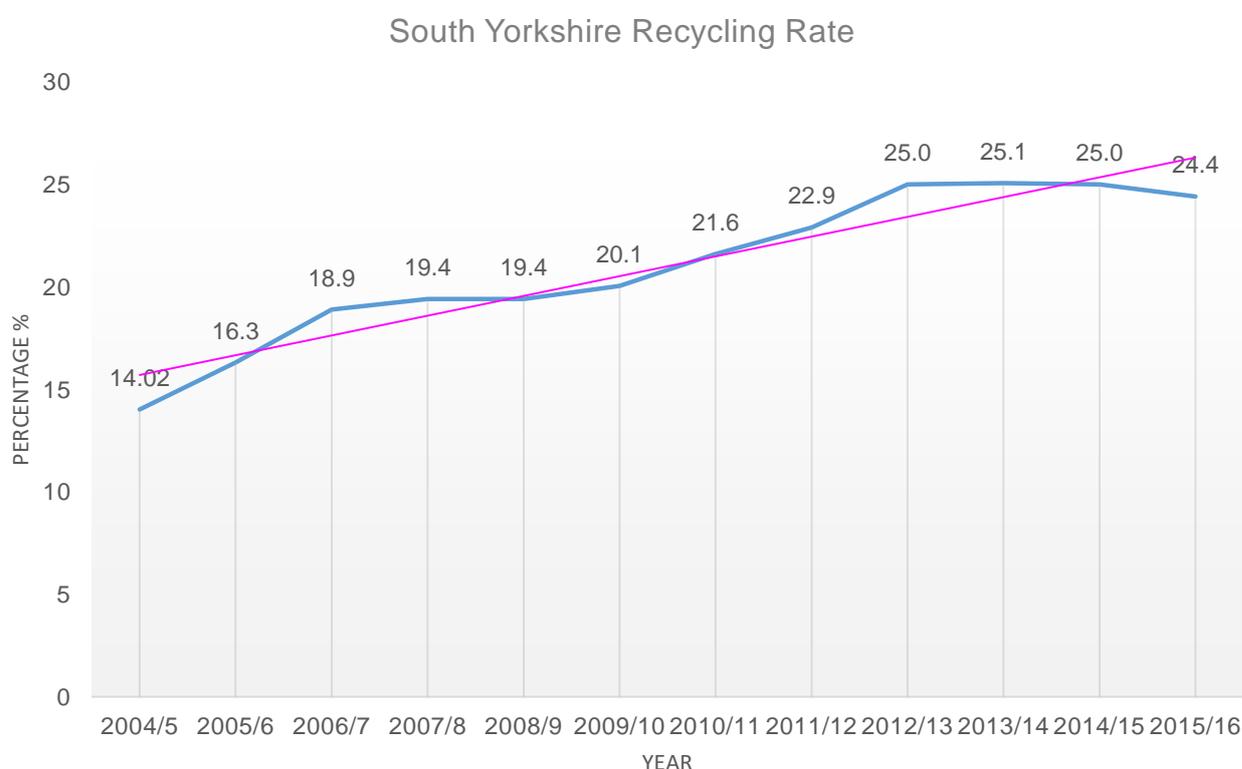
<b>Local Authority Area</b>	<b>Container</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Materials</b>	<b>Collection Method</b>
<b>Barnsley</b>	Brown bin	Four weekly	Food tins Drinks Cans Glass bottles and jars Plastic bottles	Co-mingled
	Blue bin	Four weekly	Cardboard Brown paper	Co-mingled
	White bag	Four weekly	White paper	Separated
<b>Doncaster</b>	Green box	Weekly	Food tins Drinks cans Aerosols Aluminium foil Glass bottles and jars Cardboard Textiles Shoes Mobile Phones Printer cartridges	Co-mingled
	Blue bag	Weekly	Paper	Separated
	Clear bag	Weekly	Plastic bottles	Separated
<b>Rotherham</b>	Blue box	Alternate week	Food tins Drinks cans Aluminium foil Glass bottles and jars Textiles Shoes	Co-mingled
	Blue bag	Alternate week	Cardboard Paper	Co-mingled
<b>Sheffield</b>	Blue bin	Alternative week	Food tins Drinks cans Glass bottles and jars Plastic bottles	Co-mingled
	Blue box	Alternate week	Cardboard Paper	Co-mingled

## Recycling rate

There are many reasons why we should all recycle and compost as much as we can. Recycling saves energy, conserves natural resources (and habitats), helps prevent climate change, water and air pollution and greatly reduces how much waste is landfilled.

There are also financial incentives to recycling. Much like other councils, we have to pay to treat or landfill waste and as landfill taxes increase, Councils who continue to use this means of waste disposal will need to meet these costs (which could see increases in council tax). Therefore, recycling is a means of diverting waste from landfill or other treatment methods.

Together our recycling and composting has greatly improved since 2002 – as shown in the graph below. Recycling and composting rates have steadily progressed from 14% in 2004/5 to 24% in 2015/6.



Graph XX plots South Yorkshire’s recycling rate over the last 10 years. The graph highlights our positive progress. However, it also indicates that a lot more needs to be done in order to achieve the 50% recycling rate by 2020.

### What happens to you dry recycling?

The recycling crew will collect your wheelie bin, box or bag and empty it into the recycling vehicle. Once the vehicle is full it is tipped at a site, where the recycling will be weighed and loaded onto a much larger vehicle. It is then taken to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). There the mixed recyclables get sorted into material types and reprocessed in the UK.

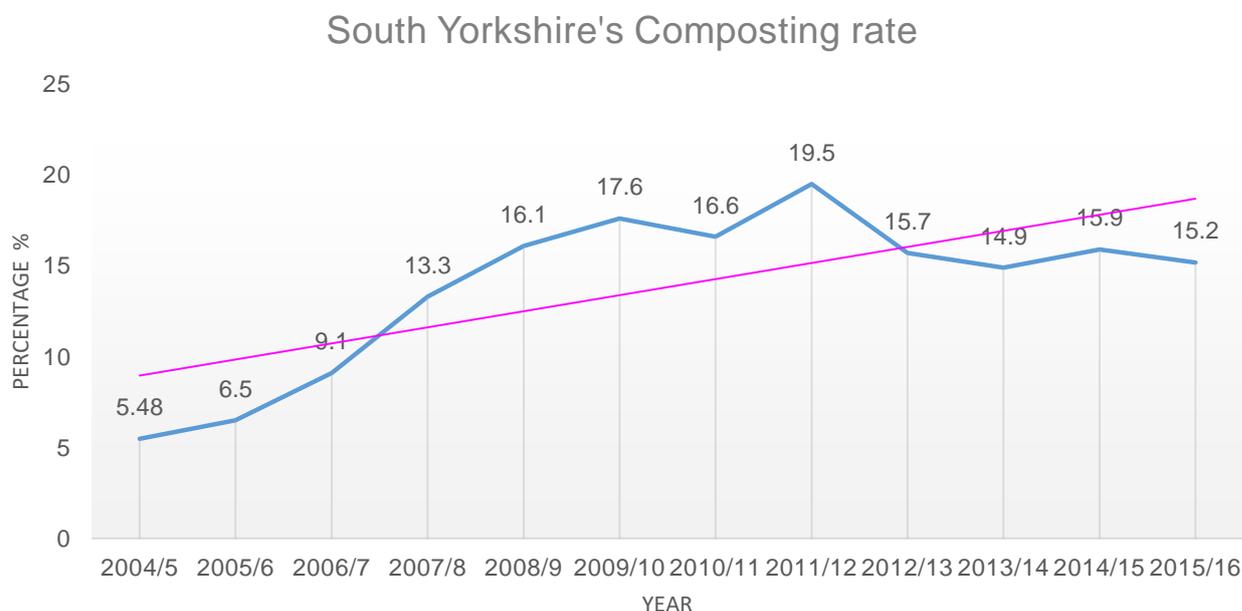
## Garden waste

Garden waste is unwanted organic material produced by gardening such as grass cuttings, hedge clippings, pruning's and weeds.

Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham councils collect garden waste free of charge whilst Sheffield City council charge for this service. The current garden waste service is outlined in Table XX.

Local Authority Area	Container	Frequency	Period	Treatment Method
Barnsley	Green bin	Alternate week	March to November	Windrow
Doncaster	Green bin	Alternate week	All year*	Windrow
Rotherham	Green bin	Alternate week	April to October	Windrow
Sheffield	Green bin	Alternate week	April to November	Windrow

\*with a three week break over the Christmas period

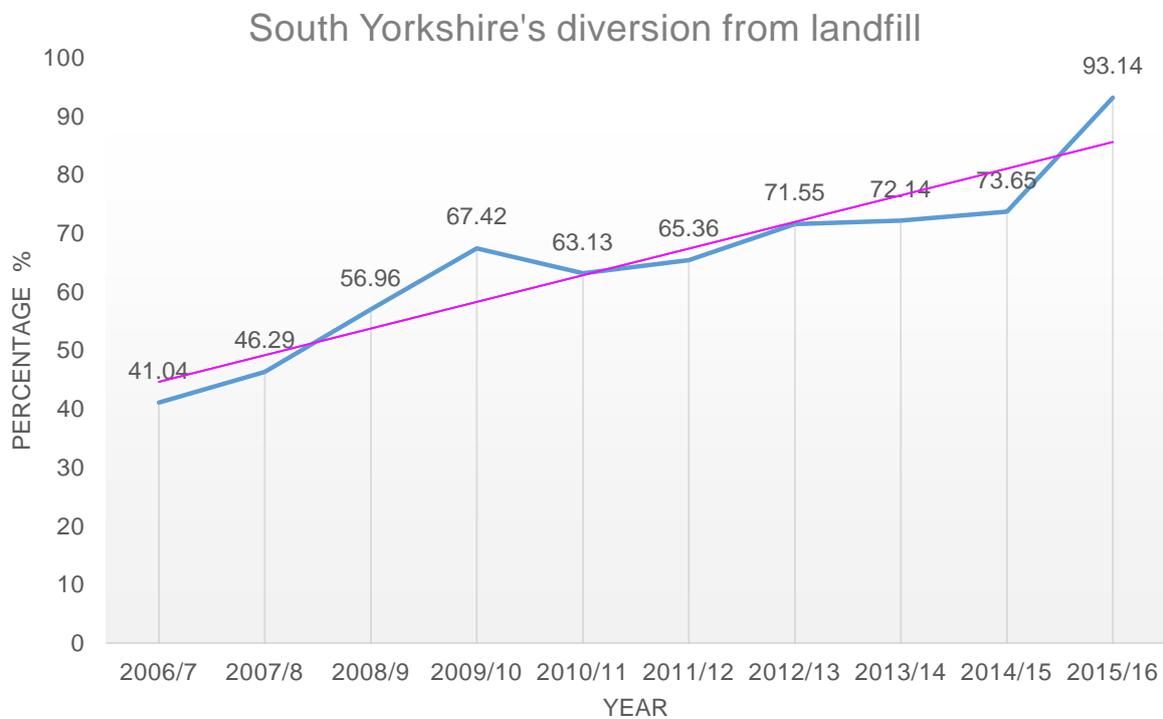


## What happens to your garden waste?

After the crews have collected your green bin the waste is sent away to be composted. Garden waste is shredded, laid out and allowed to decompose. After 8 to 16 weeks your garden waste has naturally turned into a finished compost which can be used as a fertiliser.

## Diversion from landfill

In the waste hierarchy landfill is a means of waste disposal that is harmful to the environment, costly and unsustainable. Therefore diversion from landfill is an important part of current and future waste management plans.



The regions diversion rate is a fantastic achievement and demonstrates how much progress we have made in making the most of our waste.

## Black or grey bin waste

Residual waste is materials and products which are unable to be re-used, recycled or composted (e.g. nappies and plastic film) and drive the need for disposal technologies.

<b>Local Authority Area</b>	<b>Container</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Treatment Method</b>
<b>Barnsley</b>	Grey bin	Alternate week	Mechanical Biological Treatment Anaerobic Digestion
<b>Doncaster</b>	Black bin	Alternate week	Mechanical Biological Treatment Anaerobic Digestion
<b>Rotherham</b>	Black bin	Alternate week	Mechanical Biological Treatment Anaerobic Digestion
<b>Sheffield</b>	Black bin	Alternate week	Energy Recovery Facility

The four authorities have two residual waste disposal contracts. These contracts use different ways of treating waste in order to recover energy.

### ***What happens to your black/grey bin waste?***

#### **Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham**

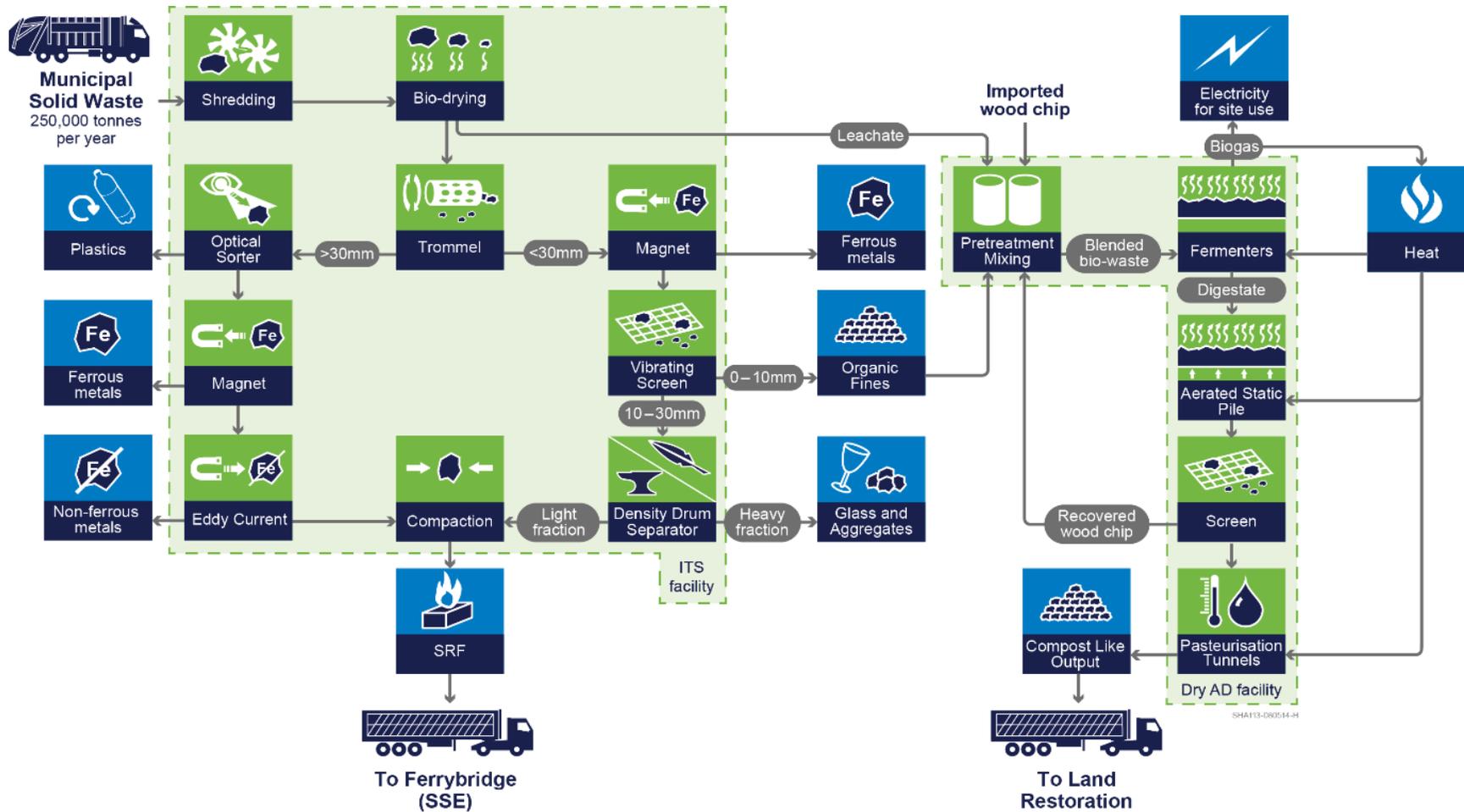
All black/grey bin waste collected in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham is sent to the BDR Waste Treatment Facility and is treated in the Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) process. The waste is tipped from the collection vehicles into a reception pit. The waste will be shredded and put into a special bio-drying hall where air passes through the waste and dries it out (biological part).

The mechanical part of the process involves removing materials that can be used or recycled. This will include metals, plastics, and glass and stone. These have value as a resource or are of limited or no use as fuel.

Waste is sorted by materials using a variety of equipment.

- First the waste is put into a trommel. This acts as a rotating drum sieve, like a washing machine drum. Large item such as cans and bottles pass through the trommel while small items such as organic material of glass and stone fall through the holes
- The recycling is then moved along a series of conveyor belts. Magnets are used to separate ferrous metals such as steel or tin and an eddy current separates aluminium cans. Air separation is used to capture plastic bottles
- At the end of the conveyor belt, the sorted recycling falls into skips to be taken off site and re-processed
- The recycling is sent to re-processors who make it into new products

- For waste which cannot be recycled it is separated further;
  - Organic waste is sent to the Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility, at the BDR site, where it is processed to become a Compost like Output (CLO) which can be used in land remediation works.
  - Waste which cannot be recycled or used in the AD Facility it is sent to Multi Fuel 1 at Ferry Bridge where the waste is used in energy recovery.

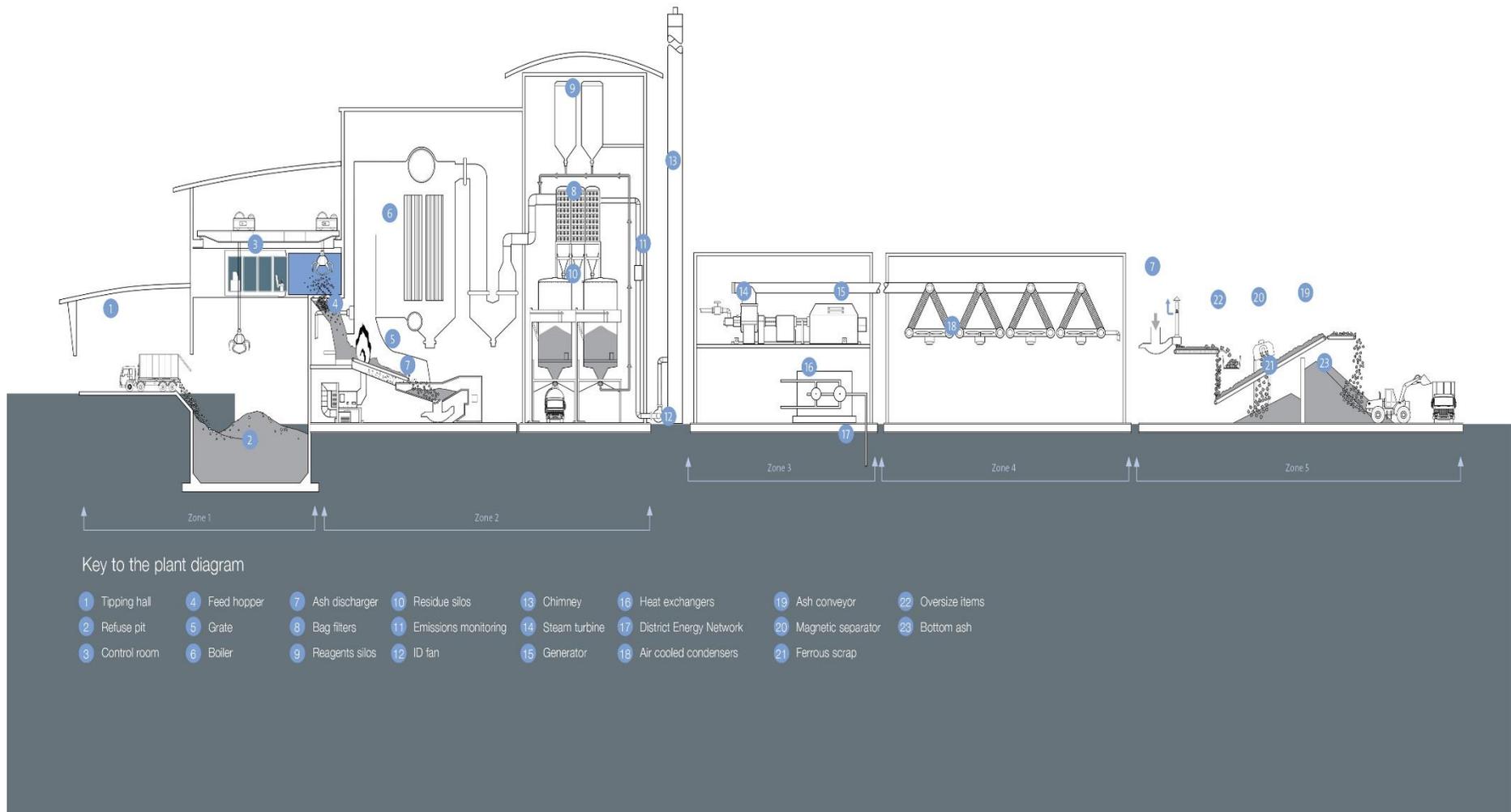


The process map above shows how the BDR Waste Treatment Facility handles our black bin waste

## Sheffield

In Sheffield residents black bin waste is collected and brought to the Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) situated on Bernard Road in Sheffield.

- The waste is tipped into a bunker where a crane lifts it into a hopper (a type of funnel which controls the flow of waste) which feeds into a single incineration unit where waste is burned at 850°C.
- Above the incinerator a large boiler produces superheated steam at 400°C – a condensing steam turbine uses this steam to generate electricity for the National Grid and produce hot water for the District Energy Network
- The gases produced whilst incineration is takes place are treated with lime and activated carbon in order to neutralise acidity and absorb any other pollutants
- The cooled gases pass through 1,760 filters to remove dust (the dust is collected and stored ready for safe disposal)
- The cleaned gases are then then released via the 75m chimney - this process is continually monitored to ensure the gases meet strict environmental regulations
- Metals are removed from the ash (the by-product of the incineration process) using electromagnetics and are recycled by a local company. The remaining bottom ash (which is stored in a bunker) is also collected by a local company to be recycled into a sustainable source of aggregate for use in construction e.g. road surfacing.



## Household waste recycling centres (HWRCs):

HWRCs play an important role in enhancing the recycling and waste management services that South Yorkshire provides. These sites provide opportunities for residents to recycle additional waste streams which are not collected at kerbside. Householders can deposit household waste for recycling, composting or disposal. Open throughout the year, the four councils run in total 19 HWRCs in total (See Table XX). For information about the types of waste accepted at HWRCs please refer to the individual council websites.

	Number of HWRCs	Name of HWRCs
<b>Barnsley</b>	4	Smithies Lane Nicholas Lane Spring Vale West Street
<b>Doncaster</b>	6	Armthorpe Balby Carcroft Conisbrough Hatfield Rossington
<b>Rotherham</b>	4	Greasbrough Bramley Rawmarsh North Anston
<b>Sheffield</b>	5	Beighton Road Blackstock Road Manchester Road Greaves Lane Longley Avenue West

## Bulky waste collection services

Bulky waste is large items of household waste which are too big for the standard bin such as furniture or fridges, mattresses and DIY waste. In Barnsley 29.3%, Doncaster 27.8%, Rotherham 26.6% and Sheffield 33.0% of residents do not have access to a car or van.<sup>vii</sup> Therefore the Bulky Waste Collection Services help residents dispose of waste responsibly helping maintain clean streets. Each council offers arranged removal of bulky waste which can warrant a fee (for more information please refer to the individual council's websites).

## Separately collected and healthcare waste

Some healthcare waste needs to be separately collected from other domestic waste and includes human tissue, blood, bodily fluids, drugs, swabs or dressing and sharps. This waste can only be collected separately with a referral from a healthcare professional.

## Waste not from households

Alongside household collection, all four authorities are responsible for the environmental cleanliness within our districts. This responsibility includes waste not from households which can include the following:

### **Commercial waste similar to household waste**

Commercial waste - recyclable or non-recyclable - is any item that a business no longer wants and needs to get rid of such as paper, kitchen waste, packaging, and general dry non-hazardous waste. This can be from shops, pubs, offices, schools, manufacturing, clinics and business premises (including charities) which are not used purely for domestic living accommodation. Any waste generated by a business, regardless of it being of a domestic nature (such as kitchen waste), is classed as business waste.

### **Gully emptying**

Road gullies allow water to drain away from roads and footpaths and are emptied regularly of debris, silt and litter.<sup>viii</sup>

### **Street cleansing (including litter bins)**

Street cleansing includes waste from litter bins, dog waste bins and street sweepings, which are the removal of mud, litter, leaves, grit and debris from the roadside.<sup>ix</sup>

### **Fly-tipping**

Fly-tipping is waste which has been illegally dumped. It poses a huge risk to public, animal and environmental health as well as being costly to remove.

## Grounds maintenance

Grounds maintenance includes waste which results from keeping a landscape healthy, clean, safe and attractive e.g. public parks.<sup>x</sup>

## Highways waste

Highways includes maintaining ‘publicly maintained’ or ‘adopted’ roads, pavements and highways, including removing what is called ‘detritus’ from the highways. This includes silt, grit, gravel, and soil, as well as rotted organic matter like leaves and blossom fall.<sup>xi</sup>

# 2.1 Factors which affect our waste

## Our population

Our population size has a big influence on waste generation. The population of South Yorkshire is estimated to be 1,350,849 people.<sup>xii</sup> This figure is projected to rise due to factors such as migration, increased birth rate and a growing ageing population. The table below highlights how our region will grow over the coming decades.

**Table X: Estimated population growth.**<sup>xiii</sup>

	Estimated population in 2020	Estimated population in 2030
<b>Barnsley</b>	245,000	258,000
<b>Doncaster</b>	308,000	313,000
<b>Rotherham</b>	266,000	273,000
<b>Sheffield</b>	582,000	614,00
<b>South Yorkshire</b>	1,401,000	1,458,000

Within our population are different types of recyclers – those who recycle everything to those who do not recycle anything – it’s important to understand the motivations and barriers. Similarly, how our communities are spread and housed across the region is an important factor when planning waste service collections, routes and predicted volumes. The regional population density and number of households can be seen in Table X.

**Table X: ONS Population density and household numbers 2011.<sup>xiv</sup>**

District	Population density (people per km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Households
Barnsley	692	100,734
Doncaster	512	126,487
Rotherham	899	108,293
Sheffield	1,510	229,928
<b>Average</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>565,442/598,000</b>

Our regional population is spread across various dwelling types including semi-detached, terraced, flat, and detached and is a mixed tenure of private ownership, rented and social housing as well as business, schools, hospitals and shopping centres.<sup>xv</sup>

### Type of home

The type of homes we live in can influence our likelihood to recycle and compost. In South Yorkshire we have over 598,000 households with at least one resident.<sup>xvi</sup> Our homes are all very different and range from houses, flats, bungalows and caravans. In some of these properties there are known issues that can affect recycling. Flats and apartments are more likely to have communal recycling facilities without the need to compost. While smaller houses (e.g. terraced houses) can face challenges in terms of available space to store bins, boxes and bags.<sup>xvii</sup> These factors can discourage some residents from participating in kerbside recycling.

To achieve the strategies targets we will need the help of residents and businesses to capture as much recycling as we can! The South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy will continue to work with you, businesses and partners. For example, ensuring waste and recycling storage space is designed into new planning developments to encourage participation.

### Your attitudes and opinions

People have general attitudes about a variety of general topics and then use this collection of attitudes to create a specific opinion about a narrow topic. What we think about recycling e.g. “it is a good thing” or “recycling it takes too long” will direct our attitudes and opinions. From the things we buy, use and throw away to the items we choose to re-use and recycle.

People frequently change their attitudes and opinions based on influences such as experiences and education. The South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy has listened to those who participated in the consultation to make education our number one priority. We believe that promoting education on the waste hierarchy will enable us to inspire our region reduce, re-use and recycle the waste produced.

## Our organisational actions

The recycling and composting services available from the councils undoubtedly impacts what we and you can do in terms of recycling and composting, especially at the kerbside.

**Supply of bins, boxes and bags** - *The supply of bins, boxes and bags to residents can have an impact on recycling. For example, the visibility of recycling and composting bins, boxes and bags on the kerbside has the positive effect of raising awareness in residents. The ease of replacing these items if damaged or lost can affect attitudes to recycling and as a result a person's recycling behaviour.*<sup>xviii</sup>

**Container type bin, boxes or bags** - *The size of a container can determine the amount a household can recycle and compost at the kerbside, for example, a bin has a greater capacity than a box or bag.*

**Types of materials collected** - *The range of materials collected by the councils at the kerbside influences what you can recycle and compost at home. The types of materials a council can collect are dependent on numerous factors including budgets, resources and facilities.*

**Frequency of collections** - *Alternate weekly collections have been found to increase recycling and composting.*<sup>xix</sup> *This is because by reducing the capacity available in black or grey bins it encourages people to actively separate recyclable materials.*

**Amount of waste separation required** – *Each of the councils asks residents to separate recycling such as glass, paper and cardboard (also known as source separation), at kerbside as it helps maximise the quality and volume of recycling and minimise contamination. For example, it keeps dry recyclables (paper and card) separate from organic matter (garden or food waste).*<sup>xx</sup> *Source separated recycling reduces the reliance of sorting technology or manual labour and generally yields higher quality materials.*

**Communication of services and education about which materials go in each container** - *Ensuring that residents, businesses and visitors in the region are aware of our recycling practices is crucial for participation and keeping our communities healthy and happy.*

Knowing what material goes where is important to reduce contamination of recyclable material. For example, not every kind of plastic is the same. There are many types of plastic which are in common use and reflect the different consumer needs and the variety of products used today. For example, different plastics are used to make products like plastic bottles, bin bags or a TV. Therefore plastics must be sorted by type for recycling since as type of plastic melts at a different temperature. The most common plastics which can be recycled by the councils are:

<b>Plastic type</b>		<b>Examples</b>
<i>PET Polyethylene</i>		<i>Soft drinks bottles, plastic ketchup bottles, Liquid dish detergent bottles, bleach bottles</i>
<i>HDPE High Density Polyethylene</i>		<i>Milk, water and juice bottles</i>
<i>PVC Polyvinyl Chloride</i>		<i>Shampoo bottles, cooking oil</i>

## Tackling South Yorkshire's waste 2016-2021: Action Plan

In order to meet the challenges the South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy will undertake a two pronged approach in order to bridge the differences in service delivery that currently exist between each authority. For example the types of bins and boxes used, materials and collection fleets. Therefore, the strategy has outlined a Joint Action Plan which lists 20 actions the councils will deliver in the five year period of the strategy.

Eventually, through review and developing future strategies, the councils will become even more aligned and the Joint Action Plan will develop to mirror this.

## Strategic Priority 1: **Educate and Inspire**

*The vision is to encourage and inspire children and adults across South Yorkshire to make less waste by reducing, re-using and recycling more*

South Yorkshire councils are committed to providing accessible information for all residents and local businesses in order to educate and inspire positive actions across the region.

Resources will be aimed at supporting people to make economical and sustainable choices. This could range from what materials can be recycled, to guidance on waste regulations and compliance for businesses.

We will deliver education in various ways including participating in national recycling schemes, running regional campaigns and targeting information at key specific groups.

To ensure that the information we deliver is always current we shall work together to share best practice, skills and resources

### **Outcomes – What we want to achieve**

- Inspire people to reduce waste
- Educate people to increase re-use levels
- Empower people to increase recycling
- Embed the waste hierarchy in our approach to managing South Yorkshire's waste
- Preserve resources for future generations
- Promote the responsible disposal of waste e.g. fly-tipping

### **Outputs – How will we achieve it?**

- Increase recycling by 10kg per household by 2021
- Reduce household waste by 2kg per household each year – year on year until 2021
- Deliver a targeted reduce, re-use, recycle campaign to at least 100,000 middle performing households across South Yorkshire each year
- Make available waste education resources for all KS2 and KS3 children in South Yorkshire
- Write and review all of our actions, practices, policies and communications to ensure they uphold the principles of the waste hierarchy

### **Key performance Indicators – How we will measure our performance**

- Monitor how many people visit the waste education resources pages of the South Yorkshire Council and the BDR websites
- Compare recycling figures annually to track performance
- Engage with residents and businesses at campaign events
- Monitor and report fly-tipping incidents

## Strategic Priority 2: **A Reliable Service**

*Our vision is to work hard to deliver and maintain a dependable and reliable service to all our customers*

A reliable service is important to us all – from ensuring bins are collected on their scheduled date to planning our service requirements appropriately and within budget.

To achieve this we believe that everybody in South Yorkshire has a shared responsibility to manage waste. This is why we are going to produce a South Yorkshire Waste Customer Charter by the end of 2017.

We are also going to increase the opportunities for businesses to access our commercial services. In doing so we hope to assist more businesses to understand their waste responsibilities. We believe this assistance could help reduce the illegal disposal of waste (e.g. fly-tipping) that pollutes our environment.

Looking to the future, we understand that another way we can deliver a reliable service is through the standardisation of our services. This could include, collecting similar materials in our kerbside recycling schemes and Household Waste Recycling Centres.

### **Outcomes – What we want to achieve**

- Maintain a scheduled collection rate above 99% across South Yorkshire
- Everybody in South Yorkshire understands our shared responsibilities for managing waste
- Deliver a more standardised service across South Yorkshire
- Increase the opportunities for businesses to access our commercial services

### **Outputs – How will we achieve it?**

- Implement, publish and promote South Yorkshire's Waste Customer Charter by 31st December 2017
- By 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019 we will have a plan for how South Yorkshire can deliver a standardised service including materials, containers and collection frequency
- Produce and make available a commercial waste guide for businesses across South Yorkshire by March 2018
- Support an additional 300 SMEs across South Yorkshire to access appropriate and cost effective waste services by 2021
- Look at the possibility of a shared waste asset and resource plan by 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to maintain a reliable service

### **Key performance Indicators – How we will measure our performance**

- We aim to assist 60 businesses each year
- Number of bins collected (as a %)
- Record and monitor complaints and compliments from residents
- Record number of vehicle breakdowns
- Increase participation

## Strategic Priority 3: **Working Together**

*Our vision is that the four councils will work together more closely to deliver value for money services*

We have identified that by working together we can achieve more. This approach has become even more important as councils strive to maintain services in the face of budget cuts from central government.

The South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy 2016-2021 is the first step in creating a formal waste partnership for South Yorkshire. By the end of 2021 we envisage that through working together we will be able to identify a significant decrease in our overall waste production.

We will also support our partners in the private and third sectors to process waste using the principles of the waste hierarchy.

Over the next five years we anticipate that working together will present greater economical savings. We also believe that our combined partnership will encourage investment opportunities from within and outside the region.

### **Outcomes – What we want to achieve**

- Create a strategic waste partnership across South Yorkshire by 2021
- Deliver a best value waste service across South Yorkshire
- Seek and share best practice and knowledge across the four councils
- The councils will engage with private and third sector partners to deliver value for money services

### **Outputs – How will we achieve it?**

- Develop a knowledge bank capturing local and national best practice by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017
- South Yorkshires councils will sign up to an agreed way of working by December 2017
- We will deliver and implement a joint commercial plan which will save the councils £2 million by 2021
- Share events and develop an attendance rota, cost sharing and feedback practice

### **Key performance Indicators – How we will measure our performance**

- Bottom quartile for collection and disposal cost i.e. cost per household
- Bottom quartile for residual waste arising's i.e. kg per household or kg per head

## Strategic Priority 4: Exploring Technology

*Our vision is to continue exploring waste technology can be used to improve recycling and waste services*

How we receive and look for information is changing. As a result, the councils will explore how technology can be used to improve our services, for example, how we receive and communicate information.

We will strengthen the link between our customer services and collection crews in order to deliver real time information to customers by 2021. We will do this by installing GPS tracking systems and in-cab technologies to assist staff and inform residents.

Residents and business will be able to access core waste services online on days and times convenient to them and as we shift resources online we shall support residents and businesses through our digital champions' investment.

### **Outcomes – What we want to achieve**

- 24/7 online customer access to core waste services
- Speed up communication between collection crews and customer services
- Using technology to support staff, customers, road users and protect property

### **Outputs – How will we achieve it?**

- Real time collection information available to customers online by 2021
- Installation of GPS tracking, state-of-the-art camera systems and in-cab technology on all new collection vehicles
- Invest £50,000 of resources a year in digital champions to drive improved use of news and existing technology for both staff and customers

### **Key performance Indicators – How we will measure our performance**

- Use technology to monitor contracts
- Respond to customer enquiries in accordance with council response times

Strategic Priority 5: **Influencing Decision Making**

*Our vision is to be proactive to influence decision-making on waste at European, national and local level, to drive investment into infrastructure within the South Yorkshire economy*

We wish to maintain our leadership as an advocate and frontrunner of innovation in waste management in order to drive investment into our region, bringing new opportunities and jobs.

We shall therefore work to ensure that our voices remain heard at a regional and national level and on all new developments.

By 2021 we aim to have secured external funding for use in developing public resources such as Household Waste Recycling Centres.

**Outcomes – What we want to achieve**

- Ensure South Yorkshire remains a strategic leader in waste management
- Ensure that the South Yorkshire voice is heard at a regional and national level
- Support industry recognised organisations by sharing best practice

**Outputs – How will we achieve it?**

- Lobby central government on emerging waste policies and legislation
- Secure £5 million of external funding and investment for South Yorkshire by 2021 for use in infrastructure projects e.g. Household Waste Recycling Centres
- Provide resources for continuing professional development for industry recognised institutes

**Key performance Indicators – How we will measure our performance**

- Supporting our staff to achieve professional qualifications that will support our waste management services
- Number of Continuous Professional Development events
- Attendance at and contribution to public sector events

<b>Strategic priority</b>	<b>Action number</b>	<b>Measurable action</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Responsible Person</b>
Educate and inspire	1	Increase recycling by 10kg per household by 2021	April 2017	March 2021	CELO
Educate and inspire	2	Reduce household waste by 2kg per household each year – year on year until 2021	April 2017	December 2021	CELO
Educate and inspire	3	Deliver a targeted reduce, re-use, recycle campaign to at least 100,000 middle performing households across South Yorkshire each year	April 2018	December 2021	Councils
Educate and inspire	4	All of our actions, practices, policies and communications will be reviewed and written to uphold the principles of the waste hierarchy	April 2017	December 2021	Councils
Reliable service	5	Implement, publish and promote South Yorkshire’s Waste Customer Charter by 31st December 2017	April 2017	December 2017	Councils
Reliable service	6	By the 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019 we will have a plan for how South Yorkshire can deliver a standardised service including materials, containers and collection frequency	April 2017	January 2019	Councils
Reliable service	7	Produce and make available a commercial waste guide for businesses across South Yorkshire by March 2018	April 2017	March 2018	CELO
Reliable service	8	Support an additional 300 Small, Medium Enterprises across South Yorkshire to access appropriate and cost effective waste services by 2021	April 2017	December 2021	Councils
Reliable service	9	Look at the possibility of a shared waste asset and resource plan by 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 to maintain a reliable and user friendly service for residents	April 2017	April 2018	Councils
Working together	10	Develop a knowledge bank capturing local and national best practice by 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017	April 2017	December 2017	BDR team
Working together	11	South Yorkshire councils will sign up to an agreed way of working by December 2017	April 2017	December 2017	BDT team

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Working together	12	Deliver and implement a joint commercial plan which will save the councils £2 million by 2021	April 2017	December 2021	Councils
Working together	13	Share events and develop an attendance rota, cost sharing and feedback method	April 2017	March 2021	Councils
Exploring technology	14	Real time collection information available to customers online by 2021	April 2019	March 2021	Councils
Exploring technology	15	Installation of GPS tracking, state-of-the-art camera systems and in-cab technology on all new collection vehicles	April 2017	March 2021	Councils
Exploring technology	16	Invest £50,000 of resources a year in digital champions to drive improved use of new and existing technology for both staff and customers	April 2018	March 2021	Councils
Influencing decisions making	17	Lobby central government on emerging waste policies and legislation	April 2017	March 2021	Councils
Influencing decisions making	18	Secure £5 million of external funding and investment for South Yorkshire by 2021 for use in infrastructure projects, e.g. Household Waste Recycling Centres	April 2017	March 2021	Councils
Influencing decisions making	19	Provide resources for continuing professional development for industry-recognised institutes	April 2017	March 2021	CELO/ Councils

## What will we do to support South Yorkshire's people?

We want South Yorkshire's communities to thrive by encouraging residents to make sustainable choices which make the most of resources. We will achieve this through:

### *Engagement*

The consultation identified education as a priority to engage with people, communities and business. Education will allow us to empower people to help them make informed and sustainable choices. Our educational campaigns will promote sustainable and economical practices, and where relevant, support national campaigns.

### *Standardisation of services*

We plan to synchronise South Yorkshire's services to provide a more harmonised service in the future. This means pursuing the same type of collection materials and containers. This will help to mitigate contamination, drive up recycling rates and enable resources (e.g. fleet vehicles) to be used across the region, reducing costs for scenarios such as vehicle breakdowns.

- Common collections: materials, frequency and combined purchasing
- Business as usual: continuing to deliver a reliable and efficient service

### *Explore new economic prospects*

In the face of budget cuts, increases in landfill tax and challenging targets to increase recycling, the councils will seek to explore new economic opportunities. For example, the development of local authority financed and operated infrastructure – leading to job creation. The councils will also explore potential to expand the provision of their waste services to very small individual businesses in order to help them and cut down on fly-tipping in the region.

### *Working differently together*

Together we can make a difference in reducing our waste in order to maximise our resources. Through working together we can offer services that use best practice and offer the best value for money

### ***Digital technology***

As digital technology is increasingly forming a part of people's daily lives it is important that the councils utilise this to complement other approaches. The digitalisation of council services will aim to maximise the customer benefits and make cost savings. We will focus on:

- Investing-to save: improving the range of services available online so that residents and businesses can find information or complete their dealing with the councils in ways which are convenient to them and save public money
- Digital skills: supporting residents and business to get online to make the most of resources
- New ways of working: faster access to customer data and partner organisations

### ***Governance***

The difficult funding situation facing council's means that we will need to continue to make hard decisions with far-reaching implications for the way in which we and our partners deliver services. This will impact on local people. The region's aspirations for creating a prosperous place to live will require the councils' continued input into:

- Participation in national and local consultations
- Transparency of our decision-making
- Increasing our accountability to our service users

# How will we measure success?

The South Yorkshire Municipal Waste Strategy will use a variety of key performance indicators (also known as KPIs) to monitor how well our waste and recycling services are performing. We do this to ensure that we meet the needs and wishes of our communities, services are efficient and value for money.

With some services it is fairly easy to answer these questions. We know how many bins we lift and how many people use our leisure centres. It is not so easy to measure a service such as economic development or community relations. Even when we get an answer, what exactly is it telling us? If we spend more on a particular service than another council, is this because we are providing a better service or because we are less efficient? Other factors can also affect the cost of a service, for example, the cost of refuse collection will be affected by whether an area is urban or rural.

<b>Strategic priority</b>	<b>KPI Action</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Reported</b>	<b>Responsible Person</b>
Educate and inspire	1	Monitor how many people visit the waste education resources pages of the South Yorkshire Council and the BDR websites	Annually	CELO and Council
Educate and inspire	2	Compare recycling figures annually to track performance	Annually	BDR Team
Educate and inspire	3	Engage with residents and businesses at campaign events	Annually	CELO and Councils
Educate and inspire	4	Monitor and report fly-tipping incidents	Annually	Councils
Reliable service	5	We aim to assist 60 businesses each year	Annually	Councils
Reliable service	6	Number of bins collected (as a %)	Annually	Councils
Reliable service	7	Record and monitor complaints and compliments from residents	Annually	CELO and Councils
Reliable service	8	Record number of vehicle breakdowns	Annually	Councils
Reliable service	9	Increase participation	Annually	Councils and CELO
Working together	10	Bottom quartile for collection and disposal cost i.e. cost per household	Annually	BDR team
Working together	11	Bottom quartile for residual waste arising's i.e. kg per household or kg per head	Annually	BDT team
Exploring technology	14	Use technology to monitor contracts	Annually	Councils
Exploring technology	15	Respond to customer enquiries in accordance with council response times	Annually	Councils

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Exploring technology	16	Supporting our staff to achieve professional qualifications that will support our waste management services	Annually	Councils
Influencing decisions making	17	Number of Continuous Professional Development events	Annually	Councils
Influencing decisions making	18	Attendance at and contribution to public sector events	Annually	Councils

## Glossary

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**Agricultural:** Agricultural waste is waste produced as a result of various agricultural operations. It includes manure and other wastes from farms, poultry houses and slaughterhouses; harvest waste; fertilizer run-off from fields; pesticides that enter into water, air or soils; and salt and silt drained from fields.

**Anaerobic Digestion (AD):** Anaerobic digestion is a collection of processes by which micro-organisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. The process is used for industrial or domestic purposes to manage waste and/or to produce fuels.

**Bulky waste:** Large items of household waste such as furniture, fridges and mattresses.

**Commercial Industrial:** The solid component of the waste stream arising from commercial, industrial, government, public or domestic premises (not collected as Municipal Solid Waste), but does not contain Listed Waste, Hazardous Waste or Radioactive Waste.

**Commercial waste similar to household waste:** Any item that a business no longer wants and needs to get rid of such as paper, kitchen waste, packaging, and general dry non-hazardous waste. This can be from shops, pubs, offices, schools, manufacturing or clinics and business premises (including charities) which are not used purely for domestic living accommodation. Any waste generated by a business, regardless of it being of a domestic nature (such as kitchen waste) is classed as business waste.

**Construction and Demolition:** Arises from activities such as the construction of buildings and civil infrastructure and is one of the heaviest and most voluminous waste streams generated in the EU. It consists of numerous materials, including concrete, bricks, gypsum, wood, glass, metals, plastic, and solvents, asbestos and excavated soil, much of which can be recycled.

**Consultation:** The dynamic process of dialogue between individuals or groups, based upon a genuine exchange of views, and normally with the objective of influencing decisions, policies or programmes of action.

**Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA):** UK Government department responsible for safeguarding the natural environment.

**Dry recyclable waste:** Is waste that is free from contaminants such as construction, food or garden waste, leaving clean materials such as paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, drinks cans and glass bottles to be sorted and recycled.

**Energy from Waste facilities:** A facility that burns waste generating electricity and, at certain facilities, heat.

**Energy recovery:** The process of recovering the embodied energy of a material through incineration.

**Fly tipping:** Waste which has been illegally dumped.

**Garden waste:** Unwanted organic material produced by gardening, such as grass cuttings and hedge clippings.

**Grounds maintenance:** Waste which results from keeping a landscape healthy, clean, safe and attractive, e.g. public parks.

**Gully emptying:** Road gullies allow water to drain away from roads and footpaths, and are emptied regularly of debris, silt and litter.

**Hazardous waste:** Waste is considered 'hazardous' under environmental legislation when it contains substances or has properties that might make it harmful to human health or the environment.

**Highways waste:** Maintaining 'publicly maintained' or 'adopted' roads, pavements and highways, which includes removing what is called 'detritus' from the highways; this includes silt, grit, gravel, and soil, as well as rotted organic matter like leaves and blossom fall.

**Household residual waste:** Materials and products which are unable to be re-used, recycled or composted and these are the materials that end up in residual waste and drive the need for disposal technologies such as landfill and incineration.

**Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs):** Sites at which householders can deposit household waste free of charge for re-use, recycling, composting or disposal.

**Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW):** This is the previous 'municipal' element of the waste collected by local authorities. It is household waste and business waste collected by the local authority and is similar in nature and composition as required by the Landfill Directive. This is the definition that will be used for Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.

**Local Plan:** The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. Legally this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.

**Materials Recycling Facilities (MRFs):** A sorting plant where recyclables are separated into their different material streams.

**Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT):** An MBT facility is a type of waste processing that combines a sorting facility with a form of biological treatment such as composting or anaerobic digestion. MBT plants are designed to process mixed household waste as well as commercial and industrial wastes.

**Office for National Statistics (ONS):** The UK's largest independent producer of official statistics.

**Qualitative research:** Is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations

**Quantitative research:** is used to quantify the problem by generating numerical data which can be turned into usable statistics.

**Recycling:** The reprocessing of wastes, either into the same material (closed-loop) or a different material (open-loop), for the original or another purpose. This does not include reprocessing for fuel or backfilling.

**Remediation:** The removal of pollution or contaminants from environmental material so it can be put to beneficial re-use.

**Re-use:** The beneficial re-use of materials in their current form (either on-site or off-site) and for the same purpose for which it was made.

**Separately collected and healthcare waste:** This needs to be collected separately from other domestic waste and includes human tissue, blood, bodily fluids, drugs, swabs or dressing, and sharps.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):** SEA is a systematic decision support process, aimed at ensuring that environmental and other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plans and programme making.**Street cleansing (including litter bins):** Street sweeping is the removal of mud, litter,

leaves, grit and debris from the roadside. This also includes the contents of litter and dog waste bins.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA):** Under UK planning law, a sustainability appraisal is an examination of the economic, environmental, and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

**Transfer stations:** A place where waste is aggregated for onward transit in bigger vehicles.

**Waste:** The legal definition of waste as defined in the EU Waste Framework Directive is “any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.” (Article 1(A)).

**Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP):** Is a registered charity established in 2000 to work with businesses, individuals and communities to promote waste reduction and the circular economy. WRAP has developed campaigns such as ‘Recycle Now’, ‘Love Food. Hate Waste’ and ‘Love your Clothes’.

#### Definitions of “waste from households” and “household waste”:

‘Waste from household’ and ‘waste not from households’ are different definitions from the previous ‘household’ and ‘non household’ waste.

Recycling (including composting and reuse)	"Waste from households" recycling	"Households waste" recycling
From households and other premises similar to households	✓	✓
From street recycling bins	x	✓
From household-related parks and grounds	Community skips only	✓
From soil	x	✓
From rubble and plasterboard	x	x
From compost-like output from MBT plant	x	✓
From incineration bottom ash (IBA) & IBA metals	x	x
Other, from residual streams	Some outputs	✓
Recycling rejections	x	x

Residual waste	"Waste from households" residual	"Household waste" residual
From regular household collection	✓	✓
From civic amenity sites	✓	✓
From bulky waste	✓	✓

From other household waste	✓	✓
From street cleaning/sweeping	×	✓
From gully emptying	×	✓
From separately collected healthcare waste	×	✓
From asbestos waste	×	✓

<sup>i</sup> World Commission on Environment and Development's (the Brundtland Commission). (1987). *Our Common Future*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

<sup>ii</sup> House of Commons Library (2009) 'Landfill Tax: introduction and early history' SN/BT/237; LetsRecycle (2015) Landfill tax to hit £84.40'. Last accessed on 29/02/2016 at <http://www.letsrecycle.com/news/latest-news/landfill-tax-to-hit-84-40-per-tonne-in-2016/>

<sup>iii</sup> GOV.(no date).last accessed on 01/03/2016 [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/218586/l\\_31220081122en00030030.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/218586/l_31220081122en00030030.pdf); Legislation last accessed on 01/03/2015 at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/988/regulation/12/made>; EUROPA (2016) last accessed on 01/03/2016 at [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/pdf/guidance\\_doc.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/pdf/guidance_doc.pdf)

<sup>iv</sup> GOV. (2015). The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North. Retrieved from: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/427339/the-northern-powerhouse-tagged.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/427339/the-northern-powerhouse-tagged.pdf)

<sup>v</sup> Local Government Association (2012 edition). Enterprising Councils. Retrieved from [http://www.local.gov.uk/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=f8aaa25f-81d6-45c9-aa84-535793384085&groupId=10180](http://www.local.gov.uk/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=f8aaa25f-81d6-45c9-aa84-535793384085&groupId=10180)

<sup>vi</sup> Financial Times. (2015). *Austerity State: how has your Council budget change?*. Retrieved from: <http://ig.ft.com/sites/2015/local-cuts-checker/#E08000018ZZE08000018>; Institute for Fiscal Studies. (2015). *Central Cuts, Local Decision Making*. Retrieved from: <http://www.ifs.org.uk/uploads/publications/bns/BN166.pdf>

<sup>vii</sup> Office of National Statistics. (2011). *Neighbourhood Statistics*. Retrieved from: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadAreaSearch.do?a=7&r=1&i=1001&m=0&s=1458136432844&enc=1&areaSearchText=&areaSearchType=13&extendedList=false&searchAreas=&njs=true&nck=false&nssvg=false&nswid=1366>

<sup>viii</sup> This service varies and may not under the remit of a Councils Waste Management Department but is handled by another department.

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<sup>xii</sup> Office for National Statistics. (2012). Ward Population Estimates.

<sup>xiii</sup> Office for National Statistics. (2012). *Population figures for mid-2012 to mid-2037 for persons, males and females in five year age groups for local authorities in England*. Retrieved from <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

<sup>xiv</sup> Office for National Statistics. (2011 census). *Neighbourhood Statistics*. Retrieved from <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadHome.do?m=0&s=1459325026938&enc=1&njs=true&nck=false&nssvg=false&nswid=1366>

<sup>xv</sup> The University of Sheffield. (no date). *A Tale of Two Cities the Sheffield Project*. Retrieved from: [http://www.sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/research/sheffield/a\\_tale\\_of\\_2\\_cities\\_sheffield\\_project\\_final\\_report.pdf](http://www.sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/research/sheffield/a_tale_of_2_cities_sheffield_project_final_report.pdf)

<sup>xvi</sup> Office of National Statistics. (2011). Retrieved from: [www.ons.gov.uk/.../key-statistics---yorkshire-and-the-humber.html](http://www.ons.gov.uk/.../key-statistics---yorkshire-and-the-humber.html)

<sup>xvii</sup> Martin, M., Williams, I. D., and Clark, M. (2006). *Social, Cultural and Structural Influences on Household Waste Recycling: A Case Study*. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling* 48:357-395; WRAP. (2012). *Recycling collections for flats – bring recycling scheme*. Retrieved from: <http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/recycling-collections-flats-bring-recycling-schemes>

<sup>xviii</sup> WRAP. (2008). Summary Report Barriers to recycling at home. Retrieved from [http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/Barriers\\_to\\_Recycling\\_Summary\\_Report.pdf](http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/Barriers_to_Recycling_Summary_Report.pdf)

<sup>xix</sup> The Independent. (newspaper). *'Battle of the bins: Defra stats show fortnightly refuse collections increased recycling*. Retrieved from: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/battle-of-the-bins-defra-stats-show-fortnightly-refuse-collections-increases-recycling-8434239.html>

<sup>xx</sup> Friends of the Earth. (2009). *Recycling collections – source separated or commingled?*. Retrieved from: [https://www.foe.co.uk/sites/default/files/downloads/recycling\\_collections.pdf](https://www.foe.co.uk/sites/default/files/downloads/recycling_collections.pdf)