

DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN ESTABLISHING A RECYCLING/COMPOSTING SCHEME

Basic Decision	Options	Remarks	Charnwood Present Position
Scheme Type	Bring Scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling Centres (CBC)</li> <li>• Household Waste Sites (LCC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites are best located where the public already travels to (e.g. supermarkets) or in easy walking distance.</li> <li>• Sites are good for the recycling of materials not included in the collection scheme.</li> <li>• Site availability is a governing factor.</li> <li>• Present targets cannot be met by bring schemes alone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borough Council has 64 sites across the Charnwood.</li> <li>• County Council has 3 sites within Charnwood.</li> </ul>
	Household Collection Scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kerbside / Curtilage</li> <li>• Backdoor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience suggests that providing a collection service from the household is the only way of achieving high recycling percentages.</li> <li>• The simpler the scheme the more likely it is to succeed.</li> </ul>	Borough Council provides a separate backdoor collection scheme to the majority of households within Charnwood.
	Combination of Bring & Collect	Most successful high recycling Councils rely on a combination of bring and collect.	The majority of Charnwood residents have access to both types of scheme.
Material to be Collected	Dry Recyclables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally material storage container(s) need to be provided.</li> <li>• Markets need to be available for the individual items collected.</li> <li>• Co-mingled collection schemes are limited by availability of separation techniques.</li> </ul>	Borough Council provides a collection service for co-mingled dry recyclables. The range of material that is currently collected is limited by the capabilities of the County Council's MRF.

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<b>Basic Decision</b>	<b>Options</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Charnwood Present Position</b>
Material to be Collected (Continued)	Green Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kitchen Waste</li> <li>• Garden Waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kitchen waste requires different treatment techniques from garden waste that are currently not available in Leicestershire.</li> <li>• There is a good market for composted garden waste.</li> <li>• The introduction of a free garden waste collection service is likely to reduce the amount of home composting and the present volumes being taken to Household Waste Sites.</li> <li>• The introduction of a free garden waste collection service is likely to significantly increase Charnwood's household waste weights, which will make it more difficult to meet recycling and composting targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An on demand garden waste service is provided across the Borough. The material collected is composted.</li> <li>• Large numbers of residents use the Household Waste Sites for the disposal of garden waste, which again is composted.</li> </ul>
	Combination of Dry & Green	To meet predicted recycling and composting targets it is likely that household collection of both types of material will ultimately be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up until now, Borough Council has adopted a policy of collecting co-mingled dry recyclables.</li> <li>• Garden waste is only collected on request.</li> </ul>

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Separation Method	At the Kerbside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This method increases collection costs but reduces disposal costs.</li> <li>• Generally a variety of storage receptacles are required for use by the householder.</li> <li>• The householder is expected to separate recyclable waste into different containers prior to collection.</li> <li>• A number of different refuse teams are utilised to collect the various materials.</li> </ul>	Only garden waste and textiles are separated at the kerbside in Charnwood.
	At an MRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Such schemes simplify the process for the householder and minimise the number of containers to be accommodated at the premises.</li> <li>• The capability of the MRF can limit the range of materials co-mingled.</li> <li>• Over recent years there have been a number of technological advances that have enabled a wider range of materials to be collected.</li> <li>• The quality of the end product is generally lower with co-mingled collection, which can reduce potential income.</li> <li>• MRFs are expensive to build and require years of planning before construction.</li> </ul>	Material from Charnwood’s “green bag” scheme is taken to the MRF at Whetstone for separation.

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Separation Method (Continued)	Combination of Kerbside & MRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally it is a choice of either/or.</li> <li>• When co-mingled collection has been adopted it is sometimes supplemented with a separate collection of material that cannot be accommodated within the scheme.</li> <li>• Such items as glass, textiles and garden waste are often collected separately.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up until now, Borough Council has adopted a policy of collecting co-mingled dry recyclables.</li> <li>• Textiles are collected separately twice a year.</li> <li>• Garden waste is only collected separately and only on request.</li> </ul>
Type of Container	Householder Provides Own	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not appropriate for co-mingled collections.</li> <li>• Can lead to confusion for operatives, particularly with backdoor collection service.</li> <li>• Can lead to litter problems when material is left on street.</li> </ul>	Not applicable at present.
	Disposable Sacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Householder needs to be provided with a receptacle to hold the sack or be expected to provide own.</li> <li>• Material has to be separated from the sack at the MRF before material sorting can commence.</li> <li>• On going revenue costs can have a significant impact on budgets.</li> </ul>	Currently Charnwood's preferred option for all types of waste collection.

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	Reusable Sacks/Boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generally used in kerbside separation schemes.</li> <li>• Storage can be a problem for householders.</li> </ul>	Not applicable at present.
	Wheeled Bins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of wheeled bins will require modifications to refuse freighters.</li> <li>• With changes brought about by technological advances in separation techniques this type of container provides flexibility for the future.</li> <li>• Safer for collection operatives and likely to reduce litter levels.</li> <li>• Alternative options will be required for households where introduction inappropriate.</li> <li>• Variety of sizes available so provision could be tailored to meet individual requirements.</li> <li>• Introduction an emotive issue.</li> </ul>	Not applicable at present.
Residual Waste Service	Collect All Residual Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To do so would have a detrimental effect on the Council's aim to promote waste minimisation and maximise recycling and composting.</li> <li>• Waste growth is approximately 3% per annum a rate that cannot be sustained.</li> </ul>	Currently there is no limit on the number of "black bags" that are issued provided the householder has provided the same number of bins. The householder can put out additional waste in own containers that will be collected.

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Residual Waste Service (Continued)	Limit Amount Collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limiting householder’s ability to easily dispose of residual waste will be unpopular.</li> <li>• There is likely to be some transfer of waste to either Household Waste Sites or to fly-tips.</li> <li>• Measures will have to be introduced to ensure residual waste is not allowed into the recycling collection scheme.</li> </ul>	Currently the only limitation on household waste that is collected from refuse bins is garden waste.