



Cyngor Bwrdeisdref Sirol
Blaenau Gwent
County Borough Council



SD97

WASTE STRATEGY



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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 the use of available technologies with a continuous programme of public education and revised practices to mitigate the damage caused.

OBJECTIVE

Blaenau Gwent undertakes to provide all waste management services in line with Best Available Technology, having evaluated each process for Best Practicable Environmental Option, Proximity Principle and Environmental Impact Assessment. Furthermore, any such technologies employed shall comply with the principle of value for money delivery of services and take into account the wishes of the authority's stakeholders.

FOREWORD

In recent years, Blaenau Gwent has been striving to meet the requirements of waste management legislation through the implementation of boroughwide kerbside recycling and other environmental schemes. These efforts have significantly contributed to the authority's recycling/composting rates and meeting its recycling/composting targets for 2003/04 (15% with a minimum of 5% composting).

We have a long way to go to meet our future targets however, and this will become progressively more difficult to achieve as time progresses. In order to divert the amount of waste from landfill that is required, we will need to develop a 'whole authority' approach to reducing wastes generated and substantially increase the amount of wastes that are recycled, composted or re-used.

Furthermore, we need to do much more to reduce the amount of waste that enters the waste stream in the first place. This will be part of the ongoing works relating to the waste strategy and we will need to consult with the Welsh Assembly on the best methods to achieve this objective.

The Government's targets for recycling or composting municipal household waste are as follows:

25% by 2006/07 (minimum 10% composting)
40% by 2009/10 (minimum 15% composting)

The Government's targets for reducing the amount of BMW landfilled to percentages of 1995 waste disposal figures are as follows:

75% by 2010 (25% reduction)
50% by 2013 (50% reduction)

35% by 2020 (65% reduction)

1. **DESCRIPTION OF BLAENAU GWENT**

a) **TOPOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHIC**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The County Borough is situated in the north-western part of the County of Gwent and extends over some 42.089 square miles of hill and moorland scenery and towns built along the contours of the valleys. The highest point is 1,350ft about sea level (A465 Heads of the Valleys).

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council is situated in South East Wales and has a population of approximately 72,000. 88% of the electoral wards are in the top 25% of the National Assembly for Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation (2000).

The area has suffered major economic difficulties over a number of years. The local economy has never fully recovered from the demise of the coalfields in the 1980s. In addition, the closure of the Corus plant in Ebbw Vale has adversely impacted on local employment.

The ACORN demographic reference identifies an average index of 100 with correlating geographic data falling anywhere within the range of 0-200+; 100 being the UK average.

The data indicates that unemployment is well below the UK average at a mean index of 79. Long term unemployment is indicated at a mean index of 134 which is well above the UK average.

The major problems associated with unemployment pose further obstacles for providing opportunities of employment for persons with disabilities within the borough. Blaenau Gwent's population includes 21% of people with disabilities, which is the highest in Wales.

Clearly, with the lack of employment opportunities across the board, these factors are bound to have an impact on the ability of Blaenau Gwent to provide activities that will lead to suitable training and employment for the future.

In addition, Blaenau Gwent is classified, under ACORN Geodemographic, as 'Hard Pressed (50) with council flats and single elderly people' as a primary factor. Significant work will need to be undertaken to renew the opportunities available to the Authority's residents and local businesses if this 'poverty image' is ever to be shaken off.

Many authorities are faced with the same position; Blaenau Gwent will need to find a 'balance' to address the problems identified if the Authority is to comply with the recycling and diversion targets.

There are plans for regeneration of the most poverty-stricken areas; these include the Llanhilleth Regeneration Scheme and the Cwm Relief Road, which will divert the majority of traffic away from the narrow access streets. There is a proposed building development of a hospital off the A465 Heads of the Valley bypass, which will bring much-needed employment opportunities to the area.

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
Terraced house (including end terrace)	55.3%	17,357
Purpose-built flats/tenement	8.5%	2,668
Converted/shared house (inc. bedsits)	1.0%	313
Flats in commercial building	1.1%	345
Caravans/mobile home etc.	0.1%	64

(See Appendix 2)

The above information will be used, in conjunction with other Census data, to determine the viability of proposed projects such as home composting and increasing the range of recycle collected on the kerbside scheme.

The information will also be useful in gauging the measures required (based on car ownership) as a result of the End of Life Vehicle Directive and the long-term health care provisions required for the borough.

f) Existing Facilities

Current Bring Site and Civic Amenity Site facilities are provided throughout the borough and are attached at Appendix 3.

Our current Civic Amenity Site at Llanhilleth is due to be re-sited during this financial year. It is likely that its new location will remain in Llanhilleth to ensure that residents in that area are not disadvantaged. It is however within the remit of this strategy to identify additional facilities and as such it is likely that alternative provisions will be made as and when suitable sites and resources become available.

g) ANTICIPATED INCREASE IN WASTE ARISING

The Welsh Assembly, in their waste strategy documentation, has anticipated an increase in waste arisings of 3% per annum. This has not been the case in Blaenau Gwent – waste arisings for April/May/June 2003, in comparison with those for April/May/June 2002, have actually shown a decrease of some 12%.

A general trend towards overall decrease in waste arisings has been documented (Surveyor, September 2003). The growth in waste arisings is now deemed to be nearer 1-2% rather than the 3% estimated by the Welsh Assembly.

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 at Waun-y-Pound, Ebbw Vale. The Trade Eco Centre was set up to deal specifically with trade recyclate although the public are at liberty to use this facility. There is no differentiation, made by the site attendants, between the recyclate brought by the public or traders in relation to green waste, wood waste, scrap metal and aggregates.
- ii) The decrease in employment avenues within the borough may have resulted in borough residents taking work outside the borough and subsequently utilising civic amenity site facilities within the ‘employers boundary’. This would appear to be a common problem for local authorities, on a national basis, and such activities are extremely difficult to quantify.

Kent County Council has taken steps to prohibit the importing of ‘illegal’ waste streams through the strict implementation and use of permits to residents only.

Chelmsford Borough Council has resorted to the piloting of ‘reciprocal arrangements’ with some neighbouring Essex authorities whereby all residents within the Essex boundary are provided with coloured stickers to indicate their home authority. Those residents are then permitted to use any civic amenity site within the Essex boundary and the number of vehicles from each ‘authority’ are monitored. A payment system has been devised between the Essex group of authorities to ‘recompense’ additional waste disposal burdens.

- iii) Waste minimisation activities carried out by members of the public may account for a percentage of the decrease in waste arisings. However, given that public participation on our kerbside recycling scheme is very low (estimated at approximately 25-30%), it is unlikely that this is the case. Environmental education needs to be given a higher profile if we are to expect members of the public to assist us in meeting the targets.

Given that there is a decrease in waste arisings, which has not been evident previously, it is likely that this reduction is attributed to a series of ‘flukes’ which are not likely to occur either in isolation or combination in the future.

It will obviously be necessary for a watchful eye to be kept on the patterns of waste arisings; not only on an annual basis, but month by month also, in order that any further fluctuations in arisings can be pinpointed and the necessary action taken.

ACTION	Given that a reduction rather than increase in waste arisings has been identified, we will continue to monitor trends and take any actions deemed necessary to ensure that waste diversion from landfill is maximised.
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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.

At the strategic level, performance measurement is needed to provide:

- a) evidence of compliance with EU Directives, within the context of targets set for the UK
- b) information that allows cognisance of EU discussions on waste prevention targets and developing material rather than end-of-life product waste targets (see EC thematic strategy on waste prevention and recycling)
- c) evidence of progressing towards sustainable waste management in Wales, in accordance with the Wales waste strategy
- d) monitoring of progress towards the meeting of national targets
- e) monitoring of the progress of local authorities in meeting their targets
- f) information for benchmarking between local authorities (and complementing work of benchmarking clubs at a broader national level)
- g) the potential for assessing value for money and local authority performance overall and with specific reference to the exemplar projects
- h) information to assist with the continuous improvement of waste management services provided by local authorities
- i) flexibility to respond to new requirements, e.g. a future EC Biowaste Directive.

The Current Performance Measurement Framework

The current framework for the measurement of performance in municipal waste management includes the use of indicators, audits and reviews. It is proposed that this framework be developed as in figure 1, with certain changes to the components of the framework, as discussed in this paper.

Indicators

The indicators identified in 'Wise About Waste' include:

The European Environment Agency (EEA) uses the following indicators:

- * landfilling of biodegradable wastes;
- * total waste generation; and
- * waste generation from households and commercial premises.

The Assembly Government has adopted several indicators as part of its sustainable development scheme, which include:

- * total household waste generated per person per year (kg's); and
- * household waste recycled or composted per person per year (kg's).

Quality of Life Indicators in Wales, overseen by the LGDU, include:

- * the percentage of highways that are either of a high or acceptable level of cleanliness.

National Assembly for Wales Performance Indicators [NAWPIs]

'Wise About Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales' contains a range of targets and performance measurement indicators for the management of municipal waste. The waste strategy targets for recycling/composting are measured by 'National Assembly for Wales Performance Indicators' (NAWPIs). NAWPIs are the principal indicators used to measure the performance of local authorities in municipal waste management and they are reviewed in detail later in this paper, with proposals for changes.

Local Performance Indicators

Whilst a small number of NAWPIs are used as national performance measures, there are potentially a large number of local performance indicators that local authorities can use. Local performance indicators may be used by the local authorities as a tool in the operational management, monitoring and evaluation of service delivery and also in benchmarking detailed aspects of service delivery against other local authorities.

Policy Agreements

Policy Agreements are voluntary agreements made between Local authorities and the Assembly Government. In return for attaining targets in several areas of activity, the local authority receives grant payments from the Assembly Government in the form of Performance Incentive Grants [PIGs].

One of the targets included in the policy agreements for 2003/04 is municipal recycling/composting, as measured by the appropriate NAWPIs. Future policy agreements

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

Peer Review Process

A new 'peer review' system of monitoring (and seeking to improve) local authority performance in waste management has been agreed by the WLGA and the Assembly Government and is due to begin in 2004.

Auditing of the local authority waste management functions has previously been carried out by District Audit/Audit Commission in Wales. Assembly Government officials and those representing WLGA felt that a different approach was needed to auditing local authority performance. It was agreed that future audits be based on reviews of the performance of local authority waste functions carried out by the peers of the officers managing waste functions. Further, these 'peer reviews' should be intended to provide advice and assistance to individual local authorities and to disseminate good practice to all. The peer review approach has been used in Wales at a corporate level and it is proposed that the self-improvement principles that underpin peer review be applied to waste management functions. It will be based on constructive challenge.

With the development of the peer review arrangements between the AG and the WLGA, ACiW will continue their financial probity audits, to ensure that AG specific grants for sustainable waste management are being properly administered.

Wales Programme for Improvement [WPI]

This is the successor to 'Best Value' [BV], which in turn replaced compulsory competitive tendering [CCT]. CCT was introduced in an attempt to enable costs of service provision to be reduced through encouraging competition amongst potential service providers, both from the private sector and 'in house' contract services within local authorities. The process of CCT required that certain local authority services were opened up to competitive tendering.

CCT was replaced by 'Best Value' [BV]. The statutory duty of Best Value was introduced in the Local Government Act 1999, which placed upon local authorities a duty to secure continuous improvement in the provision of their services (including waste management). BV included the preparation of annual performance plans and reviews of services on a five year cycle. This approach enabled the pursuit of better value for money in the provision of local authority services by means other than competitive tendering of services. The process depended upon a critical evaluation of service provision through use of several criteria, often referred to as the four 'C's (challenge, compare, consult, compete).

The Wales Programme for Improvement [WPI] is the successor, in Wales, to BV. WPI has four principal stages:

- stage 1 consists of a whole authority analysis of corporate and service performance;
- stage 2 consists of a risk assessment of corporate and service provision, based on the results of stage 1;
- stage 3, based on the first two stages, involves the production of an action plan that details proposed changes and improvements;
- stage 4 involves negotiated support for the implementation of the improvement plan.

The WPI process includes peer reviews of corporate and service delivery, based upon agreed diagnostic models. Waste management services will be subject to review in a manner proportionate to the risk of the service failing to achieve continuous improvement.

Data Collection and Analysis

The review of performance measurement coincides with AG efforts to improve and simplify the process of municipal waste data collection and analysis, as signalled in ‘Wise About Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales’.

Municipal Waste Survey

Since 1995 the UK Government has carried out an annual survey of municipal waste management in England and Wales. In 2002 responsibility for carrying out the survey was transferred to the Assembly Government, which has consulted on the future of the survey. Stakeholders, particularly those from local authorities, have expressed concern about the plethora of different surveys that they are asked to complete. These include those from the Assembly Government, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy [CIPFA], academic institutions, students and a range of bodies seeking information on local authority waste management activities. It is proposed to change the nature of the Assembly Government municipal waste survey.

All Wales Waste Management Benchmarking Club

The All Wales Waste Management Benchmarking Club [AWWMBC] is facilitated by the ACiW and by representatives of local authorities. It enables local authorities to benchmark performance in waste management against other local authorities. The AWWMBC survey is comprehensive and a valuable source of comparative performance information. The questions in the survey are often used as local performance indicators. The ACiW also facilitate a trade waste benchmarking club.

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 frequently and to be published much more quickly. WasteDataFlow is conceived as being a national municipal waste database that will collect municipal waste data via the internet. The survey will collect weight based data quarterly and financial information annually. Whilst this will be a UK municipal waste database, there is allowance for variation between each of the Devolved Administrations [DAs] of the UK.

From 1st April 2004 the WDF system will provide for the quarterly submission of municipal waste data. The outputs of WDF will include automatic calculation of NAWPIs, benchmarking data and information on compliance with specific Directives. It will also serve as the annual AG municipal waste data survey report and provide information for the monitoring (by the Environment Agency [EA]) of LA compliance with the landfill allowance scheme. Local authorities can also use the WDF survey as a standard response to any other surveys or questionnaires that they receive for municipal waste data.

Blaenau Gwent is one of the five pilot authorities undertaking a trial of the WasteDataFlow system.

The Landfill Allowance Scheme

One of the most significant mechanisms for achieving sustainable waste management in Wales will be the landfill allowance scheme [LAS]. Under the scheme, local authorities (as Waste Disposal Authorities) will be allocated allowances of tonnages of biodegradable municipal waste that they may send to landfill in future years. The EA will monitor LA performance against these allowances.

Monitoring of the LAS will be done, in part, through use of the WDF system. For these purposes, certain LA collected wastes are deemed to be 'municipal' (e.g. household & commercial wastes), whilst others are not (e.g. construction and demolition wastes)

The performance measurement framework being developed in Wales includes the individual components considered. Figure 1 illustrates this framework and the roles of the organisations and performance measurement tools involved.

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

* Assuming anticipated 3% growth in waste arisings

We anticipate that these targets will be met by the inclusion of various activities such as future weekly kerbside collections, increased facilities at Civic Amenity Sites (such as New Vale CA Site) and segregation of bulky (special wastes) etc.

Blaenau Gwent has already arranged for three of the skips at Waun -Y-Pound Industrial Estate to be separated by our contractor in order to maximise retrieval of recyclable wastes. This is currently being trialled and will be extended to all of our civic amenity sites if successful.

There is also scope for the provision of ‘mobile skips’ to be strategically placed around the borough for certain types of waste. This could include food wastes collected in a refuse compaction vehicle if deemed appropriate. It is possible that such wastes collected could be treated by our LAWDC and therefore contribute towards our diversion figures.

Obviously, if our plans for diversion reached such a scale; there would be scope for the trading of permits under the Landfill Allowance Scheme (LAS). This would improve the funding available to the authority for future additional waste minimisation schemes.

If the MBT waste management option is selected by the Regional Partnership, this will lead to an immediate reduction (by volume) of mixed municipal waste of 25%. The percentage of BMW that would be removed from such process is 100%.

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 the levels and types of waste that they produce. We will continue to lobby the Government in respect of producer responsibility for packaging waste and its subsequent distribution to consumers via retail outlets.

5. **PROBABLE OPTION FOR FUTURE DELIVERY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council is part of a consortia of local authorities seeking a regional solution to the problems associated with siting and financing of waste management activities.

As part of the consultation process, members of the public will need to be made aware of the options and technologies available for waste treatment and disposal. The following is a summary of the information that will be given to the public in order that consultation to determine the most acceptable option will begin.

One of the most difficult things to come to terms with is the fact that, no matter what we do, we CANNOT make rubbish ‘disappear’ – it never will, it will only change form, from one thing to something else ie. from a solid or liquid or gas to a solid and/or liquid or gas. What we can do however, is to choose options and technologies for changing our ‘rubbish’ into something useful ie. a ‘resource’ so that the damage we cause by making products is offset by the way in which we deal with the products when we’ve finished with them.

The following describe the processes involved in waste management and the various available technologies. It is extremely likely that Blaenau Gwent will be involved in procuring either a thermal or MBT process, in the future, to deal with residual waste and so divert this from landfill.

ANAEROBIC DIGESTION

This process involves the use of bacteria which are naturally present amongst food and garden wastes which contain water (wet waste). The bacteria multiply and work on this type of waste producing a ‘manure/compost’ type material at the end of the process. The waste is enclosed in a container and the temperature and moisture levels are closely monitored. As the waste is contained, there are little or no odours produced from this type of process.

In addition, valuable gases which are naturally released from the process are harnessed in order to generate useful energy which can be used to run vehicles amongst other things. This process is quite new but has been tested to ensure that it is safe; it is quite expensive to operate because there is a need to make sure that all ‘dry’ waste is taken out at the start.

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' and 'transfer stations'. The purpose of these sites is primarily to provide a local service for members of the public to take their waste and this is why they are dotted around each local authority. Many of the sites have now expanded to include provision for recycling facilities such as cans, textiles, glass, cardboard, plastics, waste oil and aggregates etc.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>We will look at using the landfill site-capping project etc. as part of a potential Beacon Status project. Research has been carried out at our landfill site in Cwm, Ebbw Vale and remedial works undertaken in respect of drainage. The research focussed on the concentration of leachate within the established landfill mass; this was achieved through inserting probes and resistivity arrays to determine fluid saturation at various points through the waste mass. A series of French drains were installed to improve leachate flows and control surface water run-off. The installation of the drains has significantly reduced the flow of surface water into the leachate lagoon and the subsequent discharge of leachate and surface water into the Nant Merdogg stream. The research and works, carried out by the authority, in conjunction with Cardiff University, have had a positive impact on the operation of the site and its immediate environment.</p> <p>We will develop contractual arrangements to embrace the ethos of BPEO, BAT and the reduction of environmental impact across all of the authority's waste management activities, and link these to the objectives of the Regional Waste Strategy. An indicative project plan is included in this section of the document. In addition, the timescale required for procurement services via OJEC has been appended to this section for reference.</p> <p>We will, in line with our objective to provide optimum services representing value for money, undertake to openly audit those contractors who provide waste management services to the authority, to ensure that stakeholders' confidence is upheld. We will carry out audits on a scheduled three-year rolling programme.</p> <p>We will develop waste minimisation activities in line with the authority's individual requirements and take action to ensure that we gain public co-operation to achieve our objectives.</p>

2.	PROBABLE OPTION FOR FUTURE DELIVERY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES CONTD./
ACTION	<p>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 commission by the TAN (Technical Advice Group), of which Blaenau Gwent is a contributing stakeholder.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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. * Executive members will be key in delivering information to the public and we will ensure that appropriate officers of the project team are available to assist and support members throughout the process in any manner deemed necessary. * Education programmes will be developed to encompass all areas of the current and proposed waste management activities. Such education is to be extended to all borough stakeholders through all previously stated media. <p>We will provide feedback to the public in respect of any and all of our waste management activities; particularly those for which public participation is required. We recognise that in order to maximise public goodwill and co-operation, we need to ensure that our results are communicated.</p>

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 targets immediately and therefore avoid the stiff penalties that will be imposed, by Europe, for non-compliance.

The Welsh Assembly has now clarified the position in respect of retrieval of recyclate as a back-end process. Previously, tonnages of recyclate removed at the front-end of the process could be counted towards recycling targets; that recyclate that could/would be extracted as a back-end process would not. Therefore, it would appear that the implementation of MBT will lead to increased recycling rates with a further likelihood of market development and stability being achieved at last.

In September 2003, the Technical Advice Note (TAN) group received a presentation from consultants who had been appointed to undertake a public consultation exercise on behalf of the authority members of the group. The consultation consisted of the need for members of the public to choose, from a set of six possible options, which waste management process was deemed to be the best. The public identified the option 'MBT do more recycling/composting' as their choice, citing this to be the least environmentally damaging option.

In January 2004, the Community Services Department took steps to engage the services of consultants to determine the necessary action to be taken in the evaluation of procurement processes and possible timescales for the implementation of an integrated waste management facility in Blaenau Gwent.

In addition, partnership arrangements have been entered into with the neighbouring authorities of Merthyr and Torfaen. These arrangements will add significant value for money and economies of scale to our future waste management options given that

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 permit system for the landfilling of certain wastes and this again will have an impact on the ability of local authorities to deliver services within prescriptive budgets.

Based on current recycling and diversion performance, many authorities in England and Wales are likely to fail to comply with the requirements of the Directive and will therefore incur severe financial penalties as a result.

The Ruddock Bill stipulates that all local authorities will provide a kerbside recycling scheme for its residents. Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council currently provides such a scheme and indeed, has done so since 1997. However, given that participation is generally very low, this scheme is being operated at significant cost to the authority and, whilst funding has been secured via the Welsh Assembly Specific Grant Allocation, such funding has not yet been confirmed beyond 2006. This could have implications for the authority in attempting to continue to provide the service within budget, ie. from allocated waste disposal monies and recycle income.

There is a requirement to provide facilities for the disposal of household hazardous waste. To date, this has been landfilled with normal domestic refuse but, since the re-classification of Silent Valley landfill to a non-hazardous site since July 2003, this practice can no longer continue and alternative disposal options are needed as a matter of urgency.

Waste disposal is predominantly dependent on the availability of alternative 'markets' to landfill and these are currently in short supply. Some provision for the recycling of hazardous materials such as fluorescent tubes, engine oils and lead acid batteries have been made within the borough. Some of the more difficult waste streams of the future will include nickel cadmium (NiCad) batteries, household solvents and domestic and commercial kitchen waste which poses problems under the stricture of the Animal ByProducts Order.

Blaenau Gwent, is part of the South East Wales Sub-Regional Waste Group and also a member of the Technical Advice Note (TAN) Group. Both groups have been set up to facilitate dialogue and determine the way forward, on a regional basis, for the development of waste management practices and facilities that will assist individual authorities in compliance with the requirement of the Landfill and other directives.

ACTIONS IDENTIFIED ARE INCLUDED UNDER 'SERVICE ACTIVITIES'

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 inform our public of the reasons for this decision.

1.2	COST OF PROVISION OF WHEELED BINS
PROBLEM:	The capital cost of supplying wheeled bins to every household would be in the region of £2 million. There is however, the option of leasing wheeled bins as we currently do for trade customers. In any event, the cost of providing wheeled bins will ultimately fall to our taxpayers and, given that our rate of council tax is deemed high, there may not be a practical solution.
ACTION:	In respect of the action identified for 1.1, we need to consult the public as to whether they would wish to pick up the cost for the supply of wheeled bins for domestic refuse. It may be that the public are quite prepared to do so, in which case we will need to undertake an evaluation of cost and report back to the Executive.

1.3	ACCESS FOR EMPTYING OF DOMESTIC WHEELED BINS
PROBLEM:	Access to some areas of the borough is extremely difficult. Currently, refuse collection to these areas is being carried out using a smaller vehicle that does not have a bin-lift mechanism. If we were to provide wheeled bins for domestic refuse collection, we would need to ensure that no households were excluded because of poor access and make alternative and equal collection arrangements for those properties.
ACTION:	A comprehensive list of properties that would be inaccessible with a bin-lift vehicle will be compiled. We will introduce operational procedures that allow us to access all properties that do not fall within the usual category.

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 any time or bring the lease to an end by consent. Also, orange bags are available to trade customers that may be purchased at any of the district offices in the borough.

Blaenau Gwent operates the trade refuse service to less than a quarter of the potential trade customers in the borough.

2.1	COST OF OPERATION
PROBLEM:	We are currently not operating the trade refuse service at optimum levels. There is undoubtedly a ‘break even’ point at which level our domestic refuse collection service would suffer and, at the other end of the spectrum, we would lose vehicles from the fleet if we were to put the service out to tender.
ACTION:	We will undertake an evaluation to determine the exact point at which the service would break even in order to maximise our provision of the operation without putting the service at risk. Once this point has been determined, we will develop a marketing strategy to capture a percentage of the residual businesses in the borough.

2.2	DUTY OF CARE
PROBLEM:	Some traders within the borough do not have trade agreements with the authority or any other licensed waste collection agency. This causes problems for the authority in that business waste is often left out by such traders that the authority must remove, at cost, due to political pressure. This is in direct contravention of the requirements of Duty of Care and is also unfair to legitimate traders.
ACTION:	The statutory powers of Environmental Health have been expanded to make provision for enforcement of Duty of Care requirements. In the interim, our plan must be to work with Environmental Health, providing them with details of all traders within the borough and identifying those with trade waste agreements. It will then be possible for the authority to identify those businesses that fail to comply with Duty of Care and, from this point, enforcement action can be taken without the intervention of the Environment Agency.

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 authority (WCA/WDA). Legislation, in the form of Divestment provisions, brought in as a result of Local Government Reorganisation in 1996, necessitated the divestment, by the local authority of either the collection or the disposal function.

Therefore, the landfill site formerly operated by the authority as its waste disposal option, was received into the hands of a Local Authority Waste Disposal Company (LAWDC), a company wholly owned and controlled by the Council but its operational capacity is at 'arms length' to satisfy the requirements of the Divestment Provisions.

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council landfills approximately 95% of its waste (equating to approximately 45,000 tonnes per annum) to landfill. Such waste is comprised of domestic and commercial (prior to July 2003) hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Co-disposal is no longer permitted and the landfill has been classified as being licensed to receive only non-hazardous wastes.

The landfill itself was formerly owned by the British Steel Corporation and transferred to local authority ownership in 1981. The proviso for this contractual change stipulated a requirement for the authority to assume complete responsibility for the disposal of Corus (British Steel) wastes comprising of filter cake, sludge and tallow oils used in the manufacturing and cooling processes.

Due to the cessation of Corus activities in Ebbw Vale, the quantities of such compounds are substantially reduced.

Leachate and water run-off is controlled and contained through a series of French drains and a leachate lagoon. Research has been carried out by Cardiff University to determine the moisture content within the landfill mass and thereby the effectiveness of the newly installed drainage system.

The site itself is unlined, having been constructed circa 1930 and has approximately ten years void space at current disposal rates. Asbestos, classed as a special waste, is confined to its own tipping cell in the landfill area. In close proximity to the landfill is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) claiming the highest Beechwood forest in Europe.

3.1	BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION (BPEO)
PROBLEM:	The Landfill Directive places a responsibility on local authorities to substantially reduce the quantities of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) being landfilled. The Welsh Assembly will not countenance propositions for further landfill facilities other than to deal with treated residual waste. This however leads back to the issue of Divestment and presents further problems for Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council. The authority's waste disposal contract expires in August 2008, which does not give the authority leave to enter into other contracts given that tonnages are committed until the expiration of the contract.

ACTION:	<p>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 Valley Waste Services Ltd. (LAWDC) bring the current contract arrangements to a close and tender for the development of a new contract in line with the requirements of current and future legislation.</p> <p>We will put in place contractual arrangements to achieve our targets or better them.</p>
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3.2	LIKELIHOOD OF THERMAL/MECHANICAL WASTE TREATMENT PROCESSES
PROBLEM:	<p>Even if disposal to landfill could be maintained at less than 50% of 1995 waste figures, there is insufficient void space remaining to continue to treat landfill as a viable disposal route. Therefore, we have no option but to consider alternative technologies for which we will need to consult with our stakeholders.</p>
ACTION:	<p>As part of our involvement in the development of the Regional Waste Plan, consultation on the technologies and options for waste disposal is to be conducted in September/October 2003. Following on from this, we are likely to be involved in setting up Focus or Consumer Groups in order to open an effective dialogue with our public. We are due to appoint a consultant in March 2004 and will ensure that the requirement for the setting up of Focus Groups is specified within the Contract Brief.</p>

3.3	CURRENT AND FUTURE CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS
PROBLEM:	<p>Given that our current contract with Silent Valley Waste Disposal Services Limited expires in August 2009, we need to negotiate for future provision of waste management treatment options. The lead-in time, taking into account the need for process and site selection, planning approval, procurement process and public consultation, is likely to be in the region of 2-3 years.</p>
ACTION:	<p>We will set up a project team to progress the stages needed to achieve our objective of having a future waste management contract in place, within timescale, and in full negotiation with our current waste disposal company.</p>

3.4	TIMESCALE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FUTURE WASTE MANAGEMENT TREATMENT OPTIONS
PROBLEM:	There is likely to be a lead-in time of some three years before a new contract could commence, due to the practicalities of working with the Official Journal of the European Community (OJEC), procurement, legal along with public consultation issues.
ACTION:	<p>We are currently in discussion with other local authorities who are further along the procurement process to determine whether there is any potential for joint working and/or time-saving as a result of the work already carried out. As at February 2004.</p> <p>We have entered into partnership arrangements for future waste management with the neighbouring authorities of Torfaen and Merthyr. The consultant is due to be appointed in March 2004.</p>

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 depend on the percentage recycled or diverted within a time-specified period.

4.5	LACK OF SUPERVISION AT CIVIC AMENITY SITES
PROBLEM:	At each of the civic amenity sites there is only one attendant at any time. It is therefore impossible to police the activities of householders and traders during very busy periods. It is anticipated that the authority regularly fails to comply with its obligations under Duty of Care in this way, as a result of 'illegal' waste being deposited in the household waste skips. Furthermore, whilst our LAWDC waste disposal contract makes provision for recycling activities as stipulated by the authority as its customer, priority is given to waste disposal at each site. This is deemed to be the primary activity and the lack of staffing resources available at each

	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:	We are currently making temporary changes to the site layout at New Vale with the permanent works being designed in favour of capacity building for recycling and waste minimisation. These changes will be superseded by the plans for permanent development of the site, which will commence in January 2004.

4.7	HOME COMPOSTING
PROBLEM:	We have yet to provide subsidised home composting units. Our public frequently request this as all of our neighbouring authorities have provided subsidised units to their public.
ACTION:	We will invite quotations for the provision of subsidised home composting units for our public. Delivery will be undertaken by the successful supplier and, in addition, several open days will be required, for those members of the public who wish to collect the units themselves. This will provide an excellent opportunity to work with the supplier on public education as they have expertise. We will ensure that the necessary work has been completed to allow the public to take delivery of their units by the end of February 2004. Provision of subsidised composting units has now commenced and approximately 1,200 units have been purchased by the public. We need to ensure that the units being purchased are available for collection; we have had problems with this during February 2004.

4.8	WASTES GENERATED
PROBLEM:	Activities undertaken by our Direct Labour Organisation (DLO) generate materials such as aggregate, grass cuttings and other garden-type wastes. Such materials are destined for landfill due to the element of contamination that occurs as a result of the various jobs carried out within a working day.
ACTION:	We will co-ordinate the activities of our DLO in such a way that activities which generate wastes, that could be diverted from landfill, are recycled. This will be achieved through the scheduling of works, generating 'compatible wastes' to ensure that contamination does not occur. Analysis of wastes generated also needs to be undertaken to determine volume and composition of wastes.

4.9	RE-USE OF MATERIALS WITHIN COUNCIL OFFICES
PROBLEM:	Through many of our activities, we generate materials as waste, which could be re-used before it is placed in containers for recycling, such as mis-printed paper.
ACTION:	We will place an immediate 'ban' on disposal, as waste or recycling, of mis-printed paper as this can be adequately used for writing correspondence and notes that will eventually be typed. We will further facilitate this by ceasing to purchase lined refill pads of paper for a period of six months. Current contractors' details are attached as Appendix 14. We will undertake an analysis of the other materials which can be re-used within the office environments and put in place the necessary provisions to carry out diversion activities.

4.10	CONFIDENTIAL WASTE STREAM GENERATED BY THE AUTHORITY
PROBLEM:	Some of the waste paper we produce is of a confidential nature, which has necessitated the disposal of it to landfill. Given that such paper could not be re-used in its final form, landfill is our current method of disposal in view of the requirements of the Data Protection Act.
ACTION:	We will negotiate with our paper collection contractor for special arrangements to be made for the batch collection of confidential waste and subsequent immediate processing, under receipted Duty of Care, to ensure that compliance with the Data Protection Act is maintained. We will make further arrangements with our contractor to undertake office/newspaper collections from all non-Council offices within the borough. Negotiations to commence in March 2004. Office paper collections are now being carried out from all corporate offices. There are further plans to extend office paper recycling facilities to local businesses in the borough.

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.

5) **KERBSIDE RECYCLING**

POSITION

Monitoring of participation of the kerbside recycling scheme was carried out in 2001/02 prior to the expansion of the scheme to 90% of the borough. The participation rate averaged 26% across 16,000 households. Public participation is extremely low and whilst some of the reasons for this are known, they have yet to be addressed. We believe that the reasons identified below, have contributed to the poor participation rate.

5.1	PLASTICS RECYCLING
<p>PROBLEM:</p>	<p>No provision for plastics recycling is yet in place. This has been delayed due to the sourcing of a suitable reprocessor and the high costs involved in collecting and bulk storing plastics prior to recycling. Plastic is a high volume, low weight, highly composite material that would bring a kerbside vehicle to capacity almost immediately. Therefore, either compact or shredding of plastics would be required to make the project viable.</p> <p>Those authorities currently carrying out plastics recycling have reported severe operational difficulties which occur without warning and therefore, without doubt, were this authority to venture along a plastics recycling route our participation and subsequent recycling rate would be much improved. However, we have a duty to our stakeholders to act with extreme caution for considering the risk this would involve if we are not to put in jeopardy our entire kerbside recycling scheme.</p> <p>Members of the public are keen to recycle plastics and indeed, the authority did carry out recycling of this material until 1998, when reprocessing facilities were available. The authority receives a high number of calls from members of the public regarding the availability of plastics recycling facilities as this material is extremely prevalent in the household waste stream.</p>
<p>ACTION:</p>	<p>We will go out to tender for plastics collection to identify the costs involved. From responses received, we will be able to determine the likely degree of stability and consistency of service. Given that plastics are a high volume, low weight material, it may be necessary to shred or compact them and in either event, a specific vehicle would be required.</p> <p>We will set up a pilot scheme for plastics which will probably take place in the Ebbw Vale area near to New Vale Civic Amenity site which is the only site large enough to bulk store such materials. It is likely that the pilot plastics scheme will take place in Autumn 2003. We will extend our plastics recycling scheme, on a phased basis, by December 2004.</p> <p>Plastics recycling has now commenced on Route 6 since 26th January 2004. Participation on this route has now shot up to 46% in that area.</p> <p>From March 2004, plastics recycling will be extended to all households in the borough. Additional, re-usable bags will be provided to the public for this purpose.</p>

5.2	MISSED COLLECTIONS
PROBLEM:	We currently have a high percentage of missed collections (in comparison with our laudably low rate for refuse collections). This may be attributable, in part, to the appointment of two new recycling crews recruited internally from activities such as litterpicking who are unfamiliar with the prescribed routes. There is also likely to be an issue here with members of the public not putting boxes on the kerbside for reasons of disability or apathy and the crews working in haste due to their new contractual arrangement of 'job and finish'.
ACTION:	<p>The Council is in the process of implementing a call-centre facility for the Department of Community Services. The purpose of the facility will be to maintain a logging system which can be interrogated to determine the number and nature of complaints and the actions that have been taken to resolve them. As part of the Strategy, monitoring programmes and schedules will be devised and integrated into the functions of the call centre to provide the baseline data required to make improvements. The call centre will become operational in April 2004.</p> <p>Timescale is likely to be September/October 2003 for the set-up of the call centre and the logging and monitoring of missed collections for kerbside recycling will be implemented simultaneously.</p> <p>Education of environmental schemes is being addressed through the work of the Environmental Education Officer who was appointed in May 2003. Much has already been achieved in respect of gaining co-operation from local schools via the 'Eco Schools' project and in glass recycling from pubs and clubs in the borough.</p> <p>The current arrangements of 'job and finish' are to be withdrawn in consultation with the Union, and a new bonus scheme working system implemented.</p>

5.3	CONFUSION REGARDING DATES AND DAYS OF COLLECTION
PROBLEM:	Unarguably, confusion exists regarding routes and days of collection for both crew, staff and members of the public. This is difficult to resolve in the interim as there is a need for the routes to 'settle' into an established pattern. Currently, there is still some route adjustment as there are areas within the borough (not included within outlying or awkward areas) that are still to receive boxes and literature. There are also peculiarities within the route scheduling that give rise to the problems of confusion and missed collections. For example, Worcester Street, Brynmawr, which is covered by all three crews on three different days due to the one-way traffic system in place.
ACTION:	In order to resolve the problem of constantly changing routes, dates and days of collection, we need to address the core issue which is the fleet provision. As access to some areas of the borough is very poor, we really need to consider leasing or procuring a smaller vehicle to complete expansion of the scheme boroughwide. Until

	<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	JOB AND FINISH
PROBLEM:	<p>All three recycling crews operate a job and finish method of working. The first crew operated a 37 hour week which was subsequently changed to 'job and finish' in 2002 in line with the refuse crew. Whilst job and finish is common practice for refuse crews whose pickups remain fairly constant, this is not usual practice for recycling crews as it is not a method that lends itself to engagement of the public by the crew to further promote the activities.</p>
ACTION:	<p>'Job and Finish' is clearly not suitable for kerbside recycling operatives <u>in its current format</u>. As ambassadors of the scheme and the first visible point of contact for our public, they must understand the mechanics of the scheme, taking ownership for recycling activities and sharing responsibility for ensuring that the scheme does not fail. The most sensible method to achieve this objective is to negotiate with the crews to end 'job and finish' in favour of a 'bonus incentive' scheme by weight of recyclate collected via kerbside. This was the advice given by the Welsh Assembly (Strategy Unit) in June 2003 and a report has subsequently been written for submission to our Executive Member and, if agreed, the timescale for implementation is likely to be November 2003. A report has been written requesting comments from the Waste Team. Comments to be provided by end of February 2004. Report will then go to next scheduled Executive Meeting.</p>

5.5	LACK OF CALENDARS ADVISING PUBLIC OF ROUTES
PROBLEM:	<p>This issue results from the routes not yet settling. We have produced calendars for the public since 2000 but have been unable to do so this year since the scheme has expanded. This has affected not only those members of public on the extended scheme but also those on the established routes (since 1997) as collection days have altered on some routes.</p> <p>We have learned a valuable lesson from re-leafletting of the established route, as only those members of the public with boxes out were given leaflets. Given that we were unable to distribute a calendar this year, leaflets should have been distributed to <u>every</u> household. Leafletting to households on new routes was carried out in a timely and efficient manner. However, only the dates of the next six collections were given as it was anticipated that calendars</p>

	would be distributed before the end of that period. This matter has now been addressed and situation monitored.
ACTION:	In order to mitigate our position, we will design leaflets for each route, informing the public of the difficulty of giving them calendars until the routes have settled, but providing them with the dates of collection up to the end of the year. These leaflets should be distributed through letterboxes boroughwide with the adjunct that members of the public should ring us if they do not have a recycling box or require any assistance with the scheme. We should also ensure that the leaflets reiterate what can be collected as part of the scheme.

5.6	VEHICLE FLEET
PROBLEM:	It was anticipated that the fleet would be increased by two new customised recycling vehicles – one identical to the existing recycling vehicle and one much smaller which would be utilised for servicing outlying and difficult to access areas. The smaller vehicle’s routes would have been staggered to ensure that recycling vehicle capacity was maintained in the event of breakdown or scheduled vehicle maintenance. However, all three vehicles are identical and all scheduled to capacity each week. Therefore, there is no contingency vehicle and a refuse vehicle has been drafted in to collect the recyclate when necessary which is then landfilled. We do not advertise this fact to the public but it would be unrealistic to assume that some members of the public are not aware of this practice.
ACTION:	We must prevent the landfilling of recyclable materials as this is happening too frequently and we are unable to keep this from public knowledge. We are also struggling to reach our targets for recycling and must maximise every opportunity we have to improve. We will make a business case for an additional, smaller vehicle that can focus on the inaccessible routes and provide cover in the event of either of the other vehicles requiring garage attention. There are now three full-time vehicles operating kerbside recycling. There is also a spare vehicle to cover for breakdowns and scheduled downtime. A further crew will be established to cover the service in awkward/outlying areas with a litter-picking vehicle.

5.7	CREW MAKING COMPARISON WITH REFUSE SERVICE
PROBLEM:	No induction programme is in place to appraise inexperienced crew of the needs of the kerbside recycling service. The recycling crews are our ‘ambassadors’ of the kerbside service and, as such, should be given scope to interact with the public and promote the service. Kerbside recycling is not mandatory for members of the public and the service depends entirely on the co-operation of the public and our ability to encourage this and deliver the service.

	<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:	<p>This site is subject to redevelopment plans and, given that the footprint of the site will increase, it is anticipated that the traffic management problems currently experienced will be resolved. The development itself is likely to take six to nine months and is therefore likely to be completed by December 2004.</p> <p>Many of our key recycling/diversion activities will take place at the redeveloped site and these include green waste, and possibly kitchen waste, by an in-vessel composting system. In addition, the proposed plastics recycling scheme which will be extended boroughwide by April 2004 will have some element of sorting carried out at the site.</p> <p>The planning application for the site works has now been submitted.</p>

5.9	CONFUSION REGARDING DATES AND ITEMS OF RECYCLATE THAT CAN BE INCLUDED IN KERBSIDE RECYCLING
PROBLEM:	<p>The number of calls from householders on both new and established routes clearly indicates that confusion exists as to what is to be collected and when this will take place. Furthermore, when we contracted Excel Industries to carry out kerbside collection of newspapers and magazines on our behalf as a result of EN643, we failed to tell the public the reasons for this and as a result, we are operating an unnecessary 'duplicate' system.</p>

ACTION:	<p>We do not currently give enough information to the public with regard to the types of recyclate permitted. Obviously, there are changes occurring frequently as a result of new recyclate that can be collected, must be left out, or is to be picked up in a different container.</p> <p>We will find a consistent method of communicating to the public to ensure that the message is received boroughwide. This is probably best achieved through far greater use of the local press given that there is a wide readership of this in the borough.</p>
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5.10	ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES
PROBLEM:	<p>An opportunity exists to advertise the recyclate that can be included in the collection and to provide the public with contact numbers of council staff able to answer queries and resolve problems.</p>
ACTION:	<p>It would also be beneficial to make good use of our refuse and recycling vehicle fleet to publicise the authority's recycling and re-use schemes.</p> <p>We will devise methods for communicating with our public that will also provide feedback on the effectiveness of their participation and the work that still needs to be done if we are achieve our objectives and meet our targets. Research indicates that if the public are kept informed, particularly on areas in which they have direct involvement, a feeling of 'ownership and identity' with the local authority is developed and fostered to mutual benefit. This is vital as public perception is generally that the council tax they pay is directly responsible for the council operating at all and that the public is paying too much for the services they receive.</p> <p>As part of our education activities, the authority ran a competition for a slogan, to be adopted corporately for all our waste management activities. Many entries were received and the winning slogan, 'STOP WASTE IN TIME', will now be incorporated in our departmental documentation.</p> <p>Schemes such as this provide a 'drip drip' open dialogue method of communicating with the public and enable us to gain, at the very least, an appreciation of the activities of the council and the perception by the public that their opinions and ideas count.</p>

5.11	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
PROBLEM:	<p>We are, at best, employing guesswork as to the reasons that the majority of the public are not participating. It would be imprudent to develop further schemes without canvassing public opinion if we are to gain acceptance and co-operation.</p>
ACTION:	<p>We will ask the public what they would like us to introduce in terms of waste management options. It may be useful to contact universities on a national basis in the event that research students may potentially be looking for a project that will encompass real-life events.</p>

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:	<p>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 stickers (stating the day of collection) to every household they come across during a normal route.</p> <p>Where householders are not currently participating, a letter containing relevant information and a sticker for them to attach to</p>

	<p>their own boxes should be distributed as soon as possible. Calendars/Leaflets have now been distributed to all households within the borough.</p>
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5.14	LACK OF MONITORING
PROBLEM:	<p>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; counting the number of households participating during a two-week (complete cycle) period. The data obtained was sufficient to calculate an overall percentage rate of participation of 26%.</p> <p>However, the monitoring only encompassed one complete cycle and provided no more and no less than a ‘snapshot’ of participation during that period. From the data obtained, we were obviously unable to determine variance or degree of error, nor make predictive decisions on the required future allocation of resources.</p>
ACTION:	<p>Having identified that we had little information available to us in terms of actual recycling data; a daily monitoring system has been devised for each of the recycling crews to complete. A copy of the schedule is attached at Appendix 7.</p> <p>The collected and analysed data will provide us with information as to which streets within any given area of good or poor in terms of participation – (See Appendix 8). We will specifically target those areas where participation is poor and extra concentration of education is required. Also, the identification of ‘good participation’ areas will facilitate the provision of a ‘rewards’ system and possible further feedback to the public in the form of a league table.</p> <p>We now ensure that the date of any ‘activities’ such as distribution of calendars, is noted to enable subsequent conclusions to be drawn from participation levels.</p>

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:	<p>Confusion exists surrounding the authority's policy in relation to access of the Trade Eco Centre as to which vehicles are permitted to enter the site.</p> <p>The current stipulation is that members of the public may enter the site to deposit rubbish or to visit the recycling banks; they may NOT however, drive onto the site in a vehicle over gross vehicle weight 1 tonne. This presents problems as in some households, such vehicles may be the sole vehicle and, as such, we utilise an extremely 'hit and miss' disclaimer system.</p> <p>Traders may enter the site in any vehicle they wish but may ONLY visit the recycling containers. Again, this does give rise to abuse of the system given that there is insufficient supervision available to ensure that the domestic recycling activities are not compromised in this way.</p> <p>Many problems have been experienced since the adoption of the policy introducing a van-ban on civic amenity sites. Whilst it is necessary to have such a policy in place, we need to ensure that the content of our policy is understood by site staff, the public and officers to ensure that the correct information is given.</p>
ACTION:	<p>We will re-write the policy, in a coherent manner, if we are to gain public acceptance and agreement for the measures that are implemented to ensure that the site policies are not abused by traders. This consultation and policy revision needs to be carried out as soon as is practicable and could possibly be undertaken at the same time as the proposed re-development of the civic amenity site</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Our LAWDC has now been instructed to restrict entry to the site to members of the public and traders who have been issued with a permit.</p>
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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:	<p>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).</p> <p>This issue is also being addressed through the Sub-Regional Waste Management Groups activities.</p> <p>We will also consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consultation with the public on the issue of fly-tipping. The public should be aware of the financial cost of operating a responsive clean up of fly-tipped areas and should be given the opportunity of expressing their opinions as to how the problem should be addressed. b) The Environment Agency are currently trialling the use of cameras in areas of persistent and heavy fly-tipping. We would need to employ suitable anti-vandalism measures if we pursue this avenue. c) It would be useful to publish a ‘league table’ of fly-tipping hotspots. The majority of the public prefer their individual areas to be kept clean and take pride in maintaining their properties to a high standard. It is these members of public

	<p>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.</p> <p>d) We will investigate the implementation of a 'fly-tipping hotline' for members of the public to use. It is established theory that if areas are not cleansed of fly tipped materials in a timely manner, these areas are quickly added to with other materials as the public develop a feeling of apathy and become complacent with the need for proper waste disposal.</p> <p>e) We will investigate the publicising of prosecutions in the local press and subsequently lobbying the government to apply the highest possible fines for fly-tipping offenders.</p> <p>f) We will produce a policy for the provision of recharging fly-tipping individuals. These should include costs for actual resources and, more importantly, a large element of punitive costs. This income could then be utilised for securing future resources against littering and fly-tipping. Environmental Health have the necessary surveillance equipment to prove offences and this is welcomed by the Community Services Department as we are keen to make use of whatever measures are necessary to prevent incidences of fly-tipping in the borough.</p>
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ABANDONED VEHICLES

POSITION

Under the current council structure, responsibility for abandoned vehicles falls within the remit of the Environmental Health Section. As a result of the reluctance of scrap metal merchants to accept vehicles (without charge) from members of the public, there has been increased incidence of vehicles dumped in and around the borough.

7.2	ABANDONED VEHICLES
PROBLEM:	<p>The scale of the problem is increasing as scrap metal dealers no longer take vehicles from the public free of charge, indeed a charge is levied to the public who are often unwilling to pay. The authority is charged £20 for the disposal of each vehicle and possibly more where the vehicles are dumped in an area which is difficult to access. Currently, the costs of disposing of abandoned vehicles costs the authority £18,000 per annum (based on an average 900 vehicles collected each year). (See Appendix 10).</p> <p>There are implications for future disposal as many abandoned vehicles often contain peripheral hazardous and/or dangerous materials which may require costly specialist disposal.</p> <p>There is the added complication that where vehicles are dumped and ignited near a water course, harmful fluids contained within the vehicle may cause contamination which would need to be dealt with by the Environmental Agency who may not be able to attend the scene immediately. This will become a significant problem when the End of Life Vehicle Directive and Hazardous Waste Regulations come into force.</p>

ACTION:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 consumer, will facilitate easier end of life disposal and thereby lower costs to the authority.</p>
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ASBESTOS

POSITION

Current practice involves members of the public having to pay for the dismantling and disposal of asbestos from their garages and homes. We do not offer free collection or disposal of asbestos. Asbestos is collected from the public, at a cost and disposed of in a specified tipping cell at Silent Valley Landfill Site.

7.3	ASBESTOS
PROBLEM:	<p>a) Asbestos almost certainly accounts for a percentage of the domestic waste stream.</p> <p>b) Asbestos is fly-tipped due to the cost to members of the public.</p> <p>c) The public are responsible for dismantling it; they often break it up which causes release of fibres to the lungs. This is the case even if we collect it at their cost. The costs of dismantling and disposal from private contractors appears to be in the region of £200 per tonne which is prohibitive.</p> <p>d) Cost to members of the public, if the authority collects it, is a minimum of £50 due to the need for a special licence to move it, which costs £37.</p>
ACTION:	<p>a) We have arranged, where applicable, bulked collections – this means that several members of the public will 'share'</p>

	<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>

	<p>easily.</p> <p>f) Composting alone does not kill off weed seeds and spores – this is a significant problem when dealing with difficult green wastes; particularly with Japanese Knotweed as composting it will only cause the spores to spread with the compost and become propagated.</p> <p>g) The public is largely unaware of prohibited/restricted plants or the reasons for this.</p>
ACTION:	<p>a) We will educate the public, staff and collection crews about the more virulent, prohibited plants such as Japanese Knotweed and not accept these as part of the green waste collection.</p> <p>b) We will supply suitable for purpose, re-usable, bags to members of the public for the collection of green garden waste.</p> <p>c) We will investigate a regional solution for the collection and disposal of Japanese Knotweed and other undesirable flora</p>

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

POSITION

We do not have facilities within the borough equipped to deal with hazardous wastes generated from businesses. Currently, household hazardous wastes, with the exception of engine oils and lead acid batteries, are put out for collection with domestic refuse.

7.5	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
PROBLEM:	The Hazardous Waste Directive 2005 stipulates that authorities must have in place, licensed facilities for the disposal of hazardous wastes.
ACTION:	Through the work of the Regional Waste Co-ordinator, the consortia of authorities will consider the development of a regional solution for the safe disposal of hazardous household wastes. There may also be scope for some elements of hazardous business wastes disposed of or recycled at the same facility at cost to businesses. It is important that disposal costs for hazardous trade wastes do not fall to the Authority and subsequently, the tax payer Provision for household hazardous waste facilities will be made as part of the ongoing development at New Vale Depot, Waun-y-Pound Industrial Estate, Ebbw Vale. This will assist the authority in achieving compliance with the Hazardous Waste Directive 2005.

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.

BPEO and proximity principle clearly state that wastes should be treated at the point of origin. However, this concept is generally unacceptable to members of the public who will oppose, very strongly, any attempt for such placement of treatment facilities near their homes. This is understandable, to an extent, but unless public opinion can be swayed sufficiently, or such public acceptance and participation gained for diversionary schemes that there is no requirement for such facilities, the options available to us will become extremely limited.

Landfill is no longer deemed to be a sustainable waste disposal solution and, as such, Blaenau Gwent must follow legislative requirements to source alternative methods for treatment of waste with an overall preference for recycling/re-use schemes.

The authority, as part of a consortia, is investigating viable treatment methods for waste, on a regional basis. It is highly likely that some form of thermal treatment will be required to deal with the hazardous waste stream if for no other. There may be other technological processes such as mechanical biological treatment (MBT) that will be more palatable to the public and will create much-needed employment in the area.

Blaenau Gwent is due to call for interest in providing waste management treatment options through the OJEC process early in 2004 and will have to undertake rigorous public consultation if public acceptance is to be gained. A team will need to be 'appointed' to undertake a public awareness scheme and answer subsequent questions from the public which are likely to be fuelled by inherent NIMBYism and a reluctance for change.

The fear of the public is in relation to changes that they perceive will adversely affect them and their way of living. Addressing the issues that will be raised will need to be handled with sensitivity and with a clear demonstration of the need for change by making the public aware of the targets that the authority must meet or face severe and unavoidable financial penalty.

It is these targets that will force the authority to face public challenge and, if we are to meet this challenge, we will need to have in place a comprehensive and professional options strategy delivered with unshakeable professionalism and transparency.

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.

An Education Plan has been put together with the aim of informing and re-educating the public on waste related issues. The Environmental Education Officer will carry out the actions contained within the plan with the aim that an increase in the

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.

POLICY:	Participation of schools, local businesses and public in various projects and schemes.
PLAN:	Schemes such as Recycle-Inn, Trees for Cans and Green Fingers Challenge will be operating as part of the Authority's established plans such as Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
TIMESCALE:	Implementation of schemes by end 2004.

4.

POLICY:	National Campaigns
PLAN:	Calendar to be drawn up highlighting national campaigns for distribution to the public. Opportunity exists for other departments to be involved in order to bring together all of the plan for delivery of environmental education.
TIMESCALE:	November 2003.

5.

POLICY:	Environmental Education Forum
PLAN:	Reporting back on issues that arise as a result of the forum in order that best practices can be applied to the activities of the authority.
TIMESCALE:	Reporting back after each meeting – current

6.

POLICY:	Public Awareness
ACTION:	A team will be assigned/appointed to undertake a public awareness scheme and answer subsequent questions from the public which are likely to be fuelled by fear of waste treatment processes. We have been given the opportunity of university support in the form of MSc students who require projects for dissertation. This may be an ideal

	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 presentation of various items are scheduled periodically for both Green Team and Clean Team. The remit of both groups is to ensure that works identified are evaluated and implemented on a corporate basis where this is possible.

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 markets for recycle.
TIMESCALE:	Undertake cost analysis of all available options by February 2004.

4.

POLICY:	Bring Sites and Civic Amenity Sites
PLAN:	We will need to ensure that we operate only viable sites given limited budgetary resources relative to the number of public served during the financial year and the cost of service provision for individual sites. Site provision at minimum levels is equal to 1 site per 750 households (District Audit).

	Our key objective is to increase the number of bring sites in the borough in order to maximise our recycling rate and diversion from landfill. It is anticipated that this will be greatly assisted through the provision of an 'adopt a bring site' scheme to foster greater public participation and ownership. The overall objective is to increase numbers – those of sites 'adopted' by the public and the current level of public participation.
TIMESCALE:	Feasibility study by March 2004.

5.

POLICY:	Partnership Working
PLAN:	We will encourage community and local groups to work with the authority to process and re-use/recyclate materials collected and/or acquired by the authority.
TIMESCALE:	Ongoing.

6.

POLICY:	Provide incentives to maximise re-use/recycling.
PLAN:	Following the substantial changes that will be made to the management of our kerbside recycling operation, we will make payments to groups and organisations who can demonstrate effective and consistent diversion of recyclable material from landfill.
TIMESCALE:	July 2004 for incentive policy.

7.

POLICY:	Ongoing financial audit of schemes.
PLAN:	We will obtain quotations for comparable services through our procurement section and through benchmarking with other authorities to ensure that value for money is obtained for all of our recycling/re-use activities.
TIMESCALE:	Quotes to be obtained on annual basis from April 2004.

8.

POLICY:	Public Consultation
PLAN:	We cannot operate a recycling/re-use scheme effectively without opening a dialogue with the public to ensure that their opinions and wishes are taken into account wherever possible. Therefore, we will take advantage of the period of consultation required as a result of the Draft Regional Waste Plan and make provision for the setting up of focus groups to concentrate on waste management issues.
TIMESCALE:	Set up focus groups by Autumn 2004.

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 general waste management and environmental health practices in the authority. The groups meet regularly and details are attached as Appendix 11.
TIMESCALE:	Ongoing progress.

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 that the streets aren't dirty because of the council, but because people are getting away with littering and fly-tipping.

1.

POLICY:	Cleansing Standards
PLAN:	Undertake cleansing, monitoring and reporting as prescribed by LEAMS. (See Appendix 12 and 18).
TIMESCALE:	From August 2003.

2.

POLICY:	Fly-Tipping
PLAN:	We will work towards the actions identified in the Waste Strategy to target persistent offenders and reduce the amount and incidences of fly-tipping in the borough. Consultation with Environmental Health will be required to determine the best way forward.
TIMESCALE:	Consultation to commence September 2004.

3.

POLICY:	Fly-Posting
PLAN:	<p>Fly-Posting is prevalent throughout the borough; taking the form of posters advertising events and messages being adhered to various structures owned and maintained by the authority such as retaining walls, pedestrian gantries and fencing. Such incidences can have serious consequences with the safety of motorists and pedestrians being compromised.</p> <p>In all cases, fly-posting is unsightly and, if left, can increase littering as the public become apathetic. Costs of removal are prohibitive and we will therefore work to educate the public as to why this practice is unacceptable. We will consult with our planning and highways colleagues towards a forward strategy, which may involve enforcement.</p>
TIMESCALE:	Task Force to be set up November 2003.

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 the cleansing and litterpicking schedule. We may also adopt, where resources permit, responsive cleansing of such materials on the same basis as for weedspraying.
TIMESCALE:	Programme to commence Autumn/Winter 2003.

5.

POLICY:	Chewing Gum
PLAN:	We will carry out assessment of this aspect of litter as part of LEAMS to determine the incidences and impact of chewing gum on footpaths and pavements in relation to resources and available budgets. Depending on the severity of the problem, we may lobby for a tax to be levied against the sale of chewing gum in the borough in order that specialist cleansing machinery can be employed. There may be some merit in providing 'chewing gum boards' for the collection of discarded gum.
TIMESCALE:	Reporting back to the Director on this issue to commence in November 2004.

6.

POLICY:	Street Furniture (including bus shelters)
PLAN:	Inspections to be carried out on a monthly basis to determine the fitness of such equipment for purpose. Damaged items will be reported to the contractor for repair or replacement within a prescribed timescale. Cleansing of such equipment will be monitored by the authority as part of inspections and cleansing carried out through the appropriate body.
TIMESCALE:	To commence September 2004.

7.

POLICY:	Zoning Maps
PLAN:	We currently do not have zoning maps available. Therefore, such maps will need to be produced as a matter of urgency.
TIMESCALE:	Completion of zoning maps by September 2003.

8.

POLICY:	Provision of Litter Bins
PLAN:	This is dealt with on a responsive basis although no monitoring takes place over and above complaints reporting.
TIMESCALE:	We will put together a schedule for the monitoring and reporting of frequency of boroughwide litterbin fill, cleanliness and frequency of emptying by October 2003.

9.

POLICY:	Dog Fouling
PLAN:	Bylaws now in place to prosecute owners of dogs that foul areas adopted by the local authority. We will publicise prosecution information in the local press. We will investigate the provision of special bins for the use of dog owners and other necessary equipment for their use. We will also identify areas within the cleansing schedule where such bins can be serviced on a frequent basis to encourage regular use.
TIMESCALE:	Assessment to be carried out by September 2003.

10.

POLICY:	Drugs Related Litter
PLAN:	This type of litter is cleansed as an emergency although monitoring data and records are not available.
TIMESCALE:	We will ensure that records are kept and monitoring of emerging patterns takes place from November 2003.

11.

POLICY:	Schools Generated Litter
PLAN:	Enforcement officers are making educational visits to schools and subsequently issuing fixed penalty notices to those schoolchildren who continue to drop litter. The results of such enforcement are due to be reported in the local press. We need to liase with Environmental Health to determine a programme for monitoring levels of schools generated litter.
TIMESCALE:	Monitoring programme to be implemented by October 2003.

12.

POLICY:	Abandoned Shopping Trolleys
PLAN:	A formal plan is to be drawn up to reflect practice. Supermarkets currently are informed of trolley location and are given one hour to collect them before they are impounded. No impounding has been necessary to date.
TIMESCALE:	Formal plan to be written by September 2003.

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 that our many of our public are elderly, a less formal approach may be beneficial in areas where this sector of our community is most prevalent.

There are variable sources of bias that can be introduced in gauging public opinion, and we must be careful to acknowledge, and allow for (by degree of error), areas where this may occur.

We have researched some of the most successful public consultation exercises in the UK; the most in-depth and documented being that of 'Project Integra' (a consortia of authorities in and around Hampshire). Whilst the demographic is dissimilar in many ways, the fears of the public are likely to be the same that we may expect and, probably will, encounter. The information gained, from the mistakes made and successes achieved by other authorities, will be invaluable to us in achieving what we are setting out to do.

We will need a 'cocktail' of expertise in order to consult with our public and this will require a substantial allocation of staff resources to be effective. For this reason, we will need to set up a Consultation Task Force, involving multi-disciplined knowledge from other departments in order to develop a forward strategy.

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.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMMES

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Our performance in relation to key performance indicators is included overleaf.

We are currently updating our activities to ensure that monitoring and evaluation programmes are established for all of our waste management activities.

The following service areas will have scheduled monitoring and evaluation programmes by end 2004 and the results available for scrutiny.

- a) Kerbside Recycling Participation (in place, control measure required).
(Summary of monitoring for each route attached along with copy of monitoring sheet used – Appendix 8)
Kerbside Recycling Participation monitoring is carried out on a daily basis by each of the crews. Participation levels are then plotted on graphs and submitted to the Director.
- b) LEAMS for monitoring street cleanliness zones (subscription in place).
(Inspection Form sample attached as Appendix 12)
LEAMS monitoring commenced in May 2003 and is ongoing.
- c) Office Recycling (project due to commence in September 2003).
(Proposed Schedule of Activities attached as Appendix 4)
Office recycling is ongoing. The next stage is to increase the types of recycle that can be collected from each council office. We also intend to extend this facility to all non-council offices in the borough for collection by the Kerbside Recycling Crews.
- d) Overall costs of service information for all waste management activities (including waste collection and disposal).
(All available figures for each activity attached as Appendix 13)
- e) Current performance of Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
(Appendix 16)
- f) Waste Costs Analysis (Appendix 17).
- g) Weights of glass collected from public houses (Appendix 19)

In order to provide meaningful data for Executive Members, it may be more applicable to submit information by Ward, where possible, as well as on a 'whole borough' basis.

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																				
	NON-PROVISION OF WHEELED BINS																				
1.1.0	Communicate policy to the public		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	COST OF PROVISION OF WHEELED BINS																				
1.2.0	Consult with the public re cost of wheeled bins					■	■	■		■	■										
1.2.1	Undertake evaluation of costs of w/bin provision								■	■	■	■									
	ACCESSING DOMESTIC WHEELED BINS																				
1.3.0	Compile list of difficult to access properties	■	■																		
1.3.1	Feasibility study - smaller bin-lift vehicle			■	■	■															
	REFUSE PLACED OUT FOR COLLECTION																				
1.4.0	Document procedures re: refuse enforcement		■	■	■	■															
1.4.1	Dual department consultation (CS/EH)	■	■	■	■	■	■														
1.4.2	Publicising of Fixed Penalty Notices	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	TRADE REFUSE COLLECTION																				
	COST OF OPERATION																				
2.1.0	Determine 'break even' point and report back		■	■																	
2.1.1	Evaluate costs of optimising services at BEP			■	■																
2.1.2	Develop marketing strategy - max.cust.base				■	■	■	■													
	DUTY OF CARE																				
2.2.0	Consult with E/Health re: persistent problems	■	■	■	■	■	■														
2.2.1	Council re: illegality and costs of reactive p/up	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
2.2.2	Education programme for traders - incentivise			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
2.2.3	Prosecution System - develop with Env Health		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
	REPLACEMENT OF WHEELED BINS																				
2.3.0	Evaluate costs of bin-refurbishment		■	■	■																
2.3.1	Develop system for discounted sale				■	■															
2.3.2	Regulate and document procurement practice					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					

Strategy	ACTION	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Ref. No.	WASTE DISPOSAL	2003	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005
	BEST PRACTICAL ENVIRONMENT OPTION																				
3.1.0	Set up project team including LAWDC		█	█																	
3.1.1	Progress OJEC/Waste Management Options		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	WASTE MANAGEMENT TREATMENT OPTS																				
3.2.0	Engage public in consultation as per TAN		█	█	█	█															
3.2.1	Development of Consumer/Focus Groups			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█									
3.2.2	Development of Public Meetings Schedule				█	█	█														
	IMPLEMENTATION OF FUTURE WMT OPTS																				
3.3.0	Set up inter-departmental Project Team		█	█	█																
3.3.1	Engage Consultant			█																	
3.3.2	OJEC and Tendering Process						█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	RECYCLING FACILITIES IN THE BOROUGH																				
	ACCESS TO CIVIC AMENITY SITES																				
4.1.0	Consult Members - Increase activities at sites		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█							
	PROVISION OF BRING SITE FACILITIES																				
4.2.0	Increase number of bring sites		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	VANDALISM AT CIVIC AMENITY SITES																				
4.3.0	Evaluate level of security measures required		█	█																	
4.3.1	Feasibility study re: 'Totter' Services			█	█	█															
4.3.2	Consult Members re: Contractor at CA Sites				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█						
	VANDALISM AT BRING SITES																				
4.4.0	Feasibility report re: 'adopt a site' system		█	█	█	█	█	█													
4.4.1	Solicit 'expressions of interest' from groups			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
4.4.2	Negotiate scheme particulars with groups				█	█	█														
4.4.3	Quantify scheme costings				█	█	█	█	█	█											
4.4.4	Devise monitoring and payment system				█	█	█	█	█	█											
4.4.5	Launch of schemes - publicity							█	█	█											

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			█	█	█	█	█													
4.5.3	Formally negotiate requirements with LAWDC			█	█	█	█	█													
4.5.4	Schedule monthly meetings with LAWDC			█	█	█	█	█													
4.5.5	Report back to Executive on monthly basis			█	█	█	█	█													
4.5.6	Evaluate percentage differential as result			█	█	█	█	█													
4.5.7	Stipulate LAWDC/BGCBC notification process			█	█	█	█	█													
	FACILITIES CAPACITY AND APPOINTMENT																				
4.6.0	Reconsider siting of facilities at two sites		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█								
	HOME COMPOSTING																				
4.7.0	Invite quotations for provision of units	█	█																		
4.7.1	Communicate scheme to members of public				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
4.7.2	Evaluate diversion from waste stream												█	█	█	█					
	WASTES GENERATED																				
4.8.1	Identify DLO activities	█																			
4.8.2	Feasibility of waste separation		█																		
4.8.3	Policy introduced			█																	
	RE-USE OF MATERIALS - COUNCIL OFFICE																				
4.9.0	Ban disposal of mis-printed paper	█	█																		
4.9.1	Non-procurement of paper refill pads	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█											
	CONFIDENTIAL WASTE STREAM																				
4.10.0	Liaise with contractor - produce policy	█	█	█																	
	OFFICE RECYCLING																				
4.11.0	Setting up of group by each department	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█									
4.11.1	Distribution of recycling facilities to offices	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█									
4.11.2	Provisions for bulking/storing at New Vale			█	█																

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
	CORPORATE GREEN PROCUREMENT																				
4.12.0	Assessment for provision of green products		█	█	█																
4.12.1	Communicate decision to all staff					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY																				
4.13.0	Formal adoption of policy in Comm.Services		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	KERBSIDE RECYCLING																				
	PLASTICS RECYCLING																				
5.1.0	Set up interim arrangements with Contractor	█	█																		
5.1.1	Operate 'Pilot' Scheme for six months		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
5.1.2	Evaluate viability of scheme Boroughwide		█	█	█																
5.1.3	Purchase/Lease vehicle and/or equipment	█	█	█	█	█															
5.1.4	Determine permanent base of operation		█	█	█																
5.1.5	Negotiate with Social Services for resouces		█	█	█																
5.1.6	Tender for permanent arrangements			█	█	█															
	MISSED COLLECTIONS																				
5.2.0	Include WM elements in Call Centre Ops.		█	█	█																
5.2.1	Interrogate call logging system after 1 month				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
5.2.2	Determine methods for resolution					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
5.2.3	Integrate Strategy requirements to system																				
	DATES AND DAYS OF COLLECTION																				
5.3.0	Purchase/Lease smaller vehicle for access		█	█	█	█															
5.3.1	Distribute 2003 Calendar and re-leaflet all		█	█	█																
5.3.2	Check scheduling prior to 2004 submission			█	█																
5.3.3	Evaluate viability of re-routing (Brynmawr)			█	█	█															
5.3.4	Finalise routes for the last time			█	█	█															
5.3.5	Publicise routes at council offices & buildings			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
5.3.6	Monitor effectiveness via Focus Groups			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
5.3.7	Monitor complaints received via Call Centre				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

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
	COMPARISONS WITH REFUSE SERVICE																				
5.7.0	Induction programme to be devised		Light Blue	Light Blue	Red																
5.7.1	Negotiation with Union and crews			Light Blue	Light Blue	Red															
5.7.2	Training to be scheduled					Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
5.7.3	Handbook to be provided to all crews/foremen					Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
5.7.4	Mystery Shopper' system in place					Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black
	TRANSFER FACILITIES																				
5.8.0	Redevelopment plans (temp) in hand	Blue	Blue	Blue	Red																
5.8.1	Plans for permanent redevelopment		Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Blue										
5.8.2	Negotiation with LAWDC and Env Agency	Light Blue	Light Blue	Blue																	
5.8.3	Site opens																				
	COMMUNICATE RECYCLATE INCLUDED																				
5.9.0	Produce informative literature for the public		Black																		
5.9.1	Consult with PR for media services			Light Blue																	
5.9.2	Information leaflet printing			Blue	Blue	Blue															
5.9.3	Information leaflet distributed boroughwide			Blue	Blue	Blue															
5.9.4	Display of information leaflet - all council offices			Blue	Blue	Blue															
	ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES																				
5.10.0	Consult to determine advertising possibilities			Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta												
5.10.1	Consult with Transport re: design/timescale								Light Blue	Light Blue											
5.10.2	Consider competition for naming of fleet									Yellow											
5.10.3	Order placed for vehicle livery incl. Design										Red										
5.10.4	Re-launch and publicity for vehicle fleet											Red									
	PUBLIC CONSULTATION																				
5.11.0	Devise material for public waste consultation		Blue	Blue	Blue																
5.11.1	Engage services of Universities for research			Light Blue	Light Blue																
5.11.2	Undertake formal consultation period				Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta

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 distributed to public																				
5.13.3	Order additional boxes/containers as needed																				
	LACK OF MONITORING																				
5.14.0	Analyse collected data to determine baseline																				
5.14.1	Apply incentive scheme to 'good' areas																				
5.14.2	Education to be stepped up to 'poor' areas																				
5.14.3	Report back to Director and Executive																				
	TRADE RECYCLING CUSTOMERS																				
	DUAL FUNCTION OF NEW VALE CA SITE																				
6.1.0	Temporary realignment of site completed																				
6.1.1	Permanent development of site underway																				
6.1.2	Re-development of site completed																				
6.1.3	Coherent site policy developed																				
6.1.4	Consultation of site policy with LAWDC etc.																				
6.1.5	New site policy implemented and publicised																				
6.1.6	Monitoring of site movements (ad hoc)																				
6.1.7	'Mystery Shopper' monitoring carried out																				

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
	DIFFICULT WASTES																				
	FLY-TIPPED WASTES																				
7.1.0	Consult with public on desirable way forward		Black																		
7.1.1	Set up Fly Tipping Task Force (CS/EnvH)		Cyan	Cyan																	
7.1.2	FTTF to liaise with Environment Agency			Blue	Blue																
7.1.3	Allocate inter-departmental resources				Black																
7.1.4	Gather data regarding fly tipping 'hotspots'				Blue	Blue	Blue														
7.1.5	Publish league table of 'bad areas'					Cyan	Magenta	Red	Blue												
7.1.6	Allocate a Call Centre 'confidential line'			Black	Red																
7.1.7	Publish 'cost of clean-up' per ward					Cyan	Red														
7.1.8	Publicise prosecutions in local media					Cyan	Blue														
7.1.9	Develop policy for recharging fly-tippers			Cyan	Blue																
	ABANDONED VEHICLES																				
7.2.0	Consult and determine regional/local solution		Black	Cyan	Cyan	Cyan	Cyan	Magenta	Magenta	Magenta											
7.2.1	Consider periodic 'vehicle amnesty'		Cyan																		
7.2.2	Publicise annual costs of retrieval & disposal			Blue	Blue																
7.2.3	Feasibility study for contractor removal		Green	Green																	
7.2.4	Prosecute persistent offenders and publicise			Cyan	Cyan	Blue	Blue	Blue													
7.2.5	Allocate number at Call Centre for public			Black																	
7.2.6	Tender for local contractor to recover/recycle			Black	Black																
7.2.7	Information to public re: 2007 legislation					Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow											
	ASBESTOS																				
7.3.0	Formalise bulked collection arrangements		Black	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow													
7.3.1	Feasibility study re: free asbestos disposal			Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow											
7.3.2	Produce safety information for all MOPs				Red																
	SPECIAL GREEN WASTE																				
7.4.0	Produce information pack on 'bad green waste'				Red																
7.4.1	Provide re-useable or one-use bags to public					Blue	Blue	Blue													
7.4.2	Liaise with Planning for authority strategy				Cyan																

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
	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL																				
7.5.0	Produce strategy for handling & safe disposal																				
7.5.1	Introduce comprehensive facilities at New Vale																				
7.5.1	Promote services to public and trade																				
	NAPPIES																				
7.6.0	Undertake public consultation for viability																				
	WEEE																				
7.7.0	Evaluation of trend and costs involved																				
	TYRES																				
7.8.0	Identify viable disposal method - Regional basis																				

Strategy Ref. No.	ACTION	PROJECT MANAGER	PROJECT LEADER	PROJECT TEAM
2	OPTION FOR FUTURE WASTE SERVICES			
2.1	Investigate possibility of Trade Eco Park	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner, WET, Sub-Regional Group
2.2	Promote Site-Capping as Beacon Scheme	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Silent Valley, Cardiff University
2.3	Enforce BPEO and BAT in Disposal Contract	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	Alan Reed
2.4	Audit contractors providing services (3 year)	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	Beth Jones
2.5	Develop Waste Minimisation Schemes	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner, Beth Jones, Henry Widdicombe
2.6	Carry out public consultation as per TAN	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	Alan Reed, Beth Jones
2.7	Convene public meetings	John Parsons	Hedley McCarthy	Alan Reed, Jenny Turner
2.8	Introduce feedback scheme for the public			
	DOMESTIC REFUSE COLLECTION			
1.1.0	NON-PROVISION OF WHEELED BINS			
	Communicate policy to the public	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
	COST OF PROVISION OF WHEELED BINS			
1.2.0	Consult with the public re cost of wheeled bins	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Jenny Turner
1.2.1	Undertake evaluation of costs of w/bin provision	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Matthew Perry
	ACCESSING DOMESTIC WHEELED BINS			
1.3.0	Compile list of difficult to access properties	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
1.3.1	Feasibility study - smaller bin-lift vehicle	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
	REFUSE PLACED OUT FOR COLLECTION			
1.4.0	Document procedures re: refuse enforcement	John Parsons	David Hughes	Jenny Turner
1.4.1	Dual department consultation (CS/EH)	John Parsons	David Hughes	Jenny Turner
1.4.2	Publicising of Fixed Penalty Notices	John Parsons	David Hughes	Jenny Turner
	TRADE REFUSE COLLECTION			
	COST OF OPERATION			
2.1.0	Determine 'break even' point and report back	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
2.1.1	Evaluate costs of optimising services at BEP	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	

2.1.2	Develop marketing strategy - max.cust.base	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Matthew Perry
	DUTY OF CARE			
2.2.0	Consult with E/Health re: persistent problems	John Parsons	David Hughes	Alan Reed, Eric Jones, Jenny Turner
2.2.1	Council re: illegality and costs of reactive p/up	John Parsons	David Hughes	Alan Reed, Eric Jones, Jenny Turner
2.2.2	Education programme for traders - incentivise	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner, Henry Widdicombe
2.2.3	Prosecution System - develop with Env Health	John Parsons	David Hughes	Jenny Turner
	REPLACEMENT OF WHEELED BINS			
2.3.0	Evaluate costs of bin-refurbishment	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Matthew Perry
2.3.1	Develop system for discounted sale	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Matthew Perry
2.3.2	Regulate and document procurement practice	Alan Reed	Paula Rees	
	BEST PRACTICAL ENVIRONMENT OPTION			
3.1.0	Set up project team including LAWDC	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
3.1.1	Progress OJEC/Waste Management Options	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
	WASTE MANAGEMENT TREATMENT OPTS			
3.2.0	Engage public in consultation as per TAN	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	Alan Reed
3.2.1	Development of Consumer/Focus Groups	John Parsons	Hedley McCarthy	Jenny Turner
3.2.2	Development of Public Meetings Schedule	John Parsons	Hedley McCarthy	Jenny Turner
	IMPLEMENTATION OF FUTURE WMT OPTS			
3.3.0	Set up inter-departmental Project Team	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner, Strategy and Regeneration
3.3.1	Engage Consultant	John Parsons		
3.3.2	OJEC and Tendering Process	John Parsons		Alan Reed, Jenny Turner, Procurement, Legal
	RECYCLING FACILITIES IN THE BOROUGH			
	ACCESS TO CIVIC AMENITY SITES			
4.1.0	Consult Members - Increase activities at sites	John Parsons	Hedley McCarthy	Alan Reed, Jenny Turner
	PROVISION OF BRING SITE FACILITIES			
4.2.0	Increase number of bring sites	Alan Reed	Silent Valley	Environmental Services Team
	VANDALISM AT CIVIC AMENITY SITES			
4.3.0	Evaluate level of security measures required	Alan Reed	Silent Valley	
4.3.1	Feasibility study re: 'Totter' Services	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
4.3.2	Consult Members re: Contractor at CA Sites	John Parsons	Hedley McCarthy	Jenny Turner

	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
4.4.4	Devise monitoring and payment system	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Environmental Services Team
4.4.5	Launch of schemes - publicity	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Environmental Services Team, Richard Miles
	SUPERVISION AT CIVIC AMENITY SITES			
4.5.0	Identify areas under LAWDC supervision	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	Silent Valley, Legal Services
4.5.1	Interpret Waste Disposal Contract provisions	Jenny Turner		Silent Valley, Legal Services
4.5.2	Determine changes required for targets	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
4.5.3	Formally negotiate requirements with LAWDC	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
4.5.4	Schedule monthly meetings with LAWDC	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Environmental Services Team
4.5.5	Report back to Executive on monthly basis	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Environmental Services Team
4.5.6	Evaluate percentage differential as result	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Environmental Services Team
4.5.7	Stipulate LAWDC/BGCBC notification process	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	Environmental Services Team
	FACILITIES CAPACITY AND APPOINTMENT			
4.6.0	Reconsider siting of facilities at two sites	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Environmental Services Team
	HOME COMPOSTING			
4.7.0	Invite quotations for provision of units	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	Beth Jones
4.7.1	Communicate scheme to members of public	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe, Jenny Turner
4.7.2	Evaluate diversion from waste stream	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
	WASTES GENERATED			
4.8.1	Identify DLO activities	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Environmental Services Team
4.8.2	Feasibility of waste separation	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Environmental Services Team
4.8.3	Policy introduced	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	Environmental Services Team
	RE-USE OF MATERIALS - COUNCIL OFFICE			
4.9.0	Ban disposal of mis-printed paper	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Environmental Services Team, Procurement
4.9.1	Non-procurement of paper refill pads	John Parsons	Paula Rees	Environmental Services Team, Procurement
	CONFIDENTIAL WASTE STREAM			
4.10.0	Liase with contractor - produce policy	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
	OFFICE RECYCLING			
4.11.0	Setting up of group by each department	John Parsons		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	
4.12.1	Communicate decision to all staff	John Parsons	Alan Reed	
	CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY			
4.13.0	Formal adoption of policy in Comm.Services	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
	KERBSIDE RECYCLING			
	PLASTICS RECYCLING			
5.1.0	Set up interim arrangements with Contractor	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
5.1.1	Operate 'Pilot' Scheme for six months	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
5.1.2	Evaluate viability of scheme Boroughwide	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
5.1.3	Purchase/Lease vehicle and/or equipment	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
5.1.4	Determine permanent base of operation	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
5.1.5	Negotiate with Social Services for resouces	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
5.1.6	Tender for permanent arrangements	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
	MISSED COLLECTIONS			
5.2.0	Include WM elements in Call Centre Ops.	John Curtin	Jenny Turner	
5.2.1	Interrogate call logging system after 1 month	John Curtin	Jenny Turner	
5.2.2	Determine methods for resolution	John Parsons	Alan Reed	
5.2.3	Integrate Strategy requirements to system	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
	DATES AND DAYS OF COLLECTION			
5.3.0	Purchase/Lease smaller vehicle for access	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.3.1	Distribute 2003 Calendar and re-leaflet all	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.3.2	Check scheduling prior to 2004 submission	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.3.3	Evaluate viability of re-routing (Brynmawr)	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.3.4	Finalise routes for the last time	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.3.5	Publicise routes at council offices & buildings	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.3.6	Monitor effectiveness via Focus Groups	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
5.3.7	Monitor complaints received via Call Centre	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
	COMPARISONS WITH REFUSE SERVICE			
5.7.0	Induction programme to be devised	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	

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
	TRANSFER FACILITIES			
5.8.0	Redevelopment plans (temp) in hand	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
5.8.1	Plans for permanent redevelopment	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
5.8.2	Negotiation with LAWDC and Env Agency	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
5.8.3	Site opens	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
	COMMUNICATE RECYCLATE INCLUDED			
5.9.0	Produce informative literature for the public	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.9.1	Consult with PR for media services	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.9.2	Information leaflet printing	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.9.3	Information leaflet distributed boroughwide	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.9.4	Display of information leaflet - all council offices	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
	ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES			
5.10.0	Consult to determine advertising possibilities	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.10.1	Consult with Transport re: design/timescale	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.10.2	Consider competition for naming of fleet	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.10.3	Order placed for vehicle livery incl. Design	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.10.4	Re-launch and publicity for vehicle fleet	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
	PUBLIC CONSULTATION			
5.11.0	Devise material for public waste consultation	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	
5.11.1	Engage services of Universities for research	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.11.2	Undertake formal consultation period	John Parsons	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner
	PUBLIC EDUCATION			
5.12.0	Develop appropriate education schemes	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.12.1	Consult with public to determine effectiveness	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.12.2	Benchmark activities of similar authorities	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.12.3	Develop rolling programme	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
	CHANGED ROUTES			
5.13.0	2003 Calendar printed and distributed	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.13.1	Coloured stickers/Letters commissioned	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.13.2	Coloured stickers/Letters distributed to public	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe

5.13.3	Order additional boxes/containers as needed	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
	LACK OF MONITORING			
5.14.0	Analyse collected data to determine baseline	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	Beth Jones
5.14.1	Apply incentive scheme to 'good' areas	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.14.2	Education to be stepped up to 'poor' areas	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Henry Widdicombe
5.14.3	Report back to Director and Executive	Alan Reed		
	TRADE RECYCLING CUSTOMERS			
	DUAL FUNCTION OF NEW VALE CA SITE			
6.1.0	Temporary realignment of site completed	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Jenny Turner
6.1.1	Permanent development of site underway	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	Project Team for New Vale
6.1.2	Re-development of site completed	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	Project Team for New Vale
6.1.3	Coherent site policy developed	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	
6.1.4	Consultation of site policy with LAWDC etc.	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	
6.1.5	New site policy implemented and publicised	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	
6.1.6	Monitoring of site movements (ad hoc)	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	
6.1.7	Mystery Shopper' monitoring carried out	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	
	DIFFICULT WASTES			
	FLY-TIPPED WASTES			
7.1.0	Consult with public on desirable way forward	John Parsons	David Hughes	Environmental Health and Community Services
7.1.1	Set up Fly Tipping Task Force (CS/EnvH)	John Parsons	David Hughes	Environmental Health and Community Services
7.1.2	FTTF to liaise with Environment Agency	John Parsons	David Hughes	
7.1.3	Allocate inter-departmental resources	John Parsons	David Hughes	
7.1.4	Gather data regarding fly tipping 'hotspots'	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
7.1.5	Publish league table of 'bad areas'	Hedley McCarthy	Alan Reed	
7.1.6	Allocate a Call Centre 'confidential line'	John Curtin	Alan Reed	
7.1.7	Publish 'cost of clean-up' per ward	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
7.1.8	Publicise prosecutions in local media	David Hughes	Alan Reed	
7.1.9	Develop policy for recharging fly-tippers	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
	ABANDONED VEHICLES			
7.2.0	Consult and determine regional/local solution	Alan Reed	David Hughes	
7.2.1	Consider periodic 'vehicle amnesty'	Alan Reed	David Hughes	
7.2.2	Publicise annual costs of retrieval & disposal	Alan Reed	David Hughes	
7.2.3	Feasibility study for contractor removal	Alan Reed	David Hughes	
7.2.4	Prosecute persistent offenders and publicise	Alan Reed	David Hughes	
7.2.5	Allocate number at Call Centre for public	Alan Reed	David Hughes	

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	
	ASBESTOS			
7.3.0	Formalise bulked collection arrangements	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Matthew Perry
7.3.1	Feasibility study re: free asbestos disposal	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Matthew Perry
7.3.2	Produce safety information for all MOPs	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	Matthew Perry, Henry Widdicombe
	SPECIAL GREEN WASTE			
7.4.0	Produce information pack on 'bad green waste'	John Parsons	Chris Engel	Jenny Turner
7.4.1	Provide re-useable or one-use bags to public	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	
7.4.2	Liase with Planning for authority strategy	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL			
7.5.0	Produce strategy for handling & safe disposal	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
7.5.1	Introduce comprehensive facilities at New Vale	John Parsons	Jenny Turner	
7.5.1	Promote services to public and trade	Eric Jones	Jenny Turner	
	NAPPIES			
7.6.0	Undertake public consultation for viability	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	
	WEEE			
7.7.0	Evaluation of trend and costs involved	Alan Reed	Eric Jones	
	TYRES			
7.8.0	Identify viable disposal method - Regional basis	Alan Reed	Jenny Turner	Sub-Regional Group

14. CONCLUSIONS

- a) Following discussions with the Welsh Assembly Strategy Unit, it has transpired that our waste management operation, particularly in the area of kerbside recycling, required some work, particularly in the area of public participation and our general operation of the scheme. We have taken this advice as an opportunity to address the issues raised as a priority given the stipulations of the Ruddock Bill (2003), the Landfill Directive and the Welsh Assembly's Strategy – Wise About Waste.
- b) If we are to gain co-operation from the public, we need to provide feedback on results in relation to targets. This can be achieved through advertising in the local press and at civic amenity sites in the borough.
- c) We need robust monitoring systems to ensure that we are making plans based on actual rather than perceived data.
- d) We need to determine a realistic timescale for the achievement of projects and schemes along with a viable exit strategy where this is required. (See Action Plans as included in Chapter 13).
- e) We need to engage the public in dialogue to determine what they perceive are the issues and problems besetting waste management and how they feel the money should be spent, given budgetary restrictions.
- f) Education programmes need to be carried out on a monthly basis with specific themes each month ie. composting. This is long enough to be able to put forward a useful and interesting programme of activities but not so long that the public would lose interest in a particular activity.
- g) Local authorities already have to contend with a generally poor perception from members of the public as a result of council tax charge, which is deemed to be very high in Blaenau Gwent. Therefore, in order to gain public acceptance and co-operation of schemes and projects, this authority needs to be seen, by its public, giving something tangible back to communities and individuals if this is appropriate.

Reward schemes may be a viable method of achieving this. These could take the form of supermarket vouchers, payments to community groups, competitions and a host of other incentives.

- h) Promote and advertise the activities of the authority. This is essential if the public are to be made fully aware of what council tax is spent on. Also, many of our schemes are operated free of charge to the public through funding although public perception demonstrates lack of awareness of this.
- i) We must implement projects and schemes that work with Blaenau Gwent's demographic. Factors that have particularly affected the borough are high unemployment (exacerbated due to the closure of Corus) and high number of disabled residents. It can be seen from the business listings however that, in spite of low levels of disposable income across the borough, businesses offering services

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

ARTICLES:

Surveyor Magazine

Chartered Institute of Wastes Management Magazine

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Appendix 2 -	Census information 2001
Appendix 3 -	Bring Sites in Blaenau Gwent
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Appendix 5 -	Corporate Environmental Policy
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Appendix 17 -	Waste Cost Analysis
Appendix 18 -	Street Cleansing Schedule
Appendix 19 -	Pub Glass Recycling and Kerbside Vehicle Weights

APPENDIX 1

Business Type	Number	Business Type	Number
Factories	226	Jewellery Shops	7
Pubs and Clubs	123	Florists	7
Garages	65	Video Shops	6
Clothes Shops	40	Plumbing/Heating Systems	6
Hairdressers	38	Gymnasium	6
General Stores (small, local)	29	Fruit and Vegetable Shops	6
Electrical Goods	22	Licensed Betting Shops	6
Builders and Suppliers	21	Auto Shops	6
Post Offices	20	Pizza Shops	5
Fish and Chip Shops	19	Mobile Phone Shops	5
Solicitors	18	Indian Takeaway	5
Superstores	15	Cleaners	5
Printing/Photography Shops	15	Vets	4
Banks	15	Sports Shops	4
Ornament Shops	13	Security Companies	4
Accountants	13	Pet Shops	4
Nursing Homes	12	Insurance Companies	4
Estate Agents	12	Financial Advisors	4
Charity Shops	12	Amusement Arcades	4
Chinese Takeaways	11	Toy Shops	3
Card Shops	11	Scrap Merchant	3
Beauticians	11	Outdoor Stores	3
Travel Agents	10	Hotels and B&Bs	3
Opticians	10	Cobblers	3
DIY Stores	10	Careers Centres	3
Butchers	10	Bridal Wear	3
Bakery	10	Tattoo Shops	2
Funeral Directors	9	Sweet Shops	2
Discount Shops	9	Music Shops	2
Chemists	9	Home Care Agencies	2
Window/Door Sales	8	Health Shops	2
Shoe Shops	8	Garden Centres	2
Kebab/Chicken Takeaways	8	Benefits Agencies	2
Furniture Shops	8	Pest Control	1
Carpet Shops	8	Bathroom Shop	1
Café	8		
	886	TOTAL	1021

We will carry out this Business Analysis again during 2004/2005 to find out if there has been any changes to Business in Blaenau Gwent since this one, which was done in 2001.

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 +	8.1%		
Mean age of population	38	Household Tenure	
		Owner occupied households	62.6%
		Own outright	31.9%
		Owens with mortgage or loan	30.4%
		Shared ownership	0.3%
		Rented households	37.4%
		Council (local authority)	24.3%
		Housing Association/Social landlord	4.5%
		Private landlord / letting agency	6.1%
		Other	2.4%
Ethnic Groups			
White	99.2%		
Asian or Asian British	0.3%		
Black or Black British	0.1%		
Chinese	0.1%		
Mixed Ethnicity	0.3%		
Other Ethnicity	0.1%		
Identity		Economic Activity	
People indentifying as Welsh	12%		
		All people aged 16-74	49,471
		% Full-time employed	35.7%
		% Part-time employed	10.3%
		% Self employed	3.7%
		% Unemployed	4.7%
		% Students (economically active)	1.4%
		% Retired	14.7%
		% Students (economically inactive)	3.8%
		% Looking after home / family	7.2%
		% Permanently sick /disabled	13.8%
		% Otherwise economically inactive	4.9%
Knowledge of Welsh			
People aged 3+ with skill(s)	13.3%	People (16-74) economically active	55.7%
Understands spoken Welsh only	2.2%	People (16-74) economically inactive	44.3
Speaks Welsh only	1.9%	No. of people (16-74) unemployed	2,315
Speaks and Reads only	0.6%	No. of people (16-74) long term unemployed	748
Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	6.6%		
Other Combinations of Welsh	2.1%		
Car Ownership		Qualifications	
Households with:			
no car / van	35%	People (16-74) with no qualifications	45.0%
1 car / van	45%	People (16-74) qualified degree level +	9.3%
2+ cars/vans	20%		
Health			
People with long-term illness	28.3%		
Working age with long-term illness	24.5%		
People whose health was good	59.3%		
People whose health was not good	16.5%		
People who provide unpaid care	12.5%		

Abertillery Town – Census 2001 Statistical Overview

Population

Total	16,663
Males	8,081
Females	8,582

Age Structure

Aged 0 to 4	5.4%
Aged 5 to 14	14.7%
Aged 15 to 24	11.4%
Aged 25 to 29	5.7%
Aged 30 to 44	20.8%
Aged 45 to 59	19.2%
Aged 60 to 64	5.4%
Aged 65 to 74	8.8%
Aged 75 +	8.5%

Mean age of population	n/a
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Ethnic Groups

White	99.2%
Asian or Asian British	0.3%
Black or Black British	0.0%
Chinese	0.1%
Mixed Ethnicity	0.3%
Other Ethnicity	0.0%

Identity

People indentifying as Welsh	11%
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Knowledge of Welsh

People aged 3+ with skill(s)	12.6%
Understands spoken Welsh only	1.8%
Speaks Welsh only	2.2%
Speaks and Reads only	0.6%
Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	6.4%
Other Combinations of Welsh	1.7%

Car Ownership

Households with:	no car / van	37%
	1 car / van	45%
	2+ cars/vans	18%

Health

People with long-term illness	29.6%
Working age with long-term illness	15.0%
People whose health was good	57.6%
People whose health was not good	17.8%
People who provide unpaid care	13.1%

Housing Spaces

Households spaces with residents	7,180
Vacant household spaces	616
Holiday or second home household spaces	17

Household Type

Detached house/bungalow	6.3%
Semi-detached house/bungalow	16.6%
Terraced house (including end terrace)	66.3%
Purpose-built flats/tenement	7.9%
Converted / shared house (inc. bed sits)	1.5%
Flat in commercial building	1.3%
Caravans/mobile home etc.	0.0%

Household Tenure

Owner occupied households	65.9%
Own outright	37.5%
Owns with mortgage or loan	28.2%
Shared ownership	0.3%

Rented households	34.1%
Council (local authority)	16.7%
Housing Association/Social landlord	5.9%
Private landlord / letting agency	9.2%
Other	2.3%

Economic Activity

All people aged 16-74	11,665
% Full-time employed	35.3%
% Part-time employed	9.8%
% Self employed	3.6%
% Unemployed	4.4%
% Students (economically active)	1.1%
% Retired	14.9%
% Students (economically inactive)	3.4%
% Looking after home / family	8.0%
% Permanently sick /disabled	14.3%
% Otherwise economically inactive	5.1%

People (16-74) economically active	54.3%
People (16-74) economically inactive	45.7%

No. of people (16-74) unemployed	518
No. of people (16-74) long term unemployed	171

Qualifications

People (16-74) with no qualifications	47.4%
People (16-74) qualified degree level +	7.4%

Brynmawr Town – Census 2001 Statistics Overview

Population

Total	5,599
Males	2,681
Females	2,918

Age Structure

Aged 0 to 4	5.5%
Aged 5 to 14	13.1%
Aged 15 to 24	10.9%
Aged 25 to 29	6.2%
Aged 30 to 44	20.9%
Aged 45 to 59	19.1%
Aged 60 to 64	4.6%
Aged 65 to 74	9.5%
Aged 75 +	10.1%

Mean age of population n/a

Ethnic Groups

White	98.8%
Asian or Asian British	0.3%
Black or Black British	0.4%
Chinese	0.1%
Mixed Ethnicity	0.4%
Other Ethnicity	0.0%

Identity

People indentifying as Welsh 13%

Knowledge of Welsh

People aged 3+ with skill(s)	14.8%
Understands spoken Welsh only	3.1%
Speaks Welsh only	1.8%
Speaks and Reads only	0.4%
Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	6.8%
Other Combinations of Welsh	2.7%

Car Ownership

Households with:	no car / van	34%
	1 car / van	47%
	2+ cars/vans	19%

Health

People with long-term illness	27.4%
Working age with long-term illness	12.4%
People whose health was good	62.0%
People whose health was not good	15.1%

Housing Spaces

Households spaces with residents	2,439
Vacant household spaces	115
Holiday or second home household spaces	3

Household Type

Detached house/bungalow	10.3%
Semi-detached house/bungalow	30.6%
Terraced house (including end terrace)	43.1%
Purpose-built flats/tenement	13.3%
Converted / shared house (inc. bed sits)	1.0%
Flat in commercial building	1.7%
Caravans/mobile home etc.	0.0%

Household Tenure

Owner occupied households	61.5%
Own outright	30.2%
Owns with mortgage or loan	30.9%
Shared ownership	0.4%

Rented households	38.5%
Council (local authority)	24.8%
Housing Association/Social landlord	4.9%
Private landlord / letting agency	6.4%
Other	2.4%

Economic Activity

All people aged 16-74	3,909
% Full-time employed	38.3%
% Part-time employed	10.6%
% Self employed	4.1%
% Unemployed	4.6%
% Students (economically active)	1.3%
% Retired	15.5%
% Students (economically inactive)	4.0%
% Looking after home / family	5.9%
% Permanently sick /disabled	11.7%
% Otherwise economically inactive	4.0%

People (16-74) economically active	58.9%
People (16-74) economically inactive	41.1%

No. of people (16-74) unemployed	180
No. of people (16-74) long term unemployed	59

Qualifications

People (16-74) with no qualifications	41.7%
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| People who provide unpaid care 11.8% People (16-74) qualified degree level + 10.6%

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

White	99.2%
Asian or Asian British	0.4%
Black or Black British	0.0%
Chinese	0.1%
Mixed Ethnicity	0.2%
Other Ethnicity	0.1%

Identity

People indentifying as Welsh 12%

Knowledge of Welsh

People aged 3+ with skill(s)	13.0%
Understands spoken Welsh only	2.2%
Speaks Welsh only	1.8%
Speaks and Reads only	0.6%
Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	6.4%
Other Combinations of Welsh	2.0%

Car Ownership

Households with:	no car / van	33%
	1 car / van	46%
	2+ cars/vans	21%

Health

People with long-term illness	26.5%
Working age with long-term illness	13.5%
People whose health was good	61.1%
People whose health was not good	15.0%
People who provide unpaid care	12.3%

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%
Owns with mortgage or loan	33.5%
Shared ownership	0.3%
Rented households	36.0%
Council (local authority)	24.6%
Housing Association/Social landlord	4.1%
Private landlord / letting agency	5.0%
Other	2.3%

Economic Activity

All people aged 16-74	16,785
% Full-time employed	36.8%
% Part-time employed	11.1%
% Self employed	3.7%
% Unemployed	4.9%
% Students (economically active)	1.6%
% Retired	14.5%
% Students (economically inactive)	3.9%
% Looking after home / family	6.5%
% Permanently sick /disabled	12.6%
% Otherwise economically inactive	4.4%

People (16-74) economically active 58.1%
People (16-74) economically inactive 41.9%

No. of people (16-74) unemployed 826
 No. of people (16-74) long term unemployed 242

Qualifications

People (16-74) with no qualifications	42.0%
People (16-74) qualified degree level +	9.9%

Nantyglo and Blaina Town – Census 2001 Statistics Overview

Population

Total	9,123
Males	4,449
Females	4,674

Age Structure

Aged 0 to 4	5.9%
Aged 5 to 14	14.8%
Aged 15 to 24	12.3%
Aged 25 to 29	5.3%
Aged 30 to 44	22.2%
Aged 45 to 59	18.6%
Aged 60 to 64	5.2%
Aged 65 to 74	8.0%
Aged 75 +	7.5%

Mean age of population n/a

Ethnic Groups

White	99.2%
Asian or Asian British	0.3%
Black or Black British	0.1%
Chinese	0.0%
Mixed Ethnicity	0.3%
Other Ethnicity	0.1%

Identity

People indentifying as Welsh 11%

Knowledge of Welsh

People aged 3+ with skill(s)	13.8%
Understands spoken Welsh only	2.1%
Speaks Welsh only	2.0%
Speaks and Reads only	0.5%
Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	6.9%
Other Combinations of Welsh	2.2%

Car Ownership

Households with:	no car / van	36%
	1 car / van	45%
	2+ cars/vans	19%

Health

People with long-term illness	28.5%
Working age with long-term illness	16.0%
People whose health was good	59.2%
People whose health was not good	16.7%
People who provide unpaid care	12.0%

Housing Spaces

Households spaces with residents	3,760
Vacant household spaces	199
Holiday or second home household spaces	6

Household Type

Detached house/bungalow	8.2%
Semi-detached house/bungalow	23.3%
Terraced house (including end terrace)	59.0%
Purpose-built flats/tenement	7.0%
Converted / shared house (inc. bed sits)	0.8%
Flat in commercial building	1.0%
Caravans/mobile home etc.	0.8%

Household Tenure

Owner occupied households	54.7%
Own outright	26.7%
Owns with mortgage or loan	27.6%
Shared ownership	0.4%

Rented households	45.3%
Council (local authority)	33.4%
Housing Association/Social landlord	3.7%
Private landlord / letting agency	5.5%
Other	2.7%

Economic Activity

All people aged 16-74	6,389
% Full-time employed	33.2%
% Part-time employed	9.5%
% Self employed	3.8%
% Unemployed	5.1%
% Students (economically active)	1.3%
% Retired	13.1%
% Students (economically inactive)	4.3%
% Looking after home / family	8.6%
% Permanently sick /disabled	15.5%
% Otherwise economically inactive	5.6%

People (16-74) economically active	52.9%
People (16-74) economically inactive	47.1%

No. of people (16-74) unemployed	324
No. of people (16-74) long term unemployed	103

Qualifications

People (16-74) with no qualifications	47.1%
People (16-74) qualified degree level +	8.9%

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%
Aged 75 +	29.5%

Mean age of population n/a

Ethnic Groups

White	99.2%
Asian or Asian British	0.3%
Black or Black British	0.1%
Chinese	0.1%
Mixed Ethnicity	0.3%
Other Ethnicity	0.0%

Identity

People indentifying as Welsh 13%

Knowledge of Welsh

People aged 3+ with skill(s)	13.7%
Understands spoken Welsh only	2.4%
Speaks Welsh only	1.7%
Speaks and Reads only	0.6%
Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	6.7%
Other Combinations of Welsh	2.3%

Car Ownership

Households with:	no car / van	36%
	1 car / van	44%
	2+ cars/vans	20%

Health

People with long-term illness	29.6%
Working age with long-term illness	15.4%
People whose health was good	57.4%
People whose health was not good	17.7%
People who provide unpaid care	12.7%

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%
Caravans/mobile home etc.	0.0%

Household Tenure

Owner occupied households	61.9%
Own outright	32.0%
Owns with mortgage or loan	29.8%
Shared ownership	0.2%

Rented households	38.1%
Council (local authority)	26.9%
Housing Association/Social landlord	4.1%
Private landlord / letting agency	4.5%
Other	2.5%

Economic Activity

All people aged 16-74	10,723
% Full-time employed	34.7%
% Part-time employed	9.8%
% Self employed	3.7%
% Unemployed	4.4%
% Students (economically active)	1.4%
% Retired	15.6%
% Students (economically inactive)	3.4%
% Looking after home / family	6.9%
% Permanently sick /disabled	14.9%
% Otherwise economically inactive	5.3%

People (16-74) economically active	54.0%
People (16-74) economically inactive	46.0%

No. of people (16-74) unemployed	467
No. of people (16-74) long term unemployed	173

Qualifications

People (16-74) with no qualifications	47.1%
People (16-74) qualified degree level +	10.3%

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
Kwik Save Car Park, Brynmawr			X		X	X	X					
Central Depot Barleyfield Way		X			X							
Bournville Civic Amenity Site	X		X		X	X	X	X				X
Oak Street Car Park, Abertillery			X			X	X					
Llanhilleth Civic Amenity Site			X		X	X	X	X				
Ebbw Vale Leisure Centre						X	X					
Swfryd Community Centre						X						
Tesco Store Abertillery			X									
Kwik Save Car Park, Tredegar			X			X	X					
Morrisons Store Ebbw Vale			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 Crew.	To be discussed in meeting (Action 1)	
ACTION 8	Design and put up posters in every building to ensure that staff are aware of the facilities available for Cartridge Recycling.	By the end of September 2003	√
ACTION 9	The group will discuss other areas of Office Recycling such as mobile telephones, magazine wrappings and fluorescent tubes.	Week commencing 29th September 2003	√

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
JUBILEE ROAD	SIX BELLS	1
THE GRAIG	SIX BELLS	1
BRYN TERRACE	SIX BELLS	1
SPRINGFIELD	LLANHILLETH	1
UPPER COURT	LLANHILLETH	1
LOWER COURT	LLANHILLETH	1
WEST VIEW	LLANHILLETH	1
CROMWELL STREET	ABERTILLERY	2
MOUNT PLEASANT	BLAINA	4
PARSONS ROW	BLAINA	4

A smaller vehicle will be carrying out a fortnightly collection to all of the above areas. This is likely to commence in April 2004.

RECYCLING SCHEDULE

ROUTE 2

TUESDAY

LORRY 1	LORRY 2	LORRY 3
Abertillery, Cwmtillery	Abertillery	Abertillery
STREET	STREET	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
GWASTOD TERRACE	STUARTS LANE	GLADSTONE STREET
WOODLAND TERRACE	ROCH STREET	ARGYLE STREET
EASTSIDE ROW	DUFFRYN ROAD	DIAMOND JUBILEE TERRACE
PALACE ROW	CEFN CRESCENT	FERNFIELD TERRACE
BROOKSIDE ROW	VALLEY VIEW	OAK STREET
CROOK HILL	HILLCREST	ROSEBERRY STREET
PENYBONT ROAD		YORK STREET
VICTOR ROAD		CORBAN COURT
TILLERY GARDENS		
ROBERTS ROW		
CHURCH LANE		
NEW SITE (Church Lane)		
CLYNMAWR STREET		
GRANVILLE STREET		
GROSVENOR ROAD		
ASHFIELD ROAD		

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
RAILWAY VIEW	TRAFALGAR CLOSE	NORTH STREET
SWAN CRESCENT		BLAEN CENDL
RIVERSIDE		
ROSE TERRACE		
ROYAL EXCHANGE		
SOMERSET TERRACE		
SOUTH VIEW		
VALLEY VIEW		
WESLEY PLACE		
YARD ROW		
AWELFRYN CLOSE		
BANGOR ROAD		
BEAUFORT HILL		
CANTERBURY ROAD		
CARN-Y-CEFN COURT		
FIVE HOUSES		
FROST ROAD		
HEOL GWYN LLIW		
HEREFORD ROAD		
LANSBURY TERRACE		
LLANDAFF ROAD		
LLANGATTWG CLOSE		
PANTYGLAN		
PANTYMYNYDD		
PARKHILL CRESCENT		
St ANDREWS CLOSE		
SOUTH BANK		
SOUTH STREET		

RECYCLING SCHEDULE

ROUTE 6

LORRY 1	LORRY 2	LORRY 3
Ebbw Vale, Rassau	Ebbw Vale	Ebbw Vale, Badminton
STREET	STREET	STREET
HONEYFIELD ROAD	GLANFFRWYD AVENUE	BADMINTON GROVE
RUMNEY CLOSE	RHIW WEN	BEAUFORT ROAD
TAFF CLOSE	GLANFFRWYD TERRACE	BEAUFORT TERRACE
RHONDDA CLOSE	CAMBRIDGE GARDENS	BEVAN CRESCENT
TUDOR CLOSE	GLAN YR AFON	BRYN EBBW
ROWAN WAY	FURNACE STREET	BRYN GLAS
HAZEL CLOSE	BEAUFORT TERRACE	CAMBRIDGE GARDENS
ALDER GROVE	BRYN KENDEL	CHERRY CLOSE
LABURNUM CLOSE	BRYNAWELON	CWM HIR
CEDAR CLOSE	TYR MEDDYD	EMLYN AVENUE
HOLLY CLOSE	NEW CHURCH ROAD	FITZROY AVENUE
ACORN CLOSE	PANT Y FFOREST	GANTREF WAY
CHESTNUT CLOSE	NEWTOWN ESTATE	GLAN YR AFON
BRIAR CLOSE	LOUVAIN TERRACE	HEOL AEL Y BRYN
HONEYSUCKLE CLOSE	WAUN FAWR	HEOL PEN Y CAE
MAPLE WAY	GRAIG EBBW	LILIAN GROVE
CLYDACH AVENUE	MAES GLAS	NEWCHURCH ROAD
AVON COURT	HEOL WAUN	PANTEG
USK PLACE	RHYD Y CAE	PEN Y DRE
HOWY ROAD	SCHOOL ROAD	PEN Y LAN
WHITE HOUSES	CENDLE LANE	QUEENS VILLAS
SUMMERFIELD ROAD	KING FIELD	TIR Y BERTH
FERNDALE CLOSE		FURNACE STREET
GLANDWR ROAD		
STONEBRIDGE ROAD		
PHILLIPS CLOSE		
IVY CLOSE		
COED CAE		
RASSAU ROAD		
TAI BACH		
ALAN DALE ROAD		
BARNES CLOSE		
NANTYCROFT		
MOORE VIEW		

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
DYFFRYN ROAD	ITTON STREET	COMMONWEALTH ROAD
CENDL TERRACE	OAK STREET	GORSEDD CLOSE
BAILEY STREET	CARNE STREET	KEIR HARDIE CLOSE
COOLS CLOSE	ASH STEET	ATLEE CLOSE
EMLYN ROAD	ELM STREET	QUEENSWAY
WOODVILLE TERRACE	BROOK PLACE	FERNBROOK CLOSE
SCHOOL TERRACE	CURRE STREET	BEECHFIELD CLOSE
CWM TERRACE		LANSDOWNE CLOSE
FALCON TERRACE	HIGHFIELD CLOSE	GANTRE CLOSE
STATION TERRACE	LLWYN HELYG	CARMEL CLOSE
NEW CWM TERRACE	BUSH BACH	CARNO CLOSE
THE DINGLES	PENYBONT	HEATHFIELD CLOSE
CLOVELLY AVENUE	GOLWG Y MYNYDD	PRINCE PHILLIP
GLAN EBBW	WAUNDEG	CYNAN CLOSE
PARK ROAD	TREFIL	LLANGYNIDR ROAD
PRINCE EDWARD CRESCENT		
YORK AVENUE, GARDEN CITY		
BELLE VUE, GARDEN CITY		
BRECON HEIGHTS		
BEACON VIEW		
THE BOULEVARD		
HOWARDS WAY		
ACORN VILLAS		
VICTORIA AVENUE		
AUGUSTA PARK		
COED Y GARN		
HAFOD LANE		
BRYNHAFOD		

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
HEATHER CLOSE	CARMEL STREET, DUKESTOWN	NURSERY TERRACE
RHOSLAN	CLUB ROW, DUKESTOWN	ALEXANDRA TERRACE
SHEPHERDS CLOSE	COACH HOUSE, DUKESTOWN	HARFORD TERRACE
SIRHOWY COURT	CROSS WAY, SCWRFA	PRINCESS COURT
YSGUBORWEN	CROWN AVENUE, DUKESTOWN	
St JAMES WAY	DUKE STREET, DUKESTOWN	
ALEXANDRA TERRACE	DUKESTOWN ROAD	
EDWARD TERRACE	EBENEZER COURT, SCWRFA	
KIMBERLEY TERRACE	FEEDER BANK, DUKESTOWN	
MAFEKIN TERRACE	GLANHOWY STREET, SCWRFA	
PROSPECT PLACE	GLANRHYD CLOSE, SCWRFA	
VICTORIA TERRACE	GRAMPTON CRESCENT	
YORK TERRACE	MEADOW CRESCENT, SCWRFA	
ELMWOOD	MYDRIM PLACE	
ELMWOOD GROVE	St CLEARS PLACE	
PARK PLACE	St LUKES ROAD, DUKESTOWN	
POPLAR ROAD	RODERICK HILL COURT	
RICHMOND TERRACE	SCWRFA ROAD	
BETHEL AVENUE	TWYN STAR, DUKESTOWN	
St JAMES CLOSE	VARTEG PLACE	
St JAMES PARK	YSTRAD DERI	
WHITWORTH TERRACE	WHITE LION COTTAGES	
GLADSTONE PLACE	MIN YR AFON	
OAKFIELD ROAD	ARCHES CLOSE	
HILL VIEW	POLICE ROW	
ASHVILLE and VILLAS	PICTON ROAD	
FIELDS ROAD	GREENFIELD COTTAGES	
GREENFIELD TERRACE		

APPENDIX 8

Monitoring of Kerbside Recycling Participation

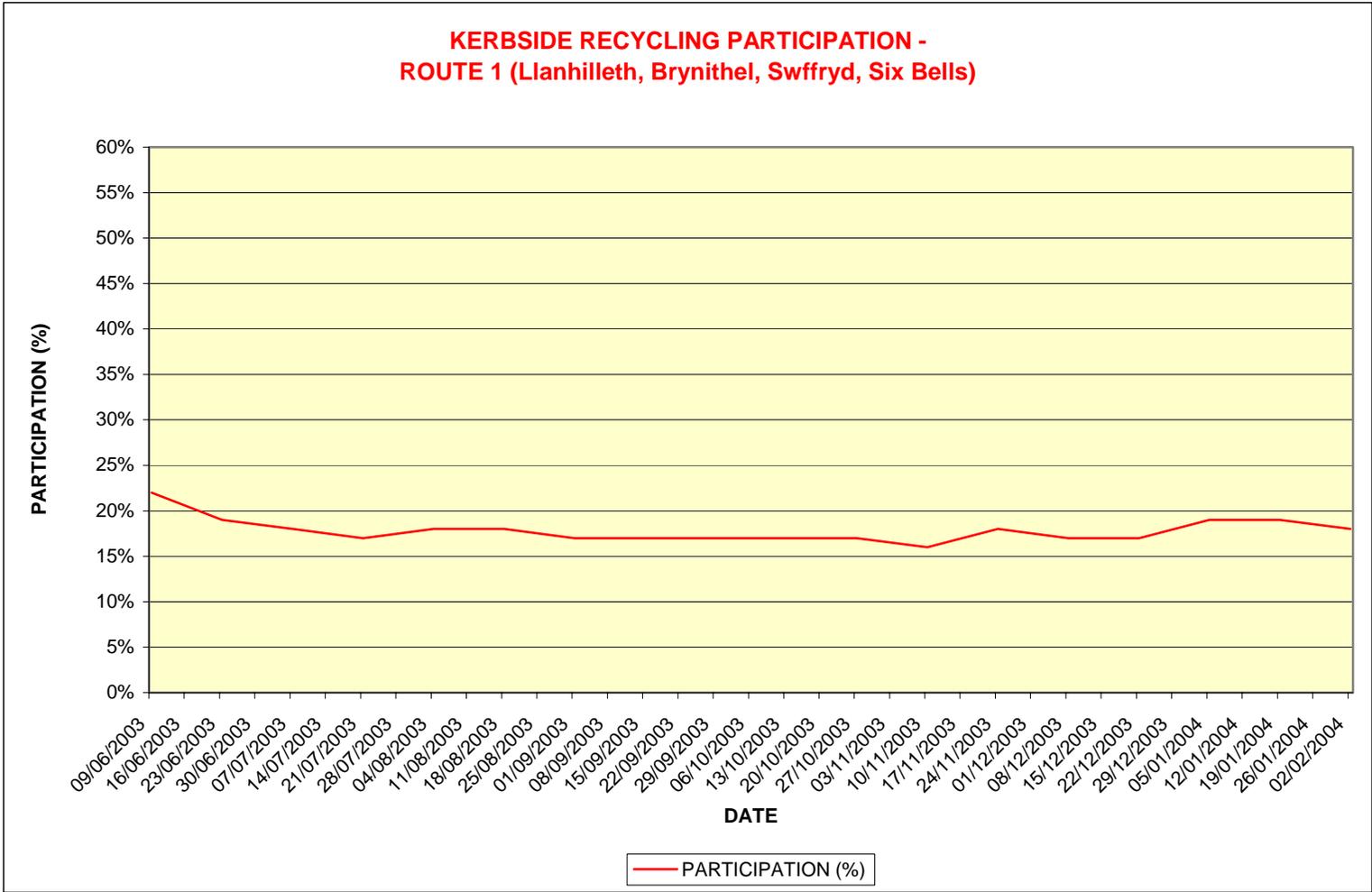
Our monitoring of the kerbside recycling scheme is a relatively new element of the operation. Previously, estimates would be made on public participation based on the tonnages collected via this activity.

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'.

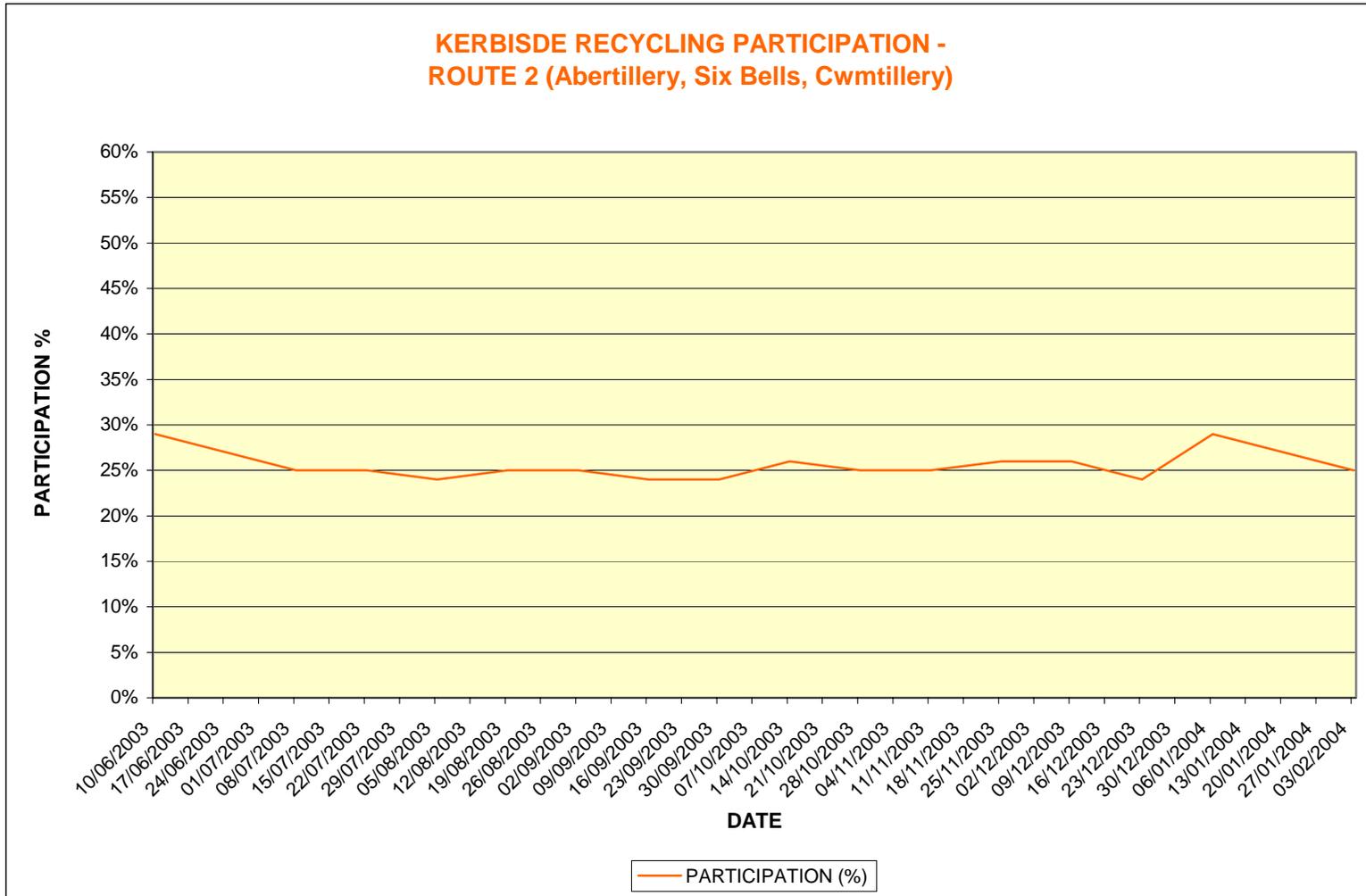
A simple form was then devised for the three crews to complete on a daily basis, which would provide the same information from which, valuable participation information, by street, ward or route could be extrapolated. This form of data gathering is designed for long-term use, for the duration of our 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.

**KERBSIDE RECYCLING PARTICIPATION -
ROUTE 1 (Llanhilleth, Brynithel, Swffryd, Six Bells)**



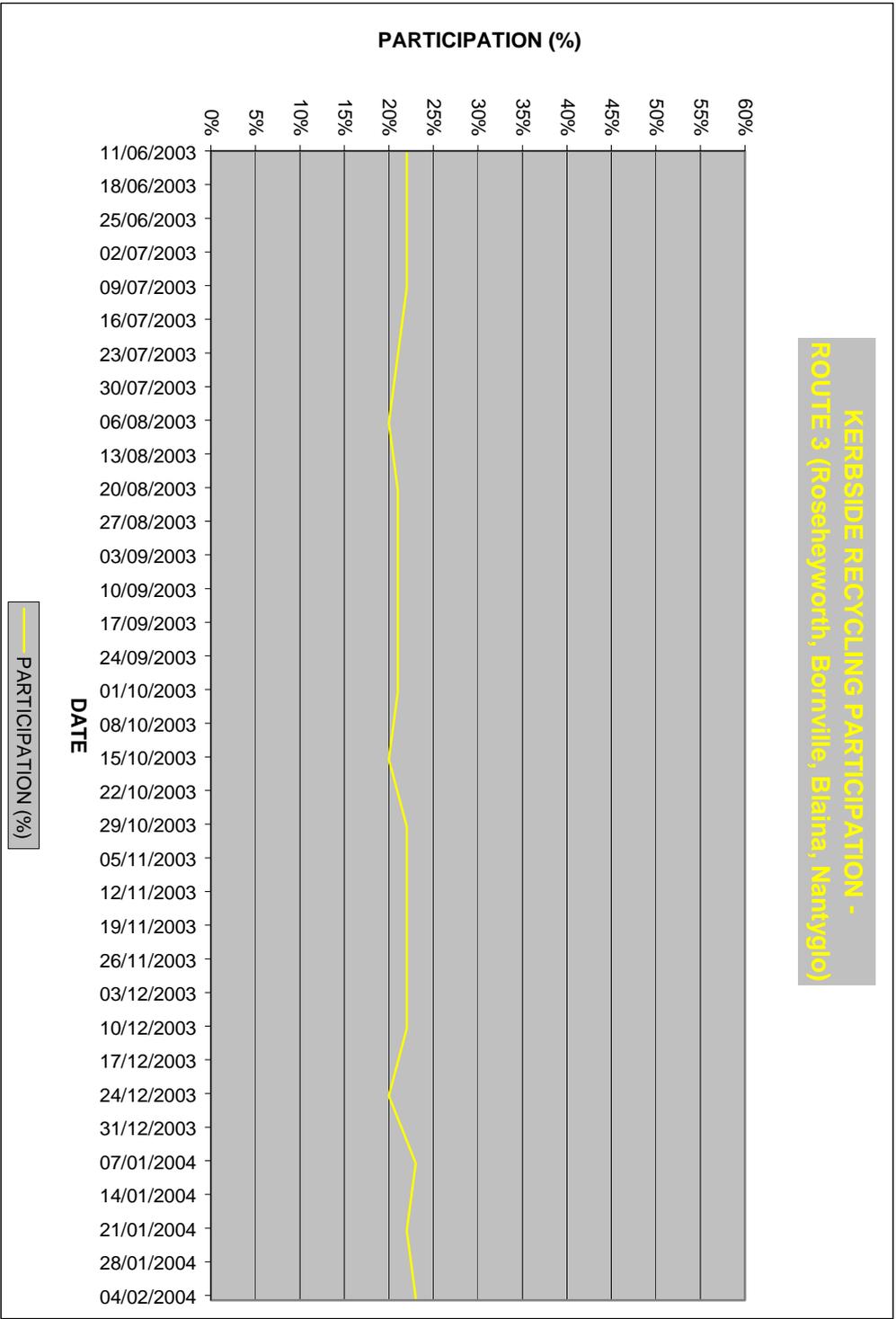
Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 29/12/03

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

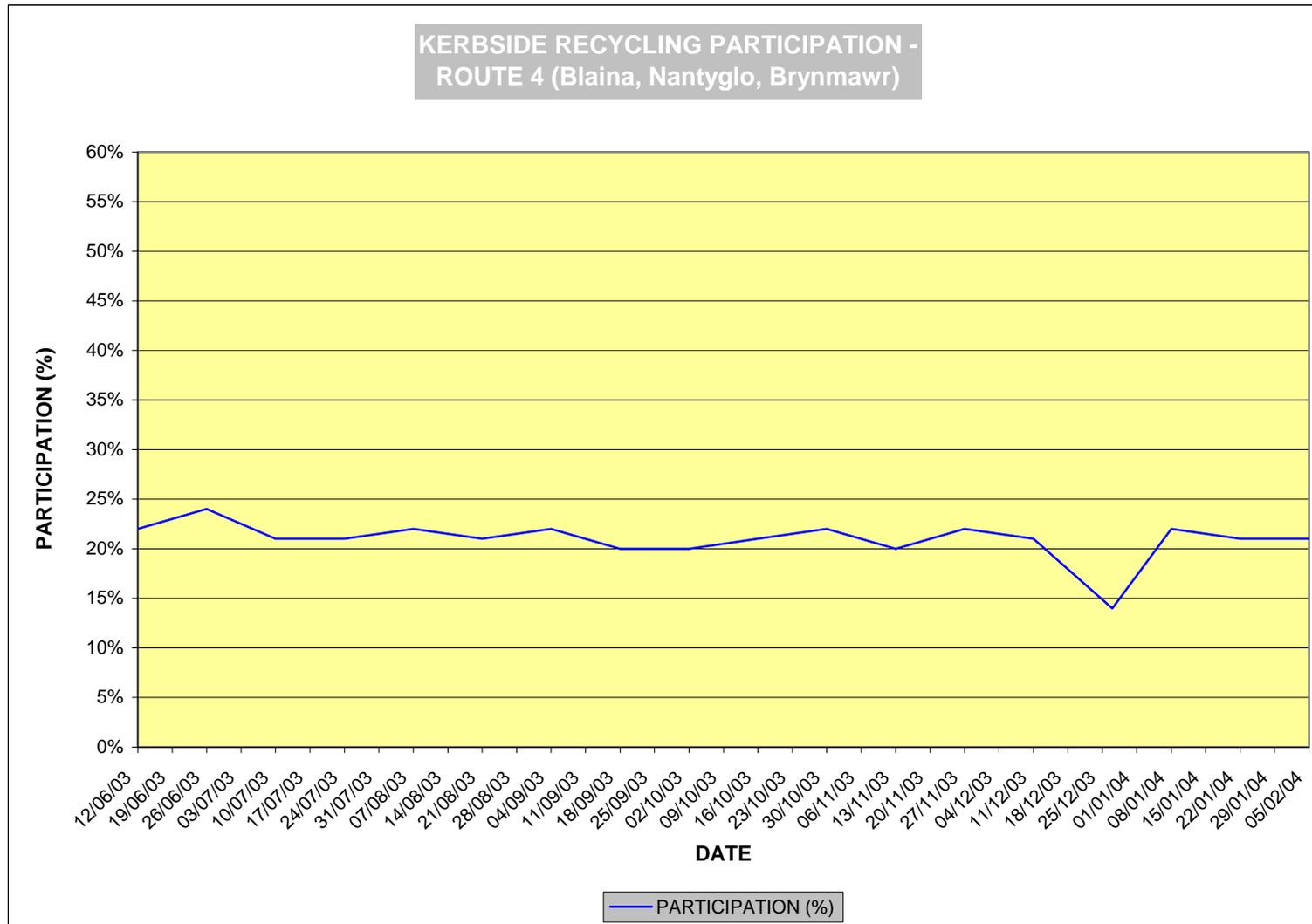


Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 29/12/03

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



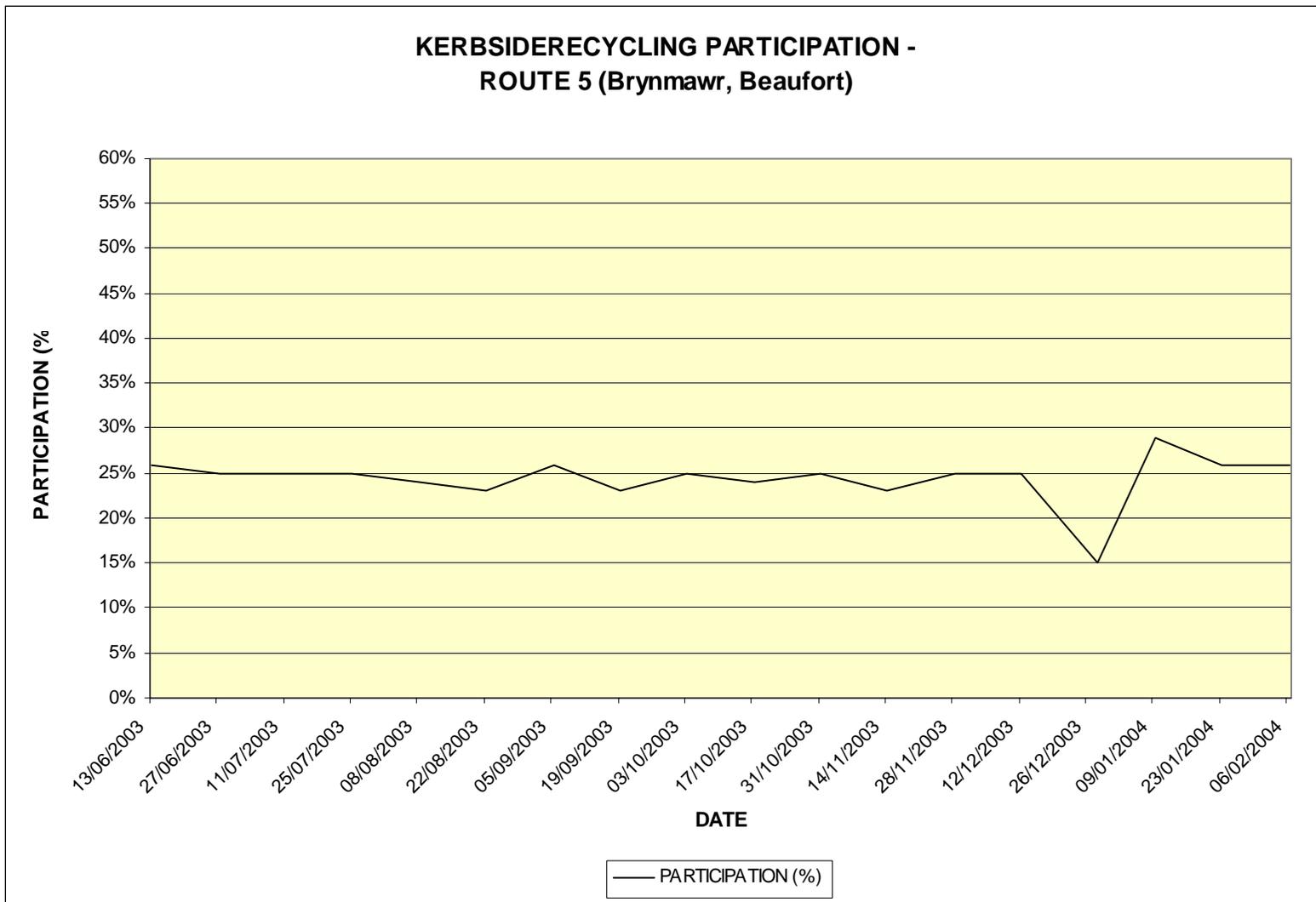
Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 24/12/03



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

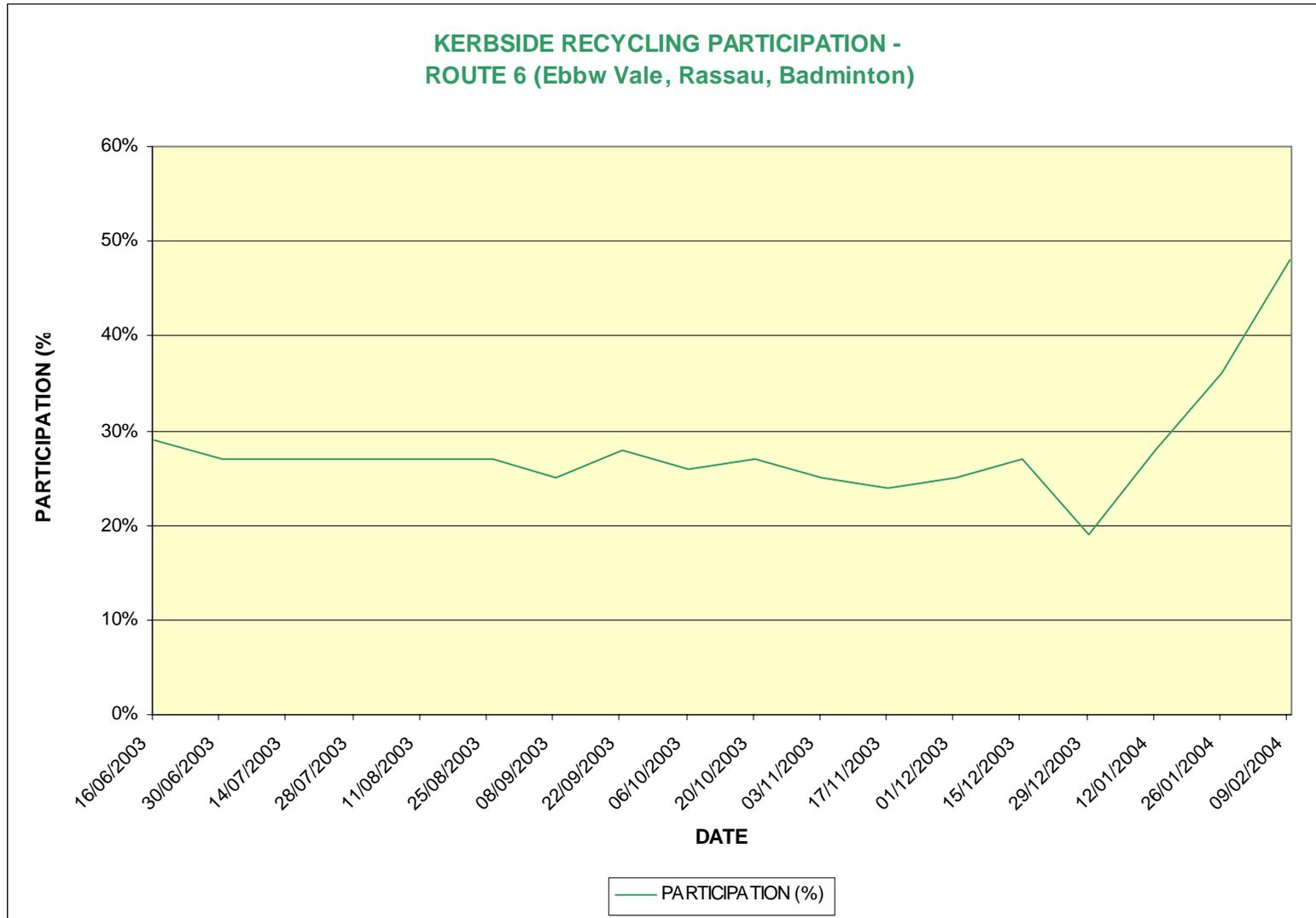
Participation dropped on 27/12/03 due to it being Christmas week and collections being 2 days late and the public unaware of correct collection day.



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

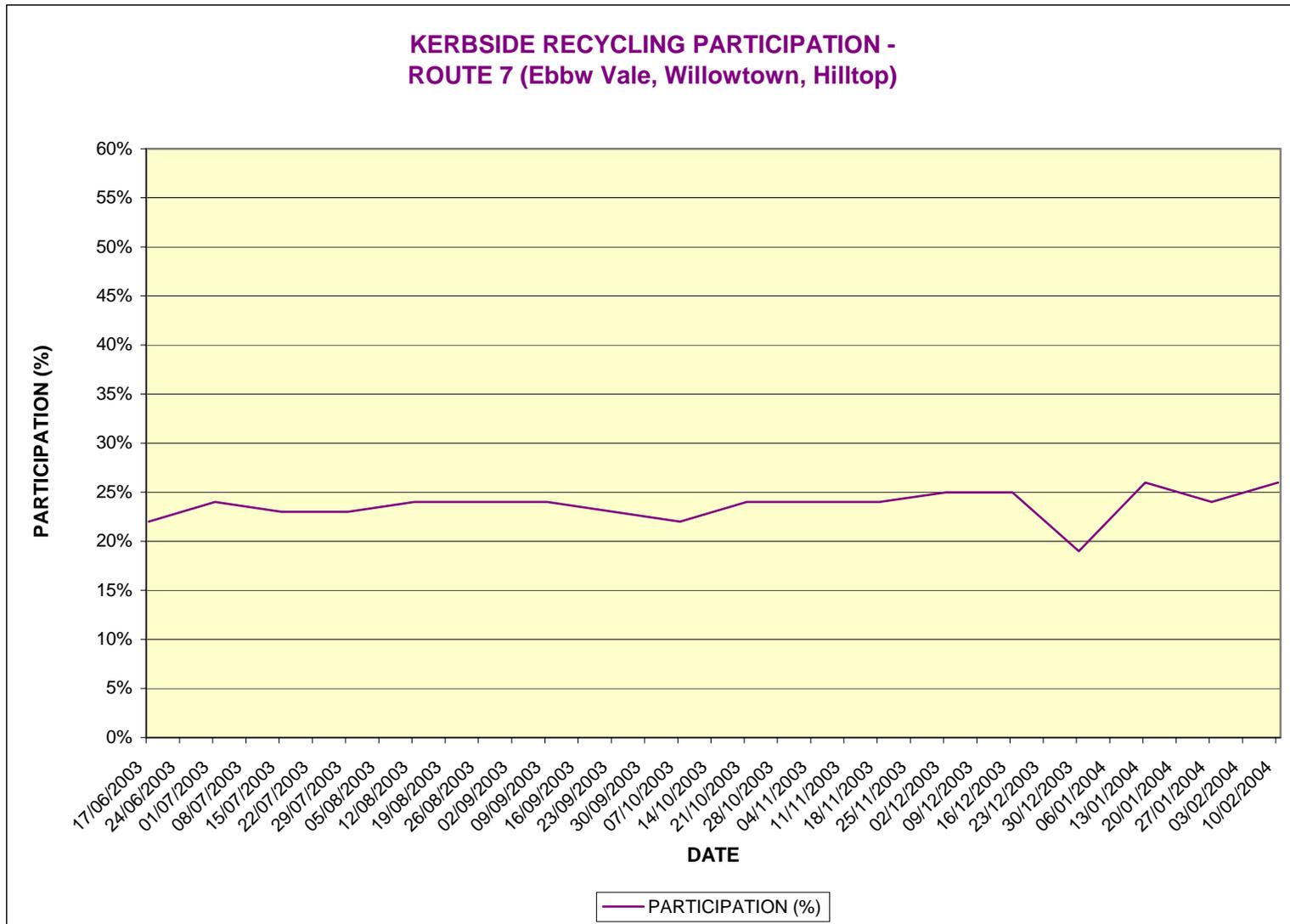
Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 02/1/04

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.



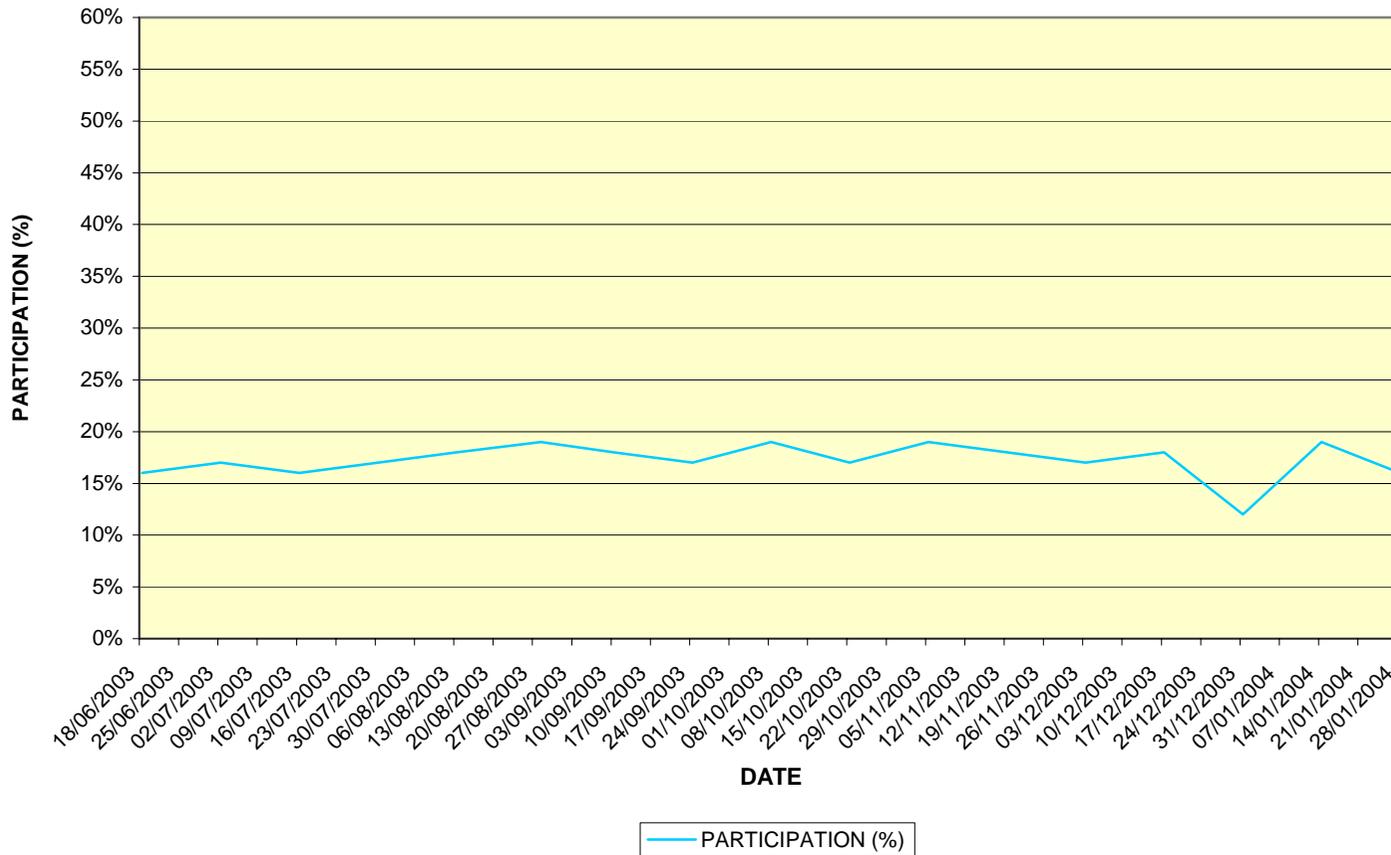
Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 22/12/03

Plastics recycling trial began on 26/1/04 causing the increase in participation.

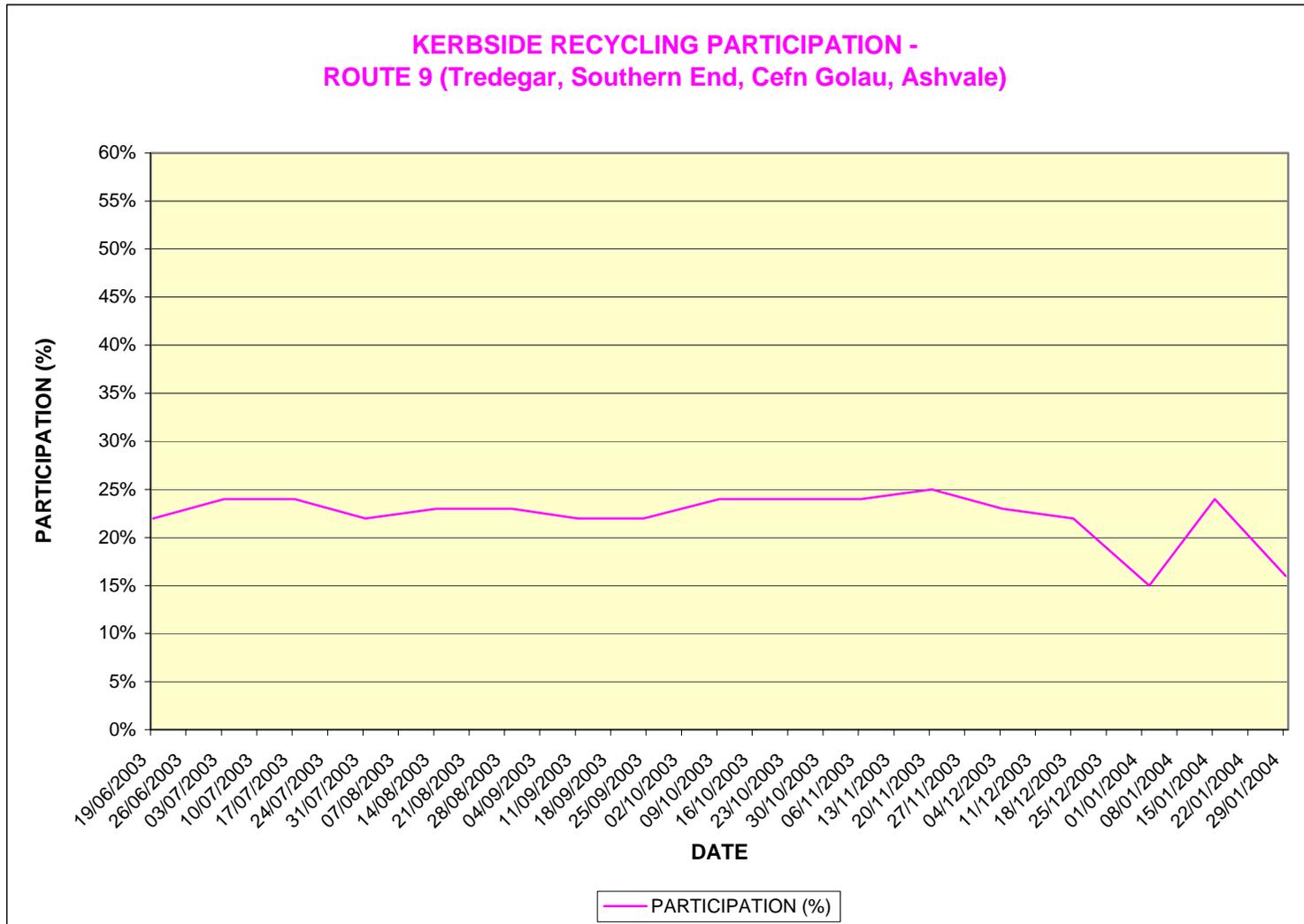


Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 22/12/03

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



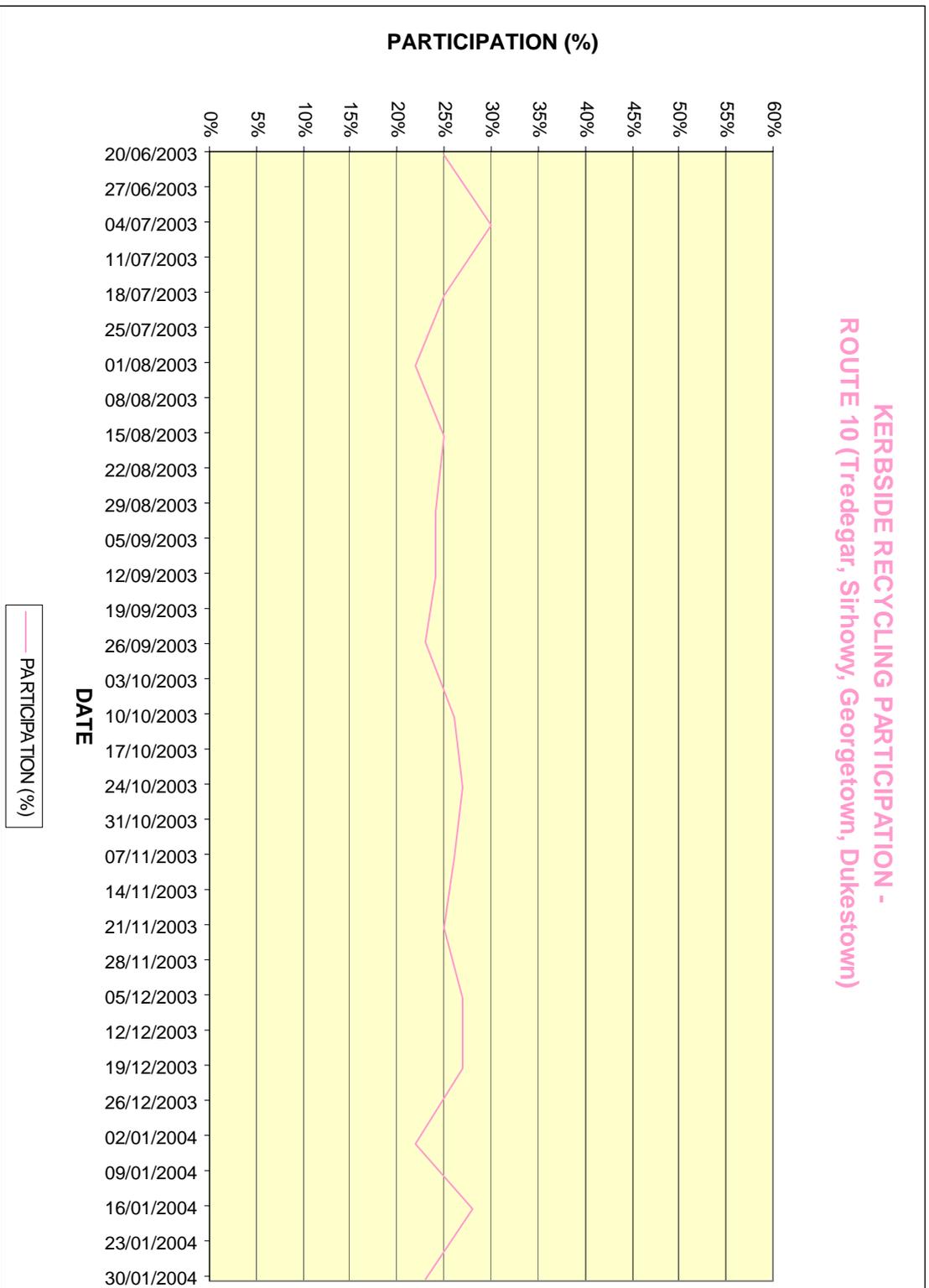
Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 10/12/03



Where the graph shows 1/1/04 it should be 2/1/04.

Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 18/12/03

**KERBSIDE RECYCLING PARTICIPATION -
ROUTE 10 (Tredegar, Sirhowy, Georgetown, Dukestown)**



Where the graph shows 2/1/04 it should be 3/1/04

Calendar/leaflets were distributed throughout December. Distribution was completed by 2/1/04

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 Gelli Crug Aberbeeg Road Llanhilleth	Llanhilleth (Town & Field) Town Centres Sweepers Bags (Including Blaenau Gwent) Bryn Farm Bank – Brynmawr Baths Lane Footpath Pontygof Subway, Brynmawr King Street (Rear) Brynmawr
Tuesday	Beaufort Garnlydan Newtown	Rassau (Old) Rassau (New)	Twyncynghordy Bryn Farm Intermediate Road	Maple Avenue (rear) Honeyfield Road shops rear Rassau to College, Mountain Road Llangynidr Road, Cattle Grid Tredegar Avenue & Arael Street Bags
Wednesday	Ashvale Cefn Golau	Sirhowy Dukestown Waundeg Tafarnaubach	Georgetown Lower Georgetown	Argoed Farm Old Church Area Refuse Blaenau Gwent Bags BSC Works – refuse St Illtyds Church Road Bishop Street to Mount Pleasant Cottages Old Blaina Road Warwick Road to Winchestown footpath
Thursday	Winchestown Coed Cae	Lower Blaina Behind Town (Aber) Six Bells Civic Centre	Twynderyn Cwmcelyn Roseheyworth	Arael Street Bags Abertysswg Farms Rhymney Half Way Tredegar to Hilltop Mountain Road Hilltop to Sirhowy Mountain Road Tredegar to Markham Mountain Road Tredegar to Rhymney Mountain Road
Friday	Hilltop Briery Hill	Tyllwyn & Waunllwyd Cwm	A465 Lay Bys A465 Lay Bys	Blaina Farms Blaentillery Farms The Rhiw Farm Town Centre Sweepers Bags (Including Blaenau Gwent)

APPENDIX 10

ABANDONED VEHICLES

2001/2002	No. of Vehicles
April	109
May	110
June	88
July	63
August	80
September	62
October	86
November	56
December	38
January	53
February	81
March	35

2002/2003	No. of Vehicles
April	109
May	65
June	104
July	89
August	59
September	60
October	56
November	54
December	48
January	85
February	88
March	47

The estimated weight of a vehicle is 0.700 tonne.

These weights cannot be included in our recycling figures.

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

Community Development

W.L.G.A.,

South East Wales Energy Advice Centre,

Energy Advice Centre,

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

APPENDIX 12

LEAMS INSPECTION FORM

Borough Name _____	Surveyors Names _____	Date _____
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<u>STREET NAME</u>	Transect No	Time	Weather	Film/Photo Number	<u>Grade</u>	Zone	Dog – Fouling	Weeds	Graffiti	Vandalism	Fly – Posting	Litter Bins No.	O/flow Bins No.	Litter Sources
														1 2 3 4 5 6

Comments _____

1 = Pedestrians/Individuals e.g. drinks cans
 2 = Business Waste e.g. letterhead paper
 3 = Domestic Waste e.g. food packaging
4 = Construction Waste e.g. builders rubble
 5 = Animal Faeces e.g. any animal
 6 = Other e.g. Wheel Trim

Summary of Data Gathered – May 03 – September 03

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Cleanliness Indices	ZONE 1 – 66.7 ZONE 2 – 69.4 ZONE 3 – 60.0	ZONE 1 – 55.6 ZONE 2 – 38.9 ZONE 3 – 66.7	ZONE 1 – 0.00 ZONE 2 – 53.8 ZONE 3 – 50.0	ZONE 1 – 0.00 ZONE 2 – 53.8 ZONE 3 – 50.0	ZONE 1 – 66.7 ZONE 2 – 52.1 ZONE 3 – 66.7
Grade of Cleanliness	GRADE A - 1 sites - 5.0% GRADE B - 18 sites - 90.0% GRADE C - 1 sites - 5.0 % GRADE D - 0 sites – 0.00%	GRADE A - 0 sites – 0.00% GRADE B - 8 sites – 42.1% GRADE C - 11 sites – 57.9% GRADE D - 0 sites – 0.00%	GRADE A - 0 sites – 0.00% GRADE B - 11 sites – 55.0% GRADE C - 9 sites – 45.0% GRADE D - 0 sites – 0.00%	GRADE A - 0 sites – 0.00% GRADE B - 11 sites – 55.0% GRADE C - 9 sites – 45.0% GRADE D - 0 sites – 0.00%	GRADE A - 0 sites – 0.00% GRADE B - 13 sites – 65.0% GRADE C - 7 sites – 35.0% GRADE D - 0 sites - 0.00%
Adverse Environmental Quality Indicators	Dog Fouling - 1 site - 5.0% Graffiti - 0 sites - 0.00% Vandalism - 0 sites - 0.00% Fly Posting - 0 sites – 0.00%	Dog Fouling –3 sites – 15.8% Graffiti - 0 sites - 0.00% Vandalism - 0 sites - 0.00% Fly Posting - 0 sites – 0.00%	Dog Fouling –3 sites – 15.0% Graffiti - 0 sites - 0.00% Vandalism - 0 sites - 0.00% Fly Posting - 0 sites – 0.00%	Dog Fouling – 11 sites – 55.0% Graffiti - 0 sites - 0.00% Vandalism - 0 sites - 0.00% Fly Posting - 0 sites - 0.00%	Dog Fouling – 10 sites – 50.0% Graffiti - 1 sites – 5.0% Vandalism - 1 sites - 5.0% Fly Posting - 1 sites – 5.0%
Litter Bins	Count of Bins - 0 Count of Overflowing Bins - 0 % of bins Overflowing - 0	Count of Bins - 0 Count of Overflowing Bins - 0 % of bins Overflowing - 0	Count of Bins - 0 Count of Overflowing Bins - 0 % of bins Overflowing - 0	Count of Bins - 2 Count of Overflowing Bins - 0 % of bins Overflowing - 0	Count of Bins - 4 Count of Overflowing Bins - 1 % of bins Overflowing - 25.0

Source of Litter	1 – Pedestrians/ Individuals	2 – Business Waste	3 – Domestic Waste	4- Construction Waste	5 – Animal Faeces	6 - Other
	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 %	

**Cost Arising from Waste
Management Activities**

Domestic Refuse Collection

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Contractor Labour	533,690	579,489	608,936
Contractor Vehicles	224,605	198,060	323,369
Contractor Overheads	93,056	87,807	132,347
Client Cost	20,623	9,556	*
Net Cost	871,975	874,912	950,585

* included in contractor costs for, labour, vehicles and overheads.

Commercial Refuse Collection

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Total Cost (containers, collection, disposal and client costs)	132,977	210,682	210,154
Total Income	136,645	167,000	155,584
No. of Customers	451	470	480
No. of tonnes	2723.396	2723.96	2640

Bulky Household Waste

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Total Cost of Services	110,129	121,672	124,755
No. of collections per year	14,842	16,308	16,308
Total tonnes per annum	1,573	1,632	Not available

C A Site Waste

(4 sites)	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Total cost of service (mgmt and haulage)	245,042.97	278,919	251,104
Average annual tonnage per C A Site	1,749	2,135.71	2,029

Recycling

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Total cost of kerbside collection and disposal (inc. vehicles, staff costs, container costs, storage and other materials)	77,037	92,035	147,307
Total no. of tonnes collected via kerbside scheme	229.06	322.83	1,671.41

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

Street Cleansing

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Client Cost	48,106	45,905	Not available
Total cost for Labour (Street and Public area cleansing)	420,913	435,827	449,571
Total cost for vehicles and plant	137,051	128,375	133,066
Total cost for contractor overheads	95,338	80,229.38	157,620
Net spending per capitol on street cleansing and litter bin emptying	8.93	9.43	Not available

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

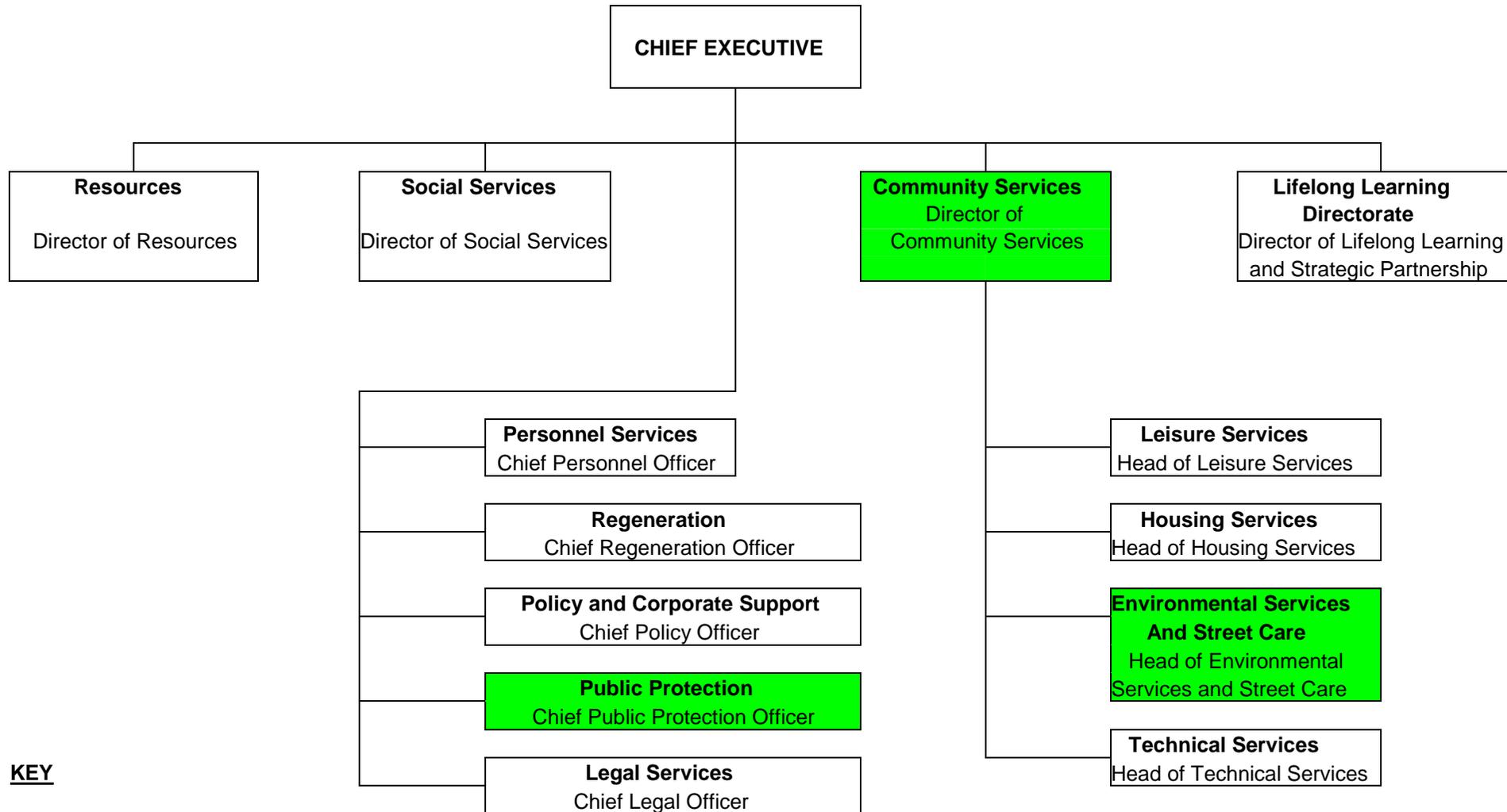
Kerbside

Telephone: 01685 870770

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

Bring

Telephone: 01600 780599



KEY

 Departments and Sections

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%
Bulky Waste - Complaints re: missed appointments	0	0	10pa
Street Cleansing - No. of complaints about cleansing standards or cleansing services	346	51	51
Street Cleansing - No. of litter bins provided	767	747	747
Street Cleansing - No. of fly tipping incidents per annum	342	470	475
Street Cleansing - Average time taken to remove fly-tipped materials	0.60 days	0.60 days	0.60 days
Street Cleansing - Percentage of Highways of a high standard of cleanliness	53.75%	32%	32%
Street Cleansing - Percentage of Highways of an acceptable standard of cleanliness	95.57%	89%	89%
No. of fixed penalty notices served per 1,000 residents	0	0	5
No. Court actions per 1,000 residents	0	0	10

APPENDIX 17

RECYCLING COSTS

PAPER

1999/2000	PAPER				
	TONNES	INCOME PER TONNE (EXCEL)	COST PER TONNE (EXCEL)	COST PER TONNE (AYLESFORD)	NET COST PER TONNE (TOTAL)
APRIL	58.38	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
MAY	54.389	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
JUNE	51.921	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
JULY	64.674	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
AUGUST	40.845	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
SEPTEMBER	40.25	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
OCTOBER	65.35	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
NOVEMBER	52.765	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
DECEMBER	61.163	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
JANUARY	42.15	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
FEBRUARY	59.75	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
MARCH	55.574	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
TOTAL	647.21	£240.00	£392.32	£18.00	N/A

Management charges payable to Excel Industries quarterly of £3750.00 +VAT. This accounts for the increase in NCPT.

2000/2001	PAPER				
	TONNES	INCOME PER TONNE (EXCEL)	COST PER TONNE (EXCEL)	COST PER TONNE (AYLESFORD)	NET COST PER TONNE (TOTAL)
APRIL	25.77	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
MAY	43.32	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
JUNE	49.335	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
JULY	40.44	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
AUGUST	47.106	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
SEPTEMBER	42.58	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
OCTOBER	53.855	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
NOVEMBER	58.801	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
DECEMBER	35.809	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
JANUARY	92.387	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
FEBRUARY	38.733	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
MARCH	65.24	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
TOTAL	593.376	£240.00	£392.32	£18.00	N/A

Management charges payable to Excel Industries quarterly of £3750.00 +VAT. This accounts for the increase in NCPT.

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
MAY	76.041	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
JUNE	67.94	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
JULY	61.97	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
AUGUST	66.51	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
SEPTEMBER	77.28	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
OCTOBER	70.81	£20.00	£68.08	£14.50	£62.58
NOVEMBER	90.404	£20.00	£15.00	£14.50	£9.50
DECEMBER	62.421	£20.00	£15.00	£14.50	£9.50
JANUARY	74.836	£20.00	£68.08	£14.50	£62.58
FEBRUARY	69.59	£20.00	£15.00	£14.50	£9.50
MARCH	79.58	£20.00	£15.00	£14.50	£9.50
TOTAL	879.762	£240.00	£392.32	£96.00	N/A

Management charges payable to Excel Industries quarterly of £3750.00 +VAT. This accounts for the increase in NCPT.

October 2001 - March 2002 Aylesford price for paper increased to £14.50 per tonne due to a fall in the value of paper

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
DECEMBER	75.4	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
JANUARY	98.29	£20.00	£68.08	£1.50	£49.58
FEBRUARY	79.11	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
MARCH	92.12	£20.00	£15.00	£1.50	-£3.50
TOTAL	951.25	£240.00	£392.32	£78.00	N/A

Management charges payable to Excel Industries quarterly of £3750.00 +VAT. This accounts for the increase in NCPT.

April 2002 - September 2002 Aylesford price for paper decreased to £11.50 per tonne.

October 2002 the price for paper returned to £1.50 per tonne.

1999/2000		GLASS		
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE AMBER SEVICES	INCOME PER TONNE AMBER SERVICES	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	14.62	£21.77	£0.00	£21.77
MAY	5.25	£60.62	£0.00	£60.62
JUNE	7.5	£42.43	£0.00	£42.43
JULY	7	£45.46	£0.00	£45.46
AUGUST	7.75	£41.06	£0.00	£41.06
SEPTEMBER	7	£45.46	£0.00	£45.46
OCTOBER	7.25	£43.89	£0.00	£43.89
NOVEMBER	8.25	£38.57	£0.00	£38.57
DECEMBER	13.75	£23.14	£0.00	£23.14
JANUARY	10	£31.82	£0.00	£31.82
FEBRUARY	14	£22.73	£0.00	£22.73
MARCH	8.5	£37.44	£0.00	£37.44
TOTAL	110.87	£454.39	£0.00	£454.39

A monthly charge of £318.23 is paid to Amber Services for the collection of glass and the servicing of banks, Irrespective of tonnage collected for the year 1999/2000.

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
MARCH	5.25	£60.62	£0.00	£60.62
TOTAL	100.82	£571.62	£0.00	£571.62

A monthly charge of £318.23 is paid to Amber Services for the collection of glass and the servicing of banks, Irrespective of tonnage collected for the year 2000/2001.

2001/2002	GLASS			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE AMBER	INCOME PER TONNE Conway Concrete	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	7.74	£41.11	£0.00	£41.11
MAY	3.46	£91.97	£0.00	£91.97
JUNE	4.32	£73.66	£0.00	£73.66
JULY	5.17	£61.55	£0.00	£61.55
AUGUST	8.61	£36.96	£18.00	£18.96
SEPTEMBER	9.87	£32.24	£18.00	£14.24
OCTOBER	8.35	£38.11	£18.00	£20.11
NOVEMBER	14	£22.73	£18.00	£4.73
DECEMBER	12.42	£25.62	£18.00	£7.62
JANUARY	17.29	£18.40	£18.00	£0.40
FEBRUARY	16.25	£19.58	£18.00	£1.58
MARCH	15.37	£20.70	£18.00	£2.70
TOTAL	122.85	£482.63	£144.00	N/A

A monthly charge of £318.23 is paid to Amber Services for the collection of glass and the servicing of banks, Irrespective of tonnage collected for the year 2001/2002.

August 2001 the Kerbside glass started being processed by Conway Concrete Products for a profit of £18.00 per tonne.

2002/2003	GLASS			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE AMBER	INCOME PER TONNE Conway Concrete	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	11.35	£28.04	£18.00	£10.04
MAY	12.35	£25.77	£18.00	£7.77
JUNE	12.01	£26.50	£18.00	£8.50
JULY	13.17	£24.16	£18.00	£6.16
AUGUST	14.84	£21.44	£18.00	£3.44
SEPTEMBER	12.74	£24.98	£18.00	£6.98
OCTOBER	13.62	£23.36	£18.00	£5.36
NOVEMBER	16.9	£18.83	£18.00	£0.83
DECEMBER	16.3	£19.52	£18.00	£1.52
JANUARY	15.56	£20.45	£18.00	£2.45
FEBRUARY	18.58	£50.64	£18.00	£32.64
MARCH	8.38	£66.41	£0.00	£66.41
TOTAL	165.8	£350.10	£198.00	N/A

A monthly charge of £318.23 is paid to Amber Services for the collection of glass and the servicing of banks, Irrespective of tonnage collected for April 2002 to January 2003.

February 2003 the contract with Amber Services ended and our Bring Site glass started being processed by Viridor Richardsons for a charge of £4.70 a lift from al original sites and £7.50 a lift from new sites irrespective of tonnage collected.

March 2003 No Kerbside Glass was processed by Conway Concrete. All glass (kerbside and Bring) will now be processed by Viridor Richardson.

TEXTILES

1999/2000	TEXTILES			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST 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
TOTAL	65.627	Nil	Nil	Nil

Textiles collected on the Kerbside collection scheme and processed by Ashville Recycling (Social Servcies). Items they will take include all clothing, underwear, shoes, bedding and curtains.

Bring Site Textiles are processed by Salvation Army.

2000/2001	TEXTILES			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	3.539	Nil	Nil	Nil
MAY	16.83	Nil	Nil	Nil
JUNE	3.617	Nil	Nil	Nil
JULY	4.291	Nil	Nil	Nil
AUGUST	9.313	Nil	Nil	Nil
SEPTEMBER	5.61	Nil	Nil	Nil
OCTOBER	7.637	Nil	Nil	Nil
NOVEMBER	8.116	Nil	Nil	Nil
DECEMBER	5.336	Nil	Nil	Nil
JANUARY	6.777	Nil	Nil	Nil
FEBRUARY	6.376	Nil	Nil	Nil
MARCH	5.9	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	83.342	Nil	Nil	Nil

Textiles collected on the Kerbside collection scheme and processed by Ashville Recycling (Social Servcies). Items they will take include all clothing, underwear, shoes, bedding and curtains.

Bring Site Textiles are processed by Salvation Army.

2001/2002	TEXTILES			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	4.317	Nil	Nil	Nil
MAY	4.329	Nil	Nil	Nil
JUNE	3.764	Nil	Nil	Nil
JULY	9.87	Nil	Nil	Nil
AUGUST	10.884	Nil	Nil	Nil
SEPTEMBER	3.566	Nil	Nil	Nil
OCTOBER	4.496	Nil	Nil	Nil
NOVEMBER	3.312	Nil	Nil	Nil
DECEMBER	3.178	Nil	Nil	Nil
JANUARY	5.723	Nil	Nil	Nil
FEBRUARY	5.351	Nil	Nil	Nil
MARCH	4.404	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	63.194	Nil	Nil	Nil

Textiles collected on the Kerbside collection scheme and processed by Ashville Recycling (Social Servcies). Items they will take include all clothing, underwear, shoes, bedding and curtains.
Bring Site Textiles are processed by Salvation Army.

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

Textiles collected on the Kerbside collection scheme and processed by Ashville Recycling (Social Servcies). Items they will take include all clothing, underwear, shoes, bedding and curtains.
Bring Site Textiles are processed by Salvation Army.

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
JANUARY	7.8	£119.47	£0.00	£119.47
FEBRUARY	7.4	£120.33	£0.00	£120.33
MARCH	10.6	£119.68	£0.00	£119.68
TOTAL	97.7	£1,441.37	£0.00	N/A

Fridges and Freezers are collected by a Contractor Jack Frost. The authority pays £6.00 per unit. CFC's are recovered and then burnt to render them harmless.

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
AUGUST	10.1	£120.70	£0.00	£120.70
SEPTEMBER	8.6	£119.84	£0.00	£119.84
OCTOBER	11.2	£119.95	£0.00	£119.95
NOVEMBER	11.1	£119.47	£0.00	£119.47
DECEMBER	6.7	£119.32	£0.00	£119.32
JANUARY	13.6	£119.90	£0.00	£119.90
FEBRUARY	10.6	£120.32	£0.00	£120.32
MARCH	8.6	£119.52	£0.00	£119.52
TOTAL	115.5	£1,437.84	£0.00	N/A

Fridges and Freezers are collected by a Contractor Jack Frost. The authority pays £6.00 per unit. CFC's are recovered and then burnt to render them harmless.

2001/2002	FRIDGES AND FREEZER			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	10.9	£119.92	£0.00	£119.92
MAY	14.7	£119.99	£0.00	£119.99
JUNE	10.8	£120.44	£0.00	£120.44
JULY	11.4	£120.22	£0.00	£120.22
AUGUST	13.9	£120.05	£0.00	£120.05
SEPTEMBER	13.1	£120.60	£0.00	£120.60
OCTOBER	14.1	£120.15	£0.00	£120.15
NOVEMBER	11.4	£119.66	£0.00	£119.66
DECEMBER	11.8	£119.49	£0.00	£119.49
JANUARY	15.4	£119.79	£0.00	£119.79
FEBRUARY	12.1	£119.93	£0.00	£119.93
MARCH	10.9	£119.65	£0.00	£119.65
TOTAL	150.5	£1,439.89	£0.00	N/A

Fridges and Freezers are collected by a Contractor Jack Frost. The authority pays £6.00 per unit. CFC's are recovered and then burnt to render them harmless.

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

Fridges and Freezers are collected by a Contractor Jack Frost. The authority pays £6.00 per unit. CFC's are recovered and then burnt to render them harmless.

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
JULY	0	£0.00	£15.00	£640.00	£655.00
AUGUST	11.08	£3.61	£15.00	£640.00	£651.39
SEPTEMBER	8.7	£4.60	£15.00	£640.00	£650.40
OCTOBER	9.38	£5.33	£15.00	£640.00	£649.67
NOVEMBER	11.72	£3.41	£15.00	£640.00	£651.59
DECEMBER	9.5	£4.21	£18.00	£640.00	£653.79
JANUARY	6.7	£7.46	£18.00	£640.00	£650.54
FEBRUARY	5.8	£6.90	£18.00	£640.00	£651.10
MARCH	5.7	£7.02	£18.00	£640.00	£650.98
TOTAL	96.38	£56.67	£192.00	£7,680.00	N/A

Steel and Aluminium Cans are processed by Haydn's Steel. There is a £10 per week charge for the skip we hire from them.

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
SEPTEMBER	4.046	Nil	Nil	NIL
OCTOBER	1.5	Nil	Nil	NIL
NOVEMBER	2.38	Nil	Nil	NIL
DECEMBER	3.84	Nil	Nil	NIL
JANUARY	2.86	Nil	Nil	NIL
FEBRUARY	1.56	Nil	Nil	NIL
MARCH	1.48	Nil	Nil	NIL
TOTAL	36.146	Nil	Nil	Nil

Lead acid batteries are processed by G&P Batteries, We have special containers on each of our four Civic Amenity Sites for members of the public to bring their car batteries to be recycled.

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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	WOOD			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	8.84	£10.63	Nil	£10.63
MAY	6.04	£9.72	Nil	£9.72
JUNE	8.16	£8.64	Nil	£8.64
JULY	8.6	£9.56	Nil	£9.56
AUGUST	13.98	£6.30	Nil	£6.30
SEPTEMBER	12.3	£6.69	Nil	£6.69
OCTOBER	13.88	£5.93	Nil	£5.93
NOVEMBER	6.98	£6.73	Nil	£6.73
DECEMBER	5.12	£4.59	Nil	£4.59
JANUARY	7.98	£5.89	Nil	£5.89
FEBRUARY	15.66	£4.50	Nil	£4.50
MARCH	8.6	£9.56	Nil	£9.56
TOTAL	116.14	£88.74	Nil	N/A

A charge of £11.75 per skip is paid to Merthyr Industrial Services (M I S) for the collection of Wood Waste 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

A charge of £25.00 per tonne is paid to A C Thompsett for the collection of green waste plus an additional £14.00 per hour for the sorting of the waste due to contamination.

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.

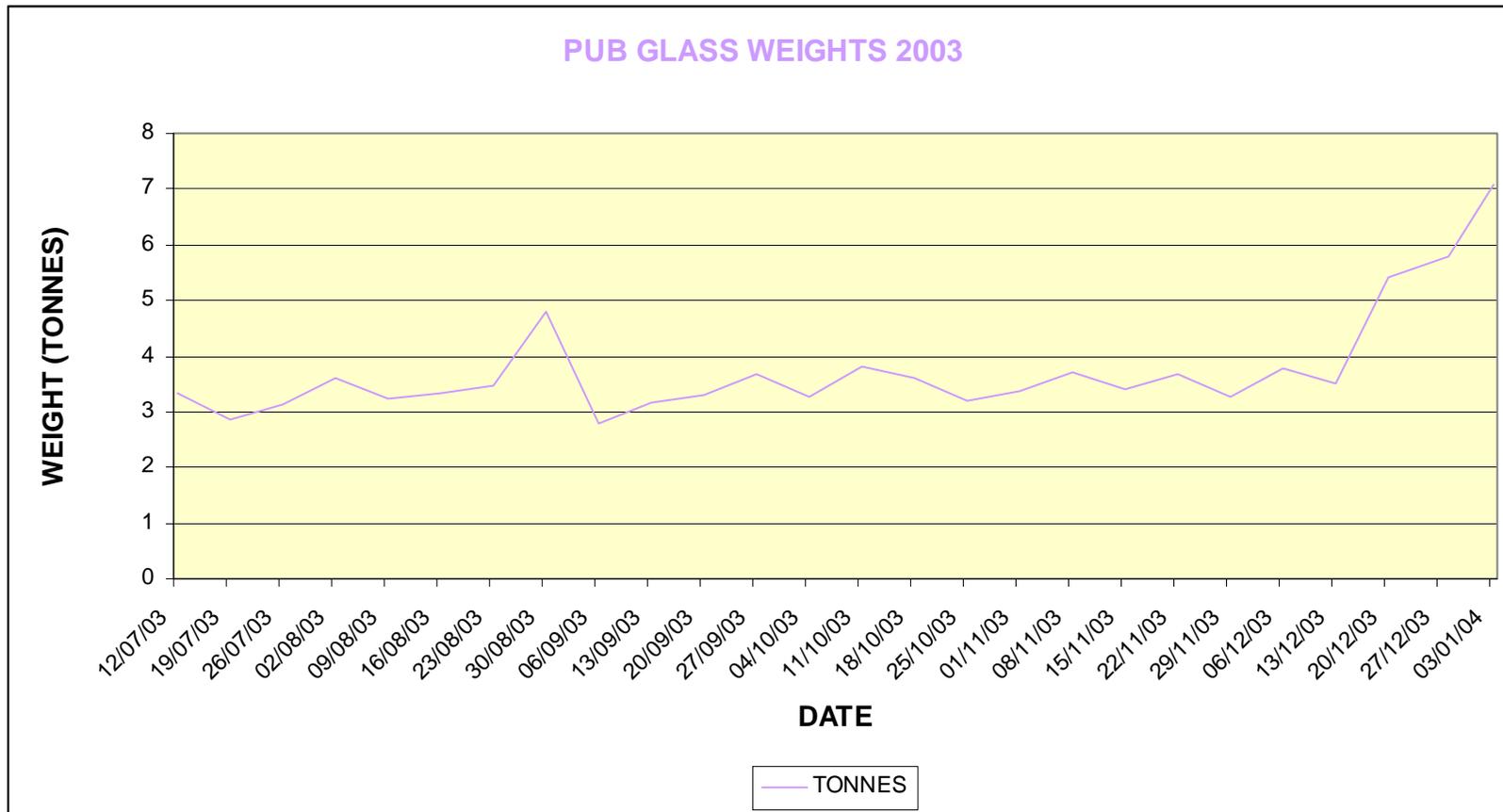
2002/2003	ABANDONED VEHICLES			
	TONNES	COST PER TONNE	INCOME PER TONNE	NET COST PER TONNE
APRIL	76.3	NIL	Nil	Nil
MAY	45.5	NIL	Nil	Nil
JUNE	72.8	NIL	Nil	Nil
JULY	62.3	NIL	Nil	Nil
AUGUST	41.3	NIL	Nil	Nil
SEPTEMBER	42	NIL	Nil	Nil
OCTOBER	39.2	NIL	Nil	Nil
NOVEMBER	37.8	NIL	Nil	Nil
DECEMBER	33.6	NIL	Nil	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.

APPENDIX 18**Street Cleansing and Litterpicking Schedule**

DAY	TEAM 1	TEAM 2	TEAM 3
MONDAY	Rassau (old) Rassau (new)	Badminton Willowtown Civic Centre Brynmawr T/C	Six Bells Brynithel Swffryd
TUESDAY	Hilltop Briery Hill Ebbw Vale T/C	Cwm Waunlwyd Tyllwyn	Winchestown Coed Cae Lower Blaina Cwmcelyn Abertillery T/C
WEDNESDAY	Georgetown Lower Georgetown Tredegar T/C	Brynmawr Twynderyn, Nant Brynmawr T/C	Gladstone Street Park Area Cwmtillery Gelli Crug Aberbeeg Road Llanhilleth Abertillery T/C
THURSDAY	Ashvale Cefn Golau	Garnlydan Beaufort Newtown	Roseheyworth Brynithel Swffryd Abertillery T/C
FRIDAY	Sirhowy Dukestown Waundeg Tredegar T/C	Cwm Waunlwyd Tyllwyn Badminton Willowtown Civic Centre Brynmawr T/C	Winchestown Coed Cae Cwmcelyn Lower Blaina Abertillery T/C

APPENDIX 19



KERBSIDE RECYCLING WEEKLY WEIGHTS 2003

