

To: **Members of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Joint Committee (meeting with the Oxfordshire Environment Partnership)**

Notice of a Meeting of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Joint Committee (meeting with the Oxfordshire Environment Partnership)

Friday, 20 January 2012 at 9.30 am

County Hall, Oxford



Peter G. Clark
County Solicitor

January 2012

Contact Officer: **Julie Dean**
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Membership – Oxfordshire Waste Partnership

Councillors:

Lorraine Lindsay-Gale
(deputy: David Robertson)

David Dodds
(deputy: Any Cabinet Member)

John Tanner
(deputy: Any other member of the City Executive Board)

James Macnamara
(deputy: Barry Wood)

Reg Waite
(deputy: Tony de Vere)

David Harvey
(deputy: Barry Norton or Mark Booty)

Representing:

Chairman – Oxfordshire County Council

Deputy Chairman – South Oxfordshire District Council

Oxford City Council

Cherwell District Council

Vale of White Horse District Council

West Oxfordshire District Council

Membership – Oxfordshire Environment Partnership

Membership is a loose group of elected members, officers and representatives from government and non-governmental agencies. Those usually attending are listed in that order.

	<i>Representing:</i>
Cllr James Macnamara	Cherwell District Council
Cllr John Tanner	Oxford City Council
Cllr Reg Waite	Vale of White Horse District Council
Cllr David Harvey	West Oxfordshire District Council
Ian Davies	Cherwell District Council
John Copley	Oxford City Council
Tim Sadler	Oxford City Council
Martin Tugwell	Oxfordshire County Council
Andrew Pau	Oxfordshire County Council
Matt Prosser	South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse District Council
Steve Bishop	South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse District Council
Trevor Askew	West Oxfordshire District Council
Ben Morrish	Environment Agency
Matt Jackson	BBOWT
Robin Buxton	
Lee Horrocks	Environment Agency
Linda Watson	Oxfordshire Rural Community Council
Dave Woodwark	
Susie Ohlenschlager	Oxfordshire County Council Environment & Climate Change Team
Susan Kent	Oxfordshire County Council Environment & Climate Change Team
Wayne Lewis	Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Co-Coordinator

Notes:

- ***Date of next meeting: 30 March 2012***

Declarations of Interest

This note briefly summarises the position on interests which you must declare at the meeting. Please refer to the Members' Code of Conduct in Part 9.1 of the Constitution for a fuller description.

The duty to declare ...

You must always declare any "personal interest" in a matter under consideration, i.e. where the matter affects (either positively or negatively):

- (i) any of the financial and other interests which you are required to notify for inclusion in the statutory Register of Members' Interests; or
- (ii) your own well-being or financial position or that of any member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association more than it would affect other people in the County.

Whose interests are included ...

"Member of your family" in (ii) above includes spouses and partners and other relatives' spouses and partners, and extends to the employment and investment interests of relatives and friends and their involvement in other bodies of various descriptions. For a full list of what "relative" covers, please see the Code of Conduct.

When and what to declare ...

The best time to make any declaration is under the agenda item "Declarations of Interest". Under the Code you must declare not later than at the start of the item concerned or (if different) as soon as the interest "becomes apparent".

In making a declaration you must state the nature of the interest.

Taking part if you have an interest ...

Having made a declaration you may still take part in the debate and vote on the matter unless your personal interest is also a "prejudicial" interest.

"Prejudicial" interests ...

A prejudicial interest is one which a member of the public knowing the relevant facts would think so significant as to be likely to affect your judgment of the public interest.

What to do if your interest is prejudicial ...

If you have a prejudicial interest in any matter under consideration, you may remain in the room but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the matter under consideration, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise.

Exceptions ...

There are a few circumstances where you may regard yourself as not having a prejudicial interest or may participate even though you may have one. These, together with other rules about participation in the case of a prejudicial interest, are set out in paragraphs 10 – 12 of the Code.

Seeking Advice ...

It is your responsibility to decide whether any of these provisions apply to you in particular circumstances, but you may wish to seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer before the meeting.

If you have any special requirements (such as a large print version of these papers or special access facilities) please contact the officer named on the front page, but please give as much notice as possible before the meeting.

AGENDA

SECTION 1 - ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP MATTERS

Note: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership members can participate in the discussion of items in this Section of the agenda but may not vote.

1. Apologies for Absence and Notification of Deputy Members

9:30

Please contact Julie Dean (Tel: 01865 815322) to give apologies and advise of attendance by the named Deputy Member.

2. Declaration of Interest - see guidance note

3. Minutes (Pages 1 - 6)

To approve the Minutes of the meeting of the Environment Partnership Committee held on 28 October 2011 (Minute 59/11 – 62/11 inclusive) **(EP3)** and to receive information arising from them.

4. ORCC Community Bulk Buying Scheme and TOE2 Wood Fuel Projects

9:35

Linda Watson, Chief Executive, Oxfordshire Rural Community Council (ORCC) will give a presentation updating the Partnerships on their Community Bulk Buying scheme and the TOE2 Wood Fuel projects.

5. Arrangements for Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions and progress on Energy/Carbon Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation work (Pages 7 - 12)

10:00

The report **(EP5)** recommends a form of reporting to Partnership members on energy/carbon reduction and climate change adaptation work within each organisation in order to support the work and share good practice.

The Environment Partnership is RECOMMENDED to agree the proposed process for reporting progress in reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions and for sharing practice as set out in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the report.

6. Oxfordshire 2030 Targets (Pages 13 - 24)

10:10

This item updates members of the Environment Partnership on the current situation and proposes some amendments prior to a report to the Oxfordshire Partnership meeting in the spring (**EP6**).

The Environment Partnership is RECOMMENDED to note the activities outlined in this report, and agree additions and/or amendments as proposed in paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 11 and 17.

SECTION 2 - MATTERS RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP AND WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINTLY

Note: OWP and EP members can participate in the discussion of items in this Section of the agenda. It is comes to a vote, OWP an EP members will need to vote separately.

7. Petitions and Addresses

8. Waste Development Framework

10:20

Peter Day, Oxfordshire County Council, will present an update on the development of the Waste Core Strategy document.

9. Oxfordshire Green Schools Programme

10:40

Tim Knight and Richard Pollard of Groundwork Thames Valley, will provide an update on the Oxfordshire Green Schools Programme.

10. EP/OWP Forward Plans (Pages 25 - 26)

11:00

The Partnerships are RECOMMENDED to agree a set of Forward Plans as set out at EP/OWP10.

11. Role of Host Authority and Dates of Future Meetings (Pages 27 - 28)

11:05

To note and agree arrangements for the organisation of the Partnerships for the next two years (**EP/OWP11**).

The Partnerships are RECOMMENDED to note that the hand-over of the role of OWP Host Authority and chair of the Environment Partnership to South Oxfordshire District Council will take place with effect from the June 2012 meeting and to agree the meeting dates for 2012/13 and 2013/14.

SECTION 3 - WASTE PARTNERSHIP MATTERS

Note: Environment Partnership members can participate in the discussion of items in this Section of the agenda but may not vote.

12. Apologies for Absence and Notification of Deputy Members

Please contact Julie Dean (Tel: 01865 815322) to give apologies and advise of attendance by the named Deputy Member).

13. Declarations of Interest - see guidance note

14. Minutes (Pages 29 - 34)

11:05

To approve the minutes of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Joint Committee held on 28 October 2011 (Minutes 64/11 to 74/11 inclusive) and to receive information arising from them.

15. Consultation on refreshing the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy - Five Year Review (Pages 35 - 90)

11:05

The report considers a draft refresh of the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for public consultation (**OWP15**).

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to approve the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy consultation document and draft action plan, included at Appendix 1a and 1b, for public consultation.

16. Commercial Food Waste Collection - Pilot Project (Pages 91 - 94)

11:20

The report (**OWP16**) seeks approval to enter into a funding agreement with ReMade South East for the delivery of a pilot food waste recycling collection service for small and medium size enterprises in Oxford.

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to agree to enter into the funding agreement with Remade South East and that Oxfordshire County Council

(as the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Host Authority) signs the agreement on behalf of Oxfordshire Waste Partnership.

17. Financial Arrangements - Update (Pages 95 - 100)

11:30

The report provides an update on financial arrangements payments to date (**OWP17**).

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to note the financial arrangements payments, as set out in Appendix 1 and the forecast year end adjustment figures, as set out in Appendix 2.

18. Performance Monitoring - Third Quarter 2011/112 (Pages 101 - 116)

11:35

A quarterly update on the performance of Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is provided at **OWP18**.

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to note the report and that an update on NIF funded projects be considered at the next meeting of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership.

19. Waste Treatment Project - Update (Pages 117 - 120)

11:40

The report (**OWP19**) updates the Partnership on the progress of the Residual Waste Treatment Procurement project and the related bulking and haulage procurement.

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership is RECOMMENDED to:

- (a) note and support the progress made on the residual waste treatment project; and***
- (b) support the procurement of a bulking and haulage contract for the efficient delivery of waste to the Ardley EfW facility.***

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE (MEETING WITH THE OXFORDSHIRE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP)

MINUTES of the meeting held on Friday, 28 October 2011 commencing at 9.30 am and finishing at 11.10 am

Present:

Voting Members: Councillor Lorraine Lindsay-Gale – in the Chair
Councillor David Dodds
Councillor David Harvey
Councillor James Macnamara
Councillor John Tanner
Councillor Reg Waite

Officers:

Whole of meeting Andrew Pau and Julie Dean – Oxfordshire County Council;
Wayne Lewis and Paul Mocroft – Oxfordshire Waste Partnership;
Peter Dobson - Oxford City Council;
Ed Potter – Cherwell District Council;
Matt Prosser – South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils;
Trevor Askew – West Oxfordshire District Council;
Lee Horrocks – Environment Agency.

Part of meeting Susie Ohlenschlager and Nick King – Oxfordshire County Council.

The Committee considered the matters, reports and recommendations contained or referred to in the agenda for the meeting, together with a schedule of addenda tabled at the meeting, and decided as set out below. Except insofar as otherwise specified, the reasons for the decisions are contained in the agenda, reports and schedule, copies of which are attached to the signed Minutes.

ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP MATTERS

59/11 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF DEPUTY MEMBERS

(Agenda No. 1)

An apology was received from Linda Watson, Oxfordshire Rural Community Council.

60/11 DECLARATION OF INTEREST - SEE GUIDANCE NOTE

(Agenda No. 2)

There were no declarations of interest.

61/11 MINUTES

(Agenda No. 3)

The Minutes of the 24 June 2011 meeting of the Environment Partnership were approved and signed (Minute Numbers 39/11 to 43/11).

62/11 COMPLETION OF LAA2 CLIMATE CHANGE TARGETS

(Agenda No. 4)

The Environment Committee considered a report which evaluated the programme of work in relation to the two Climate Change targets (NI188, Adapting to Climate Change; and NI185, Reducing Carbon Emissions from LA Operations) which formed part of the LAA2 (Local Area Agreement).

The Committee noted that there were no reporting requirements for the above two targets, following their withdrawal by the Government last year. However, Oxfordshire Local Authorities have agreed, as far as possible, to complete and evaluate the programme of work they developed for these indicators.

Nick King, Carbon Programme Manager, Oxfordshire County Council, joined the Committee, alongside Susie Ohlenschlager, in order to respond to questions.

Members of the Committee debated what might be the role for this Committee in terms of keeping the momentum going and the type of reporting which would be necessary to support this.

It was **AGREED** to:

- (a) note the progress and achievements highlighted in the report;
- (b) continue to support the energy/carbon reduction and climate change adaptation work within each organisation and to request the officers to develop a form of reporting to Committee members in light of the wish to encourage each other and to share good practice; and
- (c) request that the Minerals and Waste Plan be brought to the next meeting.

JOINT ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP AND OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP MATTERS

63/11 PETITIONS AND ADDRESSES

(Agenda No. 5)

There were no requests to submit a petition or to make an address.

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE MATTERS

64/11 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF DEPUTY MEMBERS

(Agenda No. 6)

There were no apologies for absence.

65/11 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST - SEE GUIDANCE NOTE

(Agenda No. 7)

There were no declarations of interest from members of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership. However officer Paul Mocroft (Oxfordshire Waste Partnership, Cherwell District Council) declared his intention to leave the room for the duration of discussion in relation to Agenda Item 10.

66/11 MINUTES

(Agenda No. 8)

The Minutes of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership meetings held on 24 June 2011 (Minute 44/11 to Minute 55/11) and 23 September 2011 were approved and signed.

67/11 OWP SOCIAL MEDIA STRATEGY AND GUIDELINES

(Agenda No. 9)

The OWP considered a report (OWP9) which sought approval of a draft Strategy for the use of social media, such as 'Twitter' and 'You Tube' in order to promote sustainable waste management messages and to set out some guidelines for application users.

It was reported that representatives from Cherwell District Council had addressed a conference recently on the merits for local authorities of the use of social media and their success in doing so. Members of the Partnership made a number of suggestions with regard to how the Strategy could be improved and tightened.

The OWP **AGREED** to:

- (a) approve the draft OWP Social Media Strategy with the addition of a section for use during emergencies such as inclement weather;
- (b) approve the social media guidelines for application users, with tighter guidelines on control and style; and
- (c) request the officers to submit a report on progress in 6 months time.

68/11 OWP BUDGET SETTING 2012/13

(Agenda No. 10)

A draft budget for 2012/13 – 2014/15 was presented at OWP9.

Paul Mocroft left the room whilst this item was considered.

The OWP **AGREED** to:

- (a) approve the budget presented at Appendix 1 of the report OWP10 and to agree the Partner Council contributions for 2012/13 as set out in Appendix 1; and
- (b) request Cherwell District Council to extend the Contract of Employment for the OWP Communications Officer's post and to make it permanent.

69/11 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

(Agenda No. 11)

The Partnership had before them an update on financial arrangements payments for the year to date (OWP11).

The OWP **AGREED** to note the financial arrangements payments for the year to date.

70/11 PROCUREMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION SERVICE

(Agenda No. 12)

The Partnership had before them an update on the procurement of the Environmental Education Service (OWP12). This contract was considered at the 23 September 2011 meeting.

The OWP **AGREED** to note the update.

71/11 PERFORMANCE MONITORING - SECOND QUARTER 2011/12

(Agenda No. 13)

The Partnership had before them a quarterly update on the performance of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership.

Councillor David Dodds brought the attention of the Partnership to an increase in incidents of fly tipping of builders rubble in the south of the County.

The OWP **AGREED** to note the update and agree that actions 4.2 and 5.3 within the annual action plan be closed.

72/11 WASTE TREATMENT PROJECT UPDATE

(Agenda No. 14)

The Partnership had before them an update on the progress of the Residual Waste Treatment Procurement project (OWP14).

The Waste Partnership noted the report and demonstrated support for the Residual Waste Treatment Procurement Project and the Bulking and Haulage Contract.

The OWP **AGREED** to demonstrate support for the Residual Treatment project and for the Bulking and Haulage contract.

NB: Representatives of Oxford City Council and Cherwell District Council noted the update .

73/11 FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR WEEKLY BIN COLLECTIONS

(Agenda No. 15)

The Waste Partnership had before them a report (OWP15) which set out details of the announcement made by the Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG) making the sum of £250m available for those authorities wishing to maintain or return to weekly refuse collections.

Following some discussion it was **AGREED** that further information be sought on the detailed requirements of the fund and to write to the DCLG:

- Setting out the waste reduction and recycling achievements of Oxfordshire Councils following the Alternate Weekly Collections (AWC);
- Suggesting that funding be provided for increasing the quality and/or frequency of recycling and composting collection services rather than refuse collection services;
- Requesting that the remit of the fund be extended to the increase the collection frequency of other waste streams such as food waste or recyclables; and
- A copy of the letter be sent to the Prime Minister.

74/11 EXTERNAL AUDIT FINDINGS - 2010/11

(Agenda No. 16)

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership completes an annual return to the Audit Commission summarising activities at the end of each financial year. This report (OWP16) detailed the Audit Commission findings on the Partnership's Annual Return for 2010/11 and set out some suggested responses for consideration.

The OWP **AGREED** to:

- (a) agree the responses as set out in the report OWP16, but in the meantime follow up the requests made for further clarification and to challenge if the officers deem it appropriate to do so; and
- (b) following (a) above, publish the a notice of conclusion of audit.

..... in the Chair

Date of signing 2010

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Division(s):N/A

Environment Partnership, 20 January 2012

Arrangements for reporting greenhouse gas emissions and progress on energy/carbon reduction and climate change adaptation work

Introduction

1. At its meeting in October, OWEP asked officers to review the arrangements for reporting on emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from member authorities, as well as energy reduction and climate change adaptation work.
2. Authorities have been reporting within the NI185 framework which has come to an end. In its place, DECC now asks local authorities to publish data on the previous year's GHG emissions by the end of each July. DEFRA and DECC have jointly published Guidance¹ on how the figures should be calculated.
3. One advantage of the approach set out in the Guidance is that it recommends a common approach for all organisations – large and small, public and private. It is also based on an internationally accepted protocol for reporting emissions.

Recommendations

4. We propose that the member authorities report yearly on their carbon emissions using the approach set out in the Guidance at the first meeting after the July deadline – normally in September.
5. When comparing performance against the agreed target, (3% reduction per year, in Oxfordshire 2030 refresh) we should use the figures for actual emissions.
6. In addition, we will report weather-corrected figures for heating, using the heating degree day approach, to help understand the impact of year-to-year variations in winter temperature.
7. We also propose to invite local authorities and other organisations as appropriate, to present to other meetings of the Partnership during the year as suggested in a forward plan presented to this meeting. The aim is to share their experience so as to support each other in making cost effective energy reductions, and to share tools and progress where relevant in developing climate resilience within their organisations.

Common approach

8. The Guidance includes a number of options to reflect different circumstances. Annex A sets out a common approach to ensure the figures are consistent and comparable.

Baseline

9. Table 1 sets out the baseline data for 2010/11 in the new format.

¹ DEFRA & DECC (Sept 2009) Guidance on how to measure and report your greenhouse gas emissions <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13309-ghg-guidance-0909011.pdf>

Recommendation

10. The Partnership is recommended to agree the proposed process for reporting progress in reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions and for sharing practice as set out in paragraphs 4 to 7 of this report.

Annex A – Towards a common approach to GHG reporting

1. The DECC/DEFRA Guidance includes a number of options to reflect different circumstances. This Annex suggests a common approach to ensure the figures are comparable.

Target and Baseline year

2. Oxfordshire authorities have agreed to a target of at least a 3% year on year reduction in carbon emissions from their own operations, initially to 2014.
3. The Guidance was introduced for 2010/11 and we propose to use this as the baseline.

Organisational boundaries

4. The first step in the process is to set the organisational boundary: Authorities will report on emissions from activities over which they have operational control.
5. This means for example that the County Council will include emissions from schools and the City and Districts will include leisure centres.

Scope

6. Emissions are categorised into three scopes. In the case of local authorities this implies:

Table 1: Scope methodology applied to local authorities

Scope	Description	Possible sources to be included
1	Direct emissions	Heating of the Council's buildings – principally by gas, but including oil, kerosene and LPG. Fuel used by the Council's own fleet.
2	Energy indirect	Emissions associated with generation of electricity used in the Council's buildings and street lighting.
3	Other indirect	Business travel by the Council's staff and contractors. Waste disposal to landfill. Total indirect emissions - extraction, processing transporting of fuels.

7. It is accepted practice to exclude emissions which are a small proportion of the total and where the cost of collecting the data is significant. At the moment, Councils will not be reporting on the emissions associated with water, waste or commuting to work.
8. There are in fact six greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide. We will report on the most significant – carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O).
9. Emissions from the combustion of bio-mass – eg wood in biomass boilers – need will be included but shown separately.

Recalculation of base-line data

10. Comparing like-with-like over an extended period can become difficult as circumstances change. The Guidance includes advice on the approach to be adopted when this happens.
11. At the moment, there is significant pressure to reduce the size of the public estate. The Guidance distinguishes between organic growth and decline and mergers, acquisitions and divestitures.
12. Outsourcing a service to a contractor with associated building closures would be treated as a divestiture and would require the recalculation of the base-line as would a merger between services.
13. Opening a new building or closing an old one is treated as organic growth and decline which does not require a recalculation.

Table 1 – Baseline GHG emissions

Scope	Oxfordshire County Council	Oxford City Council	Cherwell District Council	West Oxfordshire District Council	Vale of White Horse District Council	South Oxfordshire District Council
Tonnes of CO₂e for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011						
Scope 1	23,723	4,181	2,541	2,836	2,806	2,856
Scope 2	39,722	3,565	2,505	1,229	1,603	1,622
Scope 3	4,387	91	895	670	681	719
Total Gross Emissions						
	67,832	7,837	5,941	4,735	5,089	5,197
Carbon offsets (including renewables)			3			
Green tariff (renewable electricity)	12,179		593			
Total annual net emissions						
	55,653	7,837	5,345	4,735	5,089	5,197

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Environment Partnership - 20 January 2012

Oxfordshire 2030 targets – update on current situation

Introduction and overview

1. In summer 2011 the Oxfordshire Partnership initiated a refresh of Oxfordshire 2030 priorities for the medium term - up to 2014. Following a short consultation with Partnership members, the Environment and Waste Partnerships approved the following revised priorities at its meeting in June 2011 (see template in Appendix 2):
 - Priority 1 :** Manage the risk and effects of flooding.
 - Priority 2 :** Ensure Oxfordshire organisations and communities are preparing for the impacts of climate change in the longer term.
 - Priority 3:** Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Oxfordshire.
 - Priority 4:** Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the county.
2. This report illustrates how the work towards proposed targets in the priority areas is being delivered, and suggests some amendments or additions to reflect current developments. Below is a brief assessment of the current situation under each priority. The key activities for each priority are summarised against success measures in the table in Appendix 1.

Priority 1: Manage the effect and risks of flooding

3. Flooding work is led by the Oxfordshire Strategic Flooding group, supported by an officer group which was formed last year. It was agreed in the refresh that flooding should remain a strategic priority. A target relating to Suds (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems) was included, but since then a timescale has been agreed for the development of a Flood Risk Management Strategy for Oxfordshire, which is required under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) undertaken by Oxfordshire County Council has been published at <http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/oxfordshire-preliminary-flood-risk-assessment-pfra> . We suggest that implementation of the Flood Risk Strategy should be included within the Flooding priority, and that progress on this should be reported both to SPIP and the Environment Partnership.
4. A key measure of success is the implementation of Suds in particular in new developments. It will be necessary to both to provide an accurate assessment of the rate of progress against the success measure, and to share examples of the good practice that is already evident in this area. We propose that progress on Suds is presented during 2012 both to the Environment and Waste Partnerships and Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Partnership (SPIP).
5. The important role of local communities in responding to flood risk, and the work by local authorities to support local flooding groups and community emergency plans also needs to be acknowledged.

6. Recommended additions and amendments:

- a) Include implementation of Flood Risk Management Strategy as a 2030 deliverable;
- b) Measure and report progress on Suds implementation and promote good practice;
- c) Recognise importance of local communities in developing resilience to flooding;
- d) Report on progress to the Environment Partnership and/or SPIP.

Priority 2: Ensure Oxfordshire organisations and communities are preparing for the impacts of climate change in the longer term.

7. The Oxfordshire 2030 plan emphasises the need for Oxfordshire organisations and local communities to be prepared for the impacts of climate and weather. We reported to the last meeting on a range of activities by local authorities to improve their climate resilience including Local Climate Impact Profiles, risk assessments, adaptation action plans, and inclusion of adaptation and resilience in procurement processes and contracts. UKCIP and Oxfordshire County Council worked with local business in Oxford in 2009 to develop climate resilience; we are now working with the business advice and support service promoted by the LEP to signpost businesses to guidance on risk management and resilience.
8. Local communities can play a part in developing their resilience to weather and climate in various ways, through for example local community woodlands, allotments and local food growing projects, local renewables projects as well as through their community led plans or community emergency plans.

Challenges

9. With the withdrawal of a specific national reporting requirement for climate change adaptation, the OWEP has a key role to play in maintaining strategic support for this process, and helping to ensure that Oxfordshire continues to develop climate resilience. Promoting good practice and assessment tools currently being piloted in Oxfordshire will help to maintain the profile of this work, and it is proposed that these can be presented to the Partnership.
10. This priority proposes that vulnerabilities, risks and opportunities for Oxfordshire are identified. Resources for this exercise will be limited, and a first step will be to work with organisations such as the Environment Agency and local authorities to identify the information which is already held. To ensure climate resilience is fully integrated into the local planning process, weather and climate risks should be accounted for in local plans and policies and an assessment of climate related risks and opportunities required as part of the decision making process.
11. Recommended additions and amendments:
 - a) Provide advice to local business on risk assessment and resilience planning through LAs and Local Enterprise support programme.
 - b) Promote pilot assessment tools/share good practice.
 - c) Work with Environment Agency to map risks and vulnerabilities.

Priority 3: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Oxfordshire

12. We reported at the last meeting the 7% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by Oxfordshire local authorities over the two year LAA2 reporting period and also a reported 14% reduction in per capita CO₂ emissions across the county between 2005-2009. The Oxfordshire 2030 CO₂ reduction target is to reduce CO₂ emissions by 50% by 2030 against a 2008 baseline. This amounts to an annual reduction of 3%, to which local authorities have also committed in the refresh of priorities to 2014. Local authority activity is reported regularly to the partnership and is the subject of a separate paper.
13. A comprehensive list of activities across Oxfordshire to reduce CO₂ emissions was presented to the partnership in March 2011. Since then, the number of communities active in carbon reduction work has increased, and the Low Carbon Hub was launched in December with the support of Oxford City and Oxfordshire County Council to provide a single point of contact and support for local organisations. Oxfordshire County Council is working with the Community Action Groups to update the Climate Change Handbook produced by Climate Xchange, and make it more accessible for users, with practical advice and signposting for example to the Affordable Warmth network.
14. Oxfordshire Local Authorities are continuing to support the affordable warmth work by USEA in the current financial year, but future funding for this programme is not secure. A working group has been convened by Oxford City Council with the United Sustainable Energy Agency (USEA) to consider the implications of the Green Deal and how this will be rolled out in the city. It is proposed to bring this to the Environment Partnership in March 2012.

Challenges

15. Since a target was set in the refresh to increase the proportion of local authority energy generated from on-site renewables to 5% by 2015, the Government has announced its plans to reduce the solar PV Feed-In Tariff rates by more than 50%, coming into effect on 12 December 2011. The new rates are subject to public consultation, and currently subject to legal challenge, so the actual level of reduction is not yet confirmed. This proposal to reduce rates early and deeply has had a very serious effect on the uptake of schemes and local renewable energy businesses. It may also affect the capacity of local authorities to meet the target by 2015.
16. It is well understood that the target to reduce our CO₂ emissions by 50% by 2030 (in line with national targets) poses us with an immense challenge, at a time when resources are tighter than ever. Whether or not the target can be achieved, the challenge is with local organisations to address the opportunities to invest in low carbon technologies and energy saving measures, assisting job creation, and helping local householders save money and energy by insulating and retrofitting homes.
17. Summary of proposed amendments/additions:
- a) Review target for local authority energy from on-site renewables.
 - b) Monitor opportunities to promote the Green Deal and Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)

Priority 4: Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the county

18. The Government published its **Natural Environment White Paper & Biodiversity 2020** White Paper in June 2011. The paper outlines the government's vision for the natural environment in England for the next 50 years. As it is the first White Paper in this sector since 1990, it will have an impact on policy direction for local authorities, and may lead to changes in legislation. Some of the key challenges include:

- **Local Nature Partnerships:** Funding has been provided by DEFRA to help Oxfordshire develop a Local Nature Partnership. This will be led by the Oxfordshire Nature Conservation Forum. The government wants to see better engagement between sectors such as health, economic development and nature conservation to encourage action on green growth, health, access and biodiversity.
- **Biodiversity – ‘more, bigger, better and joined’:** The paper recognises that our ecological networks are not coherent or robust enough to conserve biodiversity, and places increased emphasis on a spatial approach, seeking to link, join and increase ecological habitats. Oxfordshire's existing approach is therefore supported by the paper - our Biodiversity Action Plan is already spatial. [Conservation Target Areas](#) - where biodiversity action should be focused, have been developed, but more could be done to implement it.
- **Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs)**
DEFRA announced a £7.5 million funding pot for 12 Nature Improvement Areas, for partnerships to bid for, with the aim of creating ecological restoration zones to demonstrate how the maxims of ‘more bigger better joined’ can be put into practice. Oxfordshire's partnerships submitted two NIAs based on our Conservation Target Areas – focused on the Upper Thames Tributaries and Chilterns Chalk Scarps, but neither bid was successful. Both partnerships are looking for alternative funding.
- **Growing a green economy:** The natural environment plays an essential role in our economy. Oxfordshire County Council will need to ensure it captures the value, and takes account of, the natural environment in its growth and infrastructure plans & strategies, and to demonstrate how strategies will promote green innovation and skills. Activities outlined below such as a Green Infrastructure Framework will help to do this.

19. Many of Oxfordshire's woodlands are neglected and unmanaged, which decreases their biodiversity value, and also reduces CO₂ uptake. The Trust for Oxfordshire's Environment has developed a £300,000 TOE Community Woodfuels project, for which it is seeking funding. The aim is to help develop the woodfuel market in Oxfordshire via community education and potentially woodfuel cooperatives which will provide stimulus for increased woodland management.

Challenges

20. Funding to achieve practical action on the ground remains a challenge; due to the White Paper and reductions to the level of agri-environment funding available, it

has become increasingly difficult to find methods of funding biodiversity change, which will make attainment of BAP targets a challenge. Oxfordshire is largely dependent on partnership work and fundraising efforts by the charitable sector. One suggestion by DEFRA is for local authorities to develop biodiversity offsetting, whereby money from development is used outside the development area, but the practical application of this through existing s106 and CIL mechanisms remains difficult.

21. Work on developing an effective Local Nature Partnership across the different sectors in Oxfordshire is progressing, but it will take time to develop common ground between the sectors and practical outcomes.

Recommendation

22. The Environment Partnership is **RECOMMENDED** to note the activities outlined in this report, and agree additions and/or amendments as proposed in paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 11 and 17.

Contact Officer: Susie Ohlenschlager Tel: (01865 810148)
Email: susie.ohlenschlager@oxfordshire.gov.uk

January 2012

Appendix 1

Oxfordshire 2030 priorities:

2012 programme summary

Priority	Success measures	Activity	Lead contact (s)	Report to
Flooding	Adoption of Flood Risk Management Strategy for Oxfordshire	Consultation process under way.	Chris Brown	EP/SPIP 2012 tbc
	SUDs in new developments	Evaluation of progress on SUDS implementation.	Gordon Hunt	EP/SPIP 2012 tbc
Climate resilience	Local organisations assess risks and opportunities/ develop resilience plans	Local business advice provided through LAs and LEP support programme.	Susie Ohlenschlager	EP 2012
	Local communities increase resilience/ introduce adaptive measures where need identified.	Local authorities working with community infrastructure organisations (eg ORCC, and TOE2) to support local community groups	Susie Ohlenschlager Linda Watson	EP 2012
	Weather and climate risks accounted for in local plans and policies	LAs to assess risks and incorporate in policy-making and planning.	Susie Ohlenschlager	EP 2012
	Risks and opportunities for Oxfordshire identified	Work with Environment Agency to identify vulnerabilities. Promote pilot assessment tools/share good practice	Susie Ohlenschlager	EP/SPIP 2013
Reduce Carbon emissions	Increase in community group engagement	Support local community engagement through Low Carbon hub/CAGs/TOE2 etc	Susie Ohlenschlager	EP 2012
	Annual increase in no. homes and buildings insulated/ retrofitted. *	Support Affordable Warmth programme and plan for rollout of Green Deal.	Nick King	EP 2012
	3% annual reduction in CO ₂ emissions	Local authorities carbon reduction programmes. Support for/extend Low Carbon Oxford.	Nick King	EP 2012 (2 pa)
	Increase in local renewable energy generation. *	Rollout of solar and woodfuel projects/ support for community projects/	Nick King	EP 2012
Biodiversity	Increase in sites in positive conservation management		Vicky Fletcher (NI 197)	2012
	Increase in priority habitats		Dominic Lamb	2012
	Green infrastructure framework	Brief to be developed	Vicky Fletcher	2012

**subject to availability of data*

Appendix 2: Oxfordshire 2030 Refresh: Proposals from Environment Partnership

Name of thematic partnership:	Chairman:
Environment and Waste Partnership	OCC Cabinet Member:
Contact officer details: Susie Ohlenschlager	
Key Priorities for medium term 2011 -14 (preferably kept to a maximum of 4)	Lead Officer
<p>1 priority Manage the risk and effects of flooding</p> <p>2 priority Ensure Oxfordshire organisations and communities are preparing for the impacts of climate change in the longer term</p> <p>3 priority. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Oxfordshire</p> <p>4 priority: Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the county</p>	<p>Chris Brown</p> <p>Susie Ohlenschlager</p> <p>Nick King</p> <p>Dominic Lamb (Oxfordshire BAP Partnership)</p>
<p>For each of the key priorities please provide*</p> <p>Context – for each priority :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • references to existing/emerging policies and strategies underpinning each priority • link to longer term 2030 objectives • references to relevant business plan[s] in terms of financial planning <p>Deliverables – List of what will be delivered and by when?</p> <p>Measures of success – success measures corresponding to each of the deliverables - how will we know the outcome is a success?</p>	
Priority 1 Manage the risk and effects of flooding	
<p>Context:</p> <p>Flooding : As Lead Local Flooding Authority, Oxfordshire County Council is required to meet the statutory requirements of the new flooding legislation set out in the Flood and Water Management Act, which came into effect on April 2011.</p> <p>LLFA responsibilities are set out in letter of 8 March 2011 from minister Richard Benyon MP. SUDS adoption part of the Act is not taking effect until 2012.</p> <p>Under the Flood and water Management Act all flooding events have to be investigated. This is where older estates will show up as problems. These flooding problems will then be added to the Highway Drainage program in order of severity.</p> <p>In Oxfordshire we are actively promoting and offering adoption of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) on all developments which fall under the act to encourage take-up. On all OCC developments/redevelopments SUDs are used to show we are leading by example.</p>	
<p>Deliverables</p> <p>Use of sustainable drainage systems promoted on all new developments in the county.</p>	

Measures of success

All new developments incorporate SUDS within their design to reduce water discharge from the sites to on average 25% less than greenfield runoff.

Priority 2: Ensure Oxfordshire organisations and communities are preparing for the long term impacts of climate change (adaptation)**Context:**

Report of the Independent Adaptation Sub-committee on climate change, (which was set up under Climate Change Act 2008) “How well prepared is the UK for Climate Change?” (September 2010); timely adaptation measures “may reduce damages from climate change by roughly half for moderate amounts of warming”.

Letter from Defra Nov 2010 confirms that reporting of NI 188 will cease, but that the Government’s Adapting to Climate Change Programme will continue, through organisations such as LRAP and Regional Climate Change Partnerships.

The Environment Minister Caroline Spelman MP announced, in 22 March 2011, a new role for the Environment Agency as the Government’s delivery body for advice on climate change adaptation.

Weather will continue to have an impact on council services and infrastructure, with associated consequences and costs. This emphasises the need to take a risk-based approach - preparing for a range of possible impacts and scenarios.

Oxfordshire County Council has recently published a Severe Weather Plan and is promoting community resilience plans.

The Thames Valley Resilience Forum has issued a booklet to all Oxfordshire residents – “Are you Ready?”

Deliverables

Likely impact of climate change on Oxfordshire 2030 objectives recognised and accounted for in revised 2030 delivery plan.

Local authorities leading by example by continuing to monitor risk assessments including weather related risks.

Increased number of Community resilience plans developed by local communities.

Assessment of risks and opportunities for Oxfordshire undertaken by March 2013.

Measures of success:

Relevant local organisations have undertaken risk assessments including weather related risks, and developed resilience plans.
 LAs engaging with community infrastructure organisations to support local climate change and low carbon community groups.
 Adaptive measures introduced and local community resilience increased where need is identified.
 Weather and climate related risks are taken into account in relevant local plans, policies and assessments.
 Vulnerabilities, risks and opportunities identified for Oxfordshire are used to inform future developments and plans for the county.

Priority 3: Reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions in Oxfordshire (mitigation)**Context:**

- National/EU target is to reduce GHG emissions by 80% by 2050. This is enshrined in Climate Change Act 2008 and replaces the current long-term target in the delivery plan (60% by 2050)
- Green deal – local householders will be given financial incentives to reduce energy in their homes from 2012.
- Feed-in-Tariffs are encouraging development of private and local renewable energy generation
- Big Society offering opportunities for greater involvement for local communities in development of low-carbon solutions
- Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership programme – vision for a high-tech low carbon economy.
- Guidance has been issued by government about future emissions reporting requirements to replace NI 185, in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. LGA and DECC have issued a Climate Change Agreement (MOU): www.lga.gov.uk
- Detailed plans are set out in Local Authority Carbon Reduction Plans/energy strategies.
- Council greenhouse gas reduction targets will be confirmed later this year.

Deliverables:

- a) Increase in number of community groups engaged on climate change mitigation and low carbon initiatives – percentage tbc.
- b) Annual increase in number homes and buildings being insulated/retrofitted and increased energy and carbon emissions savings
- c) All local authorities, and organisations supporting Low Carbon Oxford Charter, reducing CO₂ emissions by 3% every year
- d) Increase in proportion of local authority energy generated from on-site renewables to 5% by 2015 - tbc

Measures of success:

- Reductions in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions
- Cost savings for businesses and local residents, and reduction in fuel poverty
- Recorded improvements in air quality
- Increase in proportion of locally generated renewable energy

This priority meets Oxfordshire Partnership objective of Public Service Cost Reduction (asset management)

Priority 4: Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the county

Context:

- Priority 2 and priority 4 are interlinked, and actually priority 4 is helping to delivering priority 2. Climate change is and will continue to affect habitats and species in Oxfordshire, and one of the key things we are trying to do as a county is to maintain existing habitats, reverse fragmentation and enhance/recreate habitats to try and improve resilience to climate change.
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan sets national targets for Biodiversity action
- The Oxfordshire BAP is delivered through the Conservation Target Areas Approach and targets for all habitats have been set with a delivery date of 2015
- Former NI 197 now an OCC target relates to the Local Sites target

Deliverables:

Increase in proportion of Local Sites in positive conservation management

Increase in area of UKBAP priority habitats within the Conservation Target Areas to achieve the Oxfordshire BAP 2015 targets

Development of a county wide Green Infrastructure framework by 2012

Longer term:

Maintain and enhance the status of priority habitats and species within Oxfordshire.

Implement the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Measures of success:

Environmental benefits including the enhancement of biodiversity as a result of delivering the county wide green Infrastructure strategy.

Enhanced habitats which help reduce the vulnerability of the natural environment to climate changed.

Review of your partnership's pledges in the current 2030 Delivery Plan

Which pledges have already been met? What is the current strategic relevance of the remaining pledges?

All of the pledges remain strategically relevant as they relate to the long –term sustainability of the county in terms of resource use, resilience to climate change and protection of biodiversity. However they can be reduced and simplified as proposed.

Pledge 16: Reduce carbon emissions and improve energy and water efficiency by public sector organisations, and encourage residents and businesses to do the same. **Progress**

Work on LAA2 targets is complete; all local authorities are implementing carbon reduction plans, and data will be reported in July 2011.

Pledge is still of strategic relevance. Work by local authorities should focus on reducing carbon emissions internally and therefore reducing energy costs.

Pledge 18: Minimise the effects and risk of flooding

Oxfordshire has increased its Drainage Budget by 40% to alleviate the risk of flooding in the more vulnerable areas.

We have also increased the Drainage Asset Management collection to locate additional vulnerable areas.

Flooding work continues to be of strategic importance. It is suggested that flooding should remain as a separate pledge and be first in order of priority. Another option would be to consider whether flooding issues should be reported to the Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Partnership

Pledge 20: Support individuals, communities and businesses to respond to climate change and to improve efficiency in their use of energy and water.

Progress

Low carbon communities programme funded by LAA1 grant, reported in regular newsletters. A wide range of work has been undertaken by District Councils - with LSPs, to reduce CO2 emissions in the local area – reported to OWEP as work on NI 186 (ref).

The pledge is of strategic importance but duplicates pledge 16, (which also covers work in the wider community). It should therefore be deleted.

Pledge 22: Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the county

Pledge is still of strategic relevance, and should be retained with no change.

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Division(s):N/A

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE AND ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIPS

20 January 2012

Draft forward plan for meetings in 2012

Friday 30 March 2012

Environment Partnership

Schools Carbon Reduction Strategy and support services	Sarah Gilbert
Low carbon communities end of project report/presentation Ohlenschlager	Susie
Green Deal	USEA/Local authorities – tbc
District council presentation – Cherwell	Chiko Wade

Waste Partnership

Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	Wayne Lewis & Rachel Burns
5 year review & refresh (update on public consultation)	
OWP Financial Arrangements – review of current approach	Wayne Lewis
Review of Effectiveness of Internal Audit	Wayne Lewis
OWP Action Plan for 2012/12	Wayne Lewis
Update on New Initiatives Fund projects and Expenditure	Wayne Lewis

Friday 22 June 2012

Environment Partnership

The Low Carbon Hub/CAGs – outline objectives and projects	Low Carbon Hub
Oxfordshire County Council energy and climate resilience strategies (include eg flood management and over heating assessment tools)	Nick/Susie
District council presentation – Vale and South	Heather Saunders
Natural Environment White Paper and Role of Nature Partnerships	Vicky Fletcher

Waste Partnership

OWP Annual Report 2011/12	Wayne Lewis
OWP Internal Audit report 2011/12	Cherwell D. C
OWP Financial Arrangements 2011/12 outturn & allowance for 2012/12	Wayne Lewis
OWP Financial Arrangements – review findings & recommendations	Wayne Lewis
Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Adoption of refreshed strategy)	Wayne Lewis & Rachel Burns

26 October 2012

Environment Partnership

Greenhouse gas emissions – end of year report	Nick King
Year end report from Groundwork – Green Schools Programme	Groundwork TV
District Council presentation – West	TBC

Waste Partnership

OWP Draft budget for 2013/14 to 2015/16	Wayne Lewis
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Other potential topics for presentation to Environment Partnership in 2012 – dates to be confirmed

Flood risk management strategy/Suds
Biodiversity, Open Spaces and Green Infrastructure Plan
Version 2: 3 January 2012

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

20 January 2012

Role of Host Authority and Dates of Future Meetings

1 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To advise of future chairing arrangements for the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (OWP) Joint Committee and Environment Partnership.

2 Background

- 2.1 The OWP Partnership Agreement sets out that “the role of the Host Authority will rotate automatically in alphabetical order between the Partner Authorities every two years from the date of the relevant Annual General Meeting”. This means that the role will move from Oxfordshire County Council to South Oxfordshire District Council in June 2012. The next meeting of OWP (in March 2012) will be the last meeting to be hosted and chaired by the County Council. South Oxfordshire District Council will then host its first meeting in June 2012.
- 2.2 In July 2009, OWP and the Environment Partnership agreed that both meetings should be chaired by the same person and that this should be an elected member from one of the Oxfordshire local authorities, elected according to the OWP constitution. This means that South Oxfordshire District Council will also assume chairmanship of the Environment Partnership meeting with effect from June 2012.
- 2.3 Chairing of the OWP Officer Strategy Group (OSG) also rotates in alphabetical order every two years, so that it mirrors the OWP Joint Committee arrangements. South Oxfordshire District Council will also begin chairing the OSG in June 2012. The County Council will continue to provide technical support to the Environment Partnership through the OCC Environment Programme Manager. Administrative and legal support to both the OWP joint committee and Environment Partnership meetings is provided by the Host Authority.
- 2.4 The role of OWP Auditing Authority rotates alphabetically every two years, with Cherwell District Council assuming this role for the 2011/12 – 2012/13 period. This was agreed by OWP on 24 June 2011.
- 2.5 Two further roles set out within the OWP Partnership Agreement, those of Accounting Authority and Employing Authority, are fixed. These will remain with Oxfordshire County Council and Cherwell District Council respectively.
- 2.6 Proposed OWP and Environment Partnership meeting dates for 2012/13 and 2013/14 are given below.

22 June 2012
26 October 2012
18 January 2013
29 March 2013

21 June 2013

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1 November 2013
17 January 2014
21 March 2014

Meetings will be held at South Oxfordshire District Council, Benson Lane, Crowmarsh Gifford, Wallingford. All meetings are on Fridays, starting at 9.30 am.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

- 3.1 The Partnership Agreement allows for costs incurred by Partner Authorities whilst undertaking their duties as OWP Host Authority, Auditing Authority, Accounting Authority and Employing Authority to be reimbursed from the OWP Core budget.

4 Areas Affected

- 4.1 Oxfordshire County Council and South Oxfordshire District Council are affected by the matters within this report.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

- 5.1 N/A

6 Options or Alternatives

- 6.1 Alternative meeting dates for 2012/13 -2013/14 may be proposed.

7 Recommendations

- 7.1 That the hand-over of the role of OWP Host Authority and chair of the Environment Partnership to South Oxfordshire District Council with effect from the June 2012 meeting is noted and the meeting dates for 2012/13 and 2013/14 are agreed.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

- 8.1 To ensure all Partners engage fully in the work of the OWP and are able to optimise the contributions they are able to make.

9 Contact Officer

- 9.1 Author: Wayne Lewis Tel: 01295 221903

Email: Wayne.lewis@cherwell-dc.gov.uk

Background Papers: None.

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE (MEETING WITH THE OXFORDSHIRE ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP)

MINUTES of the meeting held on Friday, 28 October 2011 commencing at 9.30 am and finishing at 11.10 am

Present:

Voting Members: Councillor Lorraine Lindsay-Gale – in the Chair
Councillor David Dodds
Councillor David Harvey
Councillor James Macnamara
Councillor John Tanner
Councillor Reg Waite

Officers:

Whole of meeting Andrew Pau and Julie Dean – Oxfordshire County Council;
Wayne Lewis and Paul Mocroft – Oxfordshire Waste Partnership;
Peter Dobson - Oxford City Council;
Ed Potter – Cherwell District Council;
Matt Prosser – South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils;
Trevor Askew – West Oxfordshire District Council;
Lee Horrocks – Environment Agency.

Part of meeting Susie Ohlenschlager and Nick King – Oxfordshire County Council.

The Committee considered the matters, reports and recommendations contained or referred to in the agenda for the meeting, together with a schedule of addenda tabled at the meeting, and decided as set out below. Except insofar as otherwise specified, the reasons for the decisions are contained in the agenda, reports and schedule, copies of which are attached to the signed Minutes.

ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP MATTERS

59/11 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF DEPUTY MEMBERS

(Agenda No. 1)

An apology was received from Linda Watson, Oxfordshire Rural Community Council.

60/11 DECLARATION OF INTEREST - SEE GUIDANCE NOTE

(Agenda No. 2)

There were no declarations of interest.

61/11 MINUTES

(Agenda No. 3)

The Minutes of the 24 June 2011 meeting of the Environment Partnership were approved and signed (Minute Numbers 39/11 to 43/11).

62/11 COMPLETION OF LAA2 CLIMATE CHANGE TARGETS

(Agenda No. 4)

The Environment Committee considered a report which evaluated the programme of work in relation to the two Climate Change targets (NI188, Adapting to Climate Change; and NI185, Reducing Carbon Emissions from LA Operations) which formed part of the LAA2 (Local Area Agreement).

The Committee noted that there were no reporting requirements for the above two targets, following their withdrawal by the Government last year. However, Oxfordshire Local Authorities have agreed, as far as possible, to complete and evaluate the programme of work they developed for these indicators.

Nick King, Carbon Programme Manager, Oxfordshire County Council, joined the Committee, alongside Susie Ohlenschlager, in order to respond to questions.

Members of the Committee debated what might be the role for this Committee in terms of keeping the momentum going and the type of reporting which would be necessary to support this.

It was **AGREED** to:

- (a) note the progress and achievements highlighted in the report;
- (b) continue to support the energy/carbon reduction and climate change adaptation work within each organisation and to request the officers to develop a form of reporting to Committee members in light of the wish to encourage each other and to share good practice; and
- (c) request that the Minerals and Waste Plan be brought to the next meeting.

JOINT ENVIRONMENT PARTNERSHIP AND OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP MATTERS

63/11 PETITIONS AND ADDRESSES

(Agenda No. 5)

There were no requests to submit a petition or to make an address.

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE MATTERS

64/11 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF DEPUTY MEMBERS

(Agenda No. 6)

There were no apologies for absence.

65/11 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST - SEE GUIDANCE NOTE

(Agenda No. 7)

There were no declarations of interest from members of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership. However officer Paul Mocroft (Oxfordshire Waste Partnership, Cherwell District Council) declared his intention to leave the room for the duration of discussion in relation to Agenda Item 10.

66/11 MINUTES

(Agenda No. 8)

The Minutes of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership meetings held on 24 June 2011 (Minute 44/11 to Minute 55/11) and 23 September 2011 were approved and signed.

67/11 OWP SOCIAL MEDIA STRATEGY AND GUIDELINES

(Agenda No. 9)

The OWP considered a report (OWP9) which sought approval of a draft Strategy for the use of social media, such as 'Twitter' and 'You Tube' in order to promote sustainable waste management messages and to set out some guidelines for application users.

It was reported that representatives from Cherwell District Council had addressed a conference recently on the merits for local authorities of the use of social media and their success in doing so. Members of the Partnership made a number of suggestions with regard to how the Strategy could be improved and tightened.

The OWP **AGREED** to:

- (a) approve the draft OWP Social Media Strategy with the addition of a section for use during emergencies such as inclement weather;
- (b) approve the social media guidelines for application users, with tighter guidelines on control and style; and
- (c) request the officers to submit a report on progress in 6 months time.

68/11 OWP BUDGET SETTING 2012/13

(Agenda No. 10)

A draft budget for 2012/13 – 2014/15 was presented at OWP9.

Paul Mocroft left the room whilst this item was considered.

The OWP **AGREED** to:

- (a) approve the budget presented at Appendix 1 of the report OWP10 and to agree the Partner Council contributions for 2012/13 as set out in Appendix 1; and
- (b) request Cherwell District Council to extend the Contract of Employment for the OWP Communications Officer's post and to make it permanent.

69/11 FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

(Agenda No. 11)

The Partnership had before them an update on financial arrangements payments for the year to date (OWP11).

The OWP **AGREED** to note the financial arrangements payments for the year to date.

70/11 PROCUREMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION SERVICE

(Agenda No. 12)

The Partnership had before them an update on the procurement of the Environmental Education Service (OWP12). This contract was considered at the 23 September 2011 meeting.

The OWP **AGREED** to note the update.

71/11 PERFORMANCE MONITORING - SECOND QUARTER 2011/12

(Agenda No. 13)

The Partnership had before them a quarterly update on the performance of the Oxfordshire Waste Partnership.

Councillor David Dodds brought the attention of the Partnership to an increase in incidents of fly tipping of builders rubble in the south of the County.

The OWP **AGREED** to note the update and agree that actions 4.2 and 5.3 within the annual action plan be closed.

72/11 WASTE TREATMENT PROJECT UPDATE

(Agenda No. 14)

The Partnership had before them an update on the progress of the Residual Waste Treatment Procurement project (OWP14).

The Waste Partnership noted the report and demonstrated support for the Residual Waste Treatment Procurement Project and the Bulking and Haulage Contract.

The OWP **AGREED** to demonstrate support for the Residual Treatment project and for the Bulking and Haulage contract.

NB: Representatives of Oxford City Council and Cherwell District Council noted the update .

73/11 FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR WEEKLY BIN COLLECTIONS

(Agenda No. 15)

The Waste Partnership had before them a report (OWP15) which set out details of the announcement made by the Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG) making the sum of £250m available for those authorities wishing to maintain or return to weekly refuse collections.

Following some discussion it was **AGREED** that further information be sought on the detailed requirements of the fund and to write to the DCLG:

- Setting out the waste reduction and recycling achievements of Oxfordshire Councils following the Alternate Weekly Collections (AWC);
- Suggesting that funding be provided for increasing the quality and/or frequency of recycling and composting collection services rather than refuse collection services;
- Requesting that the remit of the fund be extended to the increase the collection frequency of other waste streams such as food waste or recyclables; and
- A copy of the letter be sent to the Prime Minister.

74/11 EXTERNAL AUDIT FINDINGS - 2010/11

(Agenda No. 16)

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership completes an annual return to the Audit Commission summarising activities at the end of each financial year. This report (OWP16) detailed the Audit Commission findings on the Partnership's Annual Return for 2010/11 and set out some suggested responses for consideration.

The OWP **AGREED** to:

- (a) agree the responses as set out in the report OWP16, but in the meantime follow up the requests made for further clarification and to challenge if the officers deem it appropriate to do so; and
- (b) following (a) above, publish the a notice of conclusion of audit.

..... in the Chair

Date of signing 2010

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

20 January 2012

Consultation on refreshing the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

1 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To agree a draft 5 year review and refresh of the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for public consultation.

2 Background

JMWMS Refresh Consultation

- 2.1 Oxfordshire Waste Partnership agreed a JMWMS in January 2007. The JMWMS commits to a five-yearly review to ensure that it remains current and its policies are relevant. A review has now been undertaken and a draft public consultation document developed. This is attached at appendix 1a. The review has evaluated the progress that has been made so far and outlines options for continual improvement across the county. Appendix 1b sets out a high level action plan to accompany the refreshed strategy document.
- 2.2 There have been a number of developments over the past 5 years that the JMWMS should take account of. These include legislative change in the form of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive, national policy developments resulting from the government's review of waste management policy and the development of new practices such as carbon accounting.
- 2.3 Financial drivers have also changed, with the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) to end in March 2013 and landfill tax escalating to £80 per tonne by 2014/15. The challenging conditions within the wider economy also have an influence. Economic conditions have in all likelihood had a bearing on the reduced waste levels recorded since 2007/08. They have also resulted in reduced public spending and the austerity measures currently being implemented by local government. The future plans set out within the JMWMS review consultation document have been developed with current economic conditions in mind.
- 2.4 The JMWMS review consultation document t shows that tremendous progress has been made during the first five years of implementation. In 2010/11 OWP recycled and composted 55% of household waste; meeting its 2020 target 9 years early. This was a target that in 2006/07, with a recycling rate of 33%, appeared very challenging. As well as recycling much more, Oxfordshire also landfills nearly 80,000 tonnes a year less than it did 5 years ago. This improved performance has been achieved through stronger partnership working resulting in new recycling and composting collection systems and new treatment facilities being developed.
- 2.5 Going forward, the theme of the JMWMS review is very much one of continuous improvement, with ongoing implementation of existing policies rather than any fundamental change of approach. One key change though is the development of new recycling targets. These reflect the improved performance of the last five years and attempt to set challenging but achievable targets to ensure continued improvement. The proposed targets are to:
- Recycle or compost 60% of household waste by 31st March 2015;
 - Recycle or compost 65% of household waste by 31st March 2020

OWP15
OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

Recycle or compost 70% of household waste by 31st March 2025.
A recycling and composting rate of 60 – 62% is anticipated this year.

- 2.6 Since the publication of the 2007 JMWMS, OWP has also taken on a Local Environmental Quality (LEQ) role. A LEQ policy is set out within the JMWMS consultation document, which reads:

“Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to improve local environmental quality through effective communications and enforcement activity.”

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.7 A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was undertaken as part of the development of the original JMWMS in 2006. An SEA ensures that the environmental impacts of a strategy or programme are considered during its development and before it is adopted. The 2006 SEA identified, described and evaluated the likely significant effects of implementing the JMWMS, including the different treatment and disposal options available to manage residual waste and the implementation of new collection systems. It also considered reasonable alternatives or mitigation measures. The significant effects identified were taken into account in the preparation of the strategy.
- 2.8 As part of the five-year review and refresh of the JMWMS, the SEA has been revisited in order to monitor progress made against the mitigation measures set out in 2006. The revised JMWMS has also been assessed against the criteria in the SEA Directive. An assessment and screening process has found that the policies and approaches put forward as part of the five-year review will not have a significant effect on the environment and therefore do not need to be formally assessed through the SEA process. The broad objectives of the JMWMS have remained largely unchanged since 2006 meaning that a new SEA is considered unnecessary.
- Public consultation
- 2.9 Public consultation was undertaken in 2006 as part of the development of the JMWMS. This included a community panel exercise and a wider, questionnaire based, open public consultation. Statutory consultees were also consulted.
- 2.10 Public consultation will also be undertaken on the 5 year review. This time there are fewer key decisions to be taken as part of the strategy development. Decisions on collection and treatment systems were taken in 2006/07 and have since been implemented. The public consultation exercise will therefore be limited this time to a questionnaire based open public consultation exercise. This will predominantly be web based (through the OCC consultation portal), with paper versions available on request. A six-week consultation period is anticipated. Statutory consultees will also be approached (the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage).
- 2.11 The consultation document attached at appendix 1a, together with the draft action plan included at appendix 1b will be issued for public consultation. Once finalised and approved, an executive summary of appendix 1a will also be produced. The SEA work will be shared with statutory consultees and made available on request to the public.
- 2.12 An update on the public consultation findings will be brought to the next OWP meeting in March 2011.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

- 3.1 There are not anticipated to be any significant costs associated with the public consultation

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exercise, as it will largely be conducted online, using existing systems. However, any costs arising will be met by the existing OWP revenue budget. Officer time will be required to conduct the consultation exercise and analyse responses.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 The JMWMS review is countywide and affects all Partner Councils.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 The JMWMS review and refresh covers each of the Strategic Policies within the adopted JMWMS. It suggests some amendment and refinement to existing policies and also some new policies. These are summarised below.

<u>Current adopted policy</u>	<u>Suggested change</u>
<p>Policy 3: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will help households and individuals to reduce and manage their waste through the provision of advice and appropriate services.</p> <p>Policy 5: In accordance with regional policy, Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to reduce the growth of municipal waste across the country to 0% per person per annum by 2012.</p>	<p>Combine Policies 3 and 5 to read: <i>“Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will implement the Waste Prevention Strategy in order to reduce the amount of household waste collected by a total of 130,000 tonnes between 2010 and 2020”</i></p> <p>This amended policy is now in keeping with the adopted waste prevention strategy target to reduce household waste by a total of 130,000 tonnes between 2010 and 2020 through waste prevention activities.</p>
<p>Policy 6: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide an integrated system of collection and processing of household waste which will achieve, as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 31st March 2010: recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste; • By 31st March 2015: recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste; • By 31st March 2020: recycle or compost at least 55% of household waste. 	<p>Update with:</p> <p><i>Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will aim to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recycle or compost 60% of household waste by 31st March 2015;</i> • <i>Recycle or compost 65% of household waste by 31st March 2020</i> • <i>Recycle or compost 70% of household waste by 31st March 2025.</i>
<p>Policy 8: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage householders and businesses to separate waste for recycling collections by providing targeted information and awareness raising.</p>	<p>Amend to read: <i>“Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage businesses to reduce and reuse waste and separate waste for recycling collections by providing targeted information and awareness raising.”</i></p> <p>The amended wording removes reference to “householders”, so that it now focuses only on business waste. Household waste recycling is covered by other policies (policies 3 to 6)</p>
<p>Policy 9: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide a system for recovering value from residual waste in order to meet LATS targets.</p>	<p>Due to the abolition of LATS and the development of the EFW combine and reword to read:</p>

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<p>Policy 10: The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will ensure optimum use of landfill void.</p>	<p><i>“Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide a system for recovering value from residual waste in order to minimise the amount sent to landfill. OWP will seek to landfill less than 5% of its non recyclable waste from 2015 onwards.”</i></p>
<p>(New policy)</p>	<p>To reflect OWP’s ongoing role in LEQ issues, the following strategic policy is proposed:</p> <p><i>“Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to improve local environmental quality through effective communications and enforcement activity.”</i></p>

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 Alterations to the JMWMS consultation document and action plan may be proposed.

7 Recommendations

7.1 That the JMWMS consultation document and draft action plan included at appendix 1a and 1b are approved for public consultation.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To periodically review the options for the future delivery of services to meet the aims and objectives of the JMWMS.

9 Contact Officer

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Background Papers: Nil

Consultation on refreshing the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

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1. About Oxfordshire Waste Partnership

- 1.1. Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (OWP) is made up of the County and District Councils of Oxfordshire, these are: Cherwell District Council, Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County Council, South Oxfordshire District Council, Vale of the White Horse District Council and West Oxfordshire District Council
- 1.2. OWP became a statutory joint committee in April 2007, with powers to develop and implement a sustainable waste management strategy for Oxfordshire. A Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) was developed and adopted in 2007. Oxfordshire Councils now work together, through OWP, to manage and improve waste management within the county by implementing the JMWMS. The duty to prepare a JMWMS is currently a legal obligation under the Waste Emissions and Trading (WET) Act.
- 1.3. The delivery of waste management operations, such as waste collection and managing treatment and disposal site contracts, is undertaken by the individual partner councils within OWP. The district councils, as Waste Collection Authorities (WCA), are responsible for waste & recycling collections, and street cleaning operations. Oxfordshire County Council, as Waste Disposal Authority (WDA), provides Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), treatment and disposal sites. These operations are guided by the objectives and policies within the JMWMS, but are managed by the individual partner councils.
- 1.4. As well as being the WDA, Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) is also the Waste Planning Authority (WPA). As the WPA, OCC is responsible for preparing waste related development plan documents for the Minerals & Waste Development Framework (M&WDF) for Oxfordshire. OCC also determines minerals & waste planning applications, and is responsible for monitoring and enforcing minerals & waste planning controls. The roles of WDA and WPA are separate. The JMWMS does not set policy to determine where waste management facilities should be sited; the JMWMS details how municipal waste will be collected and disposed of. The WPA determines where these facilities should be located.

2. Oxfordshire's Vision for the future:

- 2.1. Our vision for the future is: A society where everyone tries to prevent waste and sees waste materials as a potential resource. Oxfordshire is

pursuing a clear vision for sustainable waste management and resource efficiency:

“We will work in partnership to reduce waste and to maximise reuse, recycling and composting. We will treat residual waste before disposal to further recover value and to minimise the environmental impact of managing our waste streams”

3. About this consultation

3.1. The Oxfordshire JMWMS includes five year review cycles and this is the first five year review to be undertaken. This consultation document seeks views on suggested ways forward until 2030, taking account of the changes and progress made in the past 5 years. It sets out our waste management policies and some suggested changes. It highlights work undertaken to date and future plans. A series of questions seek your views on each of the policy areas.

3.2. [Instructions to be added on how to respond]

3.3. Previously the term ‘Municipal Waste’ was used in waste policies and nationally reported data to refer to waste collected by local authorities. In other legislation the definition of municipal waste included both household waste and that from other sources (that may or may not have been collected by local authorities). In 2010 after discussions with the European Union (EU), the UK expanded its definition to align with the wider European definition and include waste from other sources that is similar in nature and composition. The term “local authority collected waste” has subsequently been developed to replace the old UK definition of municipal waste. This strategy is therefore addressing all waste produced in Oxfordshire that come under the heading of ‘local authority collected waste’. This includes waste produced within Oxfordshire by householders, commercial waste collected by district councils, waste deposited at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and fly tipped materials.

4. Why do we need to refresh the JMWMS?

4.1. There has been considerable change and development in the five years since the JMWMS was agreed. Firstly, OWP councils have made great strides in reducing waste and improving recycling and composting performance. Secondly, there has been legislative development in the form of the EU Waste Framework Directive, which was revised in 2011. Thirdly, national government published a review of waste policy in

England in 2011, and finally the way that performance is measured is changing; with an increasing focus on measuring the carbon emissions associated with our activities and seeking to reduce these over time.

4.2. In 2005/06 Oxfordshire's households produced around half a tonne of waste per person. Around 33% of this waste was recycled or composted, the rest was sent directly to landfill. The 2006 JMWMS set out how we, in Oxfordshire, were going to manage our waste over the next 25 years and improve our recycling performance. It identified the future challenges, the need for change and set out our shared vision for the future.

4.3. During the first 5 years of implementing the JMWMS Oxfordshire has:

- Introduced new waste collection schemes that collect more recyclable and compostable materials from the kerbside and expanded recycling facilities at our HWRCs,
- Built food waste processing plants so that food waste from every household in the county no longer has to go to landfill, but is instead used either to make compost or to generate green electricity,
- Signed a contract to build an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at Ardley to manage our non recyclable waste and recover value from this waste through electricity generation.

4.4. In 2010/11 OWP councils recycled or composted over 55% of household waste. We now produce less waste per person than any other County Council in England. Our recycling rates continue to improve, making Oxfordshire one of the highest performing areas in the country. The targets set out in the JMWMS have been achieved earlier than expected. Recycling and composting levels have exceeded expectation and OWP councils are ambitious to do more; reducing waste further, recycling more and sending less for disposal.

4.5. The JMWMS commits to a five yearly review to ensure that it remains current and its policies are relevant. As part of this review we have evaluated the progress that has been made so far and our options for continual improvement across the county.

5. EU Waste Framework Directive

5.1. The European Union Waste Framework Directive was transposed into national law in March 2011. There are three key developments for OWP resulting from this:

- The waste hierarchy is now law and all waste producers must have regard for the waste hierarchy when managing their waste.
- A national waste prevention plan must be developed by 2014, increasing the importance of waste reduction activity.

- All waste producers (including councils) must have recycling services in place for glass, metals, paper and plastics by 2015.

5.2. In 2010/11 OWP approved a county wide Waste Prevention Strategy, four years before required under EU law. The strategy, already in implementation, details how we will encourage residents and businesses to reduce the amount of waste that they produce. This strategy embeds the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle) within our activities, helping us to comply with the Framework Directive. This document replaced Annex B of the 2006 strategy.

5.3. All District Councils now provide opportunities to recycle a wide range of materials at the kerbside, or through bring banks and are continually looking to expand the range of materials accepted. Those District councils that collect commercial waste now offer recycling services to their customers. OCC have a dedicated Commercial Waste Reduction Officer who assists business to identify where they can reduce and recycle more of their waste.

6. National Review of Waste Policies

6.1. National Government published its review of waste policy on 14th June 2011 following consultation with local government, industry and members of the public. This JMWMS review seeks to ensure that the refreshed Oxfordshire JMWMS remains aligned with government policy and objectives.

6.2. Oxfordshire is well placed to incorporate the waste policy recommendations, we already:

- Prioritise waste prevention, and produced an updated waste prevention plan in 2010;
- Collect waste regularly and have good levels of public satisfaction;
- Have high levels of recycling and composting that exceed the EU target of 50% by 2020;
- Realise the benefits of Anaerobic Digestion with a long term contract and facilities in place;
- Recognise the role of Energy from Waste within the context of the waste hierarchy, with an EfW plant due to open in 2014;
- Work with local businesses to reduce waste and increase recycling collections;
- Take a common sense approach to environmental enforcement, pursuing only serious or persistent offenders.

6.3. The national review set out plans for voluntary responsibility deals with a number of industry sectors to reduce waste. OWP will seek to participate and support these where appropriate. Agreements are being developed with:

- Hospitality sector
- Paper manufacturers
- Direct Marketing industry
- Textiles industry
- Construction industry
- Packaging industry
- Waste management companies.

6.4. The government's review stated that "the public have a reasonable expectation that household waste collections services should be weekly, particularly for smelly waste." In September 2011 the Department for Communities and Local Government backed this statement with the announcement of a £250 million fund for local authorities wishing to retain or reinstate weekly refuse collections. OWP will lobby against a return to weekly refuse collections as these will result in a decrease in recycling & composting levels and consequently increased landfill and financial cost. OWP will argue instead for funding to be targeted on improving recycling and composting collection services.

6.5. OWP is committed to high standards of customer service and supports the development of the "Recycling and Waste Services Commitment" announced in the national review.

6.6. The national review did not set out any new landfill diversion or waste recycling targets, the EU waste Framework Directive recycling and composting target of 50% by 2020 being the only target set out. This is despite the governments in Scotland and Wales setting more ambitious recycling targets of 70% by 2025.

6.7. The most significant development within the national review is perhaps the abolition of The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) from 31 March 2013. This follows the reclassification of municipal waste to bring it in line with the broader European definition.

6.8. LATS is a permit trading scheme whereby WDAs are set limits on how much waste they can landfill each year up to 2020. The limits are set so as to ensure that the UK meets its obligations under the EU Landfill Directive. WDAs are able to trade LATS permits with others in order to help them meet these annual targets.

6.9. Under the revised definition, more commercial and industrial waste falls within the scope of the EU landfill directive; yet LATS deals only with local authority controlled waste. Government accepts that LATS is a burden on local authorities, but not private companies who also collect the wider definition of municipal waste. LATS is no longer considered a necessary

or appropriate way of meeting the UK's obligations under the Landfill Directive.

- 6.10. Abolishing LATS removes a barrier to local authority involvement in the collection of commercial waste, potentially improving the choice of waste management options available to businesses. OWP councils will aim to provide advice and appropriate services to local businesses to help them reduce waste.

7. Costs

- 7.1.1. A number of developments since 2006 impact upon the costs of implementing the JMWMS:

7.2. Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme

- 7.2.1. The abolition of LATS in 2013 removes the prospect of financial penalties of up to £150 per tonne for exceeding landfill allowances. However, it also removes the opportunity of trading LATS permits (i.e. selling any surplus permits to other waste disposal authorities that need them, or buying permits in any years where Oxfordshire may have otherwise exceeded its allowance). Ending LATS will make budgeting easier. The value of LATS permits varied with market forces and was difficult to predict. Accurately forecasting waste arisings can also be difficult, so coupling uncertain waste tonnage predictions with estimated future LATS values made for challenging budget setting conditions for councils.

7.3. Landfill Tax

- 7.3.1. Landfill tax is to have a ceiling level of £80 per tonne by 2014/15 – although no further measures were added to this existing commitment by the national waste review. Landfill tax is now the main fiscal instrument encouraging the diversion of waste from landfill. In 2010/11 landfill tax, set at £48 per tonne, cost Oxfordshire county council over £6 million, an increase of around £3 million since 2006/7.

- 7.3.2. This increase in landfill tax has been seen despite overall waste arisings within Oxfordshire having dropped since 2007. Added to this, increased recycling and composting levels have meant that there has been a sharp decrease in the amount of household waste sent to landfill. This has helped reduce the financial impact of the escalating landfill tax, but it still remains a significant proportion of the costs of waste management.

7.4. Reduced Public Spending

- 7.4.1. Local Authorities are undergoing a period of challenging austerity measures. Local authority budgets are expected to reduce by 28% by

2014/15. OWP remains committed to working collaboratively to manage costs. We will do this through:

- Embedding the waste management hierarchy in our work: reducing the amount of waste produced and maximising reuse, recycling and composting in order to avoid expensive and less sustainable waste disposal options.
- Joint procurement of contracts and goods in order to gain best value for money.
- Working jointly to avoid duplication, share effort, resources and best practice.
- Developing innovative and creative cost saving solutions whilst protecting front line services

8. Climate change

8.1. The positive environmental impacts of waste prevention and increased recycling have long been realised. However, there is now a greater focus on (and growing understanding of) greenhouse gas emissions (such as carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gasses) associated with waste management activities. Reducing emissions helps reduce the impact of climate change and measuring the carbon impact of our activities has become more important. Landfills are large emitters of methane, a greenhouse gas 21 times more polluting than carbon dioxide. By reducing the amount of waste that we send to landfill we are helping to reduce the carbon footprint of our activities.

8.2. We have already made significant achievements in reducing our carbon emissions, for example West Oxfordshire District Council have reduced their fleet carbon emissions by 17%, leading them receiving the Energy Saving Trust's Best Public Sector Fleet award in 2011.

8.3. The OWP Waste Prevention Strategy set out carbon emissions information associated with some of our waste prevention activities for the first time. These are home composting, food waste avoidance and junk mail avoidance.

8.4. OWP will increasingly seek to use carbon accounting to support our decision making. This will mean measuring wherever possible the carbon savings resulting from our work. We will seek to prioritise activities that offer the greatest carbon reductions.

9. Key Achievements in the last 5 years (2006 – 2011)

9.1.1. In the last 5 years OWP has:

- Reduced the amount of household waste generated by 8%

- Increased the amount of household waste recycled and composted from 38.5% in 2006/07 to over 55% in 2010/11
- Reduced the amount of household waste sent to landfill from 61.4% in 2006/7 to 43% in 2010/11¹
- Obtained more than £1 million in Performance Reward Grant from Government and worked collaboratively to reinvest funds in new waste management services (through the establishment of the OWP New Initiatives Fund)

9.2. Waste Reduction

9.2.1. Helping people to reduce the amount of waste that they produce is a key priority. Since 2006 we have helped reduce the total amount of waste generated by 8% through providing advice and information on topics such as food waste avoidance (through the Love Food, Hate Waste campaign), smart shopping, home composting and reuse. Compared with other counties in England, Oxfordshire performs very well; our residents produce a lower amount of waste per person than any other county. Reducing waste not only saves councils money as there is less to collect and dispose of, but also helps to reduce carbon emissions from landfill and preserves natural resources used in manufacturing products.

9.3. Waste Recycling and Kerbside Collections

9.3.1. Oxfordshire has raised its recycling rate from 33% to over 55% in just 5 years, a rate that is still rising. This tremendous performance means that we have already exceeded our target to recycle 55% in 2020. We plan to set new recycling targets as part of this review.

9.3.2. To reach these remarkable recycling rates, Oxfordshire's District Councils have all made substantial changes to their collection schemes, collecting food waste from every house in the county, expanding the range of recyclable materials collected at the kerbside and collecting residual waste on an alternate weekly basis. In the last quarter of 2010/11, each of our District Councils were amongst the top 80 (out of 353 councils in England) for recycling and composting in England and three councils were in the top 10.

9.4. Reducing Landfill

9.4.1. By promoting waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, we have reduced the amount of waste that we sent to landfill each year from 199,686 tonnes in 2005/06 to 119,773 tonnes in 2010/11 (a reduction of 79,913 tonnes). Landfills produce carbon which can contribute to global warming and they need looking after for many

¹ The remaining 2% is treated by incineration. This typically comprises of clinical and hazardous waste streams unsuitable for landfill.

decades after they are full. OWP want to continue to reduce the amount of residual waste that we produce and recycle and compost as much as possible, before sending the remainder for energy recovery.

9.4.2. Significant development in new district waste collection systems has accompanied our investment in new waste infrastructure. All Districts have let new waste services contracts helping to increase recycling rates and reduce costs. Some districts have partnered with their neighbours and introduced a shared officer structure realising further savings.

9.4.3. Significant investment in new waste infrastructure has accompanied our development of waste collection systems. Since 2006 we have opened an In-Vessel Composting plant at Ardley and an Anaerobic Digestion facility at Cassington to process household food and green waste from within the county. Oakley Wood HWRC has been fully refurbished, and planning permission has been granted for a state of the art HWRC with dedicated reuse shop and commercial waste area in Kidlington. We have also signed a contract to build an EfW plant in Ardley that will be able to take all of Oxfordshire's residual waste and produce enough electricity to power more than 38,000 households.

9.5. Partnership Working

9.5.1. Many of the achievements set out above have been made possible through the stronger partnership working arrangements established by OWP. By working in partnership, OWP councils were able to agree Local Area Agreement improvement targets with government. OWP was awarded more than £1 million for meeting these targets, which was subsequently reinvested by the partnership to deliver key objectives within the JMWMS. The fund was used to support the development and roll out of new food waste collection services, the provision of recycling services for flats and the development of commercial waste recycling services. The funding also supported early trials for innovative schemes such as on-street recycling bins and WEEE recycling banks; projects that have subsequently been rolled out across the county.

9.6. Commercial Waste Management

9.6.1. The terms "trade waste" and "commercial waste" are used interchangeably by local councils to describe waste from businesses. To help businesses manage their waste in accordance with the hierarchy, those districts that provide a commercial waste collection

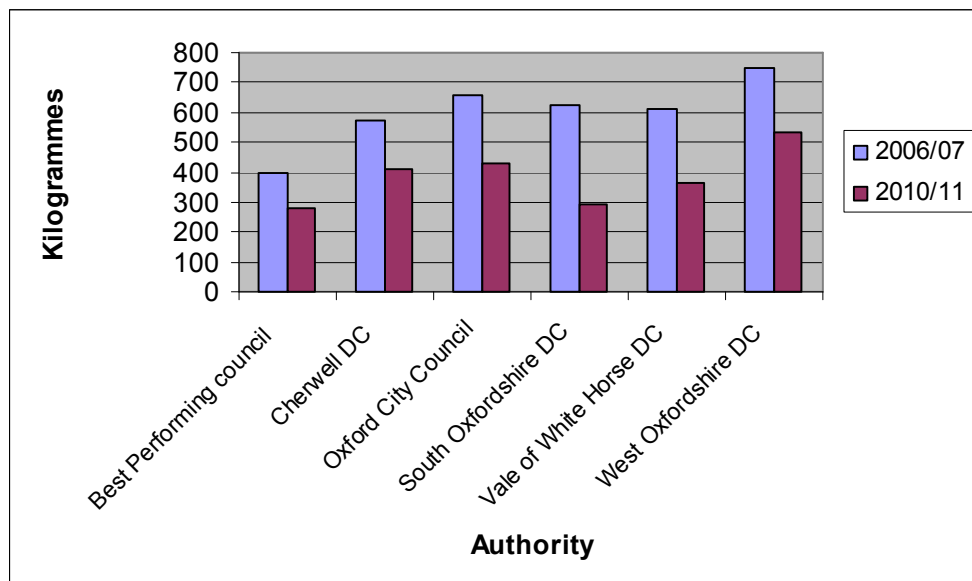
service are now able to collect recyclables as well as residual waste. Commercial recycling services were introduced with the help of OWP funding and now operate in Cherwell, Oxford City and West Oxfordshire.

9.6.2. We have provided free of charge waste audits to over 800 businesses, providing detailed information on how they can reduce waste and increase recycling, leading to a potential 60% reduction in waste arisings and an average saving of around £1000/business. OWP has also run networking and information events for different sectors, providing information on legislation and greener ways of working. We have also launched a reuse website (retrader.org.uk) to allow businesses to reuse unwanted items and assisted groups of businesses to use bulk buying networks to obtain better value.

9.6.3. We are one of the few authorities in the country to have a commercial area at one of its HWRCs, allowing local businesses and sole traders to pay to use the local facility to deposit and recycle waste. To prevent abuse of the household areas of sites we have introduced a van and trailer permitting scheme for householders. By reducing the amount of business waste being illegally deposited as household waste, this scheme has resulted in significant savings. It has allowed us to engage with those businesses misusing the site, enabling us to provide them with information and advice on how to comply with legislation.

9.7. Performance benchmarking

9.7.1. Chart 1 shows how OWP councils have managed to reduce the amount of residual waste produced per household (measured in kg). This is a useful measure as we can compare areas of different population sizes equally. The chart shows that OWP councils produced between 572kg/household/year and 745kg/household/yr in 2006/7. This is much worse than the best performing English council at the time which produced 399kg/household/yr. On the same chart we can see our performance in 2010/11; it is noticeable that we have reduced the amount of waste being produced per household dramatically, with OWP councils now producing between 294kg/household/yr and 530kg/household/yr.

Chart 1: Total residual waste produced per household (kg)

9.7.2. Table 1 shows that the achieved reductions in household residual waste levels have improved OWP councils ranking when compared to all other English councils. All District Councils have made significant improvements, with South Oxfordshire improving by 126 places; making it the second lowest producer of residual waste per household in England.

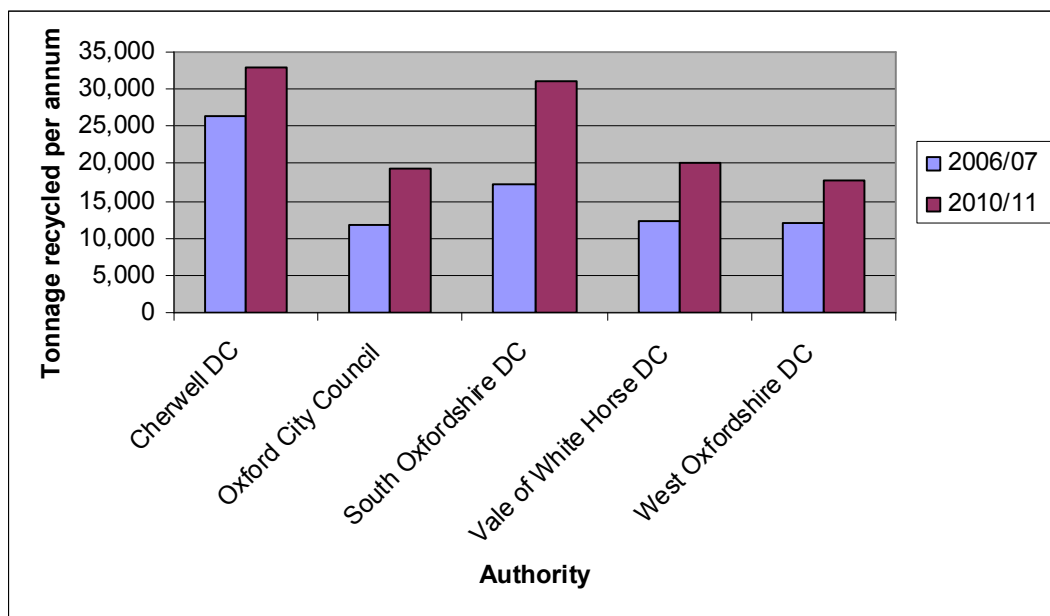
9.7.3. Where schemes have been introduced part way through a year the full impact of the changes is not reflected in the annual performance figures. We are expecting further improvements in 2011/12 as the full-year effect of the changed schemes is seen.

Table 1: Total residual household waste per household national ranking

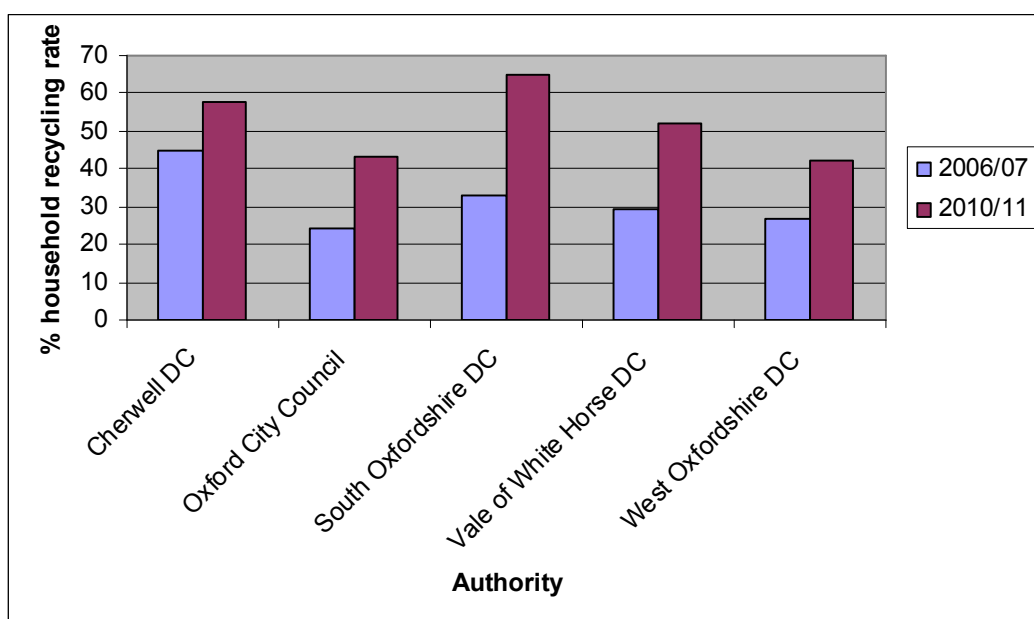
Authority	2006/07 National Ranking	2010/11 National Ranking	Improvement
Cherwell D.C	73	28	+ 45 places
Oxford City Council	164	39	+125 places
South Oxfordshire D.C	128	2	+126 places
Vale of White Horse D.C	118	12	+106 places
West Oxfordshire D.C	235	178	+ 57 places

9.7.4. Chart 2 compares the total tonnage of household waste collected for recycling, reuse and composting by OWP Councils for both 2006/07 and 2010/11. All districts are now collecting much higher tonnages. Cherwell District Council has improved upon an already high tonnage collected in 2006/07, whilst changes to collection systems in other districts have also led to improvement. South Oxfordshire District Council has seen the largest increase.

Chart 2: Tonnage of Household waste collected for reuse, recycling or composting



9.7.5. Chart 3 sets out the improvements made to District Council recycling rates (%) over the last five years. Huge improvements have been made, with three of the five districts now recycling more than 50%, with further significant improvements anticipated in each area. These improvements have also enhanced positions within the national league tables with all councils making big improvements. This is shown in Table 2. Full-year effect should see the overall recycling rate for Oxfordshire exceed 60% in 2011/12.

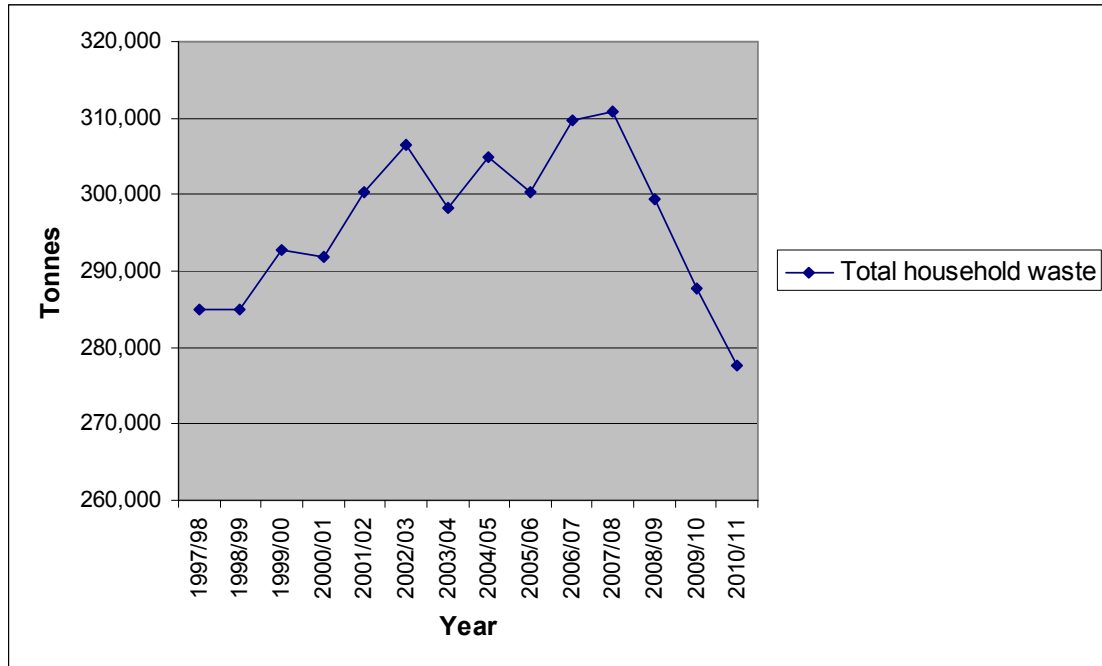
Chart 3: % Household waste reused, recycled or composted**Table 2: National ranking % recycled, reused or composted**

Authority	2006/07 National Ranking	2010/11 National Ranking	Improvement
Cherwell D.C	27	12	+15 places
Oxford City Council	261	118	+143 places
South Oxfordshire D.C	119	2	+117 places
Vale of White Horse D.C	174	32	+142 places
West Oxfordshire D.C	209	128	+ 81 places

10. Waste Tonnage Forecasting

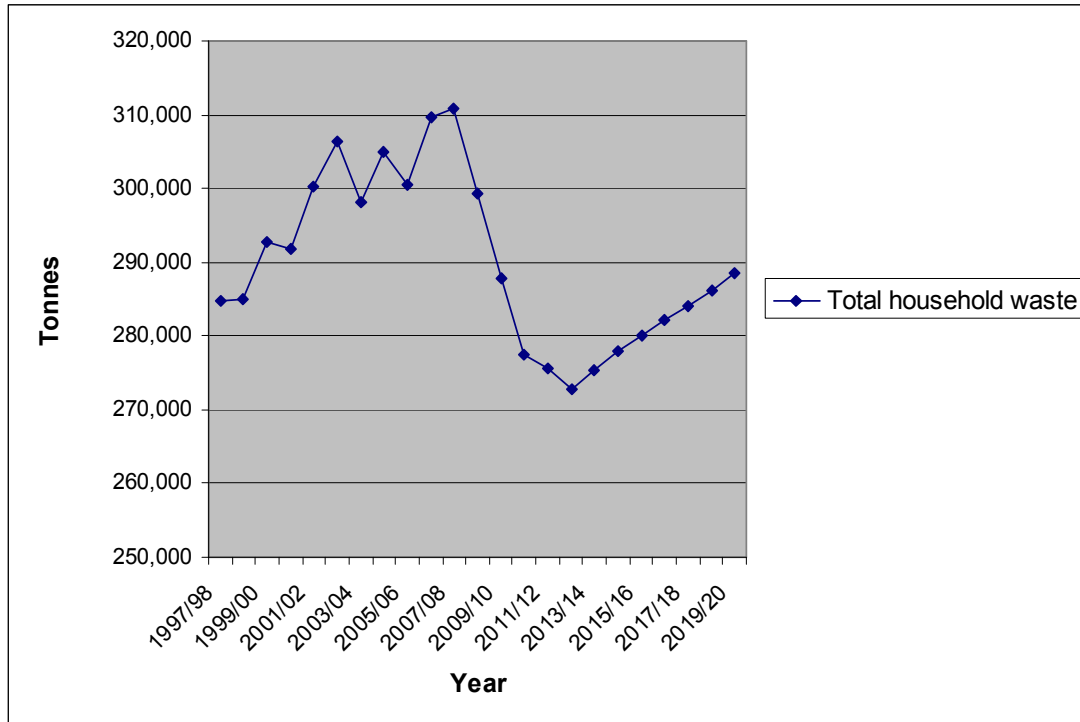
- 10.1 It is important to try and predict the amount of waste that will be generated during the lifetime of the strategy so that we can plan for its management. Chart 4 plots total household waste arisings over the last 10 years. This shows that historically, waste levels increase over time. Waste generation is influenced by growth in the number of households and also by economic growth. The last three years have seen a sharp year on year decrease in waste, which we believe is linked to the wider economic recession.

Chart 4 Oxfordshire total household waste 1997/98 – 2010/11



10.2 2011/12 provisional data shows that the decrease in waste levels is slowing down, with this year's reduction anticipated to be around 2%, rather than the 4% annual decrease experienced over the past three years. Chart 5 sets out forecast waste arisings through to 2020. We anticipate that waste arisings will continue to reduce, albeit at a lower rate until 2013/14. From this point forward we currently predict 0% growth per household, but with overall waste levels increasing due to growth in the number of households within the county. Waste arisings are notoriously difficult to predict, as they are influenced by a number of external factors. Therefore, we will seek to regularly update our forecasting information over the life of the strategy.

Chart 5 Projected household waste levels to 2020



11. Elements of the JMWMS

- 11.1. The 2007 JMWMS consists of a “core strategy” document, detailing the key objectives and policies, then six supporting Annexes detailing how different elements of the core document would be implemented.
- 11.2. Core Strategy Document – This sets the scene and outlines the main policy objectives to be achieved. This document will be updated as part of the 2011 review.
- 11.3. Annex A – Oxfordshire Waste Partnership Action Plan. This document details the short and medium term actions needed to ensure the delivery of the policy objectives. Our progress against this document has been reviewed and is set out within this consultation document. An updated action plan has been produced and is included within this consultation.
- 11.4. Annex B – Waste Reduction and Reuse Plan. This was replaced in January 2011 with the Waste Prevention Strategy 2010-2020. The new document details where we will focus our efforts over the next decade and how we will demonstrate the impact and ‘value for money’ of our activities. This document will not be reassessed as part of the 2011 review. However, performance against its objectives will continue to be

monitored annually and will be subject to future five year reviews in line with the JMWMS timetable.

- 11.5. Annex C - Options for recycling and composting collections. This is an options appraisal carried out by consultants in 2006 to model the recycling rates, collection costs, road kilometres, biodegradable waste diversion and carbon emissions that could be expected from each system. The results were reported in conjunction with Annex D.
- 11.6. Annex D – Options for residual waste (treatment and disposal). This looked at how different collection options (from Annex C) impacted on the treatment and disposal options and the impact that different options would have on meeting the national targets. The results from Annexes C and D were used to inform the development of the WCA collection schemes and the procurement of long-term contracts for food and residual waste treatment.
- 11.7. As decisions have now been made and implemented, these documents have not been reassessed as part of the 2011 review and will be archived. However, as part of the review of Annex F, the likely impacts and suggested mitigation measures for the chosen options have been evaluated.
- 11.8. Annex E – Community engagement and involvement, this document describes how Oxfordshire residents were involved in the development and appraisal of different collection systems, residual waste treatment options and the JMWMS as a whole, and they were able to shape the direction and decisions made. It is proposed that this document is now archived, but public engagement is an important part of this review process and as such we will be seeking views on any changes proposed through this consultation document.
- 11.9. Annex F – The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) identifies, describes and evaluates the likely significant effects of implementing the JMWMS. It suggests a number of mitigation measures to address the issues and problems identified and assessed the potential effectiveness of a number of waste minimisation strategies.
- 11.10. The success of the SEA mitigation measures have been assessed as part of this review and amended where appropriate. The suggested waste minimisation strategies have been assessed and evaluated against those in the Waste Prevention Strategy.

OWP Policies:

12. Policy 1

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the efficient use of resources, reduce consumption and take responsibility for the waste that they produce.

12.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

12.1.1. OWP councils have improved the way in which waste from their own activities and premises is dealt with. Waste audits have shown that District Councils are now recycling 65% of the waste from their own buildings compared to 46% three years ago and have reduced overall levels of waste by over 40%.

12.1.2. The County Council has reused over 39 tonnes of office equipment and furniture from decommissioned buildings by making it available to local businesses and charities, saving them over £132,000 in procurement costs. We are looking to reduce the amount of waste produced by council premises and increase the range of materials that can be recycled.

12.1.3. We are able to provide two free compost bins to schools, along with advice from our Master Composters to help them teach their pupils about home composting and have a wide ranging environmental education scheme, currently delivered by Groundwork Thames Valley designed to engage with pupils, school staff and local communities on a wide range of waste and energy topics. As well as taking these messages home, pupils are also able to improve the environmental impact of their school.

12.1.4. By moving to Alternate Weekly Collections and increasing the efficiency of collection rounds, district councils have been able to reduce vehicle emissions associated with residual waste collection. Development of in-county treatment facilities, such as the food and green waste treatment plants, also helps to reduce distances travelled.

12.2. The proposed way forward:

12.2.1. OWP will continue to embed the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover) and proximity principle in our decision making. We will continue to improve waste reduction and recycling in council operated premises and regularly monitor our progress, leading by example whenever possible.

12.2.2. Emphasis is shifting, materials can be seen as valuable resources rather than waste. OWP will try to secure the best possible

outlet for the materials that we manage; Some ways in which we will do this are by seeking reuse outlets for furniture and electrical goods and by formulating site waste management plans for all major building, landscaping and construction works that we undertake.

- 12.2.3. We will measure the carbon impact of our activities and contribute towards a 50% Oxfordshire wide reduction of carbon on 2008 levels by 2030.

Consultation questions – Policy 1:

- 1 Do you agree with our proposed way forward for Policy 1? If you disagree please tell us why.
- 2 What else do you think OWP should do to encourage the efficient use of resources and reduce resource consumption?

13. Policy 2:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will lobby central government to focus on waste as an integral part of sustainable resource management.

13.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

13.1.1. OWP lobbies the Government directly on legislative changes and policy developments. It responds to relevant government consultations and also writes to Government on issues of concern. OWP officers and partners are members of a number of industry bodies (such as the Local Government Association, Keep Britain Tidy and the Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee) who work in partnership to influence businesses on national issues such as packaging waste, the quality of the local environment and waste collection systems.

13.2. The proposed way forward:

13.2.1. We will continue to support industry bodies in their efforts to influence national issues such as packaging waste and increasing producer responsibility.

13.2.2. We will explore the opportunities presented by the localism bill, such as increasing the role of local community groups in waste reduction and reuse.

13.2.3. We will lobby to retain powers, used appropriately, to ensure the proper presentation of waste for collection. This will enable us to maintain and improve our recycling rates whilst ensuring that streets remain clean and free from obstructions.

13.2.4. We will lobby to stress the importance of waste audits in order to obtain good quality data to inform waste collection policies and identify materials to target for recycling.

13.2.5. Whilst devolved administrations have set targets to achieve 70% recycling and composting by 2025, the 2011 Waste Review did not increase the English National Recycling targets. OWP believe that England should also challenge itself and set higher targets and will lobby government to increase these along with appropriate resourcing.

13.2.6. Through the experience of all of our District Councils, OWP believe that alternate weekly residual collection combined with a food waste collection from every household is the most effective way of helping residents to waste less and recycle more. We will resist any change to return to weekly residual collections which we believe will

lead to a decrease in the amount of waste sent for recycling and increase waste disposal costs.

13.2.7. OWP continues to support the revision of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992, so that WDAs have the power to recover waste disposal costs from certain establishments listed within “Schedule 2” of the Regulations, which includes waste from:

- Schools and universities
- Hospitals
- Residential and nursing homes
- Prisons
- Public halls

13.2.8. Currently WDAs are burdened with waste disposal costs from these facilities; a situation that fails to apply the polluter pays principle and fails to incentivise waste reduction at such establishments.

Consultation questions – Policy 2:

3. Do you agree with the suggested way forward on influencing and lobbying? If you disagree please tell us why

4. What do you think are the most important issues to lobby on?

14. Policy 3:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will help households and individuals to reduce and manage their waste through the provision of advice and appropriate services.

15. Policy 4:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the controlled reuse and reclamation of items through the provision of advice and appropriate services.

16. Policy 5:

In accordance with regional policy, Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to reduce the growth of municipal waste across the country to 0% per person per annum by 2012.

16.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

16.1.1. Household waste arisings have decreased by 8% over the last 5 years. Communication campaigns have included 'Love Food, Hate Waste', which promotes food waste avoidance, home composting, real nappies and zero waste places. Our highly successful Community Action Groups have diverted large amounts of material from landfill through holding regular swap shops and have helped communities to become more sustainable in a way that works for them. We have a wide ranging environmental education programme including reuse, recycling, landfill and disposal as well as energy conservation and green technologies. The programme visits schools and community groups across the county. For more information on all of these schemes, please see www.oxfordshirewaste.gov.uk

16.1.2. District Councils have all changed their collection schemes to make it easier for households to recycle a much wider range of materials. Each district has introduced food waste collections and moved to alternate weekly collections for residual refuse.

16.1.3. A number of HWRCs have been remodelled since 2006; improving site lay-out and expanding the range of materials that can be recycled.

16.1.4. These improvements are reflected in the massive increase in Oxfordshire's recycling rate from 33% to over 55% countywide.

16.1.5. In 2010/11 household waste levels decreased by 3.54%. While the changing economy will have an impact on this, Oxfordshire's residents have embraced the waste reduction message

and we now produce a lower amount of waste per head than any other County Council in England.

16.2. The proposed way forward:

16.2.1. We will continue to support residents in their efforts to reduce waste through our waste prevention strategy² and environmental education programme. We will support national campaigns and seek to be part of innovative projects that assist residents in reducing their waste even further. We will help to facilitate recycling wherever possible at public events. Additionally all districts now have on-street recycling systems in place which we will continue to develop so that residents can recycle when out and about.

16.2.2. We will continue to encourage reuse through the opening of a dedicated reuse shop at our new HWRC in Kidlington (planned to open in 2012). By providing information to the public about local reuse shops and supporting local communities who wish to exchange goods locally.

16.2.3. We have recently developed and will continue to promote an A-Z listing³ of all the goods and materials that can be reused and recycled in Oxfordshire. This guide includes detailed listings for all the County's charity shops and reuse organisations.

16.2.4. OWP will continue to produce an annual communications plan setting out how we will contact and engage with Oxfordshire residents on sustainable waste management issues. We will continue to use more established media such as roadshow events, press releases, leaflets, newspaper and radio ads, but will increasingly seek to engage with residents online through websites and social media such as facebook and twitter.

16.2.5. It is proposed that Policy 4 is kept as it stands. Policy 5 set a goal to be achieved by 2012. It is proposed that this target is linked to the Waste Prevention Strategy 2010-2020 that sets a longer term goal for waste reduction. Both Policy 5 and Policy 3 deal with waste reduction. It is proposed that these two policies be combined into a single policy which reads:

²http://portal.oxfordshire.gov.uk/content/publicnet/council_services/environment_planning/waste_recycling/alternative/Waste_Prevention_Strategy.pdf

³<http://www.owp-reuseguide.co.uk/>

OWP15 – Appendix 1a

“Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will implement the Waste Prevention Strategy in order to reduce the amount of household waste collected by a total of 130,000 tonnes between 2010 and 2020”

Consultation questions – Policies 3, 4 and 5:

5 Do you agree with keeping Policy 4 and merging Policies 3 and 5?

6 What else could we be doing to encourage waste reduction and reuse?

7 What do you think are the most effective ways that we should communicate with residents?

17. Policy 6:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide an integrated system of collection and processing of household waste which will achieve, as a minimum:

- By 31st March 2010: recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste;
- By 31st March 2015: recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste;
- By 31st March 2020: recycle or compost at least 55% of household waste.

17.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

17.1.1. Through the tremendous efforts of Oxfordshire's District Councils in introducing effective collection schemes, and the dedication of residents using them, in 2010/11 we achieved the county wide 55% recycling and composting target that we were aiming for in 2020.

17.2. The proposed way forward:

17.2.1. This is a significant achievement in what appeared in 2006 to be a very challenging target. Our current county wide performance is 14% higher than the national average recycling rate of 41%. With some Oxfordshire districts approaching a 70% recycling and composting rate, we want to continue to challenge ourselves, bringing both environmental benefits and cost savings. The new following new county wide targets are proposed:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will aim to:

- Recycle or compost 60% of household waste by 31st March 2015;
- Recycle or compost 65% of household waste by 31st March 2020;
- Recycle or compost 70% of household waste by 31st March 2025.

17.2.2. We will ensure that all collected materials are of good quality and free from contaminants, such as non recyclables items. This will ensure that collected materials can be recycled into new materials and that lower grade, less environmentally sustainable, applications are avoided wherever possible. We will continue to check on the end markets for our recyclable materials, to ensure that these are reprocessed at legitimate, fully licensed facilities.

Consultation questions - Policy 6:

8 Do you think the proposed recycling and composting targets are realistic and achievable?

9 How can we ensure that the recycling and composting targets are met?

10 How can we best encourage residents to recycle and compost more?

11 What help do you as residents need from local councils to reduce waste and recycle and compost more?

12 What can individuals do to recycle and compost more?

18. Policy 7:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents.

18.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

18.1.1. We have sought to ensure access to kerbside residual and recycling collections for all households and are continuing to roll this out to flats. District Councils all offer a bulky waste collection service so that those residents unable to take materials to a HWRC are able to safely and legally dispose of them.

18.1.2. The new kerbside collection schemes have expanded the range of materials that can be recycled, these are supplemented by a network of local recycling banks in each district. The result of these changes has meant that visitor numbers and tonnages at HWRCs have declined significantly as residents have less need to visit a HWRC. In March 2011, following consultation, a new HWRC strategy was agreed which aims to locate HWRCs nearer to large centres of population, focusing on better quality facilities that can accept a greater range of materials while also saving around £450,000 in management and disposal costs by 2016/17.

18.2. The proposed way forward:

18.2.1. Recycling and food waste collections from flats will continue to be rolled out over the short term, ensuring that as many households as possible have access to these services.

18.2.2. Wherever possible we aim to ensure an uninterrupted collection schedule for residents. During periods of severe weather we will use a range of methods to communicate with residents and keep them updated, as well as working with Highways departments to keep roads accessible. We have robust catch-up plans in place for times where services are unavoidably affected by the weather. We will continue to contribute to emergency plans to ensure that waste management services are available to residents following other events such as flooding.

18.2.3. We will try to ensure that recycling banks are located in easily accessible places and can accept a wide range of materials, including those that cannot be collected at kerbside (such as small electrical goods) and we will work to recycle more of the bulky waste collected directly by District Councils. Where education and enforcement measures are unsuccessful, sites that are continually prone to abuse and fly tipping may be removed in order to protect the local environment and reduce disposal and clean up costs.

18.2.4. The HWRC strategy will see a state of the art facility for householders and commercial users, with a dedicated reuse store, open in Kidlington in 2012. Redbridge HWRC will be refurbished for use as a commercial site during the week and for householders at the weekend and bank holidays. As part of this strategy, sites at Dean Pit, Stanford in the Vale and Ardley will close. In 2014 we will relocate the site from Alkerton closer to Banbury; this will be a modern, fit for purpose site, more conveniently located for local residents.

18.2.5. As HWRCs are increasingly located near to large centres of population, the District and County Councils will also investigate the possibility of establishing staffed 'recycling only' sites in more rural areas of the county where householders are able to take larger items (such as fridges, TVs and green waste) for recycling, but these sites will not accept residual waste.

Consultation questions – Policy 7:

13 What other materials would you like to see collected for recycling from the kerbside?

14 What other materials would you like to see collected at HWRCs for recycling?

15 Would you welcome the development of staffed recycling only sites located in rural areas of the county?

19. Policy 8:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage householders and businesses to separate waste for recycling collections by providing targeted information and awareness raising.

19.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

19.1.1. All residents are asked to separate their recyclables and food from their residual waste for separate collection. Collection calendars are distributed to households, residents can subscribe to text services or use social media (such as Twitter) to remind them which bin to put out when, especially around bank holidays. Each council has extensive details on their website with additional information to help residents identify what can be recycled, where and when.

19.1.2. To help people understand what happens to the waste they put out for recycling, we arrange tours for community groups and schools of the anaerobic digestion plant, local materials recycling facilities, HWRCs and landfills and have videos of the processes online.

19.1.3. We have offered waste audits to companies to help them identify where they can increase recycling and save money. We have also initiated a pilot business waste recycling bring site to establish the demand and feasibility of the facility and have a commercial waste recycling area in one HWRC. 'Re-trader', an online materials exchange for businesses has also been established where unwanted goods can be exchanged with other companies and voluntary groups. The site also provides information to businesses to enable them to dispose of their waste legally⁴.

19.2. The proposed way forward:

19.2.1. A new Business Recycling and Waste Services Commitment has been developed by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) to help local authorities improve the satisfaction of business customers with how their rubbish and recycling is collected and ultimately boost recycling rates. OWP councils that collect commercial waste will sign up to this commitment, which focuses on:

- Making recycling easy
- Providing value for money
- Consulting on and clearly communicating services.

⁴ www.retrader.org.uk

- 19.2.2. OWP will continue to work with businesses to help them reduce the amount of waste that they produce and increase the amount that they can recycle. We will seek to be part of pilot projects that can offer businesses opportunities to improve their environmental impact and reduce their costs.
- 19.2.3. Those district councils that collect commercial waste will look to introduce additional material streams making it easier for companies to increase their recycling rate and ensuring compliance with the EU Waste Framework Directive requirement to separate at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from the municipal waste stream (i.e. local authority collected waste) by 2015. Our commercial waste area at Redbridge HWRC will be expanded and a dedicated commercial waste area will be built at our new HWRC in Kidlington.
- 19.2.4. Policies 3, 4, and 5 deal with the management of household waste, but only Policy 8 covers business waste. In order to avoid potential duplication with other policies and also to strengthen the role of business waste management within the JMWMS, it is proposed that Policy 8 focuses only on business waste and is reworded to read:

“Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage businesses to reduce and reuse waste and separate waste for recycling collections by providing targeted information and awareness raising.”

Consultation questions – Policy 8:

16 What else can local authorities do to help businesses reduce waste and recycle more?

17 What are your views on the reworded Policy 8?

20. Policy 9:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide a system for recovering value from residual waste in order to meet LATS targets.

21. Policy 10:

The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will ensure optimum use of landfill void.

21.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

21.1.1. The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme is a regulatory mechanism designed to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste that councils send to landfill. In order to meet our targets and avoid fines, Oxfordshire has established two food waste treatment plants and has procured an EfW plant to recover value from any residual waste. The EfW plant is due to open in winter 2014/15

21.1.2. In the 2011 waste review, Defra abolished LATS with effect from 2012/13, acknowledging that other factors were encouraging recycling and diversion from landfill. Whilst Oxfordshire no longer needs to meet LATS targets, the EU Landfill Directive targets for the UK as a whole remain in place, restricting the amount of waste that the country as a whole should landfill. Government continues to discourage landfill through a landfill tax, which will reach £80 per tonne by 2014.

21.1.3. Landfill void is the term used to describe the remaining capacity at landfills; as more waste is deposited the void space decreases. England has limited landfill void space, through waste reduction and increased recycling we have helped to preserve landfill void in the within Oxfordshire.

21.1.4. Oxfordshire's planned increase in reuse capacity as well as our high recycling rate emphasises our commitment to the waste hierarchy and to only recovering energy from non recyclables. The EfW plant will reduce our dependency on landfill even further preserving void space.

21.2. The proposed way forward:

21.2.1. We will continue to divert material away from landfill, driving materials up the waste hierarchy and contribute to the achievement of EU landfill directive targets that the UK must meet. We will do this through implementing our waste prevention strategy, working to increase reuse capacity and by maximising the capture rates of our recycling and composting collection systems. All residual waste (that can be processed by EfW) will be treated at the Ardley facility once it

is opened, a facility that will also produce enough energy to power 38,000 homes

21.2.2. Bulking and transfer facilities will be procured in 2012/13 to ensure that District Council collected waste can easily be transferred to the Ardley EfW. These facilities will result in fewer vehicle movements to the Ardley site and will help to ensure that the productivity of District Council collection rounds is not adversely affected.

21.2.3. As part of the Zero Waste Economy envisaged by national Government, landfill is the waste management option of last resort. After waste reduction, reuse and recycling has taken place, we should seek to recover energy from waste, aiming to send as little material to landfill as possible. There are some materials that are not suitable for processing in the EfW plant (such as mattresses, glass, PVC doors and windows), and these will be targeted for recycling where possible. We aim to send less than 5% of our untreated residual waste to landfill.

21.2.4. Due to the abolition of LATS and the development of the EFW it is proposed that Policies 9 and 10 are combined and reworded to read:

“Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide a system for recovering value from residual waste in order to minimise the amount sent to landfill. OWP seek to landfill less than 5% of its non recyclable waste from 2015 onwards.”

[Consultation questions – Policies 9 and 10:](#)
[18 What are your views on the reworded policy?](#)

22. Policy 11:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide waste management services for specialised, potentially polluting material streams such as hazardous waste and waste electrical and electronic equipment, which meet and exceed legislative requirements.

22.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

22.1.1. Household clinical waste is collected by District Councils as part of a dedicated collection round. It is either landfilled or incinerated as appropriate. We have facilities at HWRCs to recycle where possible, electrical items, florescent tubes and energy saving light bulbs, hazardous household chemicals, batteries, plasterboard and asbestos. We are also introducing electrical recycling banks for small household electrical items across the county. We have ensured that there is a clear audit trail and that we know where all of our materials go for reprocessing. OWP has funded PAT testing equipment for use by community groups at swap shops so that good quality electrical items can be reused.

22.2. The proposed way forward:

22.2.1. The EfW will not be able to process hazardous waste and therefore hazardous waste is likely to continue to be managed separately. District Councils will work with clinical waste service users to ensure that material is correctly classified and segregated to ensure environmental and cost effective management of the waste. We will also continue to encourage the repair and reuse of electrical items through the planned reuse shops and by providing PAT equipment and training to community groups running swap shops.

Consultation questions – Policy 11:

19 Is there anything else that we should do to improve our current approach to managing hazardous waste streams?

23. Policy 12:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership, working with the Waste Planning Authority, will ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste. Facilities will be well related to areas of the population, given the environmental and amenity constraints, and the availability of suitable sites.

23.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

23.1.1. Oxfordshire has secured long term contracts to manage our food, green and residual waste, these facilities are capable of managing more than just our household waste. Facilities have been designed to be able to treat waste from commercial and industrial businesses. Due to the high costs of constructing and operating new technologies, larger facilities are often more commercially viable than smaller sites.

23.2. The proposed way forward:

23.2.1. OWP works closely with the Minerals and Waste Planning Team to ensure that Oxfordshire has the capability to treat materials or move them to processing plants. The County Council is preparing a new Minerals and Waste Plan, which will set out a strategy and policies for the location of new waste facilities that are needed in Oxfordshire. While we are fully capable of managing all of our own residual waste, flexibility for recyclate to move into and out of the county for processing will allow more materials to be returned to productive use, allowing greater environmental benefits to be realised. Where appropriate we encourage businesses to establish themselves appropriately within Oxfordshire and increase our capacity to manage our own recycling, seeing environmental benefits by reducing the miles that Oxfordshire's recycling will have to travel.

[Consultation questions Policy 12:](#)

[20 Do you have any views on Policy 12?](#)

24. Policy 13:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will assist the development of local markets for recovered materials.

24.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

24.1.1. OWP encourages local reprocessing wherever possible to ensure that materials are processed and used locally. We have an extensive network of community led groups focussing on waste reduction and sustainable living; the Oxfordshire CAG project is widely hailed as best practice. OWP also funds a network of “Master Composters” – volunteers that promote and encourage home composting in their local communities.

24.1.2. OWP promotes local repair and refurbishment outlets and organisations to encourage people to reuse goods locally rather than send them further afield for recycling. We work with local charities such as Emmaus and Orinoco who collect and refurbish furniture and bikes from some HWRCs and we are looking to expand this where possible.

24.1.3. For businesses, our ‘Retrader.org.uk’ website allows them to market unwanted items and surplus goods to others. Outputs from our food and green waste treatment are used by local farmers as a soil conditioner, reducing the need for farmers to purchase expensive, man made fertilisers made using non renewable sources. We promote the purchase of goods made from recycled materials and try to lead by example.

24.1.4. Local facilities were encouraged when procuring interim landfill contracts and food and garden waste treatment facilities, with the distance travelled by District Council collection vehicles to treatment facilities forming part of our contract evaluation criteria.

24.2. The proposed way forward:

24.2.1. We will continue to use waste audits to identify materials that could be removed from the residual waste stream. When investigating potential new reprocessors for our materials we will encourage local facilities to tender for our business. To increase reuse capacity within the county we will work with local charities and businesses to repair items for resale. OWP is currently seeking to develop reuse stores at the new Kidlington HWRC and in community settings such as Bicester. We are also looking to increase the range of items recycled; with inert waste and mattresses both forming part of a current recycling trial with local reprocessors.

OWP15 – Appendix 1a

Consultation questions – Policy 13:

21 What else could we be doing to promote the local reprocessing of materials?

25. Policy 14:

Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire.

25.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

25.1.1. OWP operates as a statutory joint committee. It is responsible for the development of a JMWMS for Oxfordshire and oversees the implementation of a joint strategy action plan. OWP also delivers a number of functions on behalf of its partner councils, the main one being communications support. This includes the marketing and promotion of waste management services, working with and supporting community groups and overseeing the environmental education programme.

25.1.2. By working together, OWP has been able to secure good value, long term services to manage Oxfordshire's waste into the next decade. A strong partnership was central to the recent development of food waste collection and treatment, where all partner councils had to invest in new systems in a coordinated way.

25.1.3. South Oxfordshire and Vale of the White Horse District Councils have integrated a large number of services, including waste management; making substantial savings while delivering a new award winning service. Cherwell District Council has partnered with South Northamptonshire District Council to form a shared management structure. West Oxfordshire is working in partnership with Cotswold District Council and all OWP councils are partnering to procure goods and services such as fuel and bins together.

25.1.4. We have developed a joint environmental education programme with the Environment and Climate Change team at Oxfordshire County Council. This replaces two previously discreet services and allows schools to book a comprehensive green education package for their pupils, covering both waste and energy issues.

25.2. The proposed way forward:

25.2.1. OWP will continue to work together to coordinate our activities making it easier for Oxfordshire's residents to reduce the amount of waste they produce and increase the amount they can recycle and compost.

25.2.2. Waste partnerships in other parts of the country have different ways of working. Some operate under less formal

agreements whilst others have gone further and integrated waste management services in to a single service. Under this approach, a single local authority is given responsibility for all waste management services and waste collection services are harmonised, so that a consistent level of service is provided across a county area.

25.2.3. The development of a joint waste authority (or similar structure) may offer long term savings. However, forming these partnerships is complex and there is no guarantee of the level of savings that would be achieved. A loss of local control over services is also sometimes raised as a concern when discussing this approach.

25.2.4. OWP will explore the development of stronger partnership working structures to ascertain whether these might improve value for money and service quality.

Consultation questions – Policy 14:

22 Should OWP explore the development of stronger partnership working for Oxfordshire?

23 What else would you like to see us doing to develop the OWP?

26. Local Environmental Quality

26.1. Progress to date (2006-2011):

26.1.1. District councils are responsible for local environmental quality (LEQ). This includes services such as street sweeping, removing fly-tipping, graffiti and fly-posting, cleaning chewing gum deposits, emptying litter bins and tackling dog fouling. They also have the responsibility of enforcing these offences and are able to prosecute those caught littering, fly-tipping, allowing their dog to foul, or for misusing waste services (for example depositing commercial waste at a HWRC or using their kerbside collections for the disposal of commercial waste).

26.1.2. Since the adoption of the JMWMS OWP has taken on a wider role that now includes the coordination of LEQ issues. Similar to our waste management function, OWP is responsible for the development of joint communications campaigns and sharing information and best practice on subjects such as litter and fly-tipping. Through the collective efforts of OWP councils, levels of fly-tipping have more than halved, whilst over 95% of streets monitored we found to be free or largely free of litter (obtaining grades A or B under the National Indicator 195 reporting framework).

26.1.3. We have worked in partnership with highways colleagues in all Districts to overcome the litter problem following the cutting of grass verges along fast roads. District Councils and the Highways Authority now work in Partnership to co-ordinate grass cutting and litter clearance efforts. This has improved the cleanliness of major routes throughout Oxfordshire

26.1.4. In November 2010 a van and trailer permitting scheme was introduced at HWRCs. Householders owning a van or trailer are asked to register for a permit to allow them to deposit their household waste at site. Businesses are not granted a permit and are referred to sites that can accept commercial waste. Early indications are that this scheme has successfully deterred commercial users, reducing waste at site by around 14% and saving around £250,000 in disposal costs in the first 8 months of operation, without a corresponding increase in fly-tipping.

26.2. The proposed way forward

26.2.1. District Councils within OWP will work to ensure that litter and dog waste bins are available and correctly situated and we will continue to enforce against those caught committing environmental crimes.

26.2.2. We will continue to work with the Highways Agency to ensure that road verges are litter picked before being mown to maintain cleanliness standards.

26.2.3. High levels of local litter are often associated with fast food outlets. We will work with national bodies to influence fast food and convenience store outlets, aiming to ensure that high Local Environmental Quality standards are maintained.

26.2.4. Oxfordshire County Council will continue the van and trailer permitting scheme, with support for enforcement coming from District Council partners.

26.2.5. OWP will continue to develop promotional and educational campaigns to promote positive behaviour and good local environmental quality. Campaign messages will be developed according to local priorities identified through our monitoring data. These may include campaigns to discourage littering, dog fouling or fly tipping.

26.2.6. OWP councils are part of a wider flytipping forum and work with neighbouring councils, Thames Valley Police and the Environment Agency to share information and develop best practice on reducing environmental crime.

26.2.7. To reflect OWP's ongoing role in LEQ issues, the following strategic objective is proposed:

“Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to improve local environmental quality through effective communications and enforcement activity.”

Consultation Questions – Local Environmental Quality:

23 What are your views on the proposed policy for LEQ?

24 Which LEQ issues should we prioritise for communications and enforcement activity, and what could we do to further reduce:

- litter
- fly tipping
- graffiti
- fly posting
- dog fouling
- depositing chewing gum, and
- misuse of waste and recycling services (including commercial waste misuse of Household Waste Recycling Centres)?
- Other? (please specify)

Consultation questions:

OWP15 – Appendix 1a

25 Are there any other areas that you feel OWP should be focusing on?

26 Is there anything else that you would like to comment on?

Appendix 1b – Action plan (Annex A)

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
<p>Working Together: Policy 1: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the efficient use of resources, reduce consumption and take responsibility for the wastes that they produced Policy 2: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will lobby central government to focus on waste as an integral part of sustainable resource management</p>						
1. Adoption of Oxfordshire Waste Partnership revised strategy.	Completion of public consultation exercise. Review of individual action plans.	Up to date strategy. Commitment to the new strategy from partner councils and public.	Officer time. Partnership funding.	Lack of public buy in to proposed activities.	01/04/12	OWP
2. Wherever possible respond jointly to Government consultations.	Include the preparation of joint responses within the yearly action plan. Considering relevant consultations at OWP and officer meetings.	Views of OWP considered nationally. Greater potential to influence national policy. Shared understanding of national developments.	Officer time.	None identified.	Ongoing.	OWP
3. Maintain lobbying function on issues of importance to OWP.	Engage with government and national bodies on relevant issues.	Better policy outcomes that align with the strategy.	Officer time.	None identified.	Ongoing.	OWP

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
4. Partnership Councils to lead Oxfordshire by example by reduction, reuse and recycling of wastes from their own activities	<p>Explore options for reuse of surplus office equipment and furniture.</p> <p>Review opportunities for waste reduction, reuse and recycling.</p> <p>Review education/awareness programme for staff and building users.</p> <p>Work with other council departments to ensure site waste management plans in place for all major building works.</p>	<p>Reduced disposal costs.</p> <p>Reduced procurement costs.</p> <p>Case studies to share with local businesses.</p> <p>Engaged staff able to work effectively and reduce the impact on the environment.</p> <p>Reduced waste arisings from our construction activities.</p>	<p>Good quality data for monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Officer time.</p>	<p>Increased management costs.</p> <p>Negative press.</p>	Ongoing.	<p>OWP</p> <p>Individual Partner Councils.</p>
5. OWP partners will aim to reduce the carbon impact of our activities.	<p>Use carbon accounting to measure both the embodied carbon and carbon emissions resulting from our work.</p>	<p>Mitigate the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Contribute to the Oxfordshire 2030 targets.</p>	<p>Good quality data for monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Officer time.</p> <p>Investment in analytical software.</p>	<p>Lack of funding available.</p> <p>Not reaching carbon reduction targets.</p>	Monitoring software in place by October 2012.	<p>OWP</p> <p>Environment Partnership.</p>

Waste Prevention and Reuse:

Policy 3+ 5: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will implement the Waste Prevention Strategy in order to reduce the amount of household waste collected by a total of 130,000 tonnes between 2010 and 2020 (based on 2009/10 baseline).

Policy 4: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the controlled reuse and reclamation of items through the provision of advice and appropriate services.

New policy: "Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to improve local environmental quality through effective communications and enforcement activity."

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
6. Implement the action plan to support the delivery of the Waste Prevention Strategy (WPS) 2010-2020.	Fund, develop, support and promote waste reduction reuse and recycling initiatives in households, schools, and communities. Support the development of reuse and repair facilities across the county.	Reduced household waste arisings. Support for community sector reuse activities. Increase customer satisfaction.	Officer Time. Funding from Partnership budget. External funding to be sought for reuse and repair facilities.	Activities fail to influence waste levels and do not prove value for money. Lack of external funding available. Failure to work effectively with community sector.	Annual action plan to be agreed by March.	OWP.
7. Deliver effective communications to support the WPS	Develop and implement plans to deliver each of the areas identified in the WPS. Build campaigns with strong branding that link with national messages. Work with community groups to gain feedback and ideas. Engage with new groups through social media channels.	Agreed OWP communications action plan. Oxfordshire's residents more informed on waste reduction issues. Involvement of community groups in development and delivery of campaigns.	Officer time. Funding from Partnership budget.	Failure to reach target audience. Activities fail to influence waste levels and do not prove value for money.	Annual action plan to be agreed by March. Targets as per WPS.	OWP

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
8. Maintain the Environmental Education programme to engage with school children in their local community.	Work with the Environment and Climate Change team to monitor the joint energy and waste contract for schools.	Reduced MSW arisings. Behaviour change amongst children and their families. Increased recycling rate.	Partnership funding of £80,000pa. Officer time. Corporate sponsorship and engagement also to be sought.	Lack of interest and commitment from local businesses.	Contract in place until October 2013.	OWP OCC Environment and Climate Change team.
9. Continue to develop recycling-on-the-go facilities including on street recycling bins and recycling facilities at public events.	Continue to roll out and increase the provision of on street recycling containers. Provide advice, information and services to organisers of public events.	Increased recycling rate. Reduced littering.	Funding for new bins. Public events recycling to be self funding.	Contamination of recycle.	Ongoing.	District councils.

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
10. Develop consistent enforcement policies and joint communications campaigns on controlling waste and local environmental quality (LEQ) issues.	<p>Implement coordinated enforcement plans and policies to maintain local environmental quality issues, control waste and manage trade waste abuse.</p> <p>Implement joint communications campaigns to deter illegal activity and promote positive environmental behaviours.</p> <p>Information sharing to reduce cross border issues and identify larger scale activity.</p>	<p>Prevention of trade waste abuse and fly-tipping.</p> <p>Cleaner streets.</p> <p>Pooled resources to achieve more successful enforcement outcomes.</p> <p>Increased awareness/high levels of compliance of duty of care and waste carriers registration.</p> <p>Reduction in the amount of trade waste in the household waste stream.</p>	<p>Officer time.</p> <p>Funding for communications campaigns promoting awareness and compliance.</p> <p>Continued funding to Implement enforcement activity.</p> <p>Covert surveillance Equipment.</p>	<p>Failure to reach target audience.</p> <p>Activities fail to influence waste levels and LEQ and do not prove value for money.</p> <p>Lack of support from magistrates in local courts to prosecute offenders.</p> <p>Lack of support from local private land owners and highways authority.</p> <p>Continued trade waste abuse of the household waste stream.</p>	<p>Annual communications plan to be agreed by March each year.</p> <p>Current enforcement policies to be reviewed and aligned by March 2013.</p>	<p>OWP</p> <p>Partner councils.</p>

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
<p>Recycling and Composting: Policy 6: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will aim to: Recycle or compost 60% of household waste by 31st March 2015; Recycle or compost 65% of household waste by 31st March 2020 Recycle or compost 70% of household waste by 31st March 2025.</p> <p>Policy 7: The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents.</p> <p>Policy 8: Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage businesses to separate waste for recycling collections by providing targeted information and awareness raising.</p> <p>Policy 13: The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will assist the development of local markets for recovered materials.</p>						
11. Ensure high participation, with low contamination levels, in kerbside collection schemes to deliver Policy 6.	Continue to investigate and include additional materials into the kerbside schemes. Promote recycling of existing materials. Promote services through community engagement and distribution of communications materials. Develop and implement targeted communications campaigns to reduce contamination levels and increase capture rates.	Increased recycling. Community engagement and support. Policy 6 targets delivered to deadlines.	Officer time. Support from communications teams and collections contractors.	Actions are not sufficient to deliver policy 6 targets. Participation levels do not increase. Contamination levels increase.	In line with Policy 6 targets.	OWP. Partner Councils.

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
12. Increase roll out of recycling schemes so that all flats and households in the county have access to the full range of services.	Work with the community and contractors to extend collections.	Reduced residual waste arisings. Increased recycling from flats.	Officer time. Funding.	Low participation. Contamination levels increase. Activities fail to influence recycling levels and do not prove value for money.	March 2014.	OWP.
13. Implement the HWRC strategy, locating sites nearer to centres of large population.	OCC to implement strategy at appropriate sites, aiming to increase the number of materials collected for reuse, and recycling. Open Kidlington – Autumn 2012. Refurbish Redbridge – Winter 2012/13. Close Ardley – Autumn 2013. Open site south of Banbury – Winter 2014. Close Alkerton - Winter 2014. Close Stanford – Winter 2014.	Increased reuse levels. Increased commercial waste provision. Decreased contamination. Cost savings.	Officer time. Funding for new sites.	Reduced public engagement where sites have closed. Recycling rates reduce.	Completed by 2015.	OWP OCC

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
14. OWP will provide targeted advice to businesses on waste reduction and recycling. External funding will be sought to increase the opportunities available to Oxfordshire businesses.	<p>Develop action and communications plan to engage with business.</p> <p>Dedicated commercial waste Reduction officer to provide advice to businesses.</p> <p>External funding will be sought from a variety of sources to help business and contribute to pilot projects.</p>	<p>Reduced business waste increasing resilience of local businesses.</p> <p>Increased business compliance with legislation resulting in reduced trade waste abuse and fly tipping.</p>	<p>Funding.</p> <p>Officer time.</p>	<p>Reduced availability of external funding.</p> <p>Failure to engage with businesses.</p>	Ongoing.	OWP
15. OWP will provide targeted and specific advice to residents regarding their recycling services, particularly to low-performing areas and will continue to encourage residents to use recycling services, at the kerbside, bring banks and the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs).	Develop and implement appropriate education, materials and communications programmes.	<p>Reduced MSW arisings.</p> <p>Increased recycling.</p> <p>Decreased contamination.</p>	<p>Officer time.</p> <p>Continued OWP funding for communications plan.</p>	Participation does not increase.	<p>Annual communications plan to be agreed by March each year.</p> <p>Education contract in place until October 2013.</p>	OWP

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
16. OWP will aim to source local reproducers for recycle to reduce the distance that our waste has to travel.	<p>Include travel distance in procurement criteria and invite local reproducers to tender for our business.</p> <p>When identifying new material streams to recycle, the ability of the local market to accept them will be considered.</p>	<p>Reduced travelling distance and associated emissions for recycle.</p> <p>Increased recycling rates.</p> <p>Potentially improved local business economy.</p>	<p>Officer time.</p> <p>Support from procurement team.</p> <p>Sign up from district councils.</p>	<p>No local businesses available to accept material.</p> <p>Local businesses not able to meet other procurement criteria.</p> <p>Materials tied into long term contracts, limiting flexibility to explore new markets.</p>	Ongoing.	OWP
<p>Residual waste and sustainable waste management</p> <p>Policy 9 + 10: “Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide a system for recovering value from residual waste in order to minimise the amount sent to landfill. OWP seek to landfill less than 5% of its non recyclable waste from 2015 onwards.”</p> <p>Policy 11: The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to provide waste management services for specialised, potentially polluting material streams such as hazardous waste and waste electrical and electronic equipment, which meet and exceed legislative requirements.</p> <p>Policy 12: The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership, working with the Waste Planning Authority, will ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste. Facilities will be well related to areas of the population, given the environmental and amenity constraints, and the availability of suitable sites.</p> <p>Policy 14: The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire.</p>						

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
17. Successful construction and commissioning of the residual waste treatment facility.	<p>Work with contractors to ensure build programme proceeds as planned.</p> <p>Work with District councils to ensure bulking and haulage arrangements are in place for start of EFW contract.</p>	<p>EFW facility ready on time to reduce amount of waste sent to landfill and associated cost implications.</p> <p>Energy generation to power up to 38000 homes.</p> <p>Bulking and haulage arrangements reduce the emissions associated with waste transport.</p>	Officer time.	<p>Delay to construction means waste is not diverted from landfill as soon as planned resulting in increased costs.</p> <p>Delay to bulking and haulage arrangements reduces efficiency of collection rounds.</p>	Summer 2014.	<p>OCC</p> <p>Partner councils.</p>
<p>18. Ensure waste reduction, reuse, recycling & composting, services and programmes are fully implemented so that only unrecyclable waste is sent for processing in EFW.</p> <p>Reduce untreated waste to landfill to less than 5%.</p>	<p>Work with contractors to identify materials that cannot be processed and target these for recycling.</p> <p>Work with residents to maximise recycling and reduce residual waste.</p>	<p>Increased recycling rates.</p> <p>Maximise energy recovered from residual waste.</p> <p>Reduced reliance on landfill.</p>	<p>Officer time.</p> <p>OWP budget for communications plan.</p>	Limited reprocessing facilities for non-processable materials.	To be in place by 2014.	OWP
19. Ensure that waste facilities are procured in accordance with the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.	Consult with relevant officers during the procurement and planning process.	Successful procurement and construction of waste facilities.	<p>Funding.</p> <p>Officer time.</p>	<p>Delay in development of facilities.</p> <p>Non compliance with strategies.</p>	Ongoing.	OWP

Actions	How do we achieve the action?	What is the outcome of the action?	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?
20. Promote sustainable waste management, including appropriate disposal routes for specialised materials.	<p>Ensure adequate disposal methods are available to the community for wastes produced.</p> <p>Develop action and communications plan to ensure a sustainable approach to the disposal of hazardous and specialised waste.</p>	<p>Decrease in the amount of hazardous waste being incorrectly disposed of.</p> <p>Reduced environmental impact of managing hazardous wastes.</p>	<p>Funding for ongoing monitoring and communications plan.</p> <p>Officer time.</p>	<p>Increased costs due to incorrect disposal route.</p> <p>Non compliance with legislation.</p>	<p>Communications action plan to be agreed by March each year.</p>	<p>OWP</p> <p>OCC</p>
21. Explore options for development of stronger partnership working opportunities.	<p>Investigate the options available and associated cost benefits of different models.</p>	<p>Stronger partnership working resulting in greater efficiencies.</p>	<p>Officer time.</p> <p>Partner agreement.</p>	<p>Failure to reach agreement.</p> <p>Cost savings not realised.</p>	<p>March 2015.</p>	<p>OWP</p>

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

20 January 2012

COMMERCIAL FOOD WASTE COLLECTION PILOT PROJECT

1 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To seek approval to enter in to a funding agreement with ReMade South East for the delivery of a pilot food waste recycling collection service for small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) in Oxford City.

2 Background

- 2.1 In October 2011 Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) and Oxford City Council (OxC), under the banner of Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (OWP) were awarded funding from ReMade South East to deliver a large scale food waste collection service to SMEs. The bid was supported by the year long food waste collection trial that OxC Trade Waste Services had conducted in order to establish demand amongst businesses, the most appropriate collection frequency, bin size and impact on other materials.
- 2.2 The £55,000 funding awarded allows OxC Trade Waste Services to provide a 3 month start up trial to at least 85 SMES in the hospitality industry. This will initially be carried out using a hired vehicle while a dedicated trade food waste collection vehicle with on-board bin weighing is on order. Eligible businesses will be provided with appropriately sized bins and a supply of liners, and offered a thrice weekly collection on days that suit their business need. This collection will be free for three months.
- 2.3 At the end of the 3 months, participating businesses will be given the option to pay for the service at commercial rates, keeping the bins provided under the trial. There is no obligation for the businesses to continue with food waste collections; however it is hoped that they will have seen savings as their volume of residual waste decreases.
- 2.4 OCC and OxC will work together throughout the trial to talk with different businesses types (cafes, restaurants, market stalls etc) about their experiences, the practicality of different bins and liners for their situation, and examine the impact on their recycling rates and residual waste arisings. Where appropriate, waste audits will be conducted to identify additional materials that can be removed from the residual stream, potentially leading to greater savings. These findings will form part of case studies and a report that will be submitted to ReMade on the practicalities of food waste collections for different business types. It is hoped that this report will be able to quantify savings for businesses.
- 2.5 OWP has provided advice and services to many businesses in the past through a number of initiatives and projects, resulting in lower waste and energy costs and increased compliance. Applying for the funding under the OWP brand demonstrated the continued commitment of the partnership to assisting local businesses to improve their environmental performance, as well as demonstrating the strength of the partnership between the councils.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

- 3.1 The funding provides £55,000 to fund free food waste collections to at least 85 SMEs for 3

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months. It requires £93,000 in match funding from the successful tenderer. This match funding has been fully costed, and a large proportion (the year long trial carried out 2010/11) has already been submitted and accepted by Remade. The remainder is accounted for through the purchase of the dedicated trade food waste collection vehicle with on board bin weighing. This has been procured by OxC, with delivery expected in March. Once payment for the vehicle has occurred, then the final match funding submission can occur. This final submission will exceed the £93,000 total required by the funders.

- 3.2 The project is currently being managed by the Commercial Waste Reduction Officer at Oxfordshire County Council in conjunction with the Trade Waste Officer at Oxford City Council. All time spent on the project is recorded and submitted either as match funding, or as a claim to recoup costs.
- 3.3 The agreement has been checked by the legal services team at Oxfordshire County Council.

4 Areas Affected

- 4.1 The service is offered to SMEs in the hospitality sector in Oxford City.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

- 5.1 Providing assistance to businesses to help them reduce waste and recycle more is detailed under Policy 8 of the JMWMS. Offering a 3 month 'start up trial' of free food waste collections to 85 SMEs helps to overcome some of the barriers that may exist when trying to encourage hospitality businesses to separate their food for recycling. The trial will show them how they are able to increase their recycling rates and hopefully lower their overall waste management costs, helping them to become more competitive and potentially help lead to an improving economy in Oxfordshire.

6 Options or Alternatives

- 6.1 Instead of being presented as an OWP initiative, the project is rebranded as a partnership between Oxfordshire County Council and Oxford City Council.

7 Recommendations

- 7.1 It is recommended that OWP agree to enter into the funding agreement with Remade South East and that Oxfordshire County Council (as OWP Host Authority) signs the agreement on behalf of OWP.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

- 8.1 The use of the OWP brand demonstrates the commitment amongst the partnership to assisting local businesses, as reflected in the JMWMS. Learning gathered through this project can be shared between all parties to aid commercial collections in other districts. A successful project delivered under the OWP branding may put us in a stronger position when applying for future funding.

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

20 January 2012

Financial Arrangements update

1 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To provide an update on financial arrangements payments for the year to date and to set out an estimated value for the year-end adjustment to payments.

2 Background

- 2.1 The OWP financial arrangements comprise the payment of a recycling credit for every tonne recycled & composted, plus an incentive or penalty payment set at 50% of the recycling credit value for each tonne of residual waste below or above a set allowance. Payments for 2011/12 are £43.07 per tonne and £21.54 per tonne respectively. Financial arrangement payments to district councils from April 2011 to November 2011 are set out in appendix 1.
- 2.2 The landfill diversion rate required to meet the 2011/12 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy target is 42%. This is translated into a tonnage based residual waste allowance for each district council by estimating total waste arisings for 2011/12 and dividing this up between districts, based on the number of households in each. This gives each district council the same landfill allowance per household (which for 2011/12 was set at 0.50 tonnes per household).
- 2.3 Because the landfill allowance is set using a forecast of annual waste arisings there is a requirement for a year end adjustment of payments to account for any difference between the forecast and actual total waste arisings for the year. Appendix 2 sets out the forecast year-end adjustment, based on the latest available waste tonnages.
- 2.4 From appendix 2 it can be seen that the forecast amount of waste for this year is now slightly lower than the forecast on which 2011/12 allowances were originally set. This means that district council residual waste allowances reduce by a commensurate amount. The revised tonnage forecast is currently 0.89% lower than the original. It seems that whilst the pattern of declining overall waste tonnages continues this year, the rate of decline is lower; running at an approximate 2% reduction, as opposed to the 4% annual reductions experienced in recent years.

3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

- 3.1 The financial impact for each Partner Council for the first seven months of this year is set out in appendix 1. Total payments of £717,230 have been credited so far, with each district council receiving income through the scheme. Payments for the equivalent period last year (April – November 2010) were £509,944, showing that district council residual waste tonnages have been reduced further this year.
- 3.2 Due to lower overall waste arisings so far this year, it is likely that a lower tonnage will need to be diverted in order to meet the 2011/12 target of 42% diversion from landfill. This means that district councils' residual waste allowances under the financial arrangements also reduce accordingly. A lower residual waste allowance will result in lower bonuses and

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increased penalty payments compared to the original forecast. The variance between current actual tonnages and the original forecast is currently 0.89% The estimated financial impact is set out in appendix 2 and is at present lower than adjustments made in previous years.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 All Partner Authorities are affected by the matters within this report.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 The Financial Arrangements Agreement forms part of the OWP Constitution. The arrangements have been designed to help meet many of the policies within the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy that relate to waste reduction, increased recycling & composting and landfill diversion. The new arrangements specifically support policy 14, which states that “The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire”.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 N/a

7 Recommendations

7.1 That the financial arrangements payments set out in appendix 1 and the forecast year end adjustment figures set out in appendix 2 are noted.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To develop the best overall waste management outcomes for Oxfordshire taxpayers and to develop incentivisation arrangements that help achieve this.

9 Contact Officer

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Background Papers:

Appendix 1 Financial Arrangements payments 2011/12

Monthly Weighting (average contribution to annual residual waste total)

	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	8.62%	9.02%	9.22%	8.99%	8.60%	8.76%	8.31%	7.78%	7.24%	8.14%	7.02%	8.30%

Monthly performance tracker

			By month												
			April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
Cherwell	2011-12														
	Residual waste	Target	2,545.56	2,665.49	2,723.20	2,656.92	2,542.01	2,588.74	2,454.23	2,299.56	2,139.85	2,405.25	2,074.90	2,451.87	
		Actual	1,989.90	1,936.59	1,992.53	1,933.85	2,031.14	2,053.63	1,799.70	2,037.12	-	-	-	-	
		Variance	555.66	728.90	730.67	723.07	510.87	535.10	654.53	262.44	-	-	-	-	
	Reward/penalty per tonne	£ 21.54	£ 11,969	£ 15,700	£ 15,739	£ 15,575	£ 11,004	£ 11,526	£ 14,099	£ 5,653	-	-	-	-	£ 101,265
Oxford City	2011-12														
	Residual waste	Target	2,518.47	2,637.12	2,694.21	2,628.64	2,514.95	2,561.18	2,428.10	2,275.08	2,117.07	2,379.64	2,052.81	2,425.77	
		Actual	1,939.97	2,001.39	2,114.16	2,048.55	2,072.77	2,073.71	1,870.25	1,987.08	-	-	-	-	
		Variance	578.50	635.72	580.06	580.09	442.18	487.47	557.85	288.00	-	-	-	-	
	Reward/penalty per tonne	£ 21.54	£ 12,461	£ 13,693	£ 12,494	£ 12,495	£ 9,524	£ 10,500	£ 12,016	£ 6,204	-	-	-	-	£ 89,388
South Oxfordshire	2011-12														
	Residual waste	Target	2,442.73	2,557.81	2,613.19	2,549.59	2,439.32	2,484.16	2,355.08	2,206.67	2,053.41	2,308.08	1,991.07	2,352.82	
		Actual	1,327.48	1,180.06	1,153.03	1,217.92	1,369.64	1,474.99	1,157.12	1,175.62	-	-	-	-	
		Variance	1,115.25	1,377.75	1,460.16	1,331.67	1,069.68	1,009.16	1,197.96	1,031.05	-	-	-	-	
	Reward/penalty per tonne	£ 21.54	£ 24,022	£ 29,677	£ 31,452	£ 28,684	£ 23,041	£ 21,737	£ 25,804	£ 22,209	-	-	-	-	£ 206,626
Vale of White Horse	2011-12														
	Residual waste	Target	2,194.67	2,298.07	2,347.82	2,290.68	2,191.61	2,231.89	2,115.93	1,982.58	1,844.89	2,073.70	1,788.88	2,113.89	
		Actual	895.72	985.57	1,140.67	1,015.28	939.35	974.72	1,030.46	1,042.84	-	-	-	-	
		Variance	1,298.95	1,312.50	1,207.15	1,275.40	1,252.26	1,257.18	1,085.47	939.74	-	-	-	-	
	Reward/penalty per tonne	£ 21.54	£ 27,979	£ 28,271	£ 26,002	£ 27,472	£ 26,974	£ 27,080	£ 23,381	£ 20,242	-	-	-	-	£ 207,401
West Oxfordshire	2011-12														
	Residual waste	Target	1,969.98	2,062.79	2,107.45	2,056.16	1,967.23	2,003.39	1,899.30	1,779.61	1,656.01	1,861.39	1,605.74	1,897.47	
		Actual	1,296.11	1,255.09	1,367.24	1,263.22	1,310.90	1,445.24	1,286.16	1,364.85	-	-	-	-	
		Variance	673.88	807.70	740.22	792.94	656.33	558.15	613.13	414.75	-	-	-	-	
	Reward/penalty per tonne	£ 21.54	£ 14,515	£ 17,398	£ 15,944	£ 17,080	£ 14,137	£ 12,023	£ 13,207	£ 8,934	-	-	-	-	£ 113,238
Totals for All WCAs	2011-12														
	Residual waste	Target	11,671.42	12,216.85	12,481.34	12,177.57	11,650.88	11,865.05	11,248.55	10,537.56	9,805.70	11,021.85	9,508.04	11,235.48	
		Actual	7,449.18	7,358.72	7,767.62	7,478.83	7,723.80	8,022.29	7,143.69	7,607.51	-	-	-	-	
		Variance	4,222.24	4,858.14	4,713.72	4,698.74	3,927.08	3,842.76	4,104.86	2,930.05	-	-	-	-	
	Reward/penalty per tonne	£ 21.54	£ 90,947	£ 104,644	£ 101,534	£ 101,211	£ 84,589	£ 82,773	£ 88,419	£ 63,113	-	-	-	-	£ 717,230

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Appendix 2 Financial Arrangements Residual Waste Allowances

Number of Households

	2011-12
Cherwell	58,617
Oxford City	57,993
South Oxfordshire	56,249
Vale of White Horse	50,537
West Oxfordshire	45,363
County Total	268,759

ORIGINAL Residual Waste Allowances

	2011/12
Diversion Rate Target	42.0%
Forecast Overall Arisings	278,105
Diversion Required	116,804
Maximum Residual Waste	161,301
OCC Allowance %	16.00%
OCC Allowance	25,808
WCA Allowance	135,493
WCA Allowance per household	0.504

REVISED Residual Waste Allowances

	2011/12
Diversion Rate Target	42.0%
Revised Forecast Overall Arisings	275,622
Diversion Required	115,761
Maximum Residual Waste	159,861
OCC Allowance %	16.00%
OCC Allowance	25,578
WCA Allowance	134,283
WCA Allowance per household	0.500

Using actual tonnages upto and including Oct 2011

Districts Residual Waste targets (tonnes per year)

	2011/12
Cherwell	29,551
Oxford City	29,237
South Oxfordshire	28,358
Vale of White Horse	25,478
West Oxfordshire	22,869

	2011/12
Cherwell	29,287
Oxford City	28,976
South Oxfordshire	28,104
Vale of White Horse	25,250
West Oxfordshire	22,665

Difference between previous and revised allocation (tonnes)	Difference £	Difference between previous and revised allocation (%)
264	£ 5,683	0.89%
261	£ 5,623	0.89%
253	£ 5,453	0.89%
227	£ 4,900	0.89%
204	£ 4,398	0.89%

Penalty/Bonus rate 2010/11 £ 21.54

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OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

20 January 2012

Performance Monitoring – Third quarter 2011/12

1 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To provide a quarterly update on the performance of Oxfordshire Waste Partnership (OWP).

2 Background

- 2.1 This report provides an update on OWP's progress over the previous quarter (Oct 2011 – Dec 2011) against its agreed Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) Action Plan. A budget statement is included and any high level risks from the partnership's Risk Register are highlighted. A summary of performance against National Indicators (NI's) is also set out.

2.2 JMWMS Action Plan

The 2011/12 Action Plan is attached at appendix 1. Each action has been assigned a "traffic light" score to indicate whether the project is:

- Completed or on track (green)
- Progressing, but with some outstanding issues or concerns (amber)
- Not progressing as planned (red)

Some of the main areas of success and concern are set out below.

Successes

- An online guide to reducing, reusing and recycling in Oxfordshire has been launched. It is hoped that the guide will increasingly become a "one-stop shop" for information and advice on waste management issues.
- A joint waste and energy management education service contract was awarded to the environmental charity, Groundwork Thames Valley.
- A five year review of the Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste management Strategy has commenced with the development of a draft consultation document. The document reports on successes over the last five years and seeks views on future plans.

Concerns

- No actions have been scored as "red" during the last quarter, meaning there are no specific concerns to report.

2.3 Risks

A risk register that identifies risks associated with the delivery of the 2011/12 JMWMS Action Plan is reviewed quarterly by the Officer Strategy Group. Risks are scored according to their likelihood and the impact that they would have should they occur. Mitigation measures are set out to reduce the effects of these risks. The highest scoring risks (i.e. those that are either most likely or might have the most dramatic impact) are reported to the Joint Committee.

At quarter 2, two identified risks were scored as "high". These are set out in table 1, together with the mitigation measures proposed at the time. OWP agreed (on 28th October 2011) that no further action be taken on these and that the actions/projects, together with the accompanying risk register entries should be closed. With regards to action 4.2, work to

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secure recycling outlets (rather than the reuse outlets originally intended) is progressing well. Whilst no further work is being undertaken on the development of Zero Waste Places (action 5.3), community groups continue to be supported through the ongoing Community Action Groups (CAG) programme, which is detailed elsewhere within the OWP action plan.

Table 1 – High level risks identified in quarter 2

No. (from JMWMS Action Plan)	Action (from JMWMS Action Plan)	Risk	Possible Consequence	Mitigation	Status at Oct 11
4.2	Increase role of community reuse organisations in the collection and reuse of bulky household wastes.	Material quality is too low for reuse.	Community organisations unable to reuse collected material, increasing their waste disposal costs.	Develop waste sorting measures to allow community groups to segregate reusable items from unsuitable items.	Bulky re-use trial with Emmaus abandoned due to material quality issues. Currently assessing the operational requirements to enable metal and wood waste to be recycled from bulky collections from WODC and Ox City. Risk Likelihood has been increased.
5.3	Explore the application of Zero Waste Place (ZWP) Standards to Oxfordshire Communities	Lack of interest from local communities.	Host communities for Zero Waste Places cannot be found.	Good promotion through existing networks, such as Community Action Groups (CAGs) and low carbon communities.	ZWP Standard obtained by Dorchester on Thames. CAG project supporting other communities in achieving the Standard, but no further groups have yet applied. Risk likelihood increased.

The Officer Strategy Group considered the Risk Register again at its December 2011 meeting and no further risks were scored as high level for quarter 3. Copies of the updated risk register document are available from the OWP Coordinator.

2.4 Budget statement

The current budget position is shown in appendix 2. No significant budget variances are anticipated. Income has been received from each of the six partner councils.

2.5 New Initiatives fund

Table 2 provides a summary of the New Initiatives Fund (NIF) budget position. £3,007 of revenue and £6,894 of capital funding currently remains available. Remaining funds are ring-

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fenced for South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire District Councils.

Table 2 – NIF summary budget statement

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total income	£ 615,594	£ 719,358	£ 1,334,952
Total commitments	£ 112,809	£ 287,944	£ 400,753
Total expenditure	£ 499,778	£ 424,520	£ 924,298
Remaining funds to be allocated	£ 3,007	£ 6,894	£ 9,901

The NIF Projects funded to date are listed in appendix 3. From this it can be seen that some projects have yet to draw down the full amount of funding allocated to them. An update on these projects will be provided to the March 2012 meeting of the committee.

2.6 NI Target performance

Local Authorities are no longer required to report performance against National Indicators to government. However, OWP agreed to retain local reporting against some of these indicators in order to measure progress against joint waste strategy objectives. Performance for the year to date is summarised in table 3 below.

The amount of residual waste per household has reduced compared to the equivalent period for last year (by around 61 kg per household). The recycling rate (NI 192) is 61.49% so far this year; an increase of 6.49% over the 2010/11 outturn figure. The amount of waste sent to landfill (NI 193) has also reduced by 13,052 tonnes compared to the same period last year. The increased recycling rate and reduced landfill tonnages reflects the “full year” effect of new collection systems introduced mid-way through 2010/11 in Oxford City, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire District Councils.

The number of fly-tipping incidents has reduced by 144 incidents compared to the equivalent period last year. This reduction continues the trend of the last three years, which have seen a sharp drop in the number of fly-tipping incidents.

Monthly NI performance for each partner council is set out in appendix 4.

Table 3 National Indicator performance

NI number	NI description	10/11 performance (Full year)	10/11 performance (equivalent period)	11/12 performance year to date (April – Oct)
NI 191	Residual waste per household	469.56 kilograms per household	304.59 kg per household	242.92 kg per household
NI 192	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	55%	53%	61.49%
NI 193	Municipal waste landfilled	133,357 tonnes	86,486 tonnes	73,434 tonnes

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NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping	2806 incidents	1621 incidents	1477 incidents
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3 Financial, Risk and Staff Implications

3.1 There are no direct implications resulting from the report.

4 Areas Affected

4.1 All Partner Authorities are affected by the matters within this report.

5 Effect on Strategic Policies

5.1 The Action Plan has been developed to progress each of the strategic policies within the JMWMS and to support delivery of NI and LAA targets.

6 Options or Alternatives

6.1 Not applicable.

7 Recommendations

7.1 That the report is noted and that an update on NIF funded projects be considered at the next OWP meeting.

8 Reasons for Recommendations

8.1 To provide a performance monitoring system to support the delivery of the OWP's objectives.

9 Contact Officer

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Background Papers:

APPENDIX 1
Oxfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Action Plan 2011/12 -2013/14 - Quarter 3 update 2011/12

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	RAG Status	Update Dec 2011
Policy 1 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the efficient use of resources, reduce resource consumption and take responsibility for the wastes they produce.									
1.1	Show case best practice on waste reduction and buying recycled to Oxfordshire residents & businesses.	OWP exemplar project presented to local community.	To publicise OWP in house waste reduction and buying recycled project findings by Jul 2011.	Officer time	Dependency - reliant on successful completion of earlier project phases (Council waste audits and improvement plans).	Jul-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group (WRPG)	Green	Repeat waste audits completed at Council Offices. Case study developed and published on OWP website, with supporting press release. Best practice shared at WRPG meetings.
Policy 2 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will lobby Central Government to focus on waste as an integral part of sustainable resource management.									
2.1	Issue joint responses to relevant Government consultations.	Joint consultation responses.	To respond to relevant consultations within their specified timescales.	Officer time (approx 3 days per consultation). Consultation with bodies such as LARAC, NAWDO, National Partnership Officers Group, LGA.	Staff Resources - ability to respond within the specified timescales.	-	Strategy Group	Green	OWP responded to the DCLG weekly bin collection fund announcement, stating that AWCs had been successful in Oxon and that funding should focus on recycling and composting rather than residual refuse.
2.2	Continue to lobby for less packaging and increased recyclability of packaging through the Local Government Association, LARAC, WRAP and others who engage with national retailers and packaging industry bodies.	Less packaging waste, more recyclable packaging and improved recycling rates.	N/A.	Approximately 5 days of officer time per year to attend meetings and respond to consultations.		Ongoing	Strategy Group	Green	Lobbying continues through relevant trade bodies. Also exploring potential to work directly with corporate businesses on increasing local recycling performance.
Policy 3 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will help householders and individuals to reduce and manage their wastes through the provision of advice and appropriate services.									
3.1	Implement actions within the Waste Prevention Strategy (including Food Waste Avoidance, Home Composting, Real Nappies etc).	Cost effective and environmentally beneficial waste prevention policies, communications and actions.	Begin implementation of Joint Waste Prevention Strategy by April 2011. Report progress against strategy targets quarterly.	OWP Communications, home composting and Wild Waste Show budgets, OWP Communications Officer and officer time from Waste Reduction Projects group.	Sufficient Resources - officer time committed by Partner Councils and continued OWP budget contributions.	Apr-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	Waste Prevention Strategy adopted in January 2011. Action plan is being implemented and will be reported in line with OWP annual report.
3.2	Recruit local recycling champions to promote and "trouble-shoot" waste reduction, recycling & composting services.	Involvement of residents in the local promotion of services.	To recruit a further team of recycling champions by Jun 2011.	Officer time (approx. 15 days), plus support from the CAG project.	1. Failure to engage - limited take up. 2. Manageability - over subscription and limited support resources.	Jun-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	[Action closed]	Work with Oxford City environmental champions continues. There was no take up by community groups in other districts and OWP agreed no further action. Efforts been refocussed on supporting existing community projects such as Community Action Groups and Master Composters, which continue to grow.
3.3	Support Real Nappy week	Increased public awareness and usage of real nappies.	To promote and publicise the campaign by May each year.	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation	Limited impact due to poor take up by local media and nappy suppliers	May-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	Real Nappy fair held and PR undertaken. Action complete.
3.4	Support Recycle Week	Increased public awareness and participation in recycling schemes	To promote and publicise the campaign by June each year	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation	Limited impact due to poor take up by local media.	Jun-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	A number of activities were undertaken including open days at the Cassington AD plant and Milton Keynes MRF, roadshows and increased provision of on-street recycling bins. Action completed.
3.5	Support Compost awareness week	Increased public awareness and take up of composting.	To promote and publicise the campaign by May each year.	Officer time, comms plan budget allocation. Support from CAGs and MGS.	Limited impact due to poor take up by local media.	May-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	Compost giveaways held and compost surgeries undertaken at HWRCs. Action complete.

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	RAG Status	Update Dec 2011
3.6	Support and further develop the Community Action Group Project.	Maintenance and development of a network of volunteer Community Action Groups to provide information & advice to residents on waste reduction and related issues.	Through the CAG project, encourage and support a minimum of 120 individual group events and activities by 31 Mar 2012.	CAG Officers' time, CAG project budget.	1. Failure to fully engage or motivate CAG volunteers may limit potential impact of the project. 2. Impact on waste arisings is difficult to measure.	Apr-12	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	The CAG Project has developed a new fortnightly electronic newsletter, <i>The Key</i> , to extend the reach of the network. <i>The Key</i> is sent directly to over 850 people, with many more receiving it through their own networks. With much higher than average open and click rates, the newsletter is an extremely effective way to disseminate information, celebrate successes and increase the profile of the CAG network.
3.7	Work with the Environment Partnership to tender the Wild Waste Show and Energy Busters services.	Market tested educational service, with a better coordinated environmental education offering to schools and groups.	To award a contract(s) for the Wild Waste Show and Energy Busters services by August 2011.	Officer time and support from procurement officers at OCC.	Uncoordinated approaches compete for school's attention. Environmental messages not effectively provided to schools.	Aug-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group & OxCAN	Green	Contract awarded to Groundwork Thames Valley. Action completed.
Policy 4 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage the controlled reuse and reclamation of items through the provision of advice and appropriate services.									
4.1	Continue to support CAG swap shops.	Increase number and scope of swap shops and increase the amount of materials reused & recycled.	To hold at least 50 swap shop events by Mar 2012.	CAG project officers and group members support.	Capacity - demand may outstrip our capacity to support and deliver events.	Mar-12	CAG Project working with Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	Over four tonnes of items were diverted from landfill at thirteen swapshops between October and December. A total of 50 swap shops have been held this year to date, with more and more groups receiving PAT Testing training to increase the number of electrical appliances reused.
4.2	Increase role of community reuse organisations in the collection and reuse of bulky household wastes.	Greater reuse and recycling of council bulky waste.	Divert a total of 768 tonnes of waste from bulky waste collections and HWRCs for reuse in 2011/12.	Officer time, support from community sector group	Poor materials quality may limit amount of items that can be reused.	Apr-12	Waste Reduction Projects Group	[Action closed]	Bulky re-use trial with Emmaus abandoned due to material quality issues. Active community sector groups and informal activity such as freecycle seem to be capturing the reusable items. OWP agreed no further action required. Operational requirements to allow metal and wood waste to be recycled from bulky collections in WODC and Ox City continues to be explored
4.3	Develop on-line version of the OWP reuse guide (promoting voluntary sector organisations).	Waste reduction through signposting opportunities for reuse locally.	To publish an on-line reuse guide by April 2011.	Officer time, Information Systems Team or external provider support for web publishing.	Existing reuse outlets are not used to their full potential	Aug-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	Online reuse guide has been published. Also includes waste recycling options.
4.4	Develop a reuse shop at the new Kidlington HWRC.	A central point for the bulking and possible sale of reusable items.	To establish a reuse shop by April 2012 to open in conjunction with the HWRC	OCC Capital funding for construction costs. Partner or contractor to run the reuse store.	Affordability - costs of constructing and operating the reuse store may be too high. Planning - the site is currently subject to planning permission.	Mar-12	Waste & Recycling Operations Group (OCC Service Delivery Team will report to Operations Group)	Amber	Reuse shop included in plans for new WRC at Kidlington. Planning permission for site granted in September 2011. Anticipated site opening Autumn / Winter 2012. Planning permission was not called in by Secretary of State. Currently in the 13 week Judicial Review period; subject to no challenges being received construction should start March 2012.

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	RAG Status	Update Dec 2011
4.5	Develop a reuse shop at the new Bicester Eco-town.	A local point for the bulking and possible sale of reusable items within the new Ecp-town development.	To establish a reuse shop by Mar 2013	Capital funding for construction costs. Partner or contractor to run the reuse store.	Affordability - costs of constructing and operating the reuse store may be too high.	Apr-13	Strategy Group (Eco-town working group to report to Strategy Group)	Green	Project team including council officers and local CAG have developed a business plan and business model. Currently investigating funding opportunities. Proposal presented to Eco Town Team and outlined to Leader and CEO at Cherwell D.C. Presentation to be given to Eco Bicester Strategic Board in January.
Policy 5 - In accordance with regional policy, OWP will seek to reduce the growth of municipal waste across the county to 0% per person per annum by 2012.									
5.1	Continue to deliver a countywide communications campaign promoting waste reduction, reuse & recycling services.	A communications campaign leading to a decrease in the amount of residual waste collected.	To have a communications plan for the 2011/12 period in place by April 2011.	Total comms plan budget provision of 91K per annum (inc home composting), OWP Communications Officer post.	Consistency - all Partner Councils need to reiterate key messages of the Communications Plan.	Apr-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	Communications plan continues to be implemented. Draft for 2012/13 to be developed early 2012.
5.2	Support the development of waste prevention plans for the Bicester "Eco-Town" project.	A best practice/exemplar project on preventing waste within new communities.	To develop waste prevention plans by Mar 2011.	Officer time, start up growth funding from the Eco-town project.	The plans form part of the wider eco-town development and so are dependent upon the success of the wider proposal.	Mar-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	Working with A2 (Eco-Town developers) and Ecotown team on implementation of various elements of waste strategy such as swap shops reuse campaigns and reuse centre.
5.3	Explore the application of Zero Waste Place Standards to Oxfordshire Communities	Local communities accredited to the new ZWP standard.	Apply for ZWP Standard accreditation for one or more Oxfordshire Communities by July 11.	Officer time and the support of the CAG project.	Dependent upon the interest and support of the local communities.	Jul-11	Waste Reduction Projects Group	[Action closed]	ZWP Standard obtained by Dorchester on Thames. CAG project has been encouraging other communities to attain the Standard, but no further groups have applied. OWP agreed no further action, as the standard does not appear to have taken off nationally or locally.
By 31 Mar 2010: recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste; By 31 Mar 2015: recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste; By 31 Mar 2020: recycle or compost at least 55% of household waste.									
6.1	Continue to increase on-street recycling systems.	More on-street recycling facilities in the county's main centres of population.	SODC and VOWH to introduce new on-street recycling bins by Mar 12.	Approx £500 for purchase and installation of each bin. Costs to be met by each Partner Council	1. Siting - Conservation area issues. 2. Resources - cost of purchasing and installing containers, fit with cleansing/operations. 3. Quality contamination issues.	Mar-12	Waste & Recycling Operations Group	Green	All districts now have containers in place and the number of sites continues to grow.
6.2	Build new Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) and Reuse Store at Kidlington	A new HWRC and reuse store.	To open the Kidlington HWRC and reuse store by April 2012.	Capital funding for construction costs. Partner or contractor to run the reuse store. OWP NIF funding of £200k has been awarded.	Delayed opening - due to planning or construction phases. Unable to find a suitable partner to run the reuse store. Development is still subject to planning permission.	Apr-12	OCC Service Delivery Team working with Waste & Recycling Operations Group.	Amber	Planning permission for site granted in September 2011. Anticipated site opening Autumn / Winter 2012. planning permission was not called in by Secretary of State, currently in the 13 week JR period, subject to challenges being received construction should start March 2012.
6.3	Introduce trial collection scheme for recycling mattresses at HWRCs	Trial HWRC collection point for recycling mattresses	To introduce a trial collection by Mar 13	OCC Officer time		Mar-13	OCC Service Delivery Team working with Waste & Recycling Operations Group.	Green	2 trials are currently underway - South and Vale are taking their bulky waste mattresses to Culham. There is also a curtain side vehicle at Drayton WRC, these mattresses should be sent to the reprocessor within the next few weeks. The coming months will bring better information on weights, costs and the success of the scheme.
6.4	Introduce food waste collections to schools whose waste is managed by partner councils.	Diversion of schools food waste from landfill.	Introduce provision for food waste collections from schools by Mar 12.	Officer time, possible budget implications for partner councils	1. Increased food waste processing costs falling to the County Council. 2. Growth to district council collection rounds	Mar-12	Waste & Recycling Operations Group	Green	Cherwell D.C collects food waste from schools and Oxford City collecting from university buildings. New Oxfordshire C.C premises contract includes food waste provision.

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	RAG Status	Update Dec 2011
6.5	Introduce Inert waste recycling from Household Waste Recycling Centres (except Dix and Ardley).	Diversion of inert waste from landfill.	To introduce inert recycling across all HWRC's (except Dix and Ardley) by Mar 12.	OCC Officer time	Budget savings aren't realised due to contamination.	Mar-12	OCC Service Delivery Team	Amber	6 HWRC sites were delivering inert for recycling but high levels of contamination were experienced. Currently recycling inert from Stanford, Drayton and Redbridge. An alternative outlet for inert from Oakley Wood has been found and commenced late Sept on a 6 month trial basis.
Policy 7 - OWP will ensure that recycling facilities and services are available to all residents.									
7.1	Introduce food waste collections for flats	Food waste collections provided at flats.	To introduce food waste collections to flats in each district by Mar 2012.	District council revenue budget allocation.	1. Additional collection costs. 2. Possible increase in contamination levels.	Mar-12	Waste & Recycling Operations Group	Green	Food waste collections introduced to all flats in Cherwell, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse. Facilities continue to be introduced in West Oxfordshire and Oxford City.
7.2	As part of a wider JMWMS refresh, complete a review of Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) and recycling banks provision	A review with recommendations on future HWRC and recycling bank provision.	To complete a review of HWRC and recycling bank provision by June 2011.	Officer time	Affordability - cost of implementing review findings may be unaffordable.	Oct-11	Strategy Group	Amber	HWRC strategy has been agreed by OCC, reducing number of sites from eight to six by 2014. WODC considering development of a recycling centre in Chipping Norton following closure of Dean Pit, Chadlington. Provision of WEEE bank recycling containers being considered by each district, with facilities already in place within Cherwell.
Policy 8 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will encourage householders and businesses to separate waste for recycling collections by providing targeted information and awareness raising campaigns.									
8.1	Provide recycling collection services to commercial waste customers.	A greater number of commercial waste customers receive a waste recycling service.	To ensure that all commercial waste customers have recycling systems in place by Mar 2012.	Start up costs to be determined by each Partner Council. Aim for schemes to become revenue neutral.	1. Take up by commercial customers. 2. Changes to legislation and market trends.	Mar-12	Waste & Recycling Operations Group	Green	Oxford City requires all customers to recycle. Schemes continue to be promoted in Cherwell and West Oxfordshire. There has been a 17% increase in commercial recycling tonnage so far this year.
8.2	Reduce the amount of residual waste collected per customer to commercial waste collection services.	Reduced residual waste collected per customer.	To achieve a further overall reduction of 10% of residual waste per customer by Mar 2012 (based on 2009/10 figures).	Officer time and availability of commercial waste recycling schemes.	Take up of recycling initiatives by customers.	Mar-12	Waste & Recycling Operations Group	Green	Figures for April to Nov 2011 show an 3% drop in refuse tonnages compared to equivalent period last year and a 21% reduction on 2009/10 figures.
Policy 9 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will provide a system for recovering value from residual wastes in order to meet LATS targets.									
9.1	Build a residual waste treatment facility to meet the medium to long term requirements of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.	A waste treatment facility for Oxfordshire's residual waste.	To commission the Ardley Energy from Waste Plant by Mar 2014.	Project costs are met by OCC.	A separate risk register is maintained for this project.	Mar-14	OCC	Green	Planning permission granted by Secretary of State and challenge by local campaign group dismissed in July 2011. A further permission to appeal was refused in November and construction is due to start in December 2011.
9.2	Procure interim treatment of residual wastes to replace current southern area disposal contract.	Interim arrangements for the treatment of residual waste ahead of the longer term residual waste treatment contract.	To procure interim residual waste treatment capacity by June 2011	Officer time (largely OCC)	Failure to divert residual waste from landfill leads to additional costs and potential LATS fines. Failure to provide residual waste management facilities would be a breach of the WDA's statutory duty.	Jun-11	OCC Service Delivery Team & Waste & Recycling Operations Group.	Green	Contract commenced end of September 2011.
Policy 10 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will ensure optimum use of landfill void.									
Policy 11 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will seek to provide waste management services for specialised, potentially polluting material streams, such as hazardous waste and WEEE, which meet and exceed legislative requirements.									
Policy 12 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership, working with the Waste Planning Authority, will ensure that waste facilities are suitably sized and distributed with the aim of minimising the transport of waste. Facilities will be well related to areas of population, given the environmental and amenity constraints, and the availability of suitable sites.									

No.	Actions	What is the outcome of the action?	SMART targets	What resources are required?	What are the risks associated with achieving this action?	When does the action need to be completed?	Who is responsible for the action?	RAG Status	Update Dec 2011
12.1	Work with the Waste Planning Authority to ensure that the five year review of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) is fully coordinated with the development of the Minerals & Waste Development Framework	A refreshed JMWMS that is consistent with the M&WDF. Potential efficiency savings by working together on the development of the JMWMS and M&WDF.	To produce a revised draft waste management strategy for adoption by April 2012.	Officer time, plus possible consultancy support.	Raised public expectation - OWP is committed to a number of courses of action set out within the existing JMWMS. This will limit the influence that the public can have on future waste policy	Apr-12	Strategy Group	Green	Work underway on the JMWMS review. Update to be provided to next meeting. Response to M&WDF consultation developed by Oxfordshire C.C as Waste Disposal Authority.
Policy 13 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will assist the development of local markets for recovered materials.									
13.1	Develop a reuse shop at the new Bicester Eco-town.	A local point for the bulking and possible sale of reusable items within the new Eco-town development.	To establish a reuse shop by Mar 2013	Capital funding for construction costs. Partner or contractor to run the reuse store. Support of CAG team working with local community groups.	Affordability - costs of constructing and operating the reuse store may be too high.	Apr-13	Strategy Group (Eco-town working group to report to Strategy Group)	Green	Feasibility study produced by local CAG - Grassroots Bicester. Business plan and model developed by project team. Funding options being explored.
13.2	Promote local repair, hire and reuse businesses and organisations through the development of an on-line directory.	Increased reuse activity through an on-line directory advertising repair and reuse organisations.	To achieve a minimum of 1000 visits to the reuse on-line directory by 31 March 2012	Officer time and support from Information Systems colleagues to establish the on-line guide.	Increased demand - ability of sector to respond to increased demand/workloads.	Mar-12	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	Online reuse guide has been published and promoted through local media.
13.3	Use retrader website to promote the exchange of waste materials/resources between local businesses.	Increased reuse of trade waste facilitated by the Retrader web site.	To divert 330 tonnes of waste from landfill through retrader during 2011/12.	Officer time - materials reuse officer post at OCC.	Website is not used by businesses.	Mar-12	Waste Reduction Projects Group	Green	A retrader i phone app is being developed. Should be launched in the new year. OCC Property services are to use Retrader for reuse of materials generated through buildings decommissioning programme.
Policy 14 - The Oxfordshire Waste Partnership will develop methods of working together to improve the level of service through effective and efficient use of resources within Oxfordshire.									
14.1	Implement the agreed OWP communications plan.	Residents and other identified stakeholders have a greater awareness of OWP.	Detailed within the Communications plan.	Total comms plan budget provision of 91K per annum. OWP Communications Officer post.	1. Media interest. 2. Consistency - ability of Partner Councils to abide by OWP Media Protocol and key messages of the Communications Plan.	Ongoing	OWP Communications Officer & Waste Reduction Projects group.	Green	Communications plan agreed and being implemented.
14.2	Work with the Environment Partnership to integrate waste management within the climate change agenda.	Waste management viewed as an important part of reducing the effects of climate change, greater partnership working on environmental issues.	To develop coordinated action plans for the Environment & Waste Partnership by Sept 2011.	Officer time and member support.	Manageability of including all environmental & waste issues within a single action plan	Sep-11	Strategy Group	Amber	Joint Environmental Education Service contract is now in place. Joint Environment and Waste Partnership meetings provide structure for further joint working opportunities, although currently stop short of joint action plans.
14.3	Complete five year review of Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS).	A revised JMWMS that reflects current national and local priorities.	To produce a revised draft waste management strategy for adoption by April 2012.	Officer time, possible consultancy support	Failure to gain agreement on revised strategy	Apr-12	Strategy group	Green	Work has begun on the strategy review. Update to be provided at January 2012 OWP meeting.
Environmental Quality & Cleanliness									
15.1	Deliver a further countywide campaign to reduce fly-tipping.	A communications and enforcement based campaign to deter fly-tipping.	To implement a refreshed campaign from July 11.	OWP Communications budget, officer time	Effectiveness - take up by local media and resonance with members of the public.	Jul-11	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	Amber	Fly-tipping incidents for April-Oct this year are 361 fewer than the equivalent period last year. Campaign planning to be developed by Env Quality & Cleansing Group, with campaign launch to be held in March.
15.2	Continue working with Magistrates to increase their knowledge of fly-tipping.	Court sentences that fully reflect the damages caused by fly-tippers.	To provide training to each of the Oxfordshire benches by Oct 2011	Officer time and support from Keep Britain Tidy.		Oct-11	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	Green	Presentation given to Northern Area magistrates and article produced for Magistrates newsletter.
15.3	Develop a publicity campaign to deter dog fouling	A reduction in dog fouling as a result of the promotional campaign.	To deliver a campaign to reduce dog fouling by Oct 11	OWP Communications budget, officer time	Effectiveness - take up by local media and resonance with members of the public.	Oct-11	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	Green	Lamp post stickers and signs produced for all partner councils (based on successful work within Cherwell).
15.4	Maintain partnership working with OCC Highways and the Highways Agency on the cleaning of fast roads.	Improved cleanliness standards on fast roads.	To achieve a 5% annual reduction in the number of complaints relating to litter on fast roads	Officer time and support from OCC Highways, the Highways Agency and their appointed contractors.	1. Increased costs. 2. Failure to work effectively with Highways Authorities and contractors. 3. Change of contractor may result in previous agreements and relationships being lost.	Jul-12	Env Quality and Cleanliness Group	Green	Coordination and communication during the 2011 grass cutting season was much improved on previous years. Need to ensure that good communication is maintained in subsequent years.

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APPENDIX 2 BUDGET STATEMENT

	2011/12	Quarter 1 expenditure	Quarter 2 expenditure	Quarter 3 expenditure	Total (year to date)	Variance	Notes
Expenditure							
Core Budget							
Salaries	101,223	25,418	24,710	26,602	76,730	24,493	
Training and support costs	2,719	89	439	57	585	2,134	
OWP Employing Authority costs	3,399	1,457	1,467	1,846	4,769	-1,370	
OWP Host Authority admin costs	2,060	0	0		0	2,060	End of yr recharge
OWP Accounting Authority costs	2,060	0	0		0	2,060	End of yr recharge
OWP Auditing Authority costs	3,030	1,060			1,060	1,970	
Sub-total Core Budget	114,491	28,024	26,616	28,504	83,144	31,347	
Development Budget							
Wild Waste Show	80,160	33,400	33,400	-21,669	45,131	35,029	Q1 and Q2 were over paid. Corrected in Q3.
Home composting	11,100	254	1,500	2,054	3,809	7,291	
Communications Plan	80,000	29,907	23,941	8,073	61,921	18,079	
Contingency/Opportunities	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Keep Britain Tidy - countywide membership	2,995	0	0	0	0	2,995	
Sub-total Development Budget	174,255	63,561	58,841	-11,541	110,861	63,394	
Total Expenditure	288,746	91,585	85,457	16,963	194,005	94,741	
Income							
Carried forward from previous year	56,768						
Partner council contributions:							
Cherwell District Council	27,492	0	27,492	0	27,492	0	
Oxford City Council	27,492	0	27,492	0	27,492	0	
Oxfordshire County Council	137,460	0	137,460	0	137,460	0	
South Oxfordshire District Council	27,492	0	27,492	0	27,492	0	
Vale of White Horse District Council	27,492	0	27,492	0	27,492	0	
West Oxfordshire District Council	27,492	0	27,492	0	27,492	0	
Sub total partner contributions	274,920	0	274,920	0	274,920	0	
Total Income	331,688	0	331,688	0	331,688	0	

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Appendix 3 NIF funded projects

Bid Ref no.	Bidding authority	Bid partners	Project	Funding awarded	Funding spent	Funding yet to be claimed	Notes	Project Evaluation completed
NIF001	Vale of White Horse D.C	-	Hessian sack recycling containers for flat dwellers.	£ 2,475	£ 2,475	£ -	Project completed.	NO
NIF002	Oxford City	-	Food waste collection trial.	£ -	£ -	£ -	Funding returned.	N/A
NIF003	Cherwell D.C	Kidlington Versus Climate Change, Kidlington P.C	Recycling containers at bus stops.	£ 9,878	£ 9,878	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF004	Oxfordshire County Council	Cherwell D.C	Study and compositional analysis of Waste Recycling Centre residual waste.	£ 35,000	£ 35,000	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF005	Cherwell D.C	Bicester Town Council, Oxfordshire Highways	Lay-by recycling containers.	£ 10,000	£ 10,000	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF006	Oxford City	-	Door knocking survey to flats and houses of multiple occupancy.	£ -	£ -	£ -	Funding returned.	N/A
NIF007	Cherwell D.C	Oxford City, South Oxfordshire & West Oxfordshire	Christmas sacks for kerbside recycling collections.	£ 7,550	£ 1,050	£ 6,500	Project completed. Only the CDC portion was claimed.	YES
NIF008	Cherwell D.C	Oxfordshire C.C, EiE, Kidlington Parish Council, Bicester Town Council & Banbury T.C	Trade waste recycling.	£ 7,250	£ 7,250	£ -		NO
NIF009	Oxford City	-	Trade waste recycling.	£ 157,000	£ 157,000.00	£ -		NO
NIF010	West Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire C.C and Oxford City	Trade waste recycling.	£ 9,975	£ 9,975	£ -		YES
NIF011	West Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire C.C	Interim green waste service.	£ 90,000	£ 90,000	£ -	Revised spending plan for remaining £14,182 agreed Aug 11.	YES

Bid Ref no.	Bidding authority	Bid partners	Project	Funding awarded	Funding spent	Funding yet to be claimed	Notes	Project Evaluation completed
NIF012	Cherwell D.C	Kidlington Parish Council, Bicester Town Council & Banbury T.C	Food waste collections.	£ 120,000	£ 120,000	£ -		YES
NIF013	South Oxfordshire D.C	-	Food waste collections.	£ 106,000	£ 106,000	£ -		YES
NIF014	Oxford City Council	-	Food waste collections.	£ 204,188	£ 195,000	£ 9,188		NO
NIF015	Cherwell D.C	OWP	Targeted doorstepping.	£ 6,000	£ 6,000	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF016	Cherwell D.C	Oxfordshire C.C	Battery recycling containers.	£ 7,046	£ 7,046	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF017	Cherwell D.C	-	Cigarette litter reduction.	£ 6,310	£ 6,310	£ -	Project completed.	YES
NIF018	Cherwell D.C	WRAP	WEEE Banks.	£ 10,000	£ 10,000	£ -		NO
NIF019	Oxfordshire County Council		Commercial Bring Site.	£ 33,473	£ 33,473	£ -		NO
NIF020	Vale of White Horse D.C	SODC & Verdant	Food waste collections.	£ 82,400	£ 70,720	£ 11,680		NO
NIF021	South Oxfordshire D.C & Vale of White Horse D.C	Verdant	Flats food waste and recycling scheme.	£ 92,100		£ 92,100		NO
NIF022	Oxfordshire County Council		New WRC	£ 200,000		£ 200,000	Construction of new WRC yet to commence	NO
NIF023	Cherwell D.C	Charter Housing and SJB Properties	Food Waste Collections from flats.	£ 27,500	£ 27,500	£ -	Project completed	YES
NIF024	Oxfordshire County Council	Community Action Group Project	Development of Zero Waste Places.	£ 12,000	£ 12,000	£ -	Project completed	YES
NIF025	West Oxfordshire	-	Flats food waste and recycling scheme.	£ 58,700	£ 7,621	£ 51,079	Project ongoing	
NIF026	South Oxfordshire D.C & Vale of White Horse D.C	Verdant	On street recycling.	£ 30,206		£ 30,206	Approved Mar 11. Currently being implemented	No
	Totals			£ 1,325,051	£ 924,298	£ 400,753		

Appendix 4 - NATIONAL INDICATOR PERFORMANCE 2011/12

Indicator	Description	Authority	Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4			Cumulative total	Notes
			APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR		
NI191	Residual Household waste per Household (KG)	Cherwell	36.18	35.21	36.23	35.16	36.93	37.34	32.72						249.77	
		Oxford City	35.27	36.39	38.44	37.25	37.72	37.75	34.01						256.84	
		South Oxfordshire	25.05	22.27	21.76	22.98	25.84	27.83	21.83						167.55	
		Vale of White horse	19.47	21.43	24.80	22.07	20.42	21.19	22.40						151.78	
		West Oxfordshire	33.23	32.18	35.06	32.39	33.62	37.09	33.03						236.60	
		Countywide figure	35.64	33.84	34.79	34.22	35.86	36.23	32.34						242.92	
		NI192	Household waste Recycled & Composted (%)	Cherwell	62%	62%	61%	60.97%	58.92%	60.47%	59.60%					60.85%
Oxford City	47%	45%		46%	43.40%	43.51%	45.64%	47.43%						45.35%		
Oxfordshire C.C	56%	58%		61%	57.34%	57.57%	59.19%	59.38%						58.27%		
South Oxfordshire	69%	73%		76%	71.41%	66.84%	65.70%	71.69%						69.71%		
Vale of White horse	75%	70%		66%	69.00%	73.76%	73.80%	67.54%						70.07%		
West Oxfordshire	65%	68%		66%	63.95%	64.25%	64.14%	64.74%						65.03%		
Countywide figure	61.63%	62.29%		62.49%	60.59%	60.17%	61.46%	61.77%						61.49%		
NI193	Municipal Waste Landfilled (Tonnes)	Cherwell	1,997	1,944	2,001	1,940	2,038	2,061	1,807						13,788	
		Oxford City	2,490	2,658	2,835	2,732	2,715	2,680	2,544						18,654	
		Oxfordshire C.C	2,458	2,121	2,015	2,033	2,313	1,846	1,808						14,594	
		South Oxfordshire	1,328	1,180	1,154	1,219	1,370	1,476	1,158						8,884	
		Vale of White horse	896	986	1,141	1,015	939	975	1,030						6,982	
		West Oxfordshire	1,470	1,442	1,561	1,453	1,523	1,619	1,464						10,532	
		Countywide figure	10,639	10,331	10,707	10,391	10,898	10,657	9,811						73,434	

OXFORDSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP JOINT COMMITTEE

20 January 2012

Waste Treatment Project Update

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update on the progress on the residual waste treatment project.
2	Background
2.1	Diversion of waste from landfill is essential to meet EU Landfill Directive targets and to reduce our exposure to the significant future costs of landfill tax. It is also essential to reduce the amount of methane gas produced from landfill sites. Methane gas is a greenhouse gas over 20 times more powerful than carbon dioxide.
2.2	Following a long and complex procurement the County Council formally awarded a contract to treat Oxfordshire's residual waste to Viridor on 10 March 2011. The new contract is for the treatment of residual waste that is remaining after reduction, re-use, recycling and composting. Oxfordshire achieved a county wide recycling and composting rate of over 55% for 2010/11. Oxfordshire is on course to achieve over 60% in 2011/12 which means we are amongst the very best in the country at recycling and composting. However, there will still be residual waste which needs to be treated rather than landfilled.
2.3	Viridor's technical solution is incineration with energy recovery and the possibility of combined heat and power. The facility will be built at Ardley by CNIM and Clugstone. CNIM is an established technology provider with a proven track record in incineration. The new facility will have capacity to treat all our residual municipal waste.
2.4	The Ardley EfW will be part of the extensive jigsaw put in place to increase the amount of recycling and composting and recover value from the waste that remains. The facility will divert at least 95% of Oxfordshire's residual municipal waste away from landfill while generating enough electricity to supply more than 38,000 households.
2.5	Alongside the introduction of food waste treatment and food waste collections from households by the district councils, residual waste treatment will result in Oxfordshire achieving what the Government describes as zero waste. This will mean virtually no untreated municipal waste being landfilled.
3	Progress and future actions
3.1	There is now a secure planning permission for the Ardley facility. The Secretary of State granted planning permission on 17 February 2011. His decision was subsequently challenged by the campaign group, Ardley Against Incinerator (AAI). The challenge was heard in the High Court in July and in a strongly worded judgement was dismissed.
3.2	AAI subsequently applied for permission to appeal. This was refused by a Court of Appeal judge in September also in a strongly worded judgement. AAI then had the right to an oral hearing which they requested and this was heard in the Court of Appeal on 10 November. Permission to appeal was refused which ended the legal proceedings against the Secretary

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	of State.
3.3	This enabled the notice to proceed to be issued and the financial close process to take place which fixed the foreign exchange rate for the capital expenditure required in Euros for the purpose of the contract. This took place on 15 November and has enabled the construction of the facility to begin. CNIM/Clugstone started minor preparatory works on site in December.
3.4	The EfW facility will take just over three years to build. Assuming construction is able to start before the end of the year it is expected to be operational in late 2014/early 2015. Under the contract the County Council is obliged to deliver all residual municipal waste that can be processed to Viridor for treatment in the facility as soon as it becomes operational.
3.5	The Council is preparing to procure a bulking and haulage contract to enable the efficient transport of residual waste from parts of the county that are furthest from Ardley, and in particular from South Oxfordshire, the Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire. This is being done in full consultation with all the WCAs to ensure that their needs are taken into account in terms of delivery locations and operational requirements. It is expected that the contract will be advertised shortly as soon as procurement documents can be prepared.
3.6	The Environment Agency issued a permit for the Ardley facility in September 2010. More information about the project is available on the Council's web site – www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/alternativestolandfill
4	Financial, Risk and Staff Implications
4.1	Internal and external resources have been made available to support contract management during the construction period and the bulking and haulage procurement project as required.
4.2	The project is being managed using the County Council's project methodology and documentation including a risk register.
4.3	At financial close the residual waste treatment contract was assessed to remain value for money compared to the cost of continuing to landfill residual waste and the payment of landfill tax which will be £80 per tonne in 2014/15 when the EfW facility becomes operational.
5	Areas Affected
5.1	County wide
6	Effect on Strategic Policies
6.1	The residual waste treatment contract is in accordance with, and implements, policy 9 in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy which states that the OWP will provide a system for recovering value from residual wastes in order to meet LATS targets.
7	Options or Alternatives
7.1	N/A

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8	Recommendations			
8.1	a) To note and support the progress made on the residual waste treatment project. b) To support the procurement of a bulking and haulage contract for the efficient delivery of waste to the Ardley EfW facility.			
9	Reasons for Recommendations			
9.1	To demonstrate OWP support for the residual waste treatment project and the bulking and haulage contract.			
10	Contact Officer			
10.1	Author:	Andrew Pau	Tel:	01865 815867
	Email:	andrew.pau@oxfordshire.gov.uk		

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