

**STOP
WAST**

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WASTE STRATE



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**John Parsons
Director of Community Services
Central Depot
Barleyfield Industrial Estate
Brynmawr
NP23 4YF**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BRIEF

BACKGROUND

Waste management issues have never before been prioritised as highly as they have been during the last five years. Emphasis has shifted from the tried and tested method of landfilling, towards the concept of sustainability and lessening of environmental impact. This has placed many local authorities in a dilemma; landfill remains the most cost effective waste disposal option and the will of the public is to reduce costs to the taxpayer.

The implementation of landfill tax by HM Customs and Excise has achieved very little; the rate set is so low that serious consideration of alternative methods of waste disposal, have completely failed to materialise. It is only through legislation, such as the Landfill Directive, that changes are being wrought in the waste management world; and with these changes, the importance and ideology of Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) is moving swiftly to the forefront.

CURRENT POSITION

The Welsh Assembly have determined strict targets that Welsh local authorities must achieve for recycling and composting in future years – our target for 2003/04 of 15% is unlikely to be met as our rate is currently between 11-12.5%. We have implemented various schemes for recycling and composting during the last two years, including the provision of boroughwide kerbside recycling, yet response to this has been relatively poor at a public participation rate of 26% on average. We are taking steps to address poor public participation through the introduction of kerbside plastics recycling. We are currently trialling this in one area to determine whether boroughwide inclusion will have a positive effect on our overall recycling participation. Early results indicate that public participation has increased from 26% to 48% in the pilot area. It is therefore our intention to introduce kerbside plastics recycling on a boroughwide basis over the next few months.

FUTURE OPTIONS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council has entered into partnership arrangements with its neighbouring authorities of Merthyr and Torfaen. The remit of the partnership will be to source, with the expertise of appointed consultants, the most viable waste management option for the treatment of municipal wastes.

Diversion of wastes will play a key role in our future waste management activities under the Landfill Directive, Article 5. We will need to achieve diversion rates of biodegradable municipal wastes (BMW), as a percentage, based on our total 1995 municipal waste figures. For Blaenau Gwent, this equates to a diversion from landfill of 2,606 tonnes (assuming BMW composition at 30%) in 2010. Simultaneously, we will need to achieve a 40% recycling/composting rate (with at least 15% composting) by 2009/10.

The public consultation exercise carried out under the Technical Advice Note (TAN) Group, has identified the preferred option as ‘Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) with more Recycling and Composting’. This is, therefore, likely to be the option selected under our partnership arrangements.

VISION STATEMENT

The Council's vision statement is **“to provide economic, efficient and effective public services which seek to enhance the quality of life of the people of Blaenau Gwent”**.

POLICY STATEMENT

This authority recognises the need to ensure that its waste management and environmental activities do not cause avoidable environmental harm and, as such, undertakes to combine

35% by 2020 (65% reduction)

1.

b) MAIN INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYMENT SOURCES

The borough has suffered from lack of inward investment and subsequent low ingress of businesses in the area. This has had a direct impact on the frequency and number of employment opportunities leading to an unemployment rate in Blaenau Gwent of 4.7%.

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council has become the major employer since the demise of Corus and the Coal Industry. In addition, as a result of the authority's status and activities, additional minor employment has been gained through funding such as Landfill Tax Credits and Objective 1 in the form of development trusts and contractors who carry out work on behalf of the authority. Blaenau Gwent accommodates 226 factories within its boundary, which equates to almost a quarter of its industry. The total number of businesses in the borough, as of Summer 2002, is 1021. (See Appendix 1).

In view of the fact that industry is a major contributor to the waste stream, an analysis was undertaken in 2002 to determine the types of businesses in the borough. From the analysis it can be seen that, despite Blaenau Gwent falling within the highest deprivation index, there is a substantial amount of disposable income being expended in the food and drinks sector. As a result of this, there is a significant amount of littering, in particular, occurring from consumers of fast food and a great proportion of the cleansing budget is allocated to cleansing of town centres and responsive litter picking.

Steps have been taken by the Authority to address some of the more elementary trade waste problems. These steps include the further development of the Trade Eco Centre at Waun-y-Pound Industrial Estate in Ebbw Vale. Businesses are encouraged and able to apply for free permits to dispose of recyclable materials at the site free of charge. The purpose of this is to firstly assist businesses in reducing their waste disposal liability, secondly to increase waste awareness amongst local businesses and lastly to reduce the incidences of fly tipping within the borough.

In excess of 150 permits have been issued to local businesses in the borough and we expect that by 2006 all traders within the borough will be making full use of the recycling facilities we have at their disposal.

c) POPULATION OF BLAENAU GWENT

Blaenau Gwent has a population of 70,064 which includes 33,969 males and 36,095 females. (Census 2001).

d) NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE BOROUGH

There are 31,387 households in Blaenau Gwent. Further details are attached as Appendix 2.

e) HOUSING SPECIFIC DATA/HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Detached house/bungalow	9.4%	2,950
Semi-detached house/bungalow	24.5%	7,690

The reason for this decrease is not known but there are probably several reasons:

- i) More waste is being recycled by the public through the Trade Eco Centre

2. NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

The Assembly Government is now placing a firm emphasis on the need for proactivity in the management of existing and future wastes. This is identified as a key issue in the review of the framework for monitoring the wastes management performances of Welsh Local Authorities.

The Assembly Government's document 'Wise About Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales' sets the strategic framework for tackling the most important issues surrounding the management of waste materials; requiring a profound and rapid change in the management of municipal wastes in order to achieve European targets.

Fundamental to the changes needed in the management of municipal wastes in Wales is a national framework for accurately measuring, monitoring and evaluating the performance of local authorities in all aspects of the delivery of their waste management functions. The issues of practical change cannot properly be addressed until comprehensive and validated data can be utilised in consistent and useful performance measures.

will include the need for local authorities to address the issues of greenhouse gas emissions and minimisation of waste.

Peer Review Process

WasteDataFlow [WDF]

With the advent of the EC Waste Statistics Regulations and other EC Regulations and Directives, it has become apparent that municipal waste data needs to be collected more

3. **BIODEGRADABLE MUNICIPAL WASTE (BMW) DIVERSION PLAN**

Estimated Tonnage Diversion of BMW (assuming 30% composition)

	25% Reduction	50% Reduction	65% Reduction
	75% by 2010 (10,423.2)	50% by 2013 (10,423.2)	35% 2020 (10,423.2)
	2605.8	* 5376.95	* 6978.33
Paper & Card	214.98	887.2	1496.78
Putrescible Waste (inc. Green, Food, Wood)	130.29	537.7	907.18
Textiles	13.029	53.77	90.72

4. **WASTE MINIMISATION PLAN**

In order to achieve UK waste diversion targets, we need to place the correct emphasis on waste minimisation schemes.

To date, we have already implemented a Trade Eco Centre, funded through ERDF monies, for the use of local traders. Traders may bring recyclate to the site for recycling at no cost; refuse is not permitted. Much of our composting rate has been derived from the businesses of small landscaping companies within the borough.

If we are able to fund further schemes involving trade wastes, we would consider the collection of trade catering wastes separately but, in addition to domestic food wastes. Such trade wastes would obviously fall within the remit of the Animal ByProducts Order and we would therefore need to ensure that a suitable outlet exists for the treated product.

On a smaller scale, we would firstly consider the implementation of 'Green Cone' units; these can be simply used by members of the public in their own homes. It may also be possible to extend the provision of Green Cone units to local schools and businesses. It has been demonstrated, by the take-up of home composting units recently offered to members of the public, that participation would be relatively high. We are keen to run a trial scheme – asking the public to contact us in writing if they wish to take part in such a trial.

We have found that if only selected areas are offered additional facilities, other areas quickly request the same facilities. This results in a take-up and participation beyond that which would have occurred if a 'blanket' distribution of facilities had taken place.

We intend to undertake substantial research into the area of waste minimisation to determine what our public thinks we should do and what they would be prepared to do in terms of reducing waste.

LANDFILL

This is the most commonly used method for disposing of waste in the UK because it is cheap and the waste we produced, in whatever form, did not need to be sorted.

The Government has introduced a set of instructions under the Landfill Directive which forces all local authorities to find a better way of managing waste. This is because all of the landfills within the UK are reaching their limits in terms of how much waste can be put into them. Once these landfills are full we would need to look around for new large spaces to excavate to take our waste. This is not a particularly good way of managing our waste as much of it can be re-used and/or recycled which means that we would not have to rely so heavily on 'virgin' raw materials as we could use the materials we already have so much of.

The 'wet' waste will eventually reduce the volume of waste in the landfill, but it changes into methane, commonly known as a 'greenhouse gas' and this gas contributes to our air pollution problem. The 'dry' waste left in the landfill will not disappear and this is why we are quickly running out of space. We will always need to have some landfills as there are some types of waste that we cannot recycle or re-use and which should never be burnt. Our job for now though is to prevent as much waste going to landfill as we can through re-use, recycling and composting and your local authority will give you details of ways in which you can help.

INCINERATION

Incineration technology has been part of waste management practices for many years although not used as much nowadays. This is probably in part due to the bad publicity that surrounded the burn technology of years ago where there was smoke and lots of dust coming out of the chimneys of the plants around the UK.

This process involves the waste being tipped into a chamber, transferred to a furnace and being burnt leaving an 'ash' residue behind. Incinerator technology has vastly changed nowadays in respect of the 'cleaning up' of gases going out of the chimney and a reduced amount of smoke and dust. This has become necessary as the UK must 'toe the line' and reach the same standards as those of more 'environmentally-friendly' countries such as Sweden, Finland, France and Switzerland where the use of incinerators is commonplace.

PYROLYSIS AND GASIFICATION

These two processes are quite similar and are known as 'thermal technologies'. Essentially they 'heat' wastes to a very high temperature but do not burn it – the wastes change form to leave a mixture of gasses, liquid fuels and a solid carbon-like residue (in the case of Pyrolysis) and fuel-containing gases (from Gasification). Both of these processes need a large area due to the size of the buildings that need to be constructed to store and 'steam' the waste.

Both processes come under the category of 'energy from waste' as the gas, liquid and solid residue can be easily converted to fuel, gas or electricity. This technology is expensive and because of this, fairly large plants would need to be considered.

RE-USE AND RECYCLING

Many of the materials that we throw away could be re-used (ie. washed and used again as whatever the item was such as milkbottles). They can also be recycled (taken to be processed back to it's original form ie. steel and aluminium cans are sorted and melted back into steel or aluminium to be made into new cans).

Our recycling rates in the UK are currently the lowest in Europe and Legislation is now forcing local authorities to encourage members of the public (the consumers) to re-use and recycle more materials to avoid them going to landfill when we have finished with them.

COMPOSTING

This is known as a process to deal with 'green waste' ie. the waste produced from gardens and green spaces and consists of grass cuttings, hedge and tree clippings and flowers, fruit and vegetable material. All of this can be 'rotted down/composted' at home in the garden or taken to your local authority's civic amenity sites and placed in the skips for 'green waste'. The compost that results from this material is a useful soil conditioner and completes a perfect environmental 'loop' as no 'rubbish' is ever generated.

MECHANICAL BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT (MBT)

This process involves the placing of waste in a large sealed chamber with a controlled supply of air. The biological activity occurs when bacteria multiply and feed on the 'wet' portion of the waste, which takes about 28 days. This 'wet' waste is converted to gases, which are harnessed and used for energy recovery. The waste left over is 'dry' and takes the form of glass, plastics, metals and other materials, which are not broken down through bacterial activity.

There are many different types of mechanical biological treatment facilities; some using sand and others water and/or air. All of these mechanical treatment facilities rely on the waste being spread out to enable the breaking down of the 'wet' part of it by the bacteria and enough 'movement' of the waste to make sure that the process occurs evenly. Most MBT process have moving conveyor systems to distribute the waste wherever it is required throughout the chamber and this again ensures that all parts of the waste mass are treated properly.

WASTE TRANSFER SITES

These types of facilities include what are commonly known as 'civic amenity sites'

This service is very popular with members of the public and with local authorities too as it allows for waste to be processed before further treatment – ie. the waste that is recyclable is deposited in the appropriate containers and the waste that is not recyclable is placed in the waste skips destined for landfill.

The more waste that is recycled, the more this helps local authorities reach the targets that have been set by Central Government and ultimately keeps costs to tax payers to a minimum. As recycling becomes more and more popular, these facilities at civic amenity sites and transfer stations will expand in line with the demands of the public and what items can currently be recycled.

INERT RE-USE PROCESSING

Inert matter relates to stones, bricks, cement, rubble and other types of materials commonly used in buildings and also known as aggregates. It is extremely wasteful to throw these items into a landfill as firstly they can be re-used in other building activities and secondly they will never disappear from landfills as they are not made of living matter.

Bricks, stones and other rubble that was landfilled 100 years ago is still exactly the same shape and size that it was. There are many different uses for aggregates and inert matter and these include making them into a sub-base material which is used in road construction or the crushing of aggregates into ‘chippings’ of a particular size for strengthening purposes for pointing walls and re-making slabs for pavements.

Glass is another inert material that is very useful in the manufacture of cement products when it is ground down into its sand (silica) form. Re-using these types of materials stops the need for blasting quarries for this material and reduces the impact that the environment suffers. If we demand more ‘re-used and recycled’ products, the cost will be driven down as manufacturers bend to consumer pressure.

2.

PROBABLE OPTION FOR FUTURE DELIVERY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

ACTION

We will develop an Integrated Waste Management Solution that incorporates authority inward investment as part of the process, linking to Trade Eco Parks for waste processes. Trade Eco Parks have been considered, within the operational remit of the Sub-Regional Waste Management Group, for several years although potential sites have yet to be determined. Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council is keen to progress the development of a Trade Eco Park within its geographic boundary; not only to assist in meeting the recycling and diversionary targets imposed by the Welsh Assembly Government, but to encourage and facilitate inward investment into the borough and the creation of employment arising from the setting up of local businesses.

We will look at using the landfill site-capping project etc. as part of

2.

**PROBABLE OPTION FOR FUTURE DELIVERY OF
WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES CONTD./**

ACTION

We will carry out extensive public consultation to ensure that stakeholders have full opportunity to participate in the decisions of the authority for the provision of future waste management treatment options. Such consultation will commence in October 2003 with a questionnaire designed and commissioned by the TAN (Technical Advice Group), of which Blaenau Gwent is a contributing stakeholder.

Further programmes of public consultation will be formalised by the end of December 2003. It is envisaged that consultation will be required in the form of the following:

- * Public meetings which will be convened at a time to suit members of the public.
- * Dedicated 'helpline' provision, to be set up by the future contractor, to answer queries from the public. The information-line will be in place from the awarding of the contract and remain in place until the authority, as client, deems this no longer necessary.
- * An array of information notices, keeping the public informed of all key stages of the procurement, site and plant design, construction process and current progress; to be displayed in the local media and at all council offices.
- * We will encourage and facilitate the set up of Stakeholder Groups in each Ward. Membership of the groups will be determined by elected members and project team officers will assist members in all aspects of this activity.

6. **STRATEGIC FOCUS ARISING FROM PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN THE REGIONAL PLANNING TECHNICAL ADVICE NOTE GROUP**

As a result of the diversion targets indicated in the Foreword, it is imperative that we find alternative methods of treatment and disposal of residual wastes. The current practice of landfilling the majority of wastes is unsustainable as most sites in the UK are reaching capacity and those that have remaining void space, will be utilised at a premium, making the practice extremely expensive.

Recycling, composting and waste minimisation schemes certainly have their place within any waste strategy. These activities will not, however, be all things to waste management, and will certainly need to be heavily supported by a large-scale process capable of dealing with a majority waste stream even if 'residual waste only' is indicated.

Treatment of mixed municipal waste by MBT reduces its volume by approximately 25% as the biodegradable element is converted to biogas (which itself has high intrinsic value) for conversion to heat or power.

Furthermore, the residual element of the waste (stabilised biowaste) is dry. This has the advantage that a higher calorific value will be delivered if it is then processed as a refuse derived fuel (RDF); this may generate further income to the group of authorities.

In relation to the Landfill Directive, a process that immediately converts 25% biowaste to energy, is extremely attractive in terms of diversion from landfill. MBT processing would enable the partnership of authorities to meet their initial diversion

the implementation of MBT costs in the region of £6-8 million (capital costs). The addition of extra modules to treat the wastes generated by the two neighbouring authorities does not increase the costs exponentially.

Consultants have been asked to consider the steps involved in the implementation of a full-scale MBT plant; particularly in relation to ownership, build and operation. This has an impact on waste disposal authorities as it is imperative that the subsequent gate fee is kept within the bounds of our current liability for disposal to landfill.

7. **SERVICE DELIVERY**

a) **CURRENT AND FUTURE LEGISLATIVE IMPACTS ON SERVICE DELIVERY**

The primary legislative drivers that force local authorities, in the delivery of waste management services, focus on the Landfill Directive which imposes stringent diversionary targets based on 1995 waste figures.

Consultation in respect of the Landfill Directive has led to the development of a

b) **SERVICE ACTIVITIES**

1) **DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION**

POSITION:

Refuse from domestic customers is collected via their own bags and/or containers, on a weekly basis. As shown from the performance indicator data, our level of missed collections is low and there is a significant improvement from the documented figures last year (Audit Commission).

1.1	NON-PROVISION OF WHEELED BINS
PROBLEM:	We are under pressure from the public to supply wheeled bins for domestic refuse collection as some of our neighbouring authorities have chosen to do.

ACTION: Community Services Department has taken the stance that we will not supply wheeled bins to the public for domestic refuse collection. What we will need to do, if we are to continue with this policy is to

1.4	REFUSE BEING PLACED OUT FOR COLLECTION
PROBLEM:	Some householders put refuse out for collection several days before it is due and problems subsequently occur in some of these areas with the refuse being strewn about as a result of animal activity. This leads to an environmental health hazard with increased potential for rodent infestation.
ACTION:	We need to ensure that we deal consistently with the issue of enforcement that occurs. Currently, letters are written to all householders within the street where refuse problems exist. If this action fails to encourage residents to comply, then enforcement officers are asked to visit the property and insist that the householder co-operates with the authority. Fixed penalty notices also will be issued from October 2003.

2) **TRADE REFUSE COLLECTION**

POSITION:

Trade customers lease wheeled bins of varying size from 120 litres to 1100 litres. These are charged on a quarterly basis and customers are able to vary the terms at

2.3	REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED/STOLEN WHEELED BINS
PROBLEM:	Businesses lease waste receptacles from the authority under the terms of their trade waste agreement. However, replacement of any bins lost, stolen or damaged beyond economical repair, is the responsibility of the authority. Furthermore, such bins are disposed of to landfill which adds to our disposal tonnage and again, this cost is borne by the authority.
ACTION:	We will investigate whether economic balance can be achieved through contracting work to a bin-refurbishing company. Where bins are damaged beyond repair, individuals and/or community groups should be given the opportunity to purchase them, at a discounted rate, for any purpose except as a waste disposal receptacle. Optimum financing of trade waste bins needs to be considered; this would involve the trader leasing the bin at all times. If the bin is stolen or damaged, the trader pays for a new bin and continues to lease it from the authority.

3) **WASTE DISPOSAL**

POSITION

Blaenau Gwent, prior to 1996, was both a waste collection and waste disposal

ACTION: Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council is a member of a consortia of local authorities working together to determine a regional solution for future waste treatment and disposal activities. It is proposed that Blaenau Gwent will, in consultation with Silent

3.4

4) **RECYCLING FACILITIES IN THE BOROUGH**

POSITION

Blaenau Gwent has four civic amenity sites containing a variety of recycling facilities for use by members of the public. In addition, there are ten bring site facilities which accommodate banks for recycling.

The Council also operates kerbside recycling facilities to approximately 90% of the borough. This is carried out on a fortnightly basis with boxes being supplied to householders for the purpose, lost or stolen boxes being replaced and additional boxes delivered, at the request of members of the public.

We are in the process of devising an additional crew of one driver, two loaders, to undertake collection of recyclables from the difficult to access properties in the borough. This equates to just over 3,000 households. These households will be combined on one route and serviced with a litterpicking van for the emptying of recycling boxes. Therefore the final 10% of the borough will be included on the kerbside recycling route by April 2004.

As of June 2003, green garden waste collection has also been offered to the public as an additional weekly recycling service. The public are asked to contact the council for collection and, within reason, there is no limit to the amount of green waste that can be collected from each property weekly.

4.1	ACCESS TO CIVIC AMENITY SITES
PROBLEM:	Not all of the four civic amenity sites have good access to the public. The site at Llanhilleth is in a poor location, of necessity, due to the lack of suitable sites within that area and, due to its small size, its recycling facilities are poorly appointed.
ACTION:	We will undertake an evaluation of all of our civic amenity sites in order to determine the most appropriate and viable use for the site. This will be required given the need to reach our targets and given individual site capacity and the volume of materials that is likely to be acquired as a result of our waste strategy.

4.2	PROVISION OF BRING SITE FACILITIES
PROBLEM:	Whilst the borough is well serviced by the provision of four civic amenity sites (until the end of September 2003 when the number will be reduced to three until the Llanhilleth facilities are re-sited), we currently do not have sufficient bring sites to enable us to meet the recycling and diversion targets stipulated by the Welsh Assembly Government.
ACTION:	We will increase the number of Bring Sites within the borough in order to maximise our recycling rates. This will best be achieved through the implementation of 'adopt a site' schemes where community groups and/or individuals are encouraged to maintain site standards and encourage participation within their locality in return for financial incentives based on tonnage collected from the bring sites.

4.3	VANDALISM AT CIVIC AMENITY SITES
PROBLEM:	There are spates of vandalism at New Vale, Bournville and Llanhilleth. This poses problems in view of the fact that the Council would be liable in the event of any injuries caused to perpetrators and any acts of violence or aggression occasioned towards contractors and employees who might attend in such an event.
ACTION:	We will need to address the issue of vandalism at the sites given that liability for injuries to any perpetrators, outside office hours, would probably fall to the authority. There may be scope to contract out our CA site provisions in the future and, as such, we would ensure that any new contract would include the safeguarding of the site outside office hours. Any such activity would be derived from negotiations with the contractor selected to deal with the whole waste disposal contract.

4.4	VANDALISM AT BRING SITES
PROBLEM:	Random acts of vandalism occur periodically at bring sites as these are unmanned at all times. Whilst political will is geared firmly towards assisting the authority in meeting its recycling and diversion targets; a minority of members of the public take every opportunity to undermine these improvements and there are insufficient resources currently allocated to alleviate the problem. Potential areas for siting of banks have been dismissed due to the predicted impact that any such acts of vandalism would cause. There is an additional issue of poor access insofar as siting of bring facilities is concerned. Hiab-lifting gear is required to undertake periodic emptying of the banks and for this, suitable areas in which access may be gained is proving difficult.

ACTION: We are currently considering the provision of an ‘adopt a site’ system which will involve local community groups and possibly individuals, taking responsibility for looking after a certain site in return for payments made. The level of such payments would

	site does not lend itself to the systematic improvement of recycling participation at these sites which is very much needed.
ACTION:	It is a stipulation within the Waste Disposal Contract that the Waste Disposal Company (Silent Valley Waste Services Limited) will make every effort to support the recycling activities of the local authority and that it is within the remit of the entire operation to divert waste from landfill. Therefore, we will need to open dialogue with Silent Valley to determine the measures that can be taken to improve our performance in waste diversion and recycling.

4.6	CAPACITY AND APPOINTMENT OF FACILITIES
PROBLEM:	Of our three civic amenity sites that will remain from October 2003, two are limited in view of the facilities that can be included given the permanent site layouts. The civic amenity site at New Vale however, whilst being the largest site available, requires redevelopment and re-siting of facilities, which are currently poorly appointed, and the site drastically under used.

ACTION:

4.11	OFFICE RECYCLING
PROBLEM:	As an authority, we generate vast quantities of materials such as waste paper and cardboard, that could and should be diverted from landfill. Not only would such diversion represent a saving to our waste disposal budget, much of the waste could be re-used which would cut budget costs.
ACTION:	<p>We will set up a group comprised of officers representing each of the departments to ensure that recycling of office wastes generated is given the highest priority. (See Appendix 4)</p> <p>We will put in place, at all council offices, facilities for the separation and storage of materials such as completely used office paper, catalogues and newspaper, aluminium cans, greetings cards and toner cartridges. The use of such facilities will be mandatory and monitored on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>The materials that are collected as part of our Office Recycling activities will be sorted and bulked at New Vale. Therefore, we will ensure that we have sufficient capacity for expanding Office Recycling provision to include all-authority waste generated. We will extend all possible parts of the office recycling scheme to local businesses in addition to the current Trade Eco recycling operation.</p>

4.12	CORPORATE GREEN PROCUREMENT POLICY
PROBLEM:	We do not have a green procurement policy and have not undertaken an up to date assessment of costs associated with the procurement of items with a recycled content and/or items that are readily recyclable.
ACTION:	We will undertake an assessment of costs and quality for the provision of 'green' products and formulate a corporately-driven green procurement policy which will be adhered to in all cases where the procurement of 'green' products does not have an adverse financial or quality effect on our service delivery.

4.13	CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
PROBLEM:	A Corporate Environmental Policy has been adopted by the authority but the activities of the authority, in terms of taking actions as indicated, appears to remain unchanged. (See Appendix 5).
ACTION:	We will, as a department, formally adopt the Corporate Environmental Policy, and identify, document and communicate ways in which the spirit of the policy can be incorporated into the activities of the department.

	<p>we have achieved 100% expansion, the routes cannot and will not settle. This will mean that, as problems and confusion remain, we likely to lose, rather than gain, participation from both new and established routes and it will be extremely difficult to try to regain the faith of the public to participate in this or any other schemes we decide to implement.</p> <p>Calendars have been distributed boroughwide as of 31st January 2004 and participation, as a result of this, will be monitored separately.</p>
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5.4

	<p>Currently, we have no induction in place for new crew members which can lead to incorrect practices and habits being perpetuated from crew to crew. In addition, it is important that employees working on recycling activities are aware of the difference between this service and the refuse service and that their perception of its importance and establishment can have a great impact on public participation and the subsequent success or failure of the scheme.</p>
ACTION:	<p>We will devise an induction programme for all employees who work, or provide cover during periods of sickness or leave, as part of the kerbside recycling crews' day-to-day remit. This will ensure that correct information is passed to members of the public, in a non-confrontational; way, and that every effort is made to foster the public's faith in the reliability and our ability to deliver the scheme. As part of the induction process, we will give feedback to the crew as to the positive effect that their work has on our meeting our targets. We will also solicit their opinions as to how the service can be improved.</p>

5.8	TRANSFER FACILITIES
PROBLEM:	<p>Kerbside-collected recyclate is taken to New Vale Civic Amenity Site to be bulked prior to collection by the reprocessor. The facilities at the site are currently poor in respect of traffic management.</p>

ACTION: This site is subject to redevelopment plans and, given that the footprint of the site will increase, it is anticipated that the traffic

5.12	PUBLIC EDUCATION
PROBLEM:	Our public education programme for kerbside recycling and other environmental issues, to date, has largely consisted of leaflets to householders, posters and advertisements in the local press. This is passive promotion and is unlikely to assist us in reaching our targets.
ACTION:	<p>Future actions would most definitely include roadshows, with the likely development of ‘reward schemes’ and promotional material to be carried out on a rolling programme with ongoing help, advice and support for the public throughout the year.</p> <p>The response to the competition for a corporate waste management slogan has clearly demonstrated that our public take an active interest in the activities of the authority and that further opportunities for engagement would be welcomed. We will therefore ensure that this is given the highest priority in our proposed future waste management and environmental activities.</p> <p>In order to facilitate open dialogue between the authority and its public, the Executive Member with portfolio, will set up Stakeholder Groups in the near future.</p> <p>Surplus funds have been identified for education from the previous Regional Glass Bid. This funding amounts to £2,389.18 per authority. We could potentially join together to purchase a ‘Big Bin’ or engage the services of the Crucial Crew of determine our even ways of spending the money which is ring-fenced, for educational initiatives.</p>

5.13	CHANGED ROUTES
PROBLEM:	<p>We are continuously changing routes and subsequently, the collection dates and days. Unfortunately, until the routes are stabilised, we have no option but to continue to do so. However, we do not currently have adequate numbers of staff to answer calls from the public on recycling route queries and we have not made sufficient information available to the public as to the route changes and the reason for these. (See Appendix 6).</p> <p>It is extremely likely, that the public are becoming annoyed with what they perceive as the council operating a very poor service and as a result, they are making a conscious decision not to co-operate.</p>

ACTION: In the interim we will send out a date schedule to every member of the public on our kerbside recycling route. The best method for addressing the current problem is to engage the recycling crew in distributing appropriately coloured stick10(c)-16.8(y)19.4(3.1(ilistick10(c)e)-6.8e

	their own boxes should be distributed as soon as possible. Calendars/Leaflets have now been distributed to all households within the borough.
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5.14	LACK OF MONITORING
PROBLEM:	It is impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of the current position and activities unless the baseline data is in place. Improvement requires a systematic programme of monitoring to ensure that resources are deployed in the areas where maximum, quantifiable benefits will be achieved. The original monitoring of the kerbside recycling scheme carried out in 2001/02 was precise and specific;

6) **TRADE RECYCLING CUSTOMERS**

POSITION

Trade customers are given the opportunity to participate in recycling, free of charge, with certain recyclate at the New Vale Civic Amenity Site at Waun Y Pound, Ebbw Vale. There are certain problems in accommodating this as the site receptacles are not specifically for traders and we must ensure that service capacity is maintained for members of the public.

Traders who utilise the facility do so regularly, yet the only types of recyclate that can be accepted from traders are largely those that we can accept for the public ie. green waste, scrap metal, wood, glass containers and jars, domestic textiles, and steel and aluminium cans.

From the trade survey undertaken in 2001/02, these types of recyclate form a very small percentage of the waste stream, with the exception of the waste generated from landscape gardening businesses etc.

There are current plans for the redevelopment of the site; this will give far more scope for additional recyclate to be collected from both traders and public. The monies for the redevelopment have been carried over to this financial year from the Welsh Assembly's Specific Grant Allocation and it is likely that the scheme will cost in the region of £200,000.

6.1	DUAL FUNCTION OF NEW VALE CIVIC AMENITY SITE
PROBLEM:	Confusion exists surrounding the authority's policy in relation to

and Trade Eco Centre at Waun-y-Pound Industrial Estate. The revised policy will then be adopted by the Council and implemented across all civic amenity sites within the borough. Permits have been offered to all traders within the borough. Take-up has been slow but steady (150 to date). Issue will continue until all traders have been issued with a permit. Our LAWDC has now been instructed to restrict entry to the site to

7) DIFFICULT WASTES

FLY TIPPING

POSITION

The current situation, with regard to legislation, poses limitations as to what can reasonably be achieved in dealing with the problem of fly-tipping, given the availability of resources. The Environment Agency, until the end of July 2003, were the only body legally able to enforce Duty of Care and the subsequent prosecution of offenders. From August 2003, environmental health departments of local authorities are now able to ask traders to present Duty of Care documentation. This should achieve a reduction in the amount of waste being illegally dumped from trade premises.

7.1	FLY TIPPED WASTES
PROBLEM:	Typically, the cost of removal of fly-tipped waste is less than the resources needed to investigate and prosecute the offender. This has unfortunately led to the practice of perpetrators evading trade waste charges which ultimately costs the authority (and tax payer). This method of waste management is reactive and whilst it may be cheaper in the short-term, it is very expensive and difficult to remedy as bad practices become established.

ACTION: We will liaise closely with the Environmental Health Department in order to determine the best future action to take. This is likely to mean a joining of forces in terms of staffing and financial resources to address the problem effectively. Issues such as fly-tipping are already discussed at meetings of Pre-Executive (on a three-weekly basis) and these are a useful forum for raising and resolving problems in the presence of the Portfolio Member. It is also one of the main issues dealt with by the Clean Team. (Appendices attached identify those Members and Officers attending Clean Team, Green Team and Executive Committee). This issue is also being addressed through the Sub-Regional Waste Management Groups acti4 Tt We will also consider the following:

- a) Consultation with the public on the issue of fly-tipping. The

who could become the authority's greatest allies through the application of peer pressure to those who offend. A schedule of fly-tipping hotspots is attached as Appendix 9.

- d) We will investigate the implementation of a 'fly-tipping

ACTION: We need to determine a regional solution very quickly given the lead-in time required for a local solution. This needs to be carried out in conjunction with Environmental Health Departments or any others who have responsibility for dealing with abandoned vehicles. In the short-term, there are facilities in Dorset and Doncaster for safe vehicle dismantling with recycling of suitable components. There are proposals for a vehicle dismantling plant to be installed in Caerphilly's area, as part of the Regional Group. Other authorities in England and Wales have successfully carried out 'vehicle amnesty' periods giving the disposer of the vehicle no reason to ignite or dump it in inaccessible places. We will tender for a contractor to take vehicles from the public at no cost to them. The authority would subsidise the costs involved although these are likely to be lower than current costs given that retrieval of vehicles will be kept to a minimum. Where persistent vehicle abandonment continues, resources should be made available for enforcement officers to trace and prosecute the last owner of the vehicle. We will advise the public of new legislation, (due in 2007), where the cost of disposal will be levied against the first purchaser of the vehicle. This legislation, whilst somewhat punitive to the

	<p>the cost of one licence and ‘grouped’ collections will be made on the same day. This practice is legal but we do not have a policy in place to facilitate this practice.</p> <p>b) We will investigate the provision of a free asbestos disposal facility at New Vale given the costs incurred from collecting fly-tipped asbestos and our need to comply with Duty of Care where asbestos is being put out with domestic refuse.</p> <p>c) An information leaflet was produced for the public regarding the safe handling of asbestos. This leaflet is, however, only made available to our ‘legitimate’ customers.</p> <p>We have a moral, even if not legal, duty to the public to make them aware of the dangers of asbestos if broken up. Our poster campaigns for various activities we carry out are cost-effective and seen by most members of the public. This would be an effective method of introducing a public warning on a potentially dangerous material.</p> <p>We will make provision for the installation of an asbestos skip at New Vale depot, as part of the ongoing developments at the site. The skip will be operated by or on behalf of the Authority at no charge to our members of the public.</p>
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SPECIAL GREEN WASTE

POSITION

Special green waste is collected, in the main, as part of household refuse or our green garden waste collection scheme. Both services are operated weekly with refuse being landfilled and the green garden waste being composted. Weed spraying is carried out during the summer months and responsively during other peak times.

7.4	SPECIAL GREEN WASTE
PROBLEM:	<p>a) Ragwort, Japanese Knotweed and other rhizobia species cause problems due to their virulence and potential for harm to human and animal health.</p> <p>b) Landfill does not kill Japanese Knotweed and this route of disposal for this plant is discouraged.</p> <p>c) Ragwort is easy to kill but is extremely prevalent and harmful to cattle if they ingest this.</p> <p>d) Pesticides may only be used depending on potency, proximity to growth and to water courses and cropping areas.</p> <p>e) Leylandii is likely to become a future green waste problem as it perpetuates the waste cycle and does not compost</p>

NAPPIES

POSITION

Nappy waste accounts for just under 3% of Blaenau Gwent's waste stream. The cost of disposing of nappies, taken from the Environment Agency's figures of 2002, states that for 2002 the tonnage of nappies was 1024.92 based on Blaenau Gwent's child population of 1752 and disposal costs equated to £30,747.60.

7.6	NAPPIES
PROBLEM:	<p>a) Disposable nappies do not biodegrade under landfill conditions and will be classed as Household Hazardous Waste under the Directive of 2005.</p> <p>b) Given the demographic of Blaenau Gwent, it is not likely that a nappy laundering service would be widely accepted or used. This service has been offered in Powys County Council's area and has proved very expensive to operate.</p>
ACTION:	<p>It may be that BPEO will mean the implementation of thermal treatment for household hazardous wastes. This is being considered as part of the TAN Group's work.</p> <p>Blaenau Gwent is currently considering waste management treatment options for household and commercial wastes arising.</p> <p>We will consult with the public to determine whether there is the potential for a nappy laundering service within the borough or perhaps on a sub-regional basis.</p>

WEEE

POSITION

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is a term used to encompass domestic items such as microwaves, ovens, toasters, computers and printers. This waste stream requires the collection and separation of such items from the remainder of household waste as it needs to be dismantled and recycled under the WEEE Directive.

7.7	WEEE
PROBLEM:	<p>This is an increasing waste stream given that superstores where such items are purchased, no longer operate widespread 'take-back' schemes, because of the requirement, under the Directive, to dismantle and recycle components.</p>
ACTION:	<p>The authority participated in a sub-regional 'pilot scheme' to gain baseline data of the quantities of WEEE in the household waste stream. As a result, we have continued to operate the scheme at all of our civic amenity sites, despite the relatively high cost of £2,500 per annum. The facility is popular with members of the public and widely used.</p>

	<p>The contractor's report of the pilot scheme is available although it has not been included within the strategy as there is insufficient data to determine trends.</p> <p>We will ensure that we continue to obtain value for money by sourcing other contractors able to operate a similar service. It is likely that, as part of a sub-regional group, we would be able to achieve far greater economies of scale and this is our objective once service provision has been satisfied.</p>
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7.8	TYRES
PROBLEM:	Whole tyres are no longer permitted to landfill, shredded tyres will also be banned from 2006. Many of the applications for 'recycled tyres' do not require the percentages of tyres that are being recovered from both the domestic and commercial waste streams and, as a result, fly-tipping of tyres continues to increase.
ACTION:	We will work on a regional basis, to identify a viable disposal method for both commercial and domestic tyres.

8. **EDUCATION PLAN**

DEVELOPING PUBLIC PERCEPTION BEYOND NIMBY

This is an area requiring considerable research given that there will be a national requirement for the provision of treatment processes prior to landfill of residual wastes.

environmental awareness of the public will lead to higher recycling participation rates, less littering and an overall respect for the local and global environment.

As a fundamental part of the Education Plan, Local Environment Groups will be set up to assist in the delivery of the Plan and facilitate public consultation geared towards establishing environmental education standards.

1.

POLICY:	Eco Schools.
PLAN:	Aim to achieve 100% commitment from schools to contribute to Eco Schools and subsequent Green Flag scheme.
TIMESCALE:	January 2004.

2.

POLICY:	Recycling in Schools.
PLAN:	Aim to achieve 100% participation in local schools for paper recycling.
TIMESCALE:	January 2004.

3.

	opportunity for joint university/authority working at substantially reduced cost.
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7.

POLICY:	Stakeholder Engagement
ACTION:	Our Chief Executive decided that improvements to engaging stakeholders was required and as such specific groups were set up to target areas requiring a multi-disciplinary approach such as littering, energy advice and waste management. Meetings for discussion and

9. RECYCLING PLAN

The Welsh Assembly Government has set a target of 15% of waste to be diverted from landfill into recycling and composting by April 2004. This figure will continue to rise each year and the Authority has to implement sustainable long-term initiatives to meet these targets.

The Recycling Plan has been put in place to help the authority meet the targets set by the Welsh Assembly for composting and recycling. It identifies clear actions that need to be taken by Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council to improve the current situation with regards to recycling and composting.

The Environmental Services Team will carry out these actions within the designated timescales to enable us to move towards 15% of waste being diverted to recycling and composting by April 2004.

1.

POLICY:	Adoption of recycling policies in line with BPEO.
PLAN:	Formal auditing of all waste management activities undertaken by the borough. Following this, strategic decisions will be made and published concerning the changing of working practices in line with the authority's long-term plan for the adoption of Zero Waste Management.
TIMESCALE:	Audit completed by October 2003.

2.

POLICY:	Anticipation of future legislation and practicality with BPEO.
PLAN:	Following auditing of waste management activities, it will be possible to determine which of these activities would be best served through a local or regional solution to achieve economies of scale.
TIMESCALE:	January 2004.

3.

POLICY:	Sustainable recycling and re-use.
PLAN:	We will need to undertake a cost analysis to ensure that environmental and financial benefits and associated difficulties are weighed against benefits and difficulties of disposal and stability of

Our key objective is to increase the number of bring sites in the borough in order to maximise

9.

POLICY:	Partnership Working through Clean Team and Green Team.
PLAN:	We will continue to develop future strategies for partnership working for both Clean Team and Green Team. These groups were set up to address the problems of littering, cleanliness, recycling and

10. **LITTER PLAN**

It is estimated that Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council will have to spend over £700,000 on street cleansing in 2003/04, equating to around £10 for every resident in the authority.

The purpose of the litter plan is to assist us in dealing with the problems of littering and fly-tipping more efficiently through raising public awareness that the solution to the problem is actually in their hands and is not solely the responsibility of the authority.

Raising awareness amongst the public of what we actually do to tackle the problem and how much is spent keeping the Borough clean will help to hit home the message

4.

POLICY:	Leaf-Fall and Detritus
PLAN:	Leaf fall and other highways litter causes accidents in winter months particularly, due to high levels of rainfall. To combat this problem, we will carry out routine leafsweeping in accordance with

11. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The authority undertook a public consultation exercise in 1999, which comprised of a questionnaire designed to elicit responses on a variety of activities such as street cleansing, refuse collection, kerbside recycling and standards of the borough's cemeteries.

To date, no further documented consultation has taken place in the Community Services Department although consultation, as part of the Department's role on a regional basis, is due to commence in October 2003.

There is some question as to the validity of responses received from the public as a result of postal systems being applied. Data obtained from research (Chartered Institute of Waste Management Technical Paper – August 2003) found that responses from the public, whilst informative, were not deemed to be accurate as the public quickly gauged the responses that were desirable and these were then given. This did not give a true picture based on the recycling and participation rates that were being monitored.

This authority will take the stance that consultation, in its truest sense, means to engage the public in communication on specific issues. Therefore, whilst it is accepted that some form of postal communication is acceptable and even necessary, the most valuable information we can gain from the public, our stakeholders, is to actively canvass their opinions, on a face-to-face basis. This can take the form of public meetings, Focus Groups or direct polling of members of the public. Given

CLEAN AND GREEN TEAM

METHODOLOGY FOR CONSULTATION

A clear system of reporting exists between both the Clean and Green teams. Many officers and members attend both meetings and this provides for a useful exchange of information pertaining to multi-disciplinary functions.

In addition to officers and members of the authority, stakeholders and partnership working groups such as KeepWales Tidy attend meetings of both teams on a regular basis. Such membership enables developmental information to be imparted, areas of concern discussed and contact to be maintained.

The membership of both groups is listed at Appendix 11.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Waste Management Blaenau Gwent	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	SUMMARY OF ISSUES
Domestic Refuse Collection No. of missed collections per 100,000 Average cost per tonne collected	898 £43.83	20 £35.78	20 £38.93	Average 113 Average £52
Commercial Refuse Collection Average cost per customer Net cost of Service (£000's)	£294.85 -£3.668	£448.26 £ 43.682	£437.82 £ 54.570	Average £339 Average -£90
Bulky Household Collection Net cost per collection			£7.65	Average £13.62
Waste Disposal Landfill – weighted average cost per tonne			£26.68	Average £29
Civic Amenity Sites Average cost per site (£000) Average annual tonnage per site Average No. households per site	1749 7,925		£62.776 2029 7,925	Average £99.00 Average 3563 Average 20,035
Recycling Average cost of kerbside collection per tonne % municipal waste recycled (5.1a) % municipal waste composted (5.1b)	£336.32	£285.09	£88.13 5.04% 0.50%	Average £422 Average 9% Average 4%

**13. STRATEGIC ACTION PLANNING
(OPERATIONAL AND ACTION PLANS)**

Strategy	ACTION	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Ref. No.		2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005
	DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION																				
1.1.0	NON-PROVISION OF WHEELED BINS Communicate policy to the public																				

Strategy	ACTION	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Ref. No.		2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005
	SUPERVISION AT CIVIC AMENITY SITES																				
4.5.0	Identify areas under LAWDC supervision																				
4.5.1	Interpret Waste Disposal Contract provisions																				
4.5.2	Determine changes required for targets																				

Strategy	ACTION										
Ref. No.											
	CORPORATE GREEN PROCUREMENT										
4.12.0	Assessment for provision of green products										
4.12.1	Communicate decision to all staff										

Strategy	ACTION	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Ref. No.		2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005
	PUBLIC EDUCATION																				
5.12.0	Develop appropriate education schemes																				
5.12.1	Consult with public to determine effectiveness																				
5.12.2	Benchmark activities of similar authorities																				
5.12.3	Develop rolling programme																				
	CHANGED ROUTES																				
5.13.0	2003 Calendar printed and distributed																				
5.13.1	Coloured stickers/Letters commissioned																				

5.13.2 Coloured stickers/Letters commissioned 188.921 425.236 -0.48 ref 189.401 681(to)-od)26144.6()TJET188.921 681(to)-od

Strategy

ACTION

PROJECT MANAGER

PROJECT LEADER

PROJECT TEAM

2.1.2	Develop marketing strategy - max.cust.base	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Matthew Perry
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	VANDALISM AT BRING SITES			
4.4.0	Feasibility report re: 'adopt a site' system	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Environmental Services Team
4.4.1	Solicit 'expressions of interest' from groups	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Environmental Services Team
4.4.2	Negotiate scheme particulars with groups	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Environmental Services Team
4.4.3	Quantify scheme costings	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Environmental Services Team

4.11.1	Distribution of recycling facilities to offices	Alan Reed	Beth Jones
4.11.2	Provisions for bulking/storing at New Vale	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
	CORPORATE GREEN PROCUREMENT		
4.12.0	Assessment for provision of green products	John Parsons	Lee Williams

5.7.1	Negotiation with Union and crews	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.7.2	Training to be scheduled	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.7.3	Handbook to be provided to all crews/foremen	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.7.4	Mystery Shopper' system in place	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	Environmental Services Team

5.13.3

Order additional boxes/containers as needed

Alan Reed

Eric Jones

Henry Widdicombe

7.2.6	Tender for local contractor to recover/recycle	Alan Reed	David Hughes
7.2.7	Information to public re: 2007 legislation	Alan Reed	David Hughes

and products that may be more visible in areas of a higher demographic, are thriving.

Obviously, choice is important to members of the public and we, as the local authority, must change some of our methodologies and perceptions in order to give the public an element of choice wherever this is possible and practical. What we must no longer do, in terms of waste management, is employ guesswork in place of research into public will and attitudes.

- j) We need to adopt a positive approach to dealing with the targets laid out in 'Wise About Waste'. It is therefore essential that the actions and timetable laid out in this Strategy are fully embraced and project managed.

15. **MATERIAL REFERRED TO**

PUBLICATIONS:

South East Wales Regional Waste Plan – Draft for Consultation – July 2003

Coursework Materials – MSc Sustainable Waste Management
University of Southampton

Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000: Wales
Environment Agency

Wise About Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales (I and II)
Welsh Assembly Government – June 2002

Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies in Wales
Welsh Assembly Government – August 2002

Audit Commission – December 2002
Waste Management and Street Cleansing Services:
First Judgement – Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council

Dumping the Diaper! – Sustainable Wales’ Reusable Nappy Report

Street Scene – Learning from Audit, Inspection and Research
Audit Commission

Maximising Recycling Rates: tackling residuals
Research for the Community Recycling Network

APPENDICES LIST

Appendix 1 -	Businesses in Blaenau Gwent
Appendix 2 -	Census information 2001
Appendix 3 -	Bring Sites in Blaenau Gwent
Appendix 4 -	Office Recycling
Appendix 5 -	Corporate Environmental Policy
Appendix 6 -	Inaccessible Areas on the Kerbside Recycling Scheme
Appendix 7 -	Kerbside Recycling Routes
Appendix 8 -	Monitoring and Evaluation
Appendix 9 -	Hotspot Schedule : Fly Tipping
Appendix 10 -	Abandoned Vehicle Information
Appendix 11 -	Green and Clean Team Membership
Appendix 12 -	LEAMS Inspection Form
Appendix 13 -	Costs Arising from Waste Management
Appendix 14 -	Contractors Details
Appendix 15 -	Organisational Structure of Blaenau Gwent C B C
Appendix 16 -	Current Performance of Blaenau Gwent
Appendix 17 -	Waste Cost Analysis
Appendix 18 -	Street Cleansing Schedule
Appendix 19 -	Pub Glass Recycling and Kerbside Vehicle Weights

APPENDIX 2

Blaenau Gwent – Census 2001 Statistical Overview

Population		Housing Spaces	
Total	70,064	Households spaces with residents	29,585
Males	33,969	Vacant household spaces	1,765
Females	36,095	Holiday or second home household spaces	37
Age Structure		Household Type	
Aged 0 to 4	5.6%	Detached house/bungalow	9.4%
Aged 5 to 14	14.3%	Semi-detached house/bungalow	24.5%
Aged 15 to 24	11.4%	Terraced house (including end terrace)	55.3%
Aged 25 to 29	5.9%		
Aged 30 to 44	21.3%	Purpose-built flats/tenement	8.5%
Aged 45 to 59	19.3%	Converted / shared house (inc. bed sits)	1.0%
Aged 60 to 64	5.3%	Flat in commercial building	1.1%
Aged 65 to 74	8.8%	Caravans/mobile home etc.	0.1%
Aged 75 +	7		

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Abertillery Town – Census 2001 Statistical Overview

Population		Housing Spaces	
Total	16,663	Households spaces with residents	7,180
Males	8,081	Vacant household spaces	616
Females	8,582	Holiday or second home household spaces	17
Age Structure		Household Type	
Aged 0 to 4	5.4%	Detached house/bungalow	6.3%
Aged 5 to 14	14.7%	Semi-detached house/bungalow	16.6%
Aged 15 to 24	11.4%	Terraced house (including end terrace)	66.3%
Aged 25 to 29	5.7%	Purpose-built flats/tenement	7.9%
Aged 30 to 44	20.8%	Converted / shared house (inc. bed sits)	1.5%
Aged 45 to 59	19.2%	Flat in commercial building	1.3%
Aged 60 to 64	5.4%	Caravans/mobile home etc.	0.0%
Aged 65 to 74	8.8%		
Aged 75 +	8.5%		
Mean age of population	n/a	Household Tenure	
Ethnic Groups		Owner occupied households	65.9%
White	99.2%	Own outright	37.5%
Asian or Asian British	0.3%	Owns with mortgage or loan	28.2%
Black or Black British	0.0%	Shared ownership	0.3%
Chinese	0.1%	Rented households	34.1%
Mixed Ethnicity	0.3%	Council (local authority)	16.7%
Other Ethnicity	0.0%	Housing Association/Social landlord	5.9%
Identity		Private landlord / letting agency	9.2%
People indentifying as Welsh	11%	Other	2.3%
Knowledge of Welsh		Economic Activity	
People aged 3+ with skill(s)		All people aged 16-74	11,665
		% Full-time employed	35.3%
		% Part-time employed	9.8%

Brynmawr Town – Census 2001 Statistics Overview

Population

Housing Spaces

Ebbw Vale – Census 2001 Statistics Overview

Population

Total	23,622
Males	11,492
Females	12,130

Age Structure

Aged 0 to 4	5.6%
Aged 5 to 14	14.5%
Aged 15 to 24	11.5%
Aged 25 to 29	6.2%
Aged 30 to 44	21.6%
Aged 45 to 59	19.4%
Aged 60 to 64	5.4%
Aged 65 to 74	8.4%
Aged 75 +	7.5%

Mean age of population n/a

Ethnic Groups

Housing Spaces

Households spaces with residents	9,784
Vacant household spaces	530
Holiday or second home household spaces	3

Household Type

Detached house/bungalow	11.1%
Semi-detached house/bungalow	25.0%
Terraced house (including end terrace)	52.7%
Purpose-built flats/tenement	9.0%
Converted / shared house (inc. bed sits)	1.0%
Flat in commercial building	1.2%
Caravans/mobile home etc.	0.1%

Household Tenure

Owner occupied households	64.0%
Own outright	30.1%

Tredegar Town – Census 2001 Statistics Overview

Population

Total	15,057
Males	7,266
Females	7,791

Age Structure

Aged 0 to 4	5.6%
Aged 5 to 14	13.6%
Aged 15 to 24	10.9%
Aged 25 to 29	5.7%
Aged 30 to 44	21.2%
Aged 45 to 59	19.8%
Aged 60 to 64	5.3%
Aged 65 to 74	9.6%

Housing Spaces

Households spaces with residents	6,422
Vacant household spaces	305
Holiday or second home household spaces	10

Household Type

Detached house/bungalow	10.7%
Semi-detached house/bungalow	31.3%
Terraced house (including end terrace)	48.8%
Purpose-built flats/tenement	7.5%
Converted / shared house (inc. bed sits)	0.7%
Flat in commercial building	0.8%
Cara-1168.7()-1156.6()-3000(9.6%)pe	

APPENDIX 3

BLAENAU GWENT SITE	Green Waste	Office Paper	Glass	Plastic	Cans	Textiles	Paper	Batteries	Oil	Scrap Metal	Wood	Building Rubble
New Vale Civic Amenity Site	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Tesco Store Ebbw Vale			X		X	X	X					
Civic Centre Ebbw Vale		X			X							
Silent Valley Civic Amenity Site			X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Park, Brynmawr			X		X	X	X					

More facilities for other materials will be placed at some of the above Bring Site. e.g Hazardous waste (batteries, fluorescent tubes) at New Vale C A Site.

APPENDIX 4

OFFICE RECYCLING

	ACTION	DATE	COMPLETED
ACTION 1	Arrange a meeting with all Nominated Officers	Week commencing 29th September 2003	!
ACTION 2	Large paper recycling receptacles were delivered to Baldwin House.	2nd September 2003	!
ACTION 3	Large paper recycling boxes to be delivered to all District Offices and Leisure Centres	Week Ending 19th September 2003	!
ACTION 4	Large boxes to be delivered to the Civic Centre, Enterprise House, Victoria House, Bert Denning Centre, Business Resource Centre and Offices ant Barleyfield Depot.	Week Ending 19th September 2003	!
ACTION 5	Can and Cardboard recycling is already established at the Civic Centre, Monusk Canteen and all Leisure Centres within the Borough.	January 2003	!
ACTION 6	Extend the Can and Cardboard recycling to cover all of the main site offices as identified in 3 and District Offices as appropriate.	Week Ending 10th October	!
ACTION 7	Textiles Recycling possible if we can gain agreement as to suitable temporary storage to facilitate a weekly collection by Social Services or our Kerbside Recycling C70001 677.4191.201 0.48 -81.36 re weekcli5SaACT4ON201 0.		

APPENDIX 5

BLAENAU GWENT COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL **ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**

As a major employer and public sector body within the Blaenau Gwent County Borough area, it is recognised that the wide range of direct and indirect activities that relate to the work of the Local Authority entail significant impacts upon the environment, and acknowledge that addressing environmental issues in a responsible manner is vital to future development.

Aims

Consequently, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council (hereafter 'the Council') will:

- Seek to promote a wider understanding of the environment, and the importance of individual and community approaches in addressing our environmental challenges
- Work in partnership with others to develop innovative approaches and establish best practice in striving towards compliance with the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol
- Ensure our actions and initiatives maintain and improve the quality of life for all its stakeholders
- Seek to encourage the efficient use and re-use of resources and to improve the quality of air, water and land in the County Borough
- Evaluate and, where applicable, adopt practices which promote continued environmental improvement of the County Borough's assets in our care
- To provide a responsive service, having regard for the need for inherent understanding of, and a proactive approach to, changing service requirements in line with constantly evolving legislative and policy changes.
- Actively encourage members of the public to take pride and ownership of their environs which the authority will promote through the provision of improved local facilities and amenities.

Objectives

The Council fully supports the ethos of sustainable development and will endeavour to improve the management of its own operations and use of resources by:

- Aiming to conserve energy, water, paper and other resources, while still providing a safe and sustainable working environment;
- Using its influence as a major purchaser to educate and encourage manufacturers and suppliers to provide "greener" goods and services where practicable, by purchasing goods with a high recycled material content where such goods meet required specifications;
- Reducing waste, supporting recycling and encouraging the use of recycled and re-used products and materials;
- Meeting or exceeding all relevant statutory regulations and official codes of practice and placing emphasis on County Borough Council contractors to do the same;
- Ensuring, where practicable, that buildings in the Council estate are designed, constructed and operated to reduce their impact on the environment, having total regard for Life cycle analysis;
- Actively liaising with others in the public and private sectors to develop and promote environmentally sound practices;
- Appraising its own policies and programmes for environmental benefit, where practicable, having regard for the need to provide the best possible services and facilities at the most economic cost.

Background Documents

The Council's environmental policy is enhanced by the Local Agenda 21 Strategy (currently in Draft status), the Unitary Development Plan (at post-inquiry status), the Community Plan and other Council documents

along with All Wales documents such as Assembly for Wales 'Wise About Waste – Strategy for Sustainable Waste Management'.

APPENDIX 6

INACCESSIBLE AREAS ON THE KERBSIDE RECYCLING ROUTE

<u>STREET</u>	<u>AREA</u>	<u>ROUTE</u>
HIGH STREET	SIX BELLS	1

APPENDIX 7

RECYCLING SCHEDULE

ROUTE 2

TUESDAY

LORRY 1	LORRY 2	LORRY 3
Abertillery, Cwmtillery STREET	Abertillery STREET	Abertillery STREET
QUEEN STREET	CWM COTTAGE ROAD	SOUTH GRIFFIN TERRACE
PARK PLACE	EARL STREET	OLD BLAINA ROAD
JAMES STREET	DUKE STREET	BRIDGE STREET
CROSS STREET	CWM FARM ROAD	CARLYLE STREET
MARKET STREET	HEOL GERRIG	GLANDWR STREET
MITRE STREET	DARREN ROAD	GLAN EBBW TERRACE
HIGH STREET	PENRIW GARREG	ALMA STREET
PRINCESS STREET	RHIW PARK ROAD	GWERN BERTHI ROAD
QUEEN STREET	MELBOURNE ROAD	WEST BANK
KING STREET	PANTYPWYDYN ROAD	TY DAN Y WAL
COMMERCIAL STREET	BISHOP STREET	VICTORIA ROAD (B/GWENT)
HILL STREET	NEWALL STREET	CROWN STREET
CARMEL STREET	EVELYN STREET	SPRING BANK
TILLERY STREET	GRAY STREET	ROYAL LANE
TILLERY ROAD	POWELL STREET	NEUADD STREET
GREEN MEADOW	BLYTHE STREET	PRESTON STREET
WHITE HORSE COURT	FLORENCE CLOSE	OXFORD STREET
FOUNTAIN COURT	ADAM STREET	EDWARD STREET
MOUNT PLEASANT ROW	GELLI CRUG ROAD	PORTLAND STREET
RICES HOUSES	CLARENCE STREET	CROMWELL STREET

	RECYCLING SCHEDULE	
	ROUTE 3	
	WEDNESDAY	
LORRY 1	LORRY 2	LORRY 3

Blaina

Abertillery, Bournville

Blaina

Bournv32.Tc0.0004 Tw[

RECYCLING SCHEDULE
ROUTE 4

RECYCLING SCHEDULE

ROUTE 5

LORRY 1	LORRY 2	LORRY 3
Beaufort	Brynmawr, Beaufort	Brynmawr, Beaufort, Garnlydan
STREET	STREET	STREET
ALEXANDRA TERRACE	KING STREET	INTERMEDIATE ROAD
ALFRYN TERRACE	BATH LANE	RHYD CLYDACH
BRYNGWYN ROAD	QUEEN STREET	KING EDWARD ROAD
CHURCH CRESCENT	SOMERSET STREET	THORNHILL CLOSE
CHURCH VIEW	DUMFRIES PLACE	CLYDACH STREET
EBBW VIEW	ALMA STREET/TERRACE	GLANHEULOG
GARTH DAN Y BRYN	PONTYGOF	SUNNY BANK
GREENFIELD CRESCENT	TRAFALGAR STREET	BRYNAWEL
GREEN MEADOW	CLARENCE STREET	PLEASANT VIEW
GROVE TERRACE	CURZON STREET	ANEURIN CRESCENT
HAWTHORN ROAD	GLADSTONES STREET	BRONHAFOD
LOWER SQUARE	ALEXANDRA TERRACE	HEDDFAN
MAYFIELD TERRACE	GORDON TERRACE	BIRCH GROVE
METHODIST ROW	GREENLAND ROAD	HILL CREST
NELSON STREET	BAILEY STREET	HILL CRESCENT
PARK PLACE	DAVIES STREET	FITZROY
PICTON PLACE	BEAUFORT STREET	HILL STREET
PRIMITIVE PLACE	FYNNON COURT	
BEAUFORT RISE	LLANGYNIDR ROAD	CHANDLERS
RAGLAN TERRACE	BRYN COCH	HIGHLANDS

RECYCLING

RECYCLING SCHEDULE

ROUTE 8

LORRY 1	LORRY 2	LORRY 3
Cwm, Waunlwyd	Cwm, Tredegar	Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale
STREET	STREET	STREET
OAKFIELD TERRACE	CROSSCOMBE TERRACE	LAKESIDE
HILL STREET	MARINE STREET	GLAMORGAN STREET
WEST VIEW TERRACE	LLANDAFEL COURT	WORCESTER STREET
EASTVILLE ROAD	WATERLOO TERRACE	HATTERS STREET
GREENFIELD TERRACE	YORK TERRACE	ORCHARD STREET
ASH GROVE	KING STREET	BOUNDRY STREET
BRYN TERRACE	STANFIELD STREET	CHAPEL STREET
GARN TERRACE	GRAIG TERRACE	
HILLSIDE TERRACE	DYFFRYN VILLAS	EUREKA PLACE (rear lane)
PARK VIEW	WILLIAM STREET	PENNANT STREET (rear lane)
EXCELSIOR STREET	RIVER ROW	
CWM ROAD	CANNING STREET	GARNLYDAN ESTATE

RECYCLING SCHEDULE	
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	ROUTE 9
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RECYCLING SCHEDULE

ROUTE 10

LORRY 1	LORRY 2	LORRY 3
Tredegar, Sirhowy	Tredegar, Dukestown, scwrfa	
STREET	STREET	STREET
CHARTIST WAY	WILLOW COURT	ST JAMES WAY
FAIRFIELDS	STATION ROAD	HARFORD GARDENS
GRAIG Y NOS	AVALON TERRACE	FAIRFIELD TERRACE
GREEN MEADOW	BUTLEIGH TERRACE	BEAUFORT ROAD

APPENDIX 8

Monitoring of Kerbside Recycling Participation

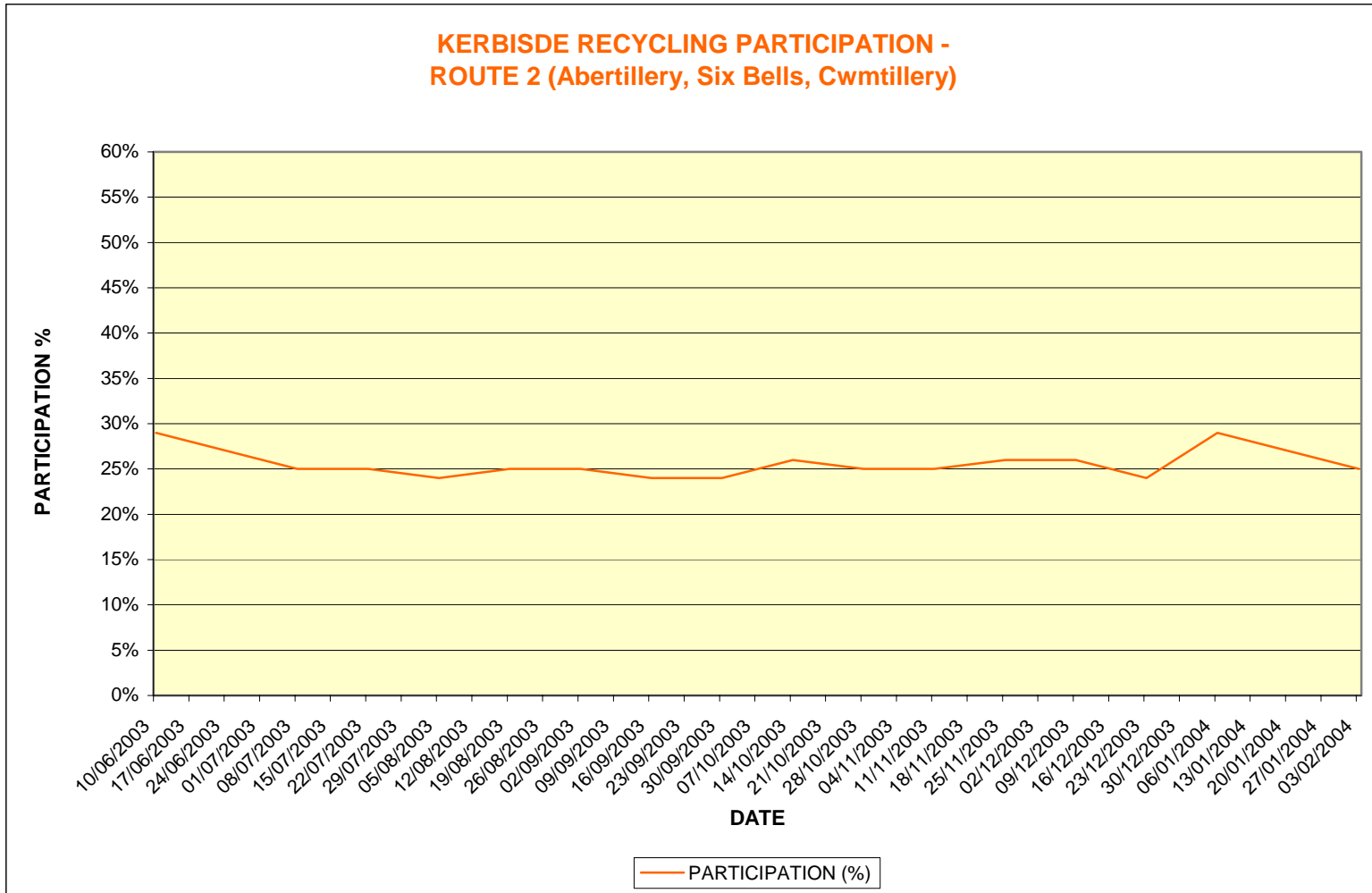
Our monitoring of the kerbside recycling scheme is a relatively new element of the operation. Previously, estimates would be made on public participation based on the tonnages collected via this activity.

In order to justify the levels of expenditure that were being allocated to the scheme, it was necessary to determine the baseline status of participation.

Officers attended a full cycle of kerbside routes with the crew and noted the number of boxes placed outside households. The mean average of participation equated to 26%, which was deemed to be very poor. This particular monitoring exercise was taken to be the 'control'.

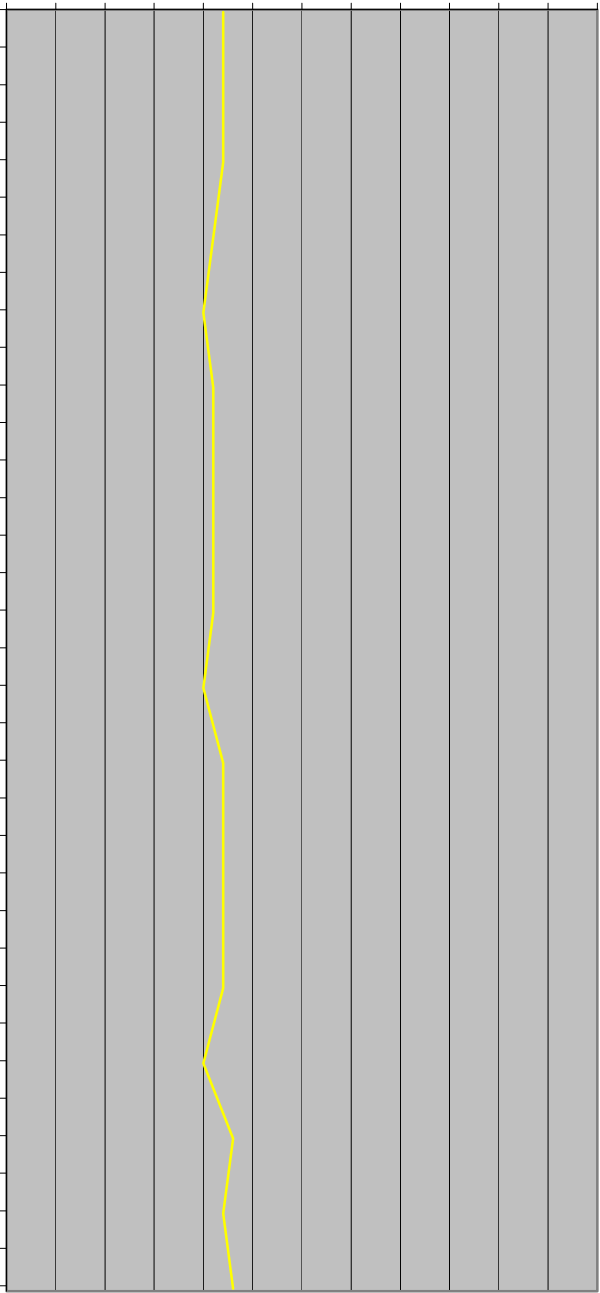
A simple form was then devised for the three crews to complete on a daily basis, which would provide the same information from which, valuable participation information, by street, ward or route could be extrapolated. This form of data gathering is designed for long-term use, for the duration of our kerbside recycling activities. The data contained therein is deemed to be sufficiently robust to ensure that any potential data skew or subsequent error, is kept to a minimum.

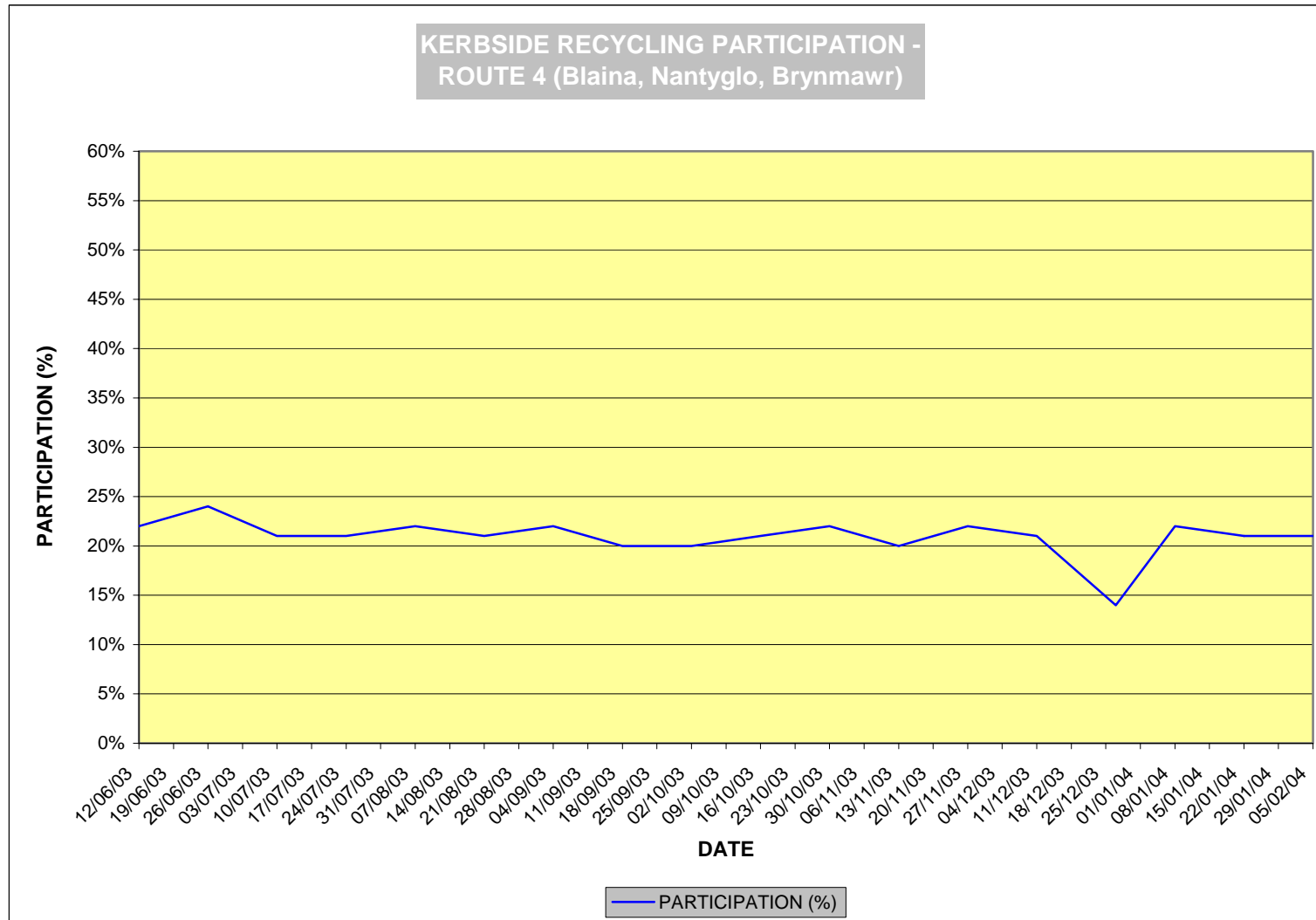
**KERBISDE RECYCLING PARTICIPATION -
ROUTE 2 (Abertillery, Six Bells, Cwmtillery)**



Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 29/12/03

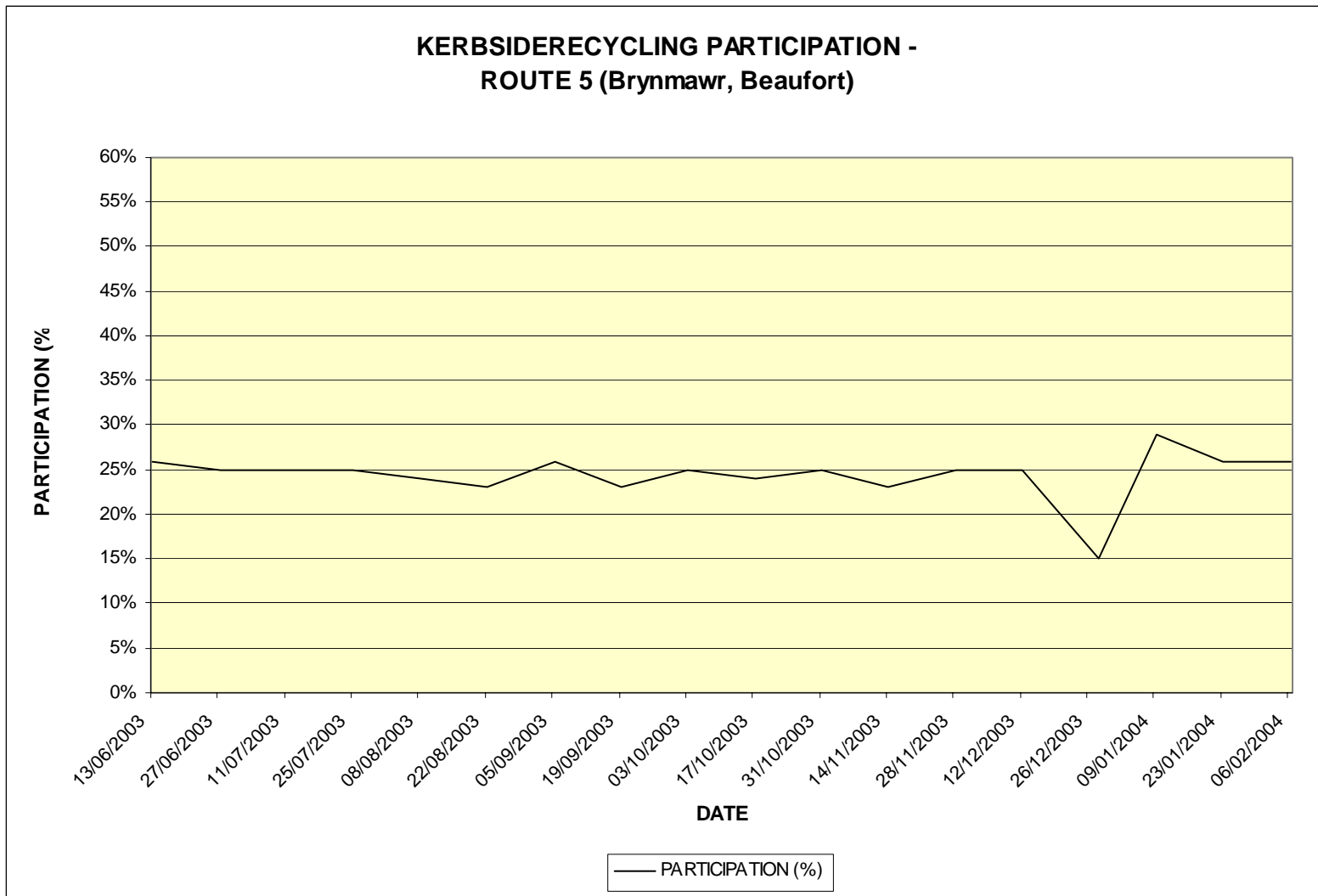
**KERBSIDE RECYCLING PARTICIPATION -
ROUTE 3 (Rosheyworth, Bornville, Blaina, Nantyglo)**





Where the graph shows 25/12/03 it should be 27/12/03.

Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 24/12/03

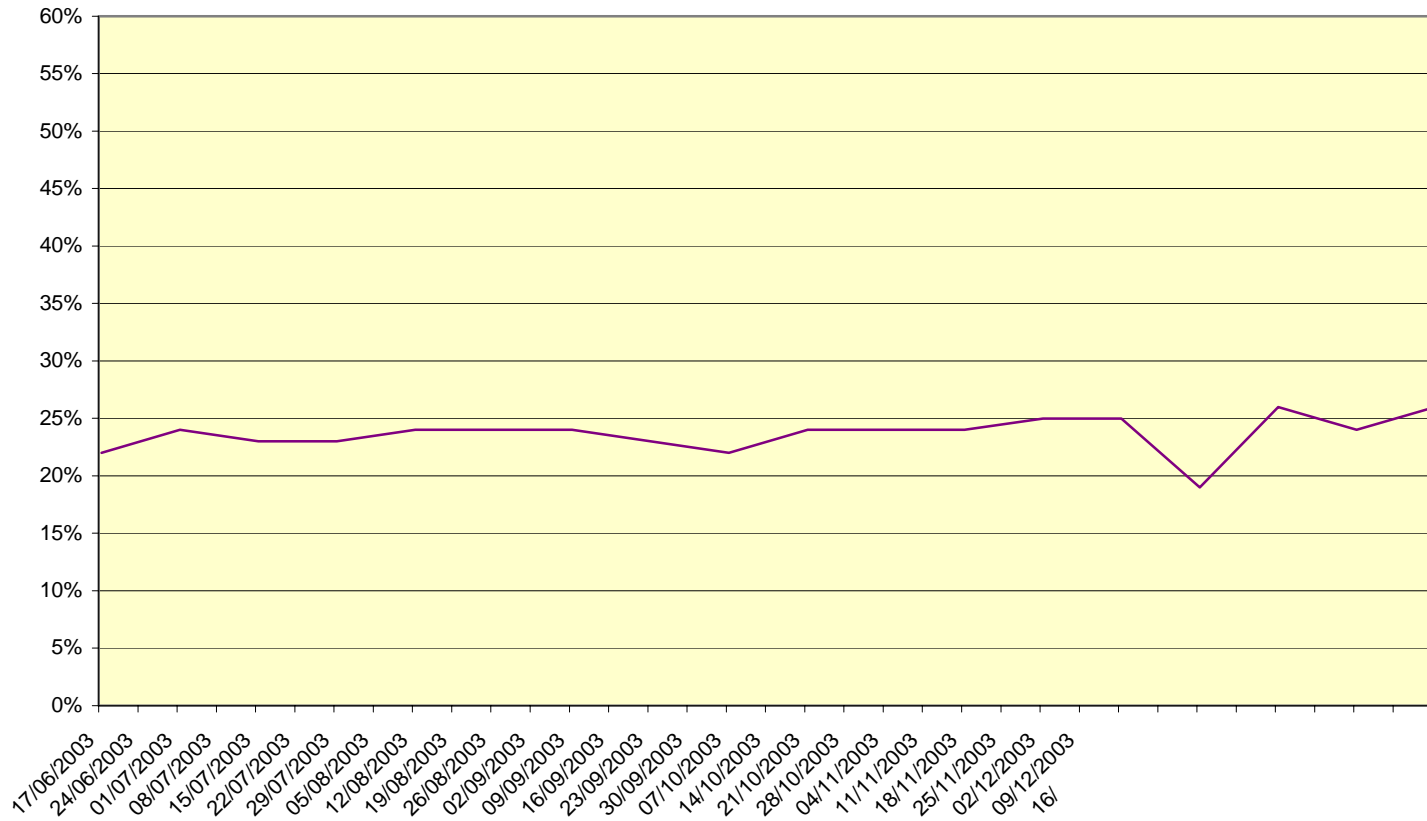


Where the graph shows 26/12/03 it should be 28/12/03.

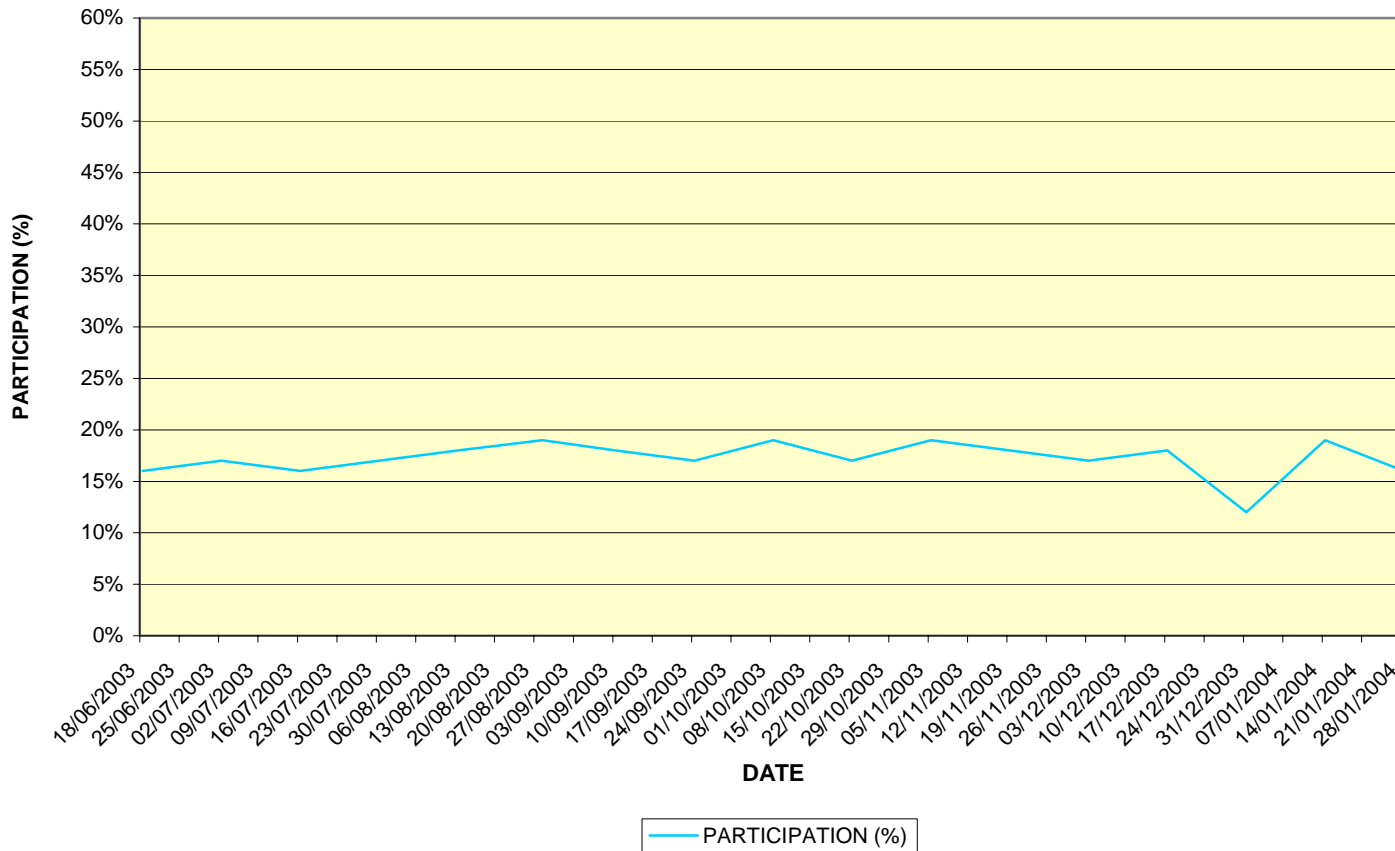
Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 02/1/04

Participation dropped on 28/12/03 due to it being Christmas week and collections being 2 days late and the public unaware of correct collection day.

KERBSIDE RECYCLING PARTICIPATION - ROUTE 7 (Ebbw Vale, Willowtown, Hilltop)

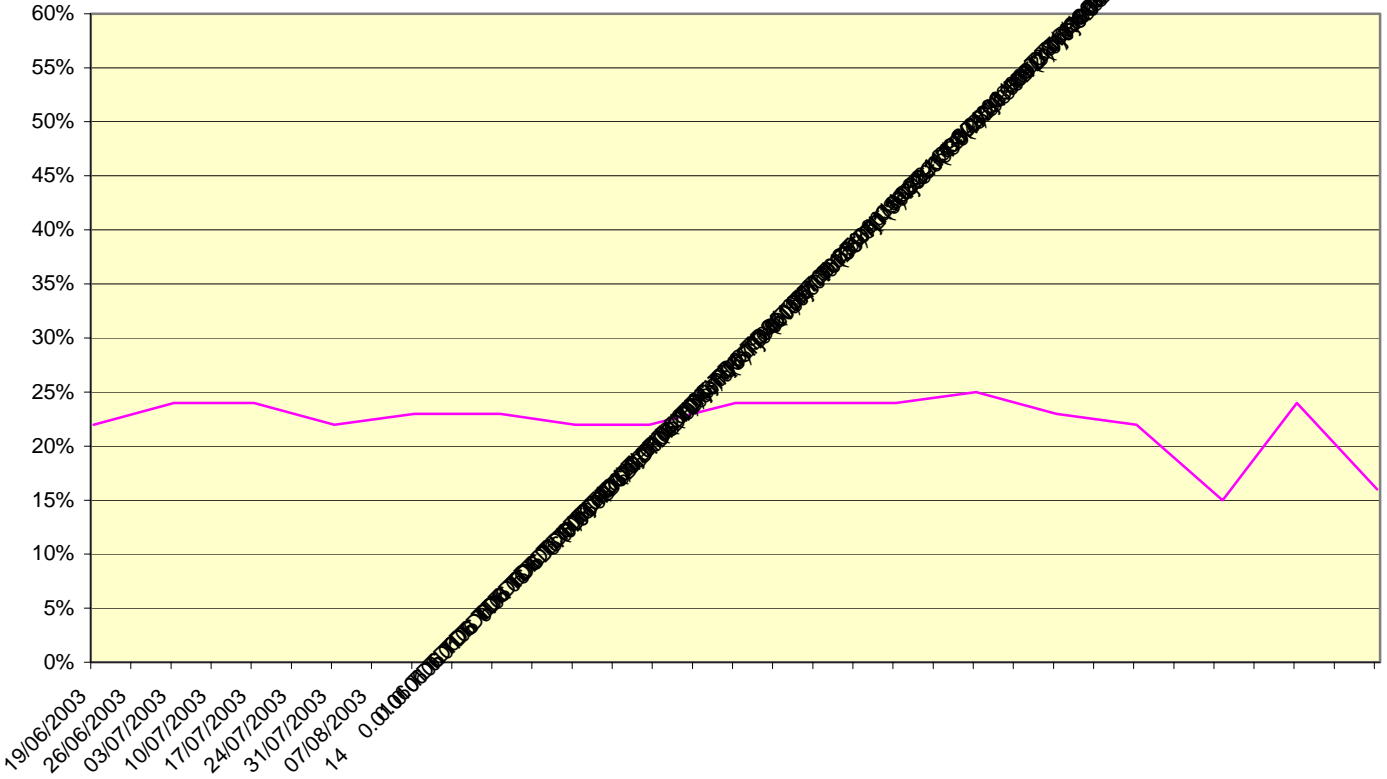


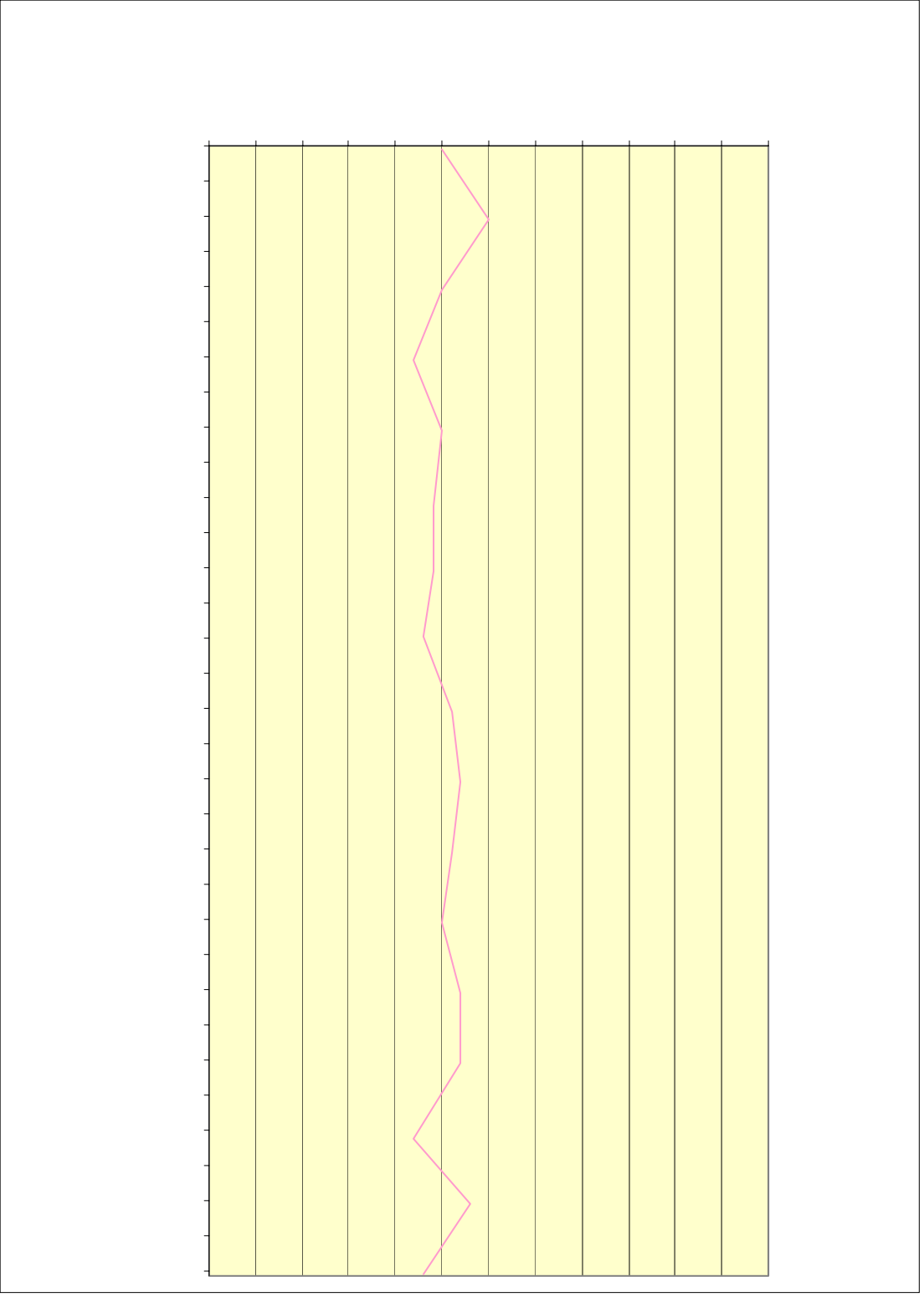
**KERBSIDE RECYCLING PARTICIPATION -
ROUTE 8 (Brynmawr, Garnlydan, Cwm, Ebbw Vale, Tredegar)**



Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 10/12/03

**KERBSIDE RECYCLING PARTICIPATION -
ROUTE 9 (Tredegar, Southern End, Cefn Golau, Ashvale)**





MONITORING FORM

<u>DATE:</u>	<u>No. OF BOXES COLLECTED</u>
<u>STREET</u>	

APPENDIX 9

Blackspot Schedule

	TEAM 1	TEAM 2	TEAM 3	TEAM 4 (Responsive picker and dump collector)
Monday	Brynithel Swffryd	Badminton Willowtown Civic Centre	Gladstone Street Park Area Cwmtillery	

APPENDIX 10

ABANDONED VEHICLES

2001/2002	No. of Vehicles
April	109
May	110
June	88

APPENDIX 11

ATTENDEES AT GREEN TEAM

Executive Member with Portfolio

Chairman & Vice Chairman of the Health & Strategic Partnerships

Chief Executive (for information)

Director of Lifelong Learning & Strategic Partnerships

Head of Social Support, Baldwin House.

Director of Resources

Group Auditor

Best Value

Chief Public Protection Officer

Head of Environmental Health

Head of Environmental Implementation

Head of Countryside

Environmental Co-ordinator

Principal Planning Officer

Principal Trading Standards Officer

Director of Community Services

Energy Conservation Officer

Head of Environmental Management and Highway Services

Grounds Operations Manager

Strategy & Policy Officer

Manager, Abertillery Library

Director of Social Services

Lead Day Services Manager

Projects Co-ordinator, Learning Disability

Chief Regeneration Officer

Head of Community Development

Community Safety Officer

Public Relations Officer

Ebbw Vale Development Trust,

Ebbw Fach Development Trust

ATTENDEES AT CLEAN TEAM

Executive Member – Environmental Services

Chair & Vice Chair of Health & Social Care Scrutiny Committee

Chief Public Protection Officer
Enforcement Officers (2)
Abandoned Vehicle officer

Director of Community Services –
Head of Environmental Management and Highway Services
Head of Housing Services
Leisure Services Manager
Grounds Maintenance Manager
Strategy & Policies Officer

Director of Lifelong Learning & Strategic Partnerships
Head of School Support, Baldwin House

Head of Corporate & Legal Services
Principal Solicitor, Environmental Services

Chief Regeneration Officer
Head of Community Development
Community Safety Officer
Keeps Wales Tidy

12

LEAMS INSPECTION FORM

Name

Surveyors Names

Date

T

Transect
No

Time

er

Film/Photo
Number

Grade

Zone

Dog –
Fouling

Weeds

Graffiti

Vandalism

Fly –
Posting

Litter
Bins No.

O/flow
Bins No.

Litter
Sources

Source of Litter					
	1 – 19 sites – 95.0%	1 – 16 sites – 84.2%	1 – 20 sites – 100.0%	1 – 18 sites – 90.0 %	1 – 17 sites – 85.0 %
	2 - 0 sites – 0.00%	2 - 0 sites – 0.00%	2 - 0 sites – 0.00 %	2 - 0 sites – 0.00 %	2 - 0 sites – 0.00 %
	3 - 0 sites – 0.00%	3 - 0 sites – 0.00%	3 - 2 sites – 10.0 %	3 - 6 sites – 30.0 %	3 - 3 sites – 15.0 %
	4 - 0 sites – 0.00%	4 - 0 sites – 0.00%	4 - 0 sites – 0.00 %	4 - 1 sites - 5.0 %	4 - 1 sites - 5.0 %
	5 - 0 sites – 0.00%	5 - 0 sites – 0.00%	5 - 5 sites – 25.0 %	5 - 2 sites – 10.0 %	5 - 3 sites – 15.0 %
	6 - 0 sites – 0.00%	6 - 0 sites – 0.00%	6 - 0 sites – 0.00 %	6 - 0 sites – 0.00 %	6 - 3 sites – 15.0 % 1 ref48 ref48 ref4

Net cost of recycling to Authority (cost inc. client less income/Grant)	77,037	124,285	137,603
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Street Cleansing

2000/2001 2001/2002 2002/2003

APPENDIX 13**CONTRACTOR DETAILS****Steel Cans**

Haydn Powell t/a BCD Limited
Gwent Wagon Works
Lower Race
Pontypool
Torfaen
NP4 5UH

Kerbside and Bring

Telephone: 01495 751459

Aluminium Cans

Haydn Powell t/a BCD Limited
Gwent Wagon Works
Lower Race
Pontypool
Torfaen
NP4 5UH

Kerbside and Bring

Telephone: 01495 751459

Newspapers and Magazines

Aylesford Newsprint Ltd.
Recycling Department
Newsprint House
Bellingham Way
Aylesford
Kent
ME20 7DL

Bring Site

Telephone: 01622 796201

Excel Industries
13 Rassau Industrial Estate
Ebbw Vale
NP23 5SD

Kerbside

Telephone: 01495 350655

Textiles

Salvation Army Trading Co. Ltd.
66-78 Denington Road
Wellingborough
Northamptonshire
NN8 2QH

Bring Site

Telephone: 01933 441086

Ashville Recycling
Unit 11/12 Cwmtillery Industrial Estate
Cwmtillery
Abertillery
NP13 1LZ

Kerbside

Telephone: 01495 216521

Bric-a-Brac

Ashville Recycling
Unit 11/12 Cwmtillery Industrial Estate
Cwmtillery
Abertillery
NP13 1LZ

Kerbside and Bring

Telephone: 01495 216521

Glass

Richardsons/Viridor
Head Office
Lancots Lane
Sutton
St Helens
Merseyside
WA9 3EX

Kerbside and Bring

Telephone: 01744 454444

Plastics

Cleanaway
The Drive
Warley
Brentwood
Essex
CM13 3BE

Kerbside

Telephone: 01443 841925

WEEE

Wastechnique/Remploy
Unit 22
Capital Valley Industrial Park
Rhymney
Caerphilly
NP22 5PT

Bring

Telephone: 01685 743777

ODS

Jack Frost
Unit 2 (HOVGTA)
Ty-Mawr Road
Gilwern
Monmouthshire

Bring

Telephone: 07831 157280

Batteries

G&P Batteries Ltd.
Crescent Works Industrial Park
Willenhall Road
Darlaston
West Midlands
WS10 8JR

Bring

Telephone: 0121 568 3200

Tyres

David Holly Tyres
Newtown Industrial Estate
Llantwit Vardre
Pontypridd
CF38 2EE

Wood

Merthyr Industrial Services Ltd.
Plot 2, Penygarnddu Business Park
Dowlais Top
Merthyr Tydfil
Mid Glamorgan

Bring

CF48 2TA Telephone: 01685 377400

Inert/Aggregate

Merthyr Industrial Services Ltd.
Plot 2, Penygarnddu Business Park
Dowlais Top
Merthyr Tydfil
Mid Glamorgan
CF48 2TA

Bring

Telephone: 01685 377400

Scrap Metal

Heads of the Valley Salvage Ltd.
Old Rhymney Road
Dowlais Top
Merthyr Tydfil
CF47 0NA

Bring

Telephone: 01685 386649

Cardboard

A Lewis Skip Hire
Milfraen View
Blaenant Road
Brynmawr

Bring

Telephone: 01495 310438

Fluorescent Tubes/Street Lights

Mercury Recycling Limited
Unit G, Canalside North
John Gilbert Way
Trafford Park
Manchester
M17 1DP

Bring

Telephone: 0161 8770977

Green Waste

Cynon Valley Waste Disposal
Bryn Pica Landfill Site
Llwydcoed
Aberdare
Rhondda-Cynon-Taff
CF44 0BX

Kerbside

Telephone: 01685 870770

A C Thompsett
Ton Uchaf Farm
Llanfapley
Abergavenny
Monmouthshire
NP7 8SG

Bring

Telephone: 01600 780599

responsible for Waste Management

APPENDIX 16

Current Performance of Blaenau Gwent (Performance Indicators)

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Domestic Refuse - No. of missed collections per 100K	25	20	20
Commercial Refuse - No. of customers	451	470	480
Commercial Refuse - No. of missed collections (%)	1%	1%	1%

APPENDIX 17

RECYCLING COSTS

PAPER

1999/2000	PAPER				
	TONNES	INCOME PER TONNE	COST PER TONNE	COST PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE

2001/2002	PAPER				
	TONNES	INCOME PER TONNE (EXCEL)	COST PER TONNE (EXCEL)	COST PER TONNE (AYLESFORD)	NET COST PER TONNE (TOTAL)
APRIL	82.38	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58

2002/2003	PAPER				
	TONNES	INCOME PER TONNE (EXCEL)	COST PER TONNE (EXCEL)	COST PER TONNE (AYLESFORD)	NET COST PER TONNE (TOTAL)
APRIL	68.34	£20.00	£68.08	£11.50	£59.58
MAY	73.04	£20.00	£15.00	£11.50	£6.50
JUNE	73.99	£20.00	£15.00	£11.50	£6.50
JULY	65.25	£20.00	£68.08	£11.50	£59.58
AUGUST	70	£20.00	£15.00	£11.50	£6.50
SEPTEMBER	88.22	£20.00	£15.00	£11.50	£6.50
OCTOBER	86.53	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
NOVEMBER	80.96	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50

2000/2001	GLASS			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	4.69	£67.85	£0.00	£67.85
MAY	3	£106.08	£0.00	£106.08
JUNE	10.69	£29.77	£0.00	£29.77
JULY	18.38	£17.31	£0.00	£17.31
AUGUST	5.25	£60.62	£0.00	£60.62
SEPTEMBER	6.75	£47.15	£0.00	£47.15
OCTOBER	11.25	£28.29	£0.00	£28.29
NOVEMBER	9.75	£32.64	£0.00	£32.64
DECEMBER	12.5	£25.46	£0.00	£25.46
JANUARY	6.36	£50.04	£0.00	£50.04
FEBRUARY	6.95	£45.79	£0.00	£45.79

2001/2002	GLASS			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE

2002/2003	GLASS			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE AMBER	INCOME PER TONNE Conway Concrete	NET COST PER TONNE

TEXTILES

1999/2000	TEXTILES			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE
APRIL	7.639	Nil	Nil	Nil
MAY	5.045	Nil	Nil	Nil
JUNE	8.698	Nil	Nil	Nil
JULY	5.781	Nil	Nil	Nil
AUGUST	6.631	Nil	Nil	Nil
SEPTEMBER	5.356	Nil	Nil	Nil
OCTOBER	4.706	Nil	Nil	Nil
NOVEMBER	5.796	Nil	Nil	Nil
DECEMBER	3.29	Nil	Nil	Nil
JANUARY	4.2	Nil	Nil	Nil
FEBRUARY	4.716	Nil	Nil	Nil
MARCH	3.769	Nil	Nil	Nil

6 66 r, shoes, b4172 4(e)3 5(ddd)

2000/2001

TEXTILES

2001/2002	TEXTILES			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE

2002/2003	TEXTILES			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	7.77	Nil	Nil	Nil
MAY	7.397	Nil	Nil	Nil
JUNE	12.947	Nil	Nil	Nil
JULY	8.715	Nil	Nil	Nil
AUGUST	6.55	Nil	Nil	Nil
SEPTEMBER	6.375	Nil	Nil	Nil
OCTOBER	6.037	Nil	Nil	Nil
NOVEMBER	5.222	Nil	Nil	Nil
DECEMBER	4.884	Nil	Nil	Nil
JANUARY	8.921	Nil	Nil	Nil
FEBRUARY	3.622	Nil	Nil	Nil
MARCH	4.92	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	83.36	Nil	Nil	Nil

1999/2000	FRIDGES AND FREEZER			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	7.2	£120.36	£0.00	£120.36
MAY	7.4	£120.40	£0.00	£120.40
JUNE	9.6	£120.25	£0.00	£120.25
JULY	7.9	£120.47	£0.00	£120.47
AUGUST	7.4	£119.88	£0.00	£119.88
SEPTEMBER	9.6	£120.25	£0.00	£120.25
OCTOBER	7.4	£120.28	£0.00	£120.28
NOVEMBER	7.5	£120.45	£0.00	£120.45
DECEMBER	7.9	£119.55	£0.00	£119.45

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2000/2001	FRIDGES AND FREEZERS			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	7.3	£119.74	£0.00	£119.74
MAY	10.5	£119.39	£0.00	£119.39
JUNE	8.9	£119.63	£0.00	£119.63
JULY	8.3	£120.06	£0.00	£120.06

FRIDGES AND FREEZER		
COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
£119.92	£0.00	£119.92
£119.99	£0.00	£119.99
£120.44	£0.00	£120.44
£120.22	£0.00	£120.22
£120.05	£0.00	£120.05
£120.60	£0.00	£120.60

2002/2003	FRIDGES AND FREEZERS			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	14.35	£117.50	£0.00	£117.50
MAY	15.4	£117.50	£0.00	£117.50
JUNE	13	£117.50	£0.00	£117.50
JULY	18.4	£117.50	£0.00	£117.50
AUGUST	16.1	£117.50	£0.00	£117.50
SEPTEMBER	15.5	£114.08	£0.00	£114.08
OCTOBER	13.6	£117.50	£0.00	£117.50
NOVEMBER	11.85	£117.50	£0.00	£117.50
DECEMBER	12.65	£117.50	£0.00	£117.50
JANUARY	17.25	£107.08	£0.00	£107.08
FEBRUARY	18.15	£111.86	£0.00	£111.86
MARCH	19.5	£107.74	£0.00	£107.74
TOTAL	185.75	£1,380.76	£0.00	N/A

2002/2003	STEEL AND ALUMINIUM CANS				NET COST PER TONNE
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE STEEL AND ALUMINIUM	INCOME PER TONNE STEEL	INCOME PER TONNE ALUMINIUM	
APRIL	9.09	£5.50	£15.00	£640.00	£649.50
MAY	8.48	£4.72	£15.00	£640.00	£650.28
JUNE	10.23	£3.91	£15.00	£640.00	£651.09

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2002/2003	BATTERIES			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	6.98	Nil	Nil	NIL
MAY	0.72	Nil	Nil	NIL
JUNE	4.86	Nil	Nil	NIL
JULY	2.52	Nil	Nil	NIL
AUGUST	3.4	Nil	Nil	NIL

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2002/2003	SCRAP METAL			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	1.24	£142.13	Nil	£142.13
MAY	3.12	£45.19	Nil	£45.19
JUNE	2.22	£47.64	Nil	£47.64
JULY	4.28	£49.42	Nil	£49.42
AUGUST	3.16	£44.62	Nil	£44.62
SEPTEMBER	4.64	£45.58	Nil	£45.58
OCTOBER	1.32	£80.11	Nil	£80.11
NOVEMBER	2.74	£38.59	Nil	£38.59
DECEMBER	1.92	£36.72	Nil	£36.72
JANUARY	3.36	£41.96	Nil	£41.96
FEBRUARY	3.6	£48.96	Nil	£48.96
MARCH	3.6	£58.75	Nil	£58.75
TOTAL	35.2	£679.67	Nil	N/A

A charge of £30 per skip is paid to Heads of the Valley Scrap Merchants, for the collection of Scrap Metal irrespective of the tonnage.

2002/2003	INERT			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	48.3	£6.81	Nil	£6.81
MAY	37.52	£7.51	Nil	£7.51
JUNE	63.6	£6.65	Nil	£6.65
JULY	133.98	£4.56	Nil	£4.56
AUGUST	138.54	£5.76	Nil	£5.76
SEPTEMBER	132.68	£5.31	Nil	£5.31
OCTOBER	85.98	£5.46	Nil	£5.46
NOVEMBER	87.36	£5.38	Nil	£5.38
DECEMBER	29.52	£4.77	Nil	£4.77
JANUARY	106.24	£3.54	Nil	£3.54
FEBRUARY	45.8	£8.20	Nil	£8.20
MARCH	145.7	£5.16	Nil	£5.16
TOTAL	1055.22	£69.11	Nil	N/A

A charge of £47.00 per skip is paid to Merthyr Industrial Services (M I S) for the collection of Inert Waste irrespective of the tonnage.

2002/2003	GREEN WASTE			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	0	£0.00	Nil	£0.00
MAY	9	£24.94	Nil	£24.94
JUNE	6.7	£21.83	Nil	£21.83
JULY	20.04	£23.02	Nil	£23.02
AUGUST	38.88	£22.28	Nil	£22.28
SEPTEMBER	35.28	£22.28	Nil	£22.28
OCTOBER	19.76	£22.61	Nil	£22.61
NOVEMBER	11.92	£17.11	Nil	£17.11
DECEMBER	4.06	£67.95	Nil	£67.95
JANUARY	7.84	£13.32	Nil	£13.32
FEBRUARY	9.92	£25.92	Nil	£25.92
MARCH	19.66	£37.65	Nil	£37.65
TOTAL	183.06	£298.91	Nil	N/A

2002/2003	CARDBOARD			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	0.6	NIL	Nil	Nil
MAY	0.9	NIL	Nil	Nil
JUNE	0.6	NIL	Nil	Nil
JULY	0.7	NIL	Nil	Nil
AUGUST	0.8	NIL	Nil	Nil
SEPTEMBER	1.5	NIL	Nil	Nil
OCTOBER	0.7	NIL	Nil	Nil
NOVEMBER	1	NIL	Nil	Nil
DECEMBER	0.9	NIL	Nil	Nil
JANUARY	1.5	NIL	Nil	Nil
FEBRUARY	2.4	NIL	Nil	Nil
MARCH	4.7	NIL	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	16.3	£0.00	Nil	N/A

Cardboard can be taken to New Vale Civic Amenity Site to be recycled. A collection service for cardboard is also available to small businesses, Schools and Leisure Centres throughout the Borough.

2002/2003	ABANDONED VEHICLES			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	76.3	NIL	Nil	Nil
MAY	45.5	NIL	Nil	Nil
JUNE	72.8	NIL	Nil	Nil
JULY	62.3	NIL	Nil	Nil
AUGUST	41.3	NIL	Nil	Nil
SEPTEMBER	42	NIL	Nil	Nil
OCTOBER	39.2	NIL	Nil	Nil
NOVEMBER	37.8	NIL	Nil	Nil
DECEMBER	33.6	NIL	Nil	Nil
JANUARY	59.5	NIL	Nil	Nil
FEBRUARY	42.7	NIL	Nil	Nil
MARCH	57.8	NIL	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	610.8	£0.00	Nil	N/A

Environmental Health are in charge of the recycling of Abandoned Vehicles, they pay £20 per vehicle. The tonnage for Abandoned Vehicles are excluded from our recycling figures.

