

ITEM 6

PAPER NO. WRWA **856**

WESTERN RIVERSIDE WASTE AUTHORITY

MEETING	17 th July 2018																		
REPORT AUTHOR/DATE	General Manager (Contact Mark Broxup - Tel. 020 8871 2788) 9 th July 2018																		
SUBJECT	Report outlining progress with operations and other matters since the previous meeting of the Authority.																		
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STATUS	Open
BACKGROUND PAPERS	None

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This paper brings Members up to date on operational and other matters which, in themselves, do not warrant production of a separate paper. The majority of these matters are for Members' information, but where approval is sought this is referred to in the report. The specific matters covered in this report are:-

- a) Operations
- b) Aerosols
- c) Triad Payments
- d) China's Ban on Imports of Certain Waste Materials
- e) Performance Monitoring
- f) Joint Waste Policy Support
- g) Presentation by Mr Steven Bates - Envirocomms
- h) Schools Programme
- i) Recycle Western Riverside
- j) Constituent Council New Recycling Initiatives
- k) London Assembly Environment Committee
- l) The European Parliaments' Circular Economy Package
- m) The Mayor Of London's Environment Strategy
- n) English Resources and Waste Strategy
- o) Safeguarded Wharfs Review
- p) Sale of Cory Riverside Energy
- q) Cory Riverside Energy's plan for a new Energy Park
- r) Annual Members Visit
- s) Pensbury Place
- t) "Tackling the Plastic Problem"
- u) General Data Protection Regulations 2018
- v) Items costing between £5,000 and £30,000

OPERATIONS

Transfer Stations/ Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)

2. There has been no major disruption in service to the main Transfer Stations' operations since the last Authority meeting.

Riverside Resource Recovery Facility (RRRL) – Planned Outages 16th to 20th July 2018

3. The Authority's waste management contractor, Cory Riverside Energy (Cory), is undertaking the first overhaul and cleaning of the turbine and generator at the Belvedere Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility since commissioning in 2013 and there will be no electricity generated from 16th June to 20th July 2018 - 33 days in total, including cool down and start up. There will be no interruption to the combustion process and the Authority's waste will be handled as normal.

AEROSOLS

4. At the last Authority and Cory Riverside Energy liaison meeting in April 2018, Cory's General Manager requested that the Authority and the constituent councils stop collecting aerosol cans in the comingled recycling stream, due to a number of flash explosions that have taken place in MRF's in the United Kingdom in the last few years. Not all of these incidents have been documented and some events are based on anecdotal accounts of explosions or flashes. However there are a number of documented incidents, including one event that took place at the Smugglers Way MRF on 19th January 2018. Close circuit TV (CCTV) footage captured an explosion of some force in a baler during the baling of metals. It seems likely that the incident was as a result of an aerosol rupturing and then releasing a flammable gas such as butane; it is thought that the gas was then ignited by friction sparks from the compaction of the metal in the baler load chamber which caused the explosion. Had an employee been standing by the baler when the explosion occurred, it is likely that the employee would have been seriously injured. There are several cases documented where exploding aerosols have caused fatalities, e.g. in 2010 an aerosol exploded in a baler at a scrap metal yard in Saltney, Chester, resulting in the death of an employee.
5. There were two serious fires at the Smugglers Way MRF in the Summer of 2016. The first fire caused sufficient damage to close the MRF for over two weeks and, when re-opened, it was only partially operational for some ten months until it was fully refurbished in May 2017. After a lengthy investigation by the London Fire Brigade and Cory's compliance team, the cause of the second fire was inconclusive, but there was a theory that the cause may have been due to an aerosol exploding.
6. Currently the Authority and the constituent councils ask that residents place aerosols in recycling sacks and communal bulk containers for recycling. This is communicated in all the publicity material sent out to residents, including images on the boroughs' clear recycling sacks, signage on the community bulk recycling bins and on the

Authority and Council websites. If the Authority changed this message to remove Aerosols from all the communications material it will take some time before all the clear sacks that promote the recycling of aerosols would be used up. It has been explained to Cory that the Authority could not guarantee that aerosols will not be placed in the comingled stream if the Authority decided to stop collecting them for recycling.

7. Based on the data extracted from a Waste Composition survey carried out in 2014, the total amount of ferrous and non-ferrous aerosols in the comingled recycling stream is less than 0.5% of the total material delivered to the MRF. This would represent approximately 300 tonnes a year that would be sent to the Belvedere EfW Facility plant at an additional estimated cost of £36,150 per year.
8. Metals that are not separated out for recycling and are placed in the residual waste stream (black bags) are processed at the Belvedere Energy from Waste plant where waste is processed to generate electricity. One of the main by-products is called incinerator bottom ash (IBA). IBA is the ash that falls from the base of the grate during the incineration process. Once collected, the IBA is loaded onto containers and taken to a processing facility at the Port of Tilbury in Essex. The metals are separated and then sent on for recycling and this material counts towards the calculation of recycling performance so there will be no loss in that respect.
9. Due to the high level of risk of fire and concern for the safety of employees Authority officers recommend ceasing the collection of aerosols in the comingled recycling stream. This will require an amendment to all communications material and the production of a statement explaining why the decision to remove aerosols had been taken, highlighting the fire and employee safety risks associated with the handling of aerosols in the MRF. It will be explained that the aerosols will still be recycled via the EfW process. Members are therefore recommended to agree to Cory's request to stop the collection of aerosols in the comingled recycling stream and to the revision of all communications material to reflect this decision.

TRIAD PAYMENTS

10. The Authority's residual waste (that which cannot be reused or recycled) is used to generate electricity at the Energy from Waste plant at Belvedere in the London Borough of Bexley operated by Riverside Resource Recovery Limited (RRRL). As part of the Authority's contractual arrangements with Cory it receives a proportion of any Triad income Cory receives.

11. As reported elsewhere on this agenda (Paper No. WRWA 855) the Authority receives a rebate from RRRL in relation to 'Triad payments' which are due to the Authority as part of the 'Energy uplift refund' under the Waste Management Services Agreement. RRRL successfully met the specific test of energy generation on three particular days of the year set by the National Grid which are passed over to WRWA in proportion to the Authority's tonnage levels at the plant. The Triad element represented £1.5 million of the total £1.7 million Energy uplift refund for 2017/18.
12. However, the Office of Gas and Electricity Market (Ofgem) announced in 2017 that it would be cutting the value of these Triad payments from April 2018 by roughly a third each year over the course of the following three years (overall from around £45/kW to £3/kW).
13. A number of smaller generators challenged this decision but, following a hearing in April 2018, an application for judicial review of Ofgem's decision was rejected by Mr Justice Lavender in a ruling handed down on 22nd June 2018.
14. Assuming there is no successful appeal, and all other factors being equal, the Authority's triad income would reduce to around £1 million in 2018/19, £500,000 in 2019/20 and £100,000 thereafter.

CHINA'S BAN ON IMPORTS OF CERTAIN WASTE MATERIALS

15. It was reported at the Authority meeting in November 2017 (Paper No. WRWA 843), that China had notified the World Trade Organisation that it would ban imports of 24 categories of recyclables and waste by the end of 2017, as part of its Environmental campaign to reduce the amounts of "dirty waste and hazardous waste" that have been found mixed with the recycling material exported to China.
16. As reported at the Authority's February 2018 meeting (Paper No. WRWA 850), due to the increased coverage in the national press and media as a result of the impending ban, a statement was published on the Authority's website in December 2017, <http://www.wrwa.gov.uk/news/chinas-ban-dec-2017.aspx>.
17. At the time of writing the only significant update to the statement is that the price for the lower grade paper (mixed paper) fell very low during March and April 2018, but picked up again in May 2018. Market prices are available to view at www.letsrecycle.com/prices/. Cory also had nothing further to add to the information in the statement.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Introduction

18. Detailed performance monitoring is shown at Appendix A to this report. The tables shown set out:
- a. the tonnages of each waste type (including co-mingled recycling contamination) delivered by each constituent council in the current financial year to date, together with projected outturn tonnages, compared against those budgeted for and the previous financial year's outturn;
 - b. the projected annual cost for each commodity, compared to what these would be if the Authority's budgeted tonnage of each commodity was received;
 - c. forecast tonnages for future years, adjusted simply by the number of working days in each year; the major waste type and co-mingled contamination tonnages are also shown on a monthly as well as an annual basis;
 - d. comparisons of the tonnage of each major waste type handled by each constituent council on an annual basis;
 - e. comparisons by borough of the tonnages of Locally Authority Collected Waste (LACW), household and non-household waste, household waste arisings per dwelling and per person; and
 - f. weight-based recycling performance on a household and LACW basis.

Points to Highlight

19. Whilst General Waste (the residual waste that cannot be reused or recycled and is sent for energy recovery) accounts for 77% of the delivered waste stream it accounts for almost 93% of the Authority's costs after allowing for the treatment of the contamination within the co-mingled recycling. By comparison co-mingled recycling accounts for 18% of the delivered tonnage, but only accounts for 4% of the Authority's costs.

20. From tonnage data to date we are predicting a 1.3% reduction in total waste handled by the Authority in 2018/19 from that budgeted for and a 1.7% reduction in General Waste. The levels of reductions vary across the constituent councils with, for example, Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington and Chelsea have predicted to have 2.3% and 1.0% reductions in General Waste respectively.
21. General Waste for 2018/19 at the Household Waste and Recycling Centre is predicted to be nearly 17% below that predicted in the budget and the total waste figure is down by around 8% (possibly due to General Waste successfully being diverted into the reuse and recycling waste streams). However, these figures could change in time as there is a great deal of seasonality in the HWRC figures, with the prolonged spell of hot weather also likely to be a factor in this reduction.
22. The tonnage of co-mingled recycling collected by Lambeth is down on the forecast for 2018/19, by 3.5%. Kensington and Chelsea's is down by 2.4% and Hammersmith and Fulham by 1.3%. In contrast, Wandsworth's predicted forecast is up by 1.6%. Contamination levels are generally better than the corresponding period last year with an overall figure of 13.6% predicted for 2018/19.

JOINT WASTE POLICY SUPPORT

23. In June 2017, the Authority considered a Recycling Performance report (Paper No. WRWA 832) which led to a seminar being held for Authority Members on 14th September 2017, the outcomes from which were discussed at the Authority's September 2017 meeting (Paper No. WRWA 838). Authority officers subsequently met with officers from the constituent councils, on 4th October 2017, to discuss the matter further.
24. In January 2018, following a procurement exercise as detailed at the last Authority meeting (Paper No. WRWA 850), Ricardo were appointed to advise on:
- the accuracy of the data used to prepare this report and the reasonableness of the conclusions drawn from it;
 - any differences in performance between the constituent councils on different waste types;
 - the suitability of having a range of performance targets, as opposed to the current 'one size fits all' weight based recycling target;

- the enhancement of the current recycling programme, with a new focus on a number of waste minimisation initiatives;

25. It was hoped that a full report would have been completed for this Authority meeting, but the project has been delayed due to the time it has taken to obtain data from the Boroughs. A full report will be presented to the next Authority meeting.

PRESENTATION BY MR STEVEN BATES, ENVIROCOMMS

26. At the last Authority meeting Members instructed officers to accept the Communications Support proposal from Ecocommunicatons and Envirocomms (now Envirocomms) and develop the various workstreams detailed in their proposals, in order to present the outputs at this meeting for Members' approval.

27. Mr Steven Bates from Envirocomms will attend the Authority meeting to present "Creative Concepts" to Members. Members will then be asked to provide feedback to allow fine-tuning of the ideas and approve the concepts to enable the campaign to launch in the Autumn.

SCHOOLS PROGRAMME

28. The Education Team has had another very busy year, with even more tours and visits than 2016/17 thanks to better use of the education room.

29. The programme has been fully booked for the last two terms, and the Team have been successful in attracting new schools to the programme this year, with eighteen new primary schools and three new secondary schools taking part. The Team will once again be targeting new schools for the next academic year.

30. The Team have worked with 74% of state primaries across the four boroughs since the programme began in 2013, ranging from 67% in Lambeth primaries to 77% in Wandsworth.

31. By the end of this school year they will have had 125 class visits at Smugglers Way (up from 103 in the 2016/17 academic year), from 69 different schools.

32. The Education Team will have run 28 assemblies and 285 workshops in 71 schools (up from 214 workshops in the 2016/17 academic year). This includes eight Bin Detectives sessions and two Food Waste Detectives sessions, where children sort and weigh all the rubbish from around the school and really get a feel for how much is thrown away and what they can do to improve their school's waste management.
33. Altogether this year the Team have spoken face to face to approximately 13,000 local children about the importance of reducing, reusing and recycling our waste. There has been lots of interest from local residents and community groups about what happens to their waste, particularly in response to media attention on the issues of plastic waste, and they continue to run regular visits into the MRF, as well as talks to community groups and local organisations. Appendix B details all the Schools taking part in the WRWA Education Programme in 2017/18
34. The Team will be updating the workshops offered for the next school year to include content on composting, food waste and reducing the use of plastics.

RECYCLE WESTERN RIVERSIDE (RWR)

Recycle for London (RfL) Campaign – Managed by Resource London

35. At the January 2017 Authority meeting (Paper No. WRWA 823) Members approved the adoption of the Recycle for London (RfL) and WRAP's campaign (Resource London's communications brand) by RWR to assist with communicating a consistent message across London.
36. RfL launched its new campaign, called 'One Bin is Rubbish' (OBIR), on 6th November 2017; the campaign focuses on in-home storage and encourages residents to sort out another bin (or equivalent) for recycling in their home. The campaign is targeted at 18 to 44 year olds, as research carried out by Resource London suggests this age group is less likely to recycle unless there is an available in-home recycling bin.
37. As reported at the last Authority meeting, Resource London awarded the Authority funding of £15,000 to assist with launching the OBIR campaign in Hammersmith & Fulham, Lambeth and Kensington and Chelsea. The RWR budget funded the campaign in Wandsworth, which is not currently a "priority" borough for RfL, as it has insufficient numbers of the target group. To date, the OBIR campaign has been advertised across the four Boroughs on the following:

- vehicle panels in Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth and Wandsworth

- 41 Bus Shelter Adverts in Hammersmith & Fulham
- 28 Bus Shelter Adverts each in Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth and Wandsworth
- adverts on the Authority and borough websites, Twitter pages and Facebook account
- adverts in borough and local publications.

38. In May 2018, Resource London reported the results of Year 1 of the three year OBIR campaign. The main objective for Year 1 was to get people aware of the need to change by building campaign awareness and reach. Resource London has reported that they met their Key Performance Indicators relating to this objective. The objective of Year 2 is to build social norms, motivation and understanding so people both prepare to act and start acting. The objective of Year 3 is to build understanding and capability to increase and (then) maintain recycling levels.

39. RWR will continue to promote the OBIR Campaign throughout 2018/19 using the budget approved at the last Authority meeting and seek funding support from Resource London.

Recycle Week – 24th to 30th September 2018.

40. WRAP announced that the focus of this year's Recycle Week campaign will be on plastics under a theme of '*Recycling. We do. Because it matters*'.

41. The theme is designed to capture attention and put across simple but important messages about why recycling matters. The aim is to break some myths and demonstrate why recycling plastic is beneficial; that is, keeping it in use and out of our environment. RWR will support the campaign during Recycle Week and will seek funding to support the RWR budget.

CONSTITUENT COUNCIL NEW RECYCLING INITIATIVES

42. At the meeting of the Authority on 22nd September 2010 (Paper No. WRWA 669A) Members instructed the Clerk to write to each of the constituent councils to inform them that, in future, should they wish to make arrangements themselves to recycle any significant tonnage of waste then, in accordance with Section 48 of the Environment Protection Act 1990, they must, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify the Authority in writing. The Authority will then approve or object to any such proposal at its next available meeting. The Clerk wrote to the constituent councils, as instructed, on 27th October 2010.

43. Following approval from the Authority, Kensington and Chelsea commenced a food waste pilot on 6th February 2018, collecting from 1,700 single occupancy homes in the south of the Borough. Kensington and Chelsea report that participation in the Food Waste Trial is around 30% of the 1,700 properties and is generating approximately two tonnes of food waste each week.
44. Two waste composition surveys, funded by the Authority, were carried out in January and May 2018 and a further survey will be carried out in October 2018. As previously reported, this is to test a theory that the introduction of food waste collections can have a beneficial effect on behavioural change – i.e. that residents are likely to re-focus attention on dry recycling, as well as food waste separation and reduction.
45. The second waste composition survey was carried out during the week commencing 21st May 2018, the week following the Royal Wedding and the F.A. cup final – a weekend when the weather was very good. The second survey shows a large increase in the amount of garden waste in the residual waste stream, from 4.71% in the first sample to 27.3% in the second sample, which is a seasonal variation. Food waste in the residual waste reduced from 36.65% to 26.71%. Glass increased in both the residual and recycling streams and is a likely result of the two big national events and the good weather. A full analysis will be carried out following the third survey, to assess the full effect of the food waste trial on behavioural change.
46. Kensington and Chelsea wrote to the Authority on 5th July 2018 seeking approval to commence a second food waste collection pilot in September 2018. The new pilot area would focus on approximately 1,700 properties which have sufficient external space to store a caddy. The area chosen is highlighted in Map 1 attached as Appendix C and consists of properties of single occupancy and small multi-occupancy properties (up to four flats). This covers properties in Dalgarno, St Helen's, Notting Dale and Norland wards.
47. Based on the pilot in the South of the Borough, Kensington and Chelsea estimate that they will collect up to two tonnes of food waste per week and, as with the pilot running in the South, the food waste will be sent for Anaerobic Digestion.
48. On 7th April 2017, Cory wrote to the Authority referring to Kensington and Chelsea's request to pilot food waste collections up to an estimated five tonnes per week of household food waste. Cory stated "providing that the food waste is being separately collected from the General Waste (not extracted from the General Waste stream via third party sorting/processing), and on the basis that current research still

shows that Anaerobic Digestion is environmentally superior to composting and other recovery options (including Energy from Waste), Cory Riverside Energy will support this in principle". Cory also stated that if the proposed tonnages for the trial were to change they would like to be informed in order that they can plan for tonnage fluctuations at the Belvedere Energy from Waste Facility. The two pilots' actual and estimated tonnages are under five tonnes.

49. Members are asked to approve the introduction of a second food waste collection pilot in the North of Kensington and Chelsea as detailed above.

LONDON ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

50. On 15th February 2018 the London Assembly published a report on Energy from Waste <https://www.london.gov.uk/about-us/london-assembly/london-assembly-publications/energy-waste>.

51. On 1st March 2018 the Authority's Chairman wrote to Members of the Committee, highlighting a concern that the report did not fully and clearly explain the strategic importance of EfW within London. The letter is attached as Appendix D to this report,

52. On 21st March 2018 the Committee published another report, "Wasting London's Future" <https://www.london.gov.uk/about-us/london-assembly/london-assembly-publications/wasting-londons-future>, which drew upon previous reports it had produced on the Circular Economy, household recycling collections and Energy from Waste (the report discussed in paragraphs 50 and 51 above). This report contained a number of recommendations to the Mayor of London, including three in the Energy from Waste section. All three, reproduced below, are in line with Authority policy:

- The Mayor should set targets to reduce the total amount of biodegradable and recyclable waste sent to landfill and incineration by 2026 — and set targets to further reduce the amount by later dates.
- The Mayor should strongly support the construction and use of facilities within London's borders for the most sustainable management of its own waste.
- The Mayor should aim for London to become a zero-waste export city, conducting research on the feasibility of this, and then set a policy to achieve as close to zero as feasible, subject to overall environmental objectives.

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT'S CIRCULAR ECONOMY PACKAGE

53. The European Union (EU) considers a Circular Economy to include reducing waste to a minimum, as well as re-using, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products. The EU believes that moving towards a more circular economy will reduce pressure on the environment, enhance security of supply of raw materials, increase competitiveness, innovation and growth, and create jobs.

54. On 18th April 2018 the European Parliament agreed its Circular Economy package, including recycling targets, with final approval expected by ministers in the coming months at which point it will become law.

55. Even though the UK is to leave the European Union, the Government has already said it will adopt the EU's Circular Economy measures. However, given Brexit, it must be doubtful that the UK would pay any fines for non-compliance.

56. The main features of the package are:

- Municipal waste recycling targets of 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035 (currently the UK is working to a 50% target by 2020);
- Biodegradable waste (e.g. food and garden waste) will have to be either collected separately from households or home composted by 2024.
- Both Textiles and Hazardous Waste will have to be collected separately from households by 2025.
- No more than 10% of Municipal waste to be landfilled by 2035

57. There are also targets to recycle 65% of packaging materials by 2025, and 70% by 2030 with separate targets for specific packaging materials, such as paper and cardboard, plastics, glass, metal and wood. It is hoped that this will assist the Government in deciding how to best reform the UK's Packaging Responsibility Note (PRN) system to make packaging producers and retailers more responsible for recovering the material they produce.

58. In terms of waste reduction member states should aim to reduce food waste by 30% by 2025 and 50% by 2030 and they should provide incentives for the collection of unsold food products and their safe redistribution.

THE MAYOR OF LONDON'S ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY

59. The Mayor of London published his Environment Strategy at the end of May 2018 and he has set a target for 50% of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) in London to be recycled by 2030, in order to help reach an overall 65% municipal target by 2030 (which is higher than that set by the EU, see paragraph 56 above).
60. New Environment Agency data estimates that 41% of London's municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2016/17, which is significantly lower than the 52% that is estimated in the Mayor's strategy.
61. The Mayor's modelling, which is widely disputed, suggests that, if London achieves the reduction and recycling targets set out in his strategy, it will have sufficient EFW capacity to manage London's non-recyclable municipal waste, once the new Edmonton and Beddington Lane facilities are operational.
62. Other targets outlined in the strategy include cutting food waste by 20% by 2025 and 50% by 2030; using fewer and cleaner lorries to transport waste; and no biodegradable or recyclable waste to be sent to landfill by 2026.
63. To help meet the 65% target by 2030, the Mayor expects local authorities to offer collections for the six main dry recycling materials (which the Authority's constituent councils already do) as well as separate food waste collections. However, within weeks of the publication of the Mayor's strategy, Barnet Council confirmed that it would be discontinuing separate food waste collections from September 2018, as the Council reported that the service was costing around £300,000 per annum. Barnet's food waste will instead be disposed of in the residual waste stream and sent to an Energy from Waste facility. The Mayor of London has subsequently said that he:

".... is concerned about the impact on recycling performance from Barnet's decision to stop separate household food collections. I do possess, through the GLA Act, the backstop power to direct authorities, where I consider it necessary for the purposes of implementing the municipal waste provisions of the London Environment Strategy. Moreover, waste authorities have a duty under that Act to undertake their waste responsibilities in such a way as to be in general conformity with the strategy. However, the use of my power of direction is clearly an option of last resort, once all other avenues have been explored and exhausted.

On the 19th of June, I wrote to the Leader of Barnet Council expressing my deep concern at their decision and requesting that it is put on hold. This will enable my officers to now start the process required of us under the GLA Act."

64. However, the Mayor's powers in this regard are constrained by clause 37(4) of the Greater London Authority Act 2007 (reproduced below) which makes it clear that an authority does not need to comply where the requirements would impose excessive additional costs on it.
65. The Secretary of State (see clause 37(5) of the Act below) has, to date, not issued guidance on what is to be regarded as "acting in general conformity" or "imposing excessive costs".

37 Duties of waste collection authorities etc

- (1) Section 355 of the GLA Act 1999 (duty of waste collection or disposal authorities in Greater London to have regard to the municipal waste management strategy in exercising functions under Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) is amended as follows.
- (2) At the beginning insert " (1) ".
- (3) For "have regard to" substitute "act in general conformity with".
- (4) At the end insert—
"(2) Subsection (1) above has effect only to the extent that compliance by an authority with the requirements of that subsection does not impose excessive additional costs on the authority."
- (5) After subsection (2) insert—
"(3) For the purposes of this section, the Secretary of State may issue guidance for determining what is to be regarded as—
(a) acting in general conformity with the municipal waste management strategy, or
(b) imposing excessive additional costs on an authority.
- (4) In discharging the duties imposed upon it by subsection (1) above (as read with subsection (2) above), an authority must act in accordance with any guidance issued under subsection (3) above.

(5) Any guidance issued under subsection (3) above shall be published by the Secretary of State in such manner as he considers appropriate.

66. The Mayor is also encouraging London's waste collection authorities to consider interventions such as reduced collections of residual waste, through bin sizes or frequency, to deliver cost savings and recycling improvements.

ENGLISH RESOURCES AND WASTE STRATEGY

67. The Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (Defra) is expected to publish a new Resources and Waste strategy for England in the second half of 2018. This would be a key element in the Government's environmental policy following the publication of its Clean Growth strategy in October 2017 and its 25 Year Environment Plan in January 2018.

68. It is not known what, if any, consultation the Government will undertake prior to publication of the Resources and Waste Strategy but some may be necessary if, as expected, it proposes regulatory changes.

69. Building on recent collaborative work (Papers No. WRWA 791 – September 2015, WRWA 798 – February 2016, WRWA 802 – June 2016, WRWA 813 – September 2016) officers from the six statutory waste disposal authorities (who collectively manage around 15% of England's Household Waste) have secured a meeting with Chris Preston, Defra's Deputy Director for Waste and Recycling, on 11th July 2018, to present our thoughts on how some key issues might be addressed within the Resources and Waste Strategy. An oral update on this meeting will be given to the Authority.

SAFEGUARDED WHARVES REVIEW

70. There is a network of wharves along the Thames that are protected for use as a wharf by a Safeguarding Direction issued by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government in 2005.

71. An attempt was made by the then Mayor of London to update the network in 2011-13, but the Secretary of State chose not to endorse the recommended changes. The current Mayor believes that a review is overdue and is recommending some changes

to the network and he issued a three month public consultation that closes at 5pm on Friday 3rd August.

72. Following consideration of the responses received, the Mayor intends to submit his recommendations for Safeguarding to the Secretary of State. It will then be for the Secretary of State to determine which wharves he chooses to safeguard and those he chooses to de-safeguard.
73. The Mayor is recommending the removal of the safeguarding designation from a number of wharves in the London Boroughs of Barking & Dagenham, Bexley, Havering and Newham (some only if the Silvertown Tunnel Scheme proceeds) and the protection of two wharves, not currently safeguarded, one in each of Barking & Dagenham and Newham.
74. Areas of both of the Authority's sites at Cringle Dock and Smugglers Way are already designated as Safeguarded Wharves but, as none of the Mayor's proposed changes will affect these sites or the Authority's wider river operations.
75. It is not felt necessary for the Authority to respond to the consultation but officers have drafted a letter to point out some factual errors.

SALE OF CORY RIVERSIDE ENERGY

76. On 6th June 2018 Cory Riverside Energy put out a press release announcing that it was to be acquired by consortium of long term infrastructure investors, comprising:
- Dalmore Capital,
 - Fiera Infrastructure,
 - Semperian PPP Investment Partners; and
 - Swiss Life Asset Managers
77. The Financial Times reported that the sale price was in excess of £1.5 billion.
78. This new consortium will be the Cory's fifth set of owners since the Authority entered into its Waste Management Services Agreement with it in 2002. As previously, this change in ownership is not expected to impact the services that Cory provides to the Authority.

CORY RIVERSIDE ENERGY'S PLANS FOR A NEW RIVERSIDE ENERGY PARK

79. Cory has published plans to build an integrated, low-carbon energy park at its site in Belvedere, South East London.
80. The proposed Riverside Energy Park would complement Cory's existing EfW Facility at Belvedere that treats the Authority's residual waste and comprise a range of technologies, including waste energy recovery, anaerobic digestion, solar panels and battery storage.
81. The Riverside Energy Park would enable more of London's residual "black bin" waste to be converted into green electricity, particularly during times of peak usage, and produce cheap heat for export to nearby homes and businesses. In addition, it would continue to convert the residual ash that is left over at the end of the process into construction materials useful for building London's homes and roads.
82. Cory has advised the Government's Planning Inspectorate, which handles applications for this type of project, of its proposals and is currently undertaking public exhibitions and informal consultation. The application is expected to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate during Q4 2018, following which the Planning Inspectorate will have 28 days to review the application and decide whether or not to accept it for examination. Assuming the planning process is successful, construction is targeted to begin in 2021 with the Energy Park to be fully operational by 2024.
83. Full details can be found on the Planning Inspectorate's website at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/london/riverside-energy-park/> and on Cory's website <http://www.coryenergy.com/> which also provides visitors with the opportunity to take virtual tours around its existing facilities, including the Authority's Materials Recycling Facility and its Transfer Stations.

ANNUAL MEMBERS STRATEGY FORUM AND VISIT

84. At the Authority meeting on 28th September 2016 (Paper No. WRWA 813), it was agreed that the Annual Members Strategy Forum and Visit should be left as a rolling item until Members and Officers agree a hot topic for discussion
85. A current hot topic relates to Cory's Riverside Energy's plans for a new Energy Park, as detailed above in paragraphs 79 to 83 of this report. It is therefore proposed to

organise a visit to the existing Energy from Waste Facility at Belvedere for Members in Autumn 2018. Members are therefore asked to consider whether they would find the visit beneficial and, if so, possible dates in October 2018 will be put forward via email for agreement following this meeting.

PENSBURY PLACE

86. On 20th April 2018, Cory submitted a planning application to Wandsworth Council (number 2018/1959) to construct, and operate on a 24/7 basis, a replacement waste transfer station at Pensbury Place. The application was out for consultation until 5th July 2018.

87. The site currently has an Environmental Permit allowing it to operate with a throughput of 182,000 tonnes per annum and Cory anticipates that the new facility will operate at, or about, this same capacity.

“TACKLING THE PLASTIC PROBLEM”

88. The UK produces millions of tonnes of single use plastic waste a year, much of which does not get recycled and instead will be littered, sent to landfill or energy from waste. Single-use plastics that have been used for only a few seconds can last centuries in the natural environment.

89. The Government plans to eliminate avoidable plastic waste and a key element of its plan is to examine how economic incentives can be used to encourage more sustainable behaviour. Landfill Tax was introduced in 1996 and, since 2000, the amount of waste sent to landfill has dropped by over 65% and average household recycling rates have risen from 18% to 44%. More recently, since the introduction of a 5p charge on single-use plastic carrier bags, their use has reduced by over 80%. It is in that context that the government announced a “call for evidence”.

90. The call for evidence explores how changes to the tax system or charges could be used to reduce the amount of single-use plastics, by reducing unnecessary production, increasing reuse, and improving recycling.

91. The deadline for responses was 18th May 2018 and the Authority is asked to ratify the response, attached as Appendix E to this report, which was submitted by officers.

GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATIONS 2018 (GDPR)

92. The Authority officers' took steps to ensure that the Authority was ready for the introduction of the General Data Protection Regulations on 25th May 2018. A brief outline of the procedures put in place to ensure compliance are detailed below.

93. The Authority is a small organisation that does not process large amounts of personal data. The procedures put in place are appropriate to the size of the organisation and the amount of personal data that is processed.

Requirements & Procedures:

Data Protection Officer

94. As a public authority the Authority is required to appoint a Data Protection Officer to inform and advise the Authority and its employees about their data protection obligations, monitor compliance with data protection regulations, and to be the first point of contact for those whose data is processed. The Clerk has been appointed as Data Protection Officer and he will be assisted on a day-to-day basis by the Authority's Executive Officer.

Data Processing Activities: Data Audit/Documentation

95. The GDPR makes specific requirements for the documentation of all personal data processing activities undertaken by an organisation (for example: what data is held, how it was obtained, who it is shared with). Officers have undertaken a review of all personal data held, and compiled the relevant documentation.

Lawful Bases for Processing

96. A key requirement of the GDPR is that the lawful basis on which personal data is processed is identified. Six lawful bases are identified in the GDPR, of which three are relevant to the Authority's data processing activities:

- Legal obligation – required to comply with the law;
- Public task – processing necessary to perform a task in the public interest or for official functions which have a clear basis in law; and

- Legitimate Interest – processing for a legitimate reason other than performing our tasks as a public authority.

Communicating Privacy Information

97. As with the Data Protection Act requirements, the GDPR require that, when personal data is collected, individuals are given information on, for example, what data is collected and how it is used. However, the GDPR include some additional items that must be communicated, such as the lawful basis for processing, data retention periods and a statement of individual's rights. To comply with these requirements, the WRWA privacy policy is being updated and will be published on the website and referred to whenever personal data is collected. The revised policy has been attached as Appendix F to this report.

Data Protection Impact Assessments

98. The GDPR require organisations to undertake a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) only if they are using new technologies, or when the data processing undertaken is likely to result in a high risk to individuals (such as profiling and large scale processing of special category data, or data relating to criminal convictions/offences). It is the view of the Data Protection Officer that this does not apply to the Authority and therefore a DPIA is not required.

Subject Access Requests

99. Individuals about whom the Authority holds personal data have a right to access that data and any supplementary information (for example, the lawful basis under which it is being processed) and the Authority must put in place procedures for handling any subject access requests. This right is broadly similar to the right of access that was defined in the Data Protection Act 1998.

100. WRWA has never received an access request and there is no reason to think this will significantly change under GDPR. A brief procedure on handling requests has been drawn up, but it is not anticipated that any new systems will need to be put in place to handle them.

COMMENTS OF THE TREASURER

101. The matters described in this report can be met from within existing approved budgets or reserves in 2018/19.

ITEMS COSTING BETWEEN £5,000 AND £30,000

102. The following items of expenditure have been authorised by officers under delegated powers within the band range of £5,000 to £30,000 since the last Authority meeting:-

Choice Computing	Cloud Hosting and computer Systems Support	£12,275
Zurich Municipal	Insurance – all risks and other	£27,443
KPMG LLP	External Audit Fees	£15,660

RECOMMENDATIONS

103. The Authority is asked to:

- a) agree to Cory's request to stop collecting aerosols in the comingled recycling stream and revise all of the communications material to reflect this decision;
- b) approve the concepts and work streams that will be detailed in the presentation to the Authority by Envirocomms, as described at paragraphs 26 to 27 above, to enable the communications campaign to launch in autumn 2018;.
- c) to approve the introduction of a second food waste collection pilot in the North of Kensington and Chelsea, as detailed in paragraphs 46 to 49 of this report.
- d) ratify the response, described in paragraphs 88 to 91 above and attached as Appendix E to this report, which was submitted by officers in response to the call for evidence by HM Treasury on "Tackling the Plastics Problem";
- e) note the actions, described in paragraphs 92 to 100 above, taken by officers to comply with the GDPR, and to ratify the Data Privacy Policy attached as Appendix F to this report; and

f) otherwise receive this report as information.

M. Broxup
GENERAL MANAGER

Western Riverside Transfer Station
Smugglers Way
Wandsworth
SW18 1JS.

9th July 2018

Tonnage							Budget 2018/2019 Cost £	Projected 2018/2019 Cost £	Projected 2018/2019 Variance £
	2017/2018 Outturn	2018/2019 Budget	2018/2019 Forecast	Difference to Budget		2018/2019 £/Tonne			
				Tonnes	Percentage				
Batteries	1	1	-	1	-100%	57.50	58	-	58
Clinical Waste	27	27	22	5	-18.3%	552.00	14,904	12,183	2,721
Co-Mingled	11,305	11,279	11,129	150	-1.3%	27.00	304,533	300,491	4,042
Detritus Waste	733	695	805	110	15.9%	78.50	54,558	63,230	8,673
Electricals	15	17	4	13	-78.1%	51.00	867	190	677
Fridges	94	101	86	15	-15.1%	48.50	4,899	4,157	742
Gas Bottles	2	2	1	1	-35.1%	130.00	260	169	91
General Waste	58,478	58,842	57,503	1,339	-2.3%	147.50	8,679,195	8,481,695	197,500
Glass Mixed	-	-	-	-		36.50	-	-	-
Green Waste	115	207	130	77	-37.3%	88.00	18,216	11,413	6,803
Inert Waste	-	-	-	-		30.00	-	-	-
Oil & Paint	-	-	-	-		124.50	-	-	-
Paper & Cardboard	-	-	-	-		13.00	-	-	-
Scrap Metals	13	16	4	12	-75.3%	7.50	120	30	90
Textiles & Carpets	-	-	-	-		180.00	-	-	-
Tyres	-	-	0	0		280.50	-	62	62
Wood	-	-	-	-		123.00	-	-	-
Grand Total	70,785	71,187	69,684	1,503	-2.1%	Sub-Total	9,077,609	8,873,619	203,989
Contamination	1,593	1,595	1,420	175	-11.0%	147.50	235,240	209,426	25,814
Grand Total							9,312,849	9,083,046	229,803

Forecast Tonnes			
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Batteries	-	-	-
Clinical Waste	22	22	22
Co-Mingled	11,173	11,129	11,129
Detritus Waste	809	805	805
Electricals	4	4	4
Fridges	86	86	86
Gas Bottles	1	1	1
General Waste	57,730	57,503	57,503
Glass Mixed	-	-	-
Green Waste	130	130	130
Inert Waste	-	-	-
Oil & Paint	-	-	-
Paper & Cardboard	-	-	-
Scrap Metals	4	4	4
Textiles & Carpets	-	-	-
Tyres	0	0	0
Wood	-	-	-
Grand Total	69,960	69,684	69,684
Contamination	1,425	1,420	1,420

Co-Mingled Contamination					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Apr	15.0%	13.3%	14.2%	11.6%	13.4%
May	14.8%	15.5%	12.1%	15.9%	13.0%
Jun	15.3%	11.3%	14.2%	12.1%	12.0%
Jul	14.7%	15.3%	11.0%	13.3%	12.8%
Aug	14.2%	16.3%	13.0%	17.1%	12.8%
Sep	11.7%	15.7%	12.9%	11.5%	12.8%
Oct	20.5%	14.7%	13.5%	15.1%	12.8%
Nov	16.0%	14.7%	16.0%	13.5%	12.8%
Dec	17.5%	15.9%	18.5%	16.8%	12.8%
Jan	18.6%	13.3%	15.7%	16.1%	12.8%
Feb	14.1%	11.9%	15.2%	13.7%	12.8%
Mar	16.7%	15.0%	11.9%	12.0%	12.8%
Average	15.8%	14.4%	14.0%	14.1%	12.8%
				Budget	14.1%

Working Days					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Total	254	253	254	253	253
Diff from Year before		-1	1	-1	0
Change		-0.39%	0.40%	-0.39%	0.00%

General Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	4,507	4,746	240	5.32%
May	5,262	5,295	33	0.63%
Jun	5,254	4,954	300	-5.72%
Jul	5,106	4,994	111	-2.18%
Aug	4,929	4,821	107	-2.18%
Sep	4,885	4,778	107	-2.18%
Oct	5,119	5,007	112	-2.18%
Nov	5,081	4,970	111	-2.18%
Dec	4,795	4,691	105	-2.18%
Jan	4,832	4,727	105	-2.18%
Feb	3,967	3,881	87	-2.18%
Mar	4,742	4,639	103	-2.18%
Total	58,478	57,503	975	-1.67%

Co-Mingled Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	855	900	45	5.32%
May	1,009	999	10	-0.95%
Jun	970	933	37	-3.86%
Jul	928	909	19	-2.06%
Aug	875	857	18	-2.06%
Sep	935	915	19	-2.06%
Oct	970	950	20	-2.06%
Nov	976	956	20	-2.06%
Dec	999	978	21	-2.06%
Jan	988	968	20	-2.06%
Feb	810	793	17	-2.06%
Mar	990	970	20	-2.06%
Total	11,305	11,129	176	-1.56%

Detritus Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	45	66	21	45.21%
May	59	68	10	16.25%
Jun	64	53	11	-16.66%
Jul	74	81	7	9.32%
Aug	62	68	6	9.32%
Sep	64	70	6	9.32%
Oct	55	60	5	9.32%
Nov	67	74	6	9.32%
Dec	59	65	6	9.32%
Jan	72	79	7	9.32%
Feb	54	59	5	9.32%
Mar	57	62	5	9.32%
Total	733	805	72	9.83%

Co-mingled Contamination Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	99	120	21	21.31%
May	160	129	31	-19.38%
Jun	117	112	6	-4.74%
Jul	124	116	8	-6.12%
Aug	150	109	40	-27.01%
Sep	107	117	9	8.65%
Oct	147	121	26	-17.47%
Nov	132	122	10	-7.72%
Dec	168	125	43	-25.62%
Jan	159	123	35	-22.20%
Feb	111	101	10	-8.86%
Mar	119	124	5	3.95%
Total	1,593	1,420	174	-10.89%

Green Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	-	10	10	0.00%
May	-	6	6	0.00%
Jun	-	1	1	0.00%
Jul	-	-	-	0.00%
Aug	1	1	0	-2.00%
Sep	2	2	0	-2.00%
Oct	3	2	0	-2.00%
Nov	8	8	0	-2.00%
Dec	1	1	0	-2.00%
Jan	90	89	2	-2.00%
Feb	3	3	0	-2.00%
Mar	8	7	0	-2.00%
Total	115	130	14	12.46%

Wood Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	-	-	-	0.00%
May	-	-	-	0.00%
Jun	-	-	-	0.00%
Jul	-	-	-	0.00%
Aug	-	-	-	0.00%
Sep	-	-	-	0.00%
Oct	-	-	-	0.00%
Nov	-	-	-	0.00%
Dec	-	-	-	0.00%
Jan	-	-	-	0.00%
Feb	-	-	-	0.00%
Mar	-	-	-	0.00%
Total	-	-	-	0.00%

Tonnage							Budget	Projected	Projected
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2018/2019	Difference to Budget		2018/2019	2018/2019	2018/2019	2018/2019
	Outturn	Budget	Forecast	Tonnes	Percentage	£/Tonne	Cost £	Cost £	Variance £
Batteries	-	-	-	-		57.50	-	-	-
Clinical Waste	2	2	1	1	-38.0%	552.00	1,104	684	420
Co-Mingled	15,889	15,960	15,572	388	-2.4%	27.00	430,920	420,437	10,483
Detritus Waste	499	474	548	74	15.6%	78.50	37,209	42,999	5,790
Electricals	27	25	52	27	109.4%	51.00	1,275	2,669	1,394
Fridges	61	69	57	12	-18.0%	48.50	3,347	2,744	602
Gas Bottles	1	1	0	1	-93.3%	130.00	130	9	121
General Waste	59,730	59,884	59,299	585	-1.0%	147.50	8,832,890	8,746,576	86,314
Glass Mixed	-	-	-	-		36.50	-	-	-
Green Waste	387	423	484	61	14.4%	88.00	37,224	42,596	5,372
Inert Waste	-	-	-	-		30.00	-	-	-
Oil & Paint	-	-	-	-		124.50	-	-	-
Paper & Cardboard	-	-	-	-		13.00	-	-	-
Scrap Metals	1	1	-	1	-100.0%	7.50	8	-	8
Textiles & Carpets	-	-	-	-		180.00	-	-	-
Tyres	-	-	0	0		280.50	-	33	33
Wood	1	1	1	0	3.9%	123.00	123	128	5
Grand Total	76,597	76,840	76,014	826	-1.1%	Sub-Total	9,344,229	9,258,877	85,352
Contamination	1,943	2,027	1,700	326	-16.1%	147.50	298,971	250,817	48,153
Grand Total							9,643,200	9,509,694	133,506

Forecast Tonnes			
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Batteries	-	-	-
Clinical Waste	1	1	1
Co-Mingled	15,633	15,572	15,572
Detritus Waste	550	548	548
Electricals	53	52	52
Fridges	57	57	57
Gas Bottles	0	0	0
General Waste	59,533	59,299	59,299
Glass Mixed	-	-	-
Green Waste	486	484	484
Inert Waste	-	-	-
Oil & Paint	-	-	-
Paper & Cardboard	-	-	-
Scrap Metals	-	-	-
Textiles & Carpets	-	-	-
Tyres	0	0	0
Wood	1	1	1
Grand Total	76,314	76,014	76,014
Contamination	1,707	1,700	1,700

Co-Mingled Contamination					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Apr	15.2%	13.0%	10.8%	14.7%	12.2%
May	16.6%	15.7%	11.5%	11.8%	10.9%
Jun	16.4%	12.3%	11.1%	13.2%	9.8%
Jul	14.0%	14.1%	11.1%	12.1%	10.9%
Aug	17.4%	10.0%	11.3%	14.3%	10.9%
Sep	16.6%	13.9%	13.1%	11.9%	10.9%
Oct	11.9%	14.3%	11.9%	14.0%	10.9%
Nov	15.5%	13.0%	12.1%	10.6%	10.9%
Dec	13.5%	14.8%	11.4%	12.3%	10.9%
Jan	14.6%	16.9%	11.8%	11.3%	10.9%
Feb	13.3%	17.5%	12.6%	11.7%	10.9%
Mar	12.6%	13.5%	13.6%	9.2%	10.9%
Average	14.8%	14.1%	11.9%	12.2%	10.9%
				Budget	12.7%

Working Days					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Total	254	253	254	253	253
Diff from Year before		-1	1	-1	0
Change		-0.39%	0.40%	-0.39%	0.00%

General Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	4,492	4,858	366	8.15%
May	5,214	5,250	36	0.70%
Jun	5,282	4,997	284	-5.38%
Jul	5,102	5,039	63	-1.23%
Aug	4,980	4,919	61	-1.23%
Sep	4,990	4,928	61	-1.23%
Oct	5,371	5,305	66	-1.23%
Nov	5,281	5,216	65	-1.23%
Dec	4,917	4,857	60	-1.23%
Jan	5,010	4,948	61	-1.23%
Feb	4,298	4,245	53	-1.23%
Mar	4,794	4,735	59	-1.23%
Total	59,730	59,299	431	-0.72%

Co-Mingled Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	1,191	1,266	76	6.34%
May	1,411	1,378	33	-2.31%
Jun	1,415	1,352	63	-4.48%
Jul	1,361	1,327	34	-2.50%
Aug	1,160	1,131	29	-2.50%
Sep	1,365	1,331	34	-2.50%
Oct	1,418	1,383	35	-2.50%
Nov	1,379	1,344	34	-2.50%
Dec	1,396	1,361	35	-2.50%
Jan	1,344	1,311	34	-2.50%
Feb	1,152	1,123	29	-2.50%
Mar	1,298	1,265	32	-2.50%
Total	15,889	15,572	317	-2.00%

Detritus Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	31	47	16	50.41%
May	45	43	2	-3.50%
Jun	41	40	1	-1.85%
Jul	43	47	4	9.33%
Aug	53	58	5	9.33%
Sep	42	46	4	9.33%
Oct	45	49	4	9.33%
Nov	47	51	4	9.33%
Dec	28	30	3	9.33%
Jan	48	52	4	9.33%
Feb	35	38	3	9.33%
Mar	41	45	4	9.33%
Total	499	548	49	9.85%

Co-mingled Contamination Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	175	154	21	-11.91%
May	166	150	17	-9.94%
Jun	187	133	54	-29.10%
Jul	164	145	20	-11.93%
Aug	166	123	42	-25.54%
Sep	162	145	17	-10.45%
Oct	198	151	47	-23.73%
Nov	146	147	0	0.26%
Dec	171	149	22	-13.08%
Jan	152	143	9	-6.11%
Feb	134	123	12	-8.69%
Mar	120	138	19	15.48%
Total	1,943	1,700	242	-12.47%

Green Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	16	23	8	48.59%
May	32	38	6	18.28%
Jun	27	34	7	25.52%
Jul	25	32	6	24.68%
Aug	26	33	7	24.68%
Sep	32	40	8	24.68%
Oct	31	39	8	24.68%
Nov	49	61	12	24.68%
Dec	24	30	6	24.68%
Jan	95	118	23	24.68%
Feb	13	16	3	24.68%
Mar	16	20	4	24.68%
Total	387	484	97	25.17%

Wood Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	-	-	-	0.00%
May	-	-	-	0.00%
Jun	-	-	-	0.00%
Jul	-	-	-	0.00%
Aug	-	-	-	0.00%
Sep	-	-	-	0.00%
Oct	1	1	0	-2.00%
Nov	-	-	-	0.00%
Dec	-	-	-	0.00%
Jan	-	-	-	0.00%
Feb	-	-	-	0.00%
Mar	1	1	0	-2.00%
Total	1	1	0	-2.00%

Tonnage							Budget	Projected	Projected
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2018/2019	Difference to Budget		2018/2019	2018/2019	2018/2019	2018/2019
	Outturn	Budget	Forecast	Tonnes	Percentage	£/Tonne	Cost £	Cost £	Variance £
Batteries	-	-	-	-		57.50	-	-	-
Clinical Waste	1	1	3	2	219.4%	552.00	552	1,763	1,211
Co-Mingled	19,902	20,142	19,447	695	-3.5%	27.00	543,834	525,069	18,765
Detritus Waste	610	556	970	414	74.4%	78.50	43,646	76,138	32,492
Electricals	172	125	1	124	-99.5%	51.00	6,375	34	6,341
Fridges	182	177	136	41	-23.2%	48.50	8,585	6,593	1,991
Gas Bottles	4	4	1	3	-70.2%	130.00	520	155	365
General Waste	89,451	89,819	89,381	438	-0.5%	147.50	13,248,303	13,183,710	64,592
Glass Mixed	-	-	-	-		36.50	-	-	-
Green Waste	298	380	449	69	18.3%	88.00	33,440	39,545	6,105
Inert Waste	-	-	-	-		30.00	-	-	-
Oil & Paint	-	-	-	-		124.50	-	-	-
Paper & Cardboard	484	552	454	98	-17.8%	13.00	7,176	5,901	1,275
Scrap Metals	115	120	60	60	-49.8%	7.50	900	452	448
Textiles & Carpets	-	-	-	-		180.00	-	-	-
Tyres	12	11	6	5	-49.4%	280.50	3,086	1,562	1,523
Wood	245	238	213	25	-10.5%	123.00	29,274	26,192	3,082
Grand Total	111,477	112,125	111,121	1,004	-0.9%	Sub-Total	13,911,338	13,855,312	56,026
Contamination	3,276	3,307	2,974	334	-10.1%	147.50	487,829	438,594	49,235
Grand Total							14,399,167	14,293,906	105,261

Forecast Tonnes			
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Batteries	-	-	-
Clinical Waste	3	3	3
Co-Mingled	19,524	19,447	19,447
Detritus Waste	974	970	970
Electricals	1	1	1
Fridges	136	136	136
Gas Bottles	1	1	1
General Waste	89,734	89,381	89,381
Glass Mixed	-	-	-
Green Waste	451	449	449
Inert Waste	-	-	-
Oil & Paint	-	-	-
Paper & Cardboard	456	454	454
Scrap Metals	60	60	60
Textiles & Carpets	-	-	-
Tyres	6	6	6
Wood	214	213	213
Grand Total	111,560	111,121	111,121
Contamination	2,985	2,974	2,974

Co-Mingled Contamination					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Apr	16.5%	13.2%	12.6%	16.5%	15.7%
May	14.7%	14.3%	13.8%	17.7%	12.2%
Jun	13.3%	15.0%	14.9%	11.5%	18.2%
Jul	13.7%	12.8%	11.9%	22.4%	15.3%
Aug	19.0%	11.4%	11.9%	18.9%	15.3%
Sep	13.2%	13.8%	13.4%	14.9%	15.3%
Oct	17.8%	11.5%	11.9%	13.1%	15.3%
Nov	20.6%	13.6%	15.3%	15.0%	15.3%
Dec	15.3%	16.8%	12.2%	17.8%	15.3%
Jan	14.7%	15.6%	16.3%	16.2%	15.3%
Feb	16.2%	16.3%	13.2%	15.9%	15.3%
Mar	14.7%	15.5%	18.6%	17.6%	15.3%
Average	15.7%	14.2%	13.9%	16.5%	15.3%
				Budget	16.4%

Working Days					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Total	254	253	254	253	253
Diff from Year before		-1	1	-1	0
Change		-0.39%	0.40%	-0.39%	0.00%

General Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	6,993	7,420	427	6.10%
May	7,905	7,998	93	1.18%
Jun	7,762	7,568	194	-2.50%
Jul	7,773	7,727	46	-0.59%
Aug	7,909	7,862	47	-0.59%
Sep	7,375	7,331	44	-0.59%
Oct	7,893	7,846	47	-0.59%
Nov	7,629	7,584	45	-0.59%
Dec	7,307	7,264	43	-0.59%
Jan	7,575	7,530	45	-0.59%
Feb	6,294	6,257	37	-0.59%
Mar	7,037	6,995	42	-0.59%
Total	89,451	89,381	70	-0.08%

Co-Mingled Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	1,495	1,572	76	5.10%
May	1,735	1,742	7	0.40%
Jun	1,752	1,629	123	-7.02%
Jul	1,656	1,610	46	-2.78%
Aug	1,638	1,592	46	-2.78%
Sep	1,609	1,564	45	-2.78%
Oct	1,646	1,600	46	-2.78%
Nov	1,679	1,632	47	-2.78%
Dec	1,722	1,674	48	-2.78%
Jan	1,857	1,805	52	-2.78%
Feb	1,472	1,431	41	-2.78%
Mar	1,643	1,598	46	-2.78%
Total	19,902	19,447	455	-2.29%

Detritus Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	36	71	36	99.38%
May	54	86	32	58.77%
Jun	47	63	17	35.81%
Jul	36	57	21	58.35%
Aug	39	62	23	58.35%
Sep	41	65	24	58.35%
Oct	37	59	22	58.35%
Nov	60	95	35	58.35%
Dec	75	119	44	58.35%
Jan	71	113	42	58.35%
Feb	60	94	35	58.35%
Mar	54	86	32	58.35%
Total	610	970	360	59.08%

Co-mingled Contamination Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	247	240	7	-2.84%
May	307	266	41	-13.22%
Jun	201	249	48	23.73%
Jul	372	246	125	-33.76%
Aug	309	243	66	-21.35%
Sep	240	239	1	-0.30%
Oct	216	245	29	13.21%
Nov	252	250	3	-1.03%
Dec	307	256	51	-16.63%
Jan	300	276	24	-8.01%
Feb	234	219	16	-6.63%
Mar	290	244	45	-15.68%
Total	3,276	2,974	302	-9.23%

Green Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	-	2	2	0.00%
May	7	7	0	3.80%
Jun	11	18	8	71.43%
Jul	6	9	3	50.48%
Aug	9	14	5	50.48%
Sep	29	44	15	50.48%
Oct	64	96	32	50.48%
Nov	102	153	51	50.48%
Dec	29	43	14	50.48%
Jan	24	37	12	50.48%
Feb	14	22	7	50.48%
Mar	4	5	2	50.48%
Total	298	449	151	50.66%

Wood Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	30	23	6	-21.52%
May	23	27	4	15.34%
Jun	22	16	6	-27.07%
Jul	21	18	3	-13.54%
Aug	18	16	2	-13.54%
Sep	18	16	2	-13.54%
Oct	22	19	3	-13.54%
Nov	21	18	3	-13.54%
Dec	21	18	3	-13.54%
Jan	17	15	2	-13.54%
Feb	14	12	2	-13.54%
Mar	17	15	2	-13.54%
Total	245	213	32	-13.00%

Tonnage							Budget	Projected	Projected
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2018/2019	Difference to Budget		2018/2019	2018/2019	2018/2019	2018/2019
	Outturn	Budget	Forecast	Tonnes	Percentage	£/Tonne	Cost £	Cost £	Variance £
Batteries	-	-	-	-		57.50	-	-	-
Clinical Waste	65	63	69	6	9.0%	552.00	34,776	37,900	3,124
Co-Mingled	19,900	19,964	20,279	315	1.6%	27.00	539,028	547,539	8,511
Detritus Waste	2,539	2,409	3,430	1,021	42.4%	78.50	189,107	269,238	80,131
Electricals	10	10	5	-5	-52.7%	51.00	510	241	-269
Fridges	100	105	93	-12	-11.9%	48.50	5,093	4,488	-605
Gas Bottles	2	2	0	-2	-75.9%	130.00	260	63	-197
General Waste	77,251	77,371	76,478	-893	-1.2%	147.50	11,412,223	11,280,545	-131,678
Glass Mixed	-	-	-	-		36.50	-	-	-
Green Waste	503	572	277	-295	-51.6%	88.00	50,336	24,376	-25,960
Inert Waste	23	23	22	-1	-2.7%	30.00	690	671	-19
Oil & Paint	-	-	-	-		124.50	-	-	-
Paper & Cardboard	-	-	-	-		13.00	-	-	-
Scrap Metals	2	1	2	1	80.3%	7.50	8	14	6
Textiles & Carpets	-	-	-	-		180.00	-	-	-
Tyres	1	2	1	-1	-26.1%	280.50	561	415	-146
Wood	-	-	-	-		123.00	-	-	-
Grand Total	100,395	100,522	100,656	134	0.1%	Sub-Total	12,232,590	12,165,489	-67,101
Contamination	2,946	2,959	2,852	-107	-3.6%	147.50	436,403	420,609	-15,795
Grand Total							12,668,993	12,586,098	-82,895

Forecast Tonnes			
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Batteries	-	-	-
Clinical Waste	69	69	69
Co-Mingled	20,359	20,279	20,279
Detritus Waste	3,443	3,430	3,430
Electricals	5	5	5
Fridges	93	93	93
Gas Bottles	0	0	0
General Waste	76,781	76,478	76,478
Glass Mixed	-	-	-
Green Waste	278	277	277
Inert Waste	22	22	22
Oil & Paint	-	-	-
Paper & Cardboard	-	-	-
Scrap Metals	2	2	2
Textiles & Carpets	-	-	-
Tyres	1	1	1
Wood	-	-	-
Grand Total	101,054	100,656	100,656
Contamination	2,863	2,852	2,852

Co-Mingled Contamination					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Apr	12.5%	11.2%	13.2%	15.6%	14.1%
May	15.9%	10.8%	12.7%	11.9%	12.8%
Jun	14.1%	13.6%	17.9%	15.4%	15.5%
Jul	9.8%	12.1%	16.4%	16.2%	14.1%
Aug	13.7%	14.1%	16.1%	16.8%	14.1%
Sep	10.7%	12.5%	14.3%	11.3%	14.1%
Oct	18.5%	12.5%	14.3%	15.4%	14.1%
Nov	17.1%	12.2%	12.2%	16.0%	14.1%
Dec	15.6%	18.0%	13.3%	14.9%	14.1%
Jan	14.0%	17.4%	16.3%	14.4%	14.1%
Feb	12.6%	17.2%	16.1%	12.2%	14.1%
Mar	16.2%	19.0%	13.9%	17.5%	14.1%
Average	14.2%	14.3%	14.7%	14.8%	14.1%
				Budget	14.8%

Working Days					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Total	254	253	254	253	253
Diff from Year before		-1	1	-1	0
Change		-0.39%	0.40%	-0.39%	0.00%

General Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	5,907	6,373	466	7.88%
May	7,006	7,093	87	1.25%
Jun	6,843	6,388	-455	-6.65%
Jul	6,556	6,457	-99	-1.51%
Aug	6,630	6,530	-100	-1.51%
Sep	6,408	6,311	-97	-1.51%
Oct	6,732	6,630	-102	-1.51%
Nov	6,577	6,478	-100	-1.51%
Dec	6,191	6,097	-94	-1.51%
Jan	6,627	6,527	-100	-1.51%
Feb	5,521	5,437	-84	-1.51%
Mar	6,253	6,159	-95	-1.51%
Total	77,251	76,478	-773	-1.00%

Co-Mingled Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	1,459	1,587	127	8.72%
May	1,707	1,819	111	6.53%
Jun	1,761	1,694	-68	-3.86%
Jul	1,646	1,669	23	1.40%
Aug	1,609	1,631	22	1.40%
Sep	1,622	1,644	23	1.40%
Oct	1,628	1,651	23	1.40%
Nov	1,737	1,761	24	1.40%
Dec	1,776	1,801	25	1.40%
Jan	1,937	1,964	27	1.40%
Feb	1,464	1,484	20	1.40%
Mar	1,553	1,575	22	1.40%
Total	19,900	20,279	380	1.91%

Detritus Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	170	235	65	38.24%
May	194	273	79	40.99%
Jun	175	231	56	32.20%
Jul	183	246	63	34.52%
Aug	165	222	57	34.52%
Sep	190	256	66	34.52%
Oct	263	354	91	34.52%
Nov	336	452	116	34.52%
Dec	244	328	84	34.52%
Jan	242	326	84	34.52%
Feb	167	225	58	34.52%
Mar	209	281	72	34.52%
Total	2,539	3,430	891	35.10%

Co-mingled Contamination Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	227	223	-4	-1.75%
May	203	256	52	25.77%
Jun	272	238	-34	-12.44%
Jul	267	235	-32	-12.10%
Aug	270	229	-40	-14.93%
Sep	183	231	48	26.29%
Oct	251	232	-19	-7.54%
Nov	277	248	-30	-10.72%
Dec	264	253	-11	-4.18%
Jan	280	276	-4	-1.26%
Feb	179	209	30	16.58%
Mar	272	221	-51	-18.62%
Total	2,946	2,852	-94	-3.19%

Green Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	14	15	1	7.95%
May	32	14	-19	-57.72%
Jun	26	12	-14	-55.11%
Jul	22	12	-10	-45.06%
Aug	19	10	-8	-45.06%
Sep	23	13	-10	-45.06%
Oct	26	14	-12	-45.06%
Nov	40	22	-18	-45.06%
Dec	62	34	-28	-45.06%
Jan	205	112	-92	-45.06%
Feb	23	13	-10	-45.06%
Mar	12	6	-5	-45.06%
Total	503	277	-226	-44.90%

Wood Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	-	-	-	0.00%
May	-	-	-	0.00%
Jun	-	-	-	0.00%
Jul	-	-	-	0.00%
Aug	-	-	-	0.00%
Sep	-	-	-	0.00%
Oct	-	-	-	0.00%
Nov	-	-	-	0.00%
Dec	-	-	-	0.00%
Jan	-	-	-	0.00%
Feb	-	-	-	0.00%
Mar	-	-	-	0.00%
Total	-	-	-	0.00%

Household Waste & Recycling Cenrte & Charity

After 3 months of 2018/2019
= Forecast Figures

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Tonnage	2017/2018 Outturn	2018/2019 Budget	2018/2019 Forecast	Difference to Budget		2018/2019 £/Tonne	Budget 2018/2019 Cost £	Projected 2018/2019 Cost £	Projected 2018/2019 Variance £
				Tonnes	Percentage				
Batteries	22	26	-	26	-100%	57.50	1,495	-	1,495
Clinical Waste	-	-	-	-	-	552.00	-	-	-
Co-Mingled	437	393	702	309	78.6%	27.00	10,611	18,950	8,339
Detritus Waste	-	-	-	-	-	78.50	-	-	-
Electricals	738	729	575	154	-21.1%	51.00	37,179	29,333	7,846
Fridges	65	75	56	19	-25.3%	48.50	3,638	2,718	919
Gas Bottles	19	19	-	19	-100.0%	130.00	2,470	-	2,470
General Waste	10,749	11,267	9,359	1,908	-16.9%	147.50	1,661,883	1,380,482	281,400
Glass Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	36.50	-	-	-
Green Waste	3,065	3,209	3,228	19	0.6%	88.00	282,392	284,050	1,658
Inert Waste	1,212	1,075	1,436	361	33.6%	30.00	32,250	43,079	10,829
Oil & Paint	15	16	23	7	41.7%	124.50	1,992	2,823	831
Paper & Cardboard	827	886	618	268	-30.3%	13.00	11,518	8,028	3,490
Scrap Metals	687	707	695	12	-1.7%	7.50	5,303	5,214	88
Textiles & Carpets	205	200	347	147	73.5%	180.00	36,000	62,461	26,461
Tyres	-	-	0	0	-	280.50	-	17	17
Wood	3,165	3,231	3,032	199	-6.2%	123.00	397,413	372,962	24,451
Grand Total	21,208	21,833	20,071	1,762	-8.1%	Sub-Total	2,389,107	2,069,139	319,968
Contamination	64	58	95	37	64.0%	147.50	8,573	14,064	5,490
						Grand Total	2,397,680	2,083,202	314,478

Forecast Tonnes			
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Batteries	-	-	-
Clinical Waste	-	-	-
Co-Mingled	705	702	702
Detritus Waste	-	-	-
Electricals	577	575	575
Fridges	56	56	56
Gas Bottles	-	-	-
General Waste	9,396	9,359	9,359
Glass Mixed	-	-	-
Green Waste	3,241	3,228	3,228
Inert Waste	1,442	1,436	1,436
Oil & Paint	23	23	23
Paper & Cardboard	620	618	618
Scrap Metals	698	695	695
Textiles & Carpets	348	347	347
Tyres	0	0	0
Wood	3,044	3,032	3,032
Grand Total	20,150	20,071	20,071
Contamination	96	95	95

Co-Mingled Contamination					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Apr	14.8%	12.6%	12.6%	15.0%	14.0%
May	15.6%	13.8%	12.6%	14.3%	12.2%
Jun	14.7%	13.2%	14.8%	13.2%	14.3%
Jul	12.8%	13.3%	12.9%	16.6%	13.6%
Aug	16.2%	12.7%	13.2%	16.9%	13.6%
Sep	13.1%	13.8%	13.5%	12.5%	13.6%
Oct	17.0%	13.1%	12.9%	14.3%	13.6%
Nov	17.5%	13.2%	13.7%	14.0%	13.6%
Dec	15.3%	16.5%	13.4%	15.4%	13.6%
Jan	15.2%	16.1%	15.1%	14.5%	13.6%
Feb	14.0%	16.1%	14.3%	13.4%	13.6%
Mar	14.9%	16.0%	14.8%	14.6%	13.6%
Average	15.0%	14.2%	13.6%	14.6%	13.6%
				Budget	14.8%

Working Days					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Total	254	253	254	253	253
Diff from Year before		-1	1	-1	0
Change		-0.39%	0.40%	-0.39%	0.00%

General Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	1,196	975	221	-18.45%
May	1,141	1,029	112	-9.85%
Jun	1,007	948	59	-5.83%
Jul	1,100	952	148	-13.48%
Aug	1,078	932	145	-13.48%
Sep	913	790	123	-13.48%
Oct	865	748	117	-13.48%
Nov	706	610	95	-13.48%
Dec	728	630	98	-13.48%
Jan	698	604	94	-13.48%
Feb	638	552	86	-13.48%
Mar	681	589	92	-13.48%
Total	10,749	9,359	1,390	-12.93%

Co-Mingled Tonnes			
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference
Apr	30	46	17
May	29	39	9
Jun	23	49	26
Jul	33	52	19
Aug	32	52	19
Sep	30	49	18
Oct	34	54	20
Nov	41	66	25
Dec	57	92	34
Jan	38	61	23
Feb	52	84	31
Mar	37	59	22
Total	437	702	264

Detritus Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	-	-	-	0.00%
May	-	-	-	0.00%
Jun	-	-	-	0.00%
Jul	-	-	-	0.00%
Aug	-	-	-	0.00%
Sep	-	-	-	0.00%
Oct	-	-	-	0.00%
Nov	-	-	-	0.00%
Dec	-	-	-	0.00%
Jan	-	-	-	0.00%
Feb	-	-	-	0.00%
Mar	-	-	-	0.00%
Total	-	-	-	0.00%

Co-mingled Contamination Tonnes			
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference
Apr	4	6	2
May	4	5	1
Jun	3	7	4
Jul	5	7	2
Aug	5	7	2
Sep	4	7	3
Oct	5	7	2
Nov	6	9	3
Dec	9	12	4
Jan	6	8	3
Feb	7	11	4
Mar	5	8	3
Total	64	95	32

Green Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	385	309	76	-19.75%
May	407	497	90	21.97%
Jun	366	429	63	17.34%
Jul	311	325	14	4.50%
Aug	359	375	16	4.50%
Sep	281	293	13	4.50%
Oct	284	296	13	4.50%
Nov	198	207	9	4.50%
Dec	118	124	5	4.50%
Jan	116	121	5	4.50%
Feb	112	117	5	4.50%
Mar	129	135	6	4.50%
Total	3,065	3,228	163	5.31%

Wood Waste Tonnes			
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference
Apr	348	304	44
May	300	312	12
Jun	290	295	6
Jul	306	292	15
Aug	280	267	13
Sep	252	240	12
Oct	270	257	13
Nov	223	213	11
Dec	209	199	10
Jan	228	217	11
Feb	220	210	11
Mar	238	227	11
Total	3,165	3,032	133

Tonnage							Budget	Projected	Projected
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2018/2019	Difference to Budget		2018/2019	2018/2019	2018/2019	2018/2019
	Outturn	Budget	Forecast	Tonnes	Percentage	£/Tonne	Cost £	Cost £	Variance £
Batteries	23	27	-	27	-100%	57.50	1,553	-	1,553
Clinical Waste	95	93	95	2	2.3%	552.00	51,336	52,531	1,195
Co-Mingled	67,433	67,738	67,129	609	-0.9%	27.00	1,828,926	1,812,485	16,441
Detritus Waste	4,381	4,134	5,753	1,619	39.2%	78.50	324,519	451,605	127,086
Electricals	962	906	637	269	-29.7%	51.00	46,206	32,468	13,738
Fridges	502	527	427	100	-19.0%	48.50	25,560	20,701	4,859
Gas Bottles	28	28	3	25	-89.2%	130.00	3,640	395	3,245
General Waste	295,659	297,183	292,020	5,163	-1.7%	147.50	43,834,493	43,073,009	761,484
Glass Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	36.50	-	-	-
Green Waste	4,368	4,791	4,568	223	-4.7%	88.00	421,608	401,980	19,628
Inert Waste	1,235	1,098	1,458	360	32.8%	30.00	32,940	43,750	10,810
Oil & Paint	15	16	23	7	41.7%	124.50	1,992	2,823	831
Paper & Cardboard	1,311	1,438	1,071	367	-25.5%	13.00	18,694	13,929	4,765
Scrap Metals	818	845	761	84	-9.9%	7.50	6,338	5,709	628
Textiles & Carpets	205	200	347	147	73.5%	180.00	36,000	62,461	26,461
Tyres	13	13	7	6	-42.7%	280.50	3,647	2,088	1,558
Wood	3,411	3,470	3,246	224	-6.4%	123.00	426,810	399,281	27,529
Grand Total	380,462	382,507	377,546	4,961	-1.3%	Sub-Total	46,954,872	46,222,436	732,436
Contamination	9,821	9,946	9,041	905	-9.1%	147.50	1,467,017	1,333,509	133,507
						Grand Total	48,421,888	47,555,945	865,943

Forecast Tonnes			
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Batteries	-	-	-
Clinical Waste	96	95	95
Co-Mingled	67,394	67,129	67,129
Detritus Waste	5,776	5,753	5,753
Electricals	639	637	637
Fridges	429	427	427
Gas Bottles	3	3	3
General Waste	293,175	292,020	292,020
Glass Mixed	-	-	-
Green Waste	4,586	4,568	4,568
Inert Waste	1,464	1,458	1,458
Oil & Paint	23	23	23
Paper & Cardboard	1,076	1,071	1,071
Scrap Metals	764	761	761
Textiles & Carpets	348	347	347
Tyres	7	7	7
Wood	3,259	3,246	3,246
Grand Total	379,039	377,546	377,546
Contamination	9,076	9,041	9,041

Co-Mingled Contamination					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Apr	14.8%	12.6%	12.6%	15.0%	14.0%
May	15.6%	13.8%	12.6%	14.3%	12.2%
Jun	14.7%	13.2%	14.8%	13.2%	14.3%
Jul	12.8%	13.3%	12.9%	16.6%	13.6%
Aug	16.2%	12.7%	13.2%	16.9%	13.6%
Sep	13.1%	13.8%	13.5%	12.5%	13.6%
Oct	17.0%	13.1%	12.9%	14.3%	13.6%
Nov	17.5%	13.2%	13.7%	14.0%	13.6%
Dec	15.3%	16.5%	13.4%	15.4%	13.6%
Jan	15.2%	16.1%	15.1%	14.5%	13.6%
Feb	14.0%	16.1%	14.3%	13.4%	13.6%
Mar	14.9%	16.0%	14.8%	14.6%	13.6%
Average	15.0%	14.2%	13.6%	14.6%	13.6%
				Budget	14.8%

Working Days					
	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Total	254	253	254	253	253
Diff from Year before		-1	1	-1	0
Change		-0.39%	0.40%	-0.39%	0.00%

General Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	23,094	24,372	1,277	5.53%
May	26,527	26,665	137	0.52%
Jun	26,148	24,855	1,292	-4.94%
Jul	25,637	25,169	468	-1.82%
Aug	25,526	25,065	461	-1.81%
Sep	24,570	24,139	432	-1.76%
Oct	25,979	25,536	443	-1.70%
Nov	25,274	24,858	416	-1.64%
Dec	23,938	23,538	400	-1.67%
Jan	24,742	24,335	406	-1.64%
Feb	20,718	20,372	346	-1.67%
Mar	23,507	23,117	390	-1.66%
Total	295,660	292,020	3,639	-1.23%

Co-Mingled Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	5,030	5,371	341	6.79%
May	5,890	5,976	85	1.45%
Jun	5,922	5,656	266	-4.49%
Jul	5,624	5,567	57	-1.01%
Aug	5,314	5,263	51	-0.96%
Sep	5,561	5,504	57	-1.03%
Oct	5,696	5,637	58	-1.02%
Nov	5,812	5,759	52	-0.90%
Dec	5,950	5,906	44	-0.74%
Jan	6,164	6,109	56	-0.90%
Feb	4,950	4,915	35	-0.70%
Mar	5,522	5,467	55	-0.99%
Total	67,433	67,129	304	-0.45%

Detritus Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	283	420	137	48.44%
May	351	470	119	33.94%
Jun	326	388	62	18.86%
Jul	337	432	95	28.27%
Aug	320	411	91	28.31%
Sep	337	437	100	29.52%
Oct	400	522	122	30.46%
Nov	511	672	162	31.67%
Dec	406	542	136	33.54%
Jan	433	570	136	31.48%
Feb	316	417	101	31.90%
Mar	361	474	113	31.25%
Total	4,380	5,753	1,373	31.33%

Co-mingled Contamination Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	753	750	2	-0.30%
May	841	728	113	-13.39%
Jun	781	810	29	3.68%
Jul	932	749	183	-19.66%
Aug	900	713	188	-20.84%
Sep	697	739	43	6.11%
Oct	817	756	61	-7.41%
Nov	814	775	39	-4.79%
Dec	919	795	124	-13.48%
Jan	896	827	69	-7.74%
Feb	666	663	3	-0.45%
Mar	806	736	70	-8.72%
Total	9,821	9,041	781	-7.95%

Green Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	415	358	56	-13.56%
May	479	562	83	17.37%
Jun	429	493	65	15.08%
Jul	364	377	13	3.71%
Aug	414	433	19	4.57%
Sep	367	392	25	6.75%
Oct	407	448	41	10.03%
Nov	397	451	54	13.60%
Dec	234	232	2	-0.90%
Jan	530	477	53	-10.02%
Feb	166	171	5	3.13%
Mar	169	175	6	3.72%
Total	4,368	4,568	200	4.57%

Wood Waste Tonnes				
	2017/2018	2018/2019	Difference	
Apr	378	327	51	-13.40%
May	323	339	16	4.85%
Jun	312	312	0	-0.10%
Jul	327	310	17	-5.33%
Aug	299	283	16	-5.31%
Sep	270	256	14	-5.36%
Oct	292	276	16	-5.42%
Nov	244	231	13	-5.52%
Dec	230	218	13	-5.57%
Jan	245	232	13	-5.37%
Feb	235	222	12	-5.30%
Mar	256	242	14	-5.34%
Total	3,411	3,246	164	-4.82%

After **3** months of 2018/2019General Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE	FORECAST	Annual		2018/2019	Budget	
					2018/2019	2018/2019	Change	Change		Budget	Change
							Tonnes	Percent		Tonnes	Percent
HF	61,279	61,562	60,602	58,478	14,995	57,503	-	975	-1.67%	58,842	- 1,339
KC	60,789	61,110	60,292	59,730	15,105	59,299	-	431	-0.72%	59,884	- 585
LA	94,025	93,483	92,784	89,451	22,986	89,381	-	70	-0.08%	89,819	- 438
WA	77,825	79,542	79,034	77,251	19,853	76,478	-	773	-1.00%	77,371	- 893
WRWA	12,908	12,355	11,792	10,749	2,952	9,359	-	1,390	-12.93%	11,267	- 1,908
Total	306,826	308,051	304,504	295,660	75,892	292,020	-	3,639	-1.23%	297,183	- 5,163
Change		1,224	- 3,547	- 8,844	-	3,639					
Percentage Change		0.40%	-1.15%	-2.90%		-1.23%					

Co-Mingled Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE	FORECAST	Annual		2018/2019	Budget	
					2018/2019	2018/2019	Change	Change		Budget	Change
							Tonnes	Percent		Tonnes	Percent
HF	11,811	11,463	11,520	11,305	2,832	11,129	-	176	-1.56%	11,279	- 150
KC	16,997	16,711	16,307	15,889	3,996	15,572	-	317	-2.00%	15,960	- 388
LA	18,759	18,379	18,388	19,902	4,942	19,447	-	455	-2.29%	20,142	- 695
WA	19,583	19,699	20,180	19,900	5,099	20,279	-	380	1.91%	19,964	315
WRWA	442	379	339	437	134	702	-	264	60.46%	393	309
Total	67,593	66,630	66,733	67,433	17,003	67,129	-	304	-0.45%	67,738	- 609
Change	-	962	103	700	-	304					
Percentage Change		-1.42%	0.15%	1.05%		-0.45%					

Co-Mingled Contamination (Percentage)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE	FORECAST	Change in
					2018/2019	2018/2019	Percentage Point
HF	15.84%	14.41%	14.02%	14.09%	12.76%	12.76%	-1.34%
KC	14.76%	14.10%	11.86%	12.23%	10.92%	10.92%	-1.31%
LA	15.75%	14.17%	13.90%	16.46%	15.29%	15.29%	-1.17%
WA	14.24%	14.29%	14.73%	14.80%	14.06%	14.06%	-0.74%
WRWA	15.02%	14.24%	13.64%	14.59%	13.59%	13.59%	-1.01%

Co-Mingled Contamination (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE	FORECAST	Annual		2017/2018	2018/2019	Budget	
					2018/2019	2018/2019	Change	Change	Budget	Budget	Change	Change
							Tonnes	Percent	Percentage	Tonnes	Tonnes	Percent
HF	1,871	1,652	1,616	1,593	361	1,420	-	174	-10.89%	14.1%	1,595	- 175
KC	2,510	2,357	1,934	1,943	436	1,700	-	242	-12.47%	12.7%	2,027	- 326
LA	2,954	2,604	2,556	3,276	756	2,974	-	302	-9.23%	16.4%	3,307	- 334
WA	2,788	2,816	2,973	2,946	717	2,852	-	94	-3.19%	14.8%	2,959	- 107
WRWA	66	54	46	64	18	95	-	32	49.36%	14.8%	58	37
Total	10,189	9,482	9,124	9,821	2,289	9,041	-	781	-7.95%	14.7%	9,946	- 905
Change	-	707	- 358	697	-	781						
Percentage Change		-6.93%	-3.78%	7.64%		-7.95%						

Green Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE	FORECAST	Annual		2018/2019	Budget	
					2018/2019	2018/2019	Change	Change		Budget	Change
							Tonnes	Percent		Tonnes	Percent
HF	97	75	114	115	17	130	-	14	12.46%	207	- 77
KC	634	494	359	387	95	484	-	97	25.17%	423	61
LA	638	323	241	298	27	449	-	151	50.66%	380	69
WA	506	483	552	503	40	277	-	226	-44.90%	572	- 295
WRWA	2,908	2,749	3,217	3,065	1,235	3,228	-	163	5.31%	3,209	19
Total	4,784	4,124	4,483	4,368	1,413	4,568	-	200	4.57%	4,791	- 223
Change	-	660	359	115	-	200					
Percentage Change		-13.80%	8.72%	-2.57%		4.57%					

Appendix A

Clinical Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	39	34	30	27	6	22	5	-19.39%	27	5	-18.25%
KC	2	4	3	2	0	1	1	-43.64%	2	1	-38.00%
LA	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	124.90%	1	2	219.36%
WA	53	58	60	65	17	69	4	6.22%	63	6	8.98%
WRWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Total	96	98	95	96	24	95	0	-0.50%	93	2	2.33%
Change		1	3	1	-	0					
Percentage Change		1.52%	-2.74%	0.57%		-0.50%					

Detritus Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	576	951	813	733	188	805	72	9.83%	695	110	15.90%
KC	624	650	536	499	130	548	49	9.85%	474	74	15.56%
LA	593	678	587	610	220	970	360	59.08%	556	414	74.44%
WA	2,683	2,609	2,482	2,539	739	3,430	891	35.10%	2,409	1,021	42.37%
WRWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Total	4,476	4,888	4,418	4,380	1,277	5,753	1,373	31.33%	4,134	1,619	39.16%
Change		413	470	38		1,373					
Percentage Change		9.22%	-9.62%	-0.85%		31.33%					

Battery Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-100.00%	1	1	-100.00%
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
LA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
WA	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
WRWA	23	28	25	22	-	-	22	-100.00%	26	26	-100.00%
Total	23	30	25	23	-	-	23	-100.00%	27	27	-100.00%
Change		7	5	2	-	23					
Percentage Change		29.09%	-15.60%	-9.16%		-100.00%					

Electrical Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	26	45	44	15	2	4	12	-75.59%	17	13	-78.06%
KC	10	37	49	27	11	52	25	91.03%	25	27	109.37%
LA	200	196	194	172	0	1	172	-99.61%	125	124	-99.46%
WA	1	3	3	10	1	5	6	-54.56%	10	5	-52.65%
WRWA	834	858	806	738	158	575	163	-22.09%	729	154	-21.10%
Total	1,071	1,139	1,095	964	172	637	327	-33.94%	906	269	-29.73%
Change		67	44	131	-	327					
Percentage Change		6.30%	-3.89%	-11.96%		-33.94%					

Fridge Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	80	93	101	94	22	86	9	-9.17%	101	15	-15.15%
KC	51	60	64	61	16	57	4	-6.93%	69	12	-17.99%
LA	193	207	212	182	36	136	46	-25.49%	177	41	-23.20%
WA	110	128	123	100	24	93	8	-7.89%	105	12	-11.87%
WRWA	66	59	86	65	16	56	9	-14.09%	75	19	-25.27%
Total	500	548	587	503	114	427	76	-15.20%	527	100	-19.01%
Change		48	39	83	-	76					
Percentage Change		9.57%	7.12%	-14.19%		-15.20%					

Appendix A

Gas Bottle Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

<u>Gas Bottle Waste Delivered (Tonnes)</u>							Annual		2018/2019	Budget	
					TO DATE	FORECAST	Change	Change	Budget	Change	Change
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2018/2019	Tonnes	Percent	Tonnes	Tonnes	Percent
HF	1	1	1	2	0	1 -	1	-30.22%	2 -	1	-35.10%
KC	1	1	0	1	0	0 -	1	-88.91%	1 -	1	-93.35%
LA	4	4	2	4	0	1 -	3	-71.21%	4 -	3	-70.21%
WA	1	3	1	2	0	0 -	1	-72.94%	2 -	2	-75.91%
WRWA	-	-	-	19	-	- -	19	-100.00%	19 -	19	-100.00%
Total	6	9	5	27	1	3 -	24	-88.83%	28 -	25	-89.15%
Change		3 -	5	22	-	24					
Percentage Change		47.04%	-48.73%	461.98%		-88.83%					

Mixed Glass Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
LA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
WA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
WRWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Total	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Change	-	3	-	-	-	-	-				
Percentage Change		-100.00%									

Inert Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

<u>Inert Waste Delivered (Tonnes)</u>							Annual		2018/2019	Budget	
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Change Tonnes	Change Percent	Budget Tonnes	Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
KC	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
LA	2	13	10	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
WA	1	12	4	23	-	22	0	-2.00%	23	1	-2.68%
WRWA	790	830	1,061	1,212	462	1,436	224	18.49%	1,075	361	33.58%
Total	794	855	1,076	1,235	462	1,458	224	18.11%	1,098	360	32.82%
Change		62	221	158		224					
Percentage Change		7.78%	25.83%	14.72%		18.11%					

Oil/Paint Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
LA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
WA	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-100.00%	-	-	0.00%
WRWA	10	9	17	15	4	23	7	46.67%	16	7	41.72%
Total	10	9	17	15	4	23	7	46.48%	16	7	41.72%
Change	-	1	8	1		7					
Percentage Change		-9.60%	86.28%	-8.08%		46.48%					

Paper/Cardboard Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

<u>Paper/Cardboard Waste Delivered (Tonnes)</u>							Annual		2018/2019	Budget			
					TO DATE	FORECAST		Change	Change	Budget	Change	Change	
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2018/2019		Tonnes	Percent	Tonnes	Tonnes	Percent	
HF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	
LA	281	255	321	484	112	454	-	30	-6.22%	552	-	98	-17.76%
WA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	
WRWA	590	713	806	827	180	618	-	210	-25.37%	886	-	268	-30.30%
Total	871	968	1,127	1,311	292	1,071	-	240	-18.30%	1,438	-	367	-25.49%
Change		97	159	185		-		240					
Percentage Change		11.12%	16.42%	16.39%				-18.30%					

Scrap Metal Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

<u>Scrap Metal Waste Delivered (Tonnes)</u>							Annual		2018/2019		Budget		
					TO DATE	FORECAST	Change	Change					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2018/2019	Tonnes	Percent	Budget	Change	Change	Change	
									Tonnes	Tonnes	Percent	Percent	
HF	5	8	11	13	2	4	-	9	-69.23%	16	-	12	-75.31%
KC	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-100.00%	1	-	1	-100.00%
LA	114	128	150	115	20	60	-	55	-47.52%	120	-	60	-49.81%
WA	-	-	0	2	-	2	-	0	-2.00%	1		1	80.32%
WRWA	487	573	697	687	209	695		8	1.14%	707	-	12	-1.66%
Total	608	711	859	818	231	761	-	56	-6.91%	845	-	84	-9.91%
Change		103	148	- 42		- 56							
Percentage Change		16.99%	20.80%	-4.86%		-6.91%							

Appendix A

Textile Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
KC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
LA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
WA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
WRWA	178	204	209	205	90	347	142	69.65%	200	147	73.50%
Total	178	204	209	205	90	347	142	69.65%	200	147	73.50%
Change		26	5	5		142					
Percentage Change		14.88%	2.49%	-2.25%		69.65%					

Tyre Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	998.00%	-	0	0.00%
KC	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-2.00%	-	0	0.00%
LA	14	11	8	12	2	6	6	-51.98%	11	5	-49.36%
WA	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	36.89%	2	1	-26.08%
WRWA	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0.00%	-	0	0.00%
Total	16	13	11	13	3	7	5	-41.92%	13	6	-42.73%
Change	-	3	1	2	-	5					
Percentage Change		-21.19%	-11.16%	13.45%		-41.92%					

Wood Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
KC	-	-	-	1	-	1	0	-2.00%	1	0	3.88%
LA	456	366	273	245	66	213	32	-13.00%	238	25	-10.53%
WA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
WRWA	2,860	3,022	3,223	3,165	911	3,032	133	-4.19%	3,231	199	-6.15%
Total	3,316	3,387	3,496	3,411	977	3,246	164	-4.82%	3,470	224	-6.45%
Change		72	109	86	-	164					
Percentage Change		2.16%	3.21%	-2.45%		-4.82%					

Total Waste Delivered (Tonnes)

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	TO DATE 2018/2019	FORECAST 2018/2019	Annual		2018/2019 Budget Tonnes	Budget	
							Change Tonnes	Change Percent		Change Tonnes	Change Percent
HF	73,915	74,234	73,236	70,785	18,065	69,684	1,101	-1.55%	71,187	1,503	-2.11%
KC	79,110	79,068	77,613	76,597	19,354	76,014	583	-0.76%	76,840	826	-1.08%
LA	115,284	114,046	113,172	111,477	28,412	111,121	356	-0.32%	112,125	1,004	-0.90%
WA	100,766	102,539	102,442	100,395	25,774	100,656	261	0.26%	100,522	134	0.13%
WRWA	22,096	21,778	22,277	21,208	6,351	20,071	1,137	-5.36%	21,833	1,762	-8.07%
Total	391,171	391,665	388,741	380,462	97,956	377,546	2,916	-0.77%	382,507	4,961	-1.30%
Change		494	2,924	8,279	-	2,916					
Percentage Change		0.13%	-0.75%	-2.13%		-0.77%					

Local Authority Collected Waste (Tonnes)	Forecast after		3	months of	2018/2019		Printed	9/7/2018 12:05			
			HF	KC	LA	WA	HWRC	Total	Share	Adjusted for Contamination	Share
Co-Mingled Recyclables			11,129	15,572	19,447	20,279	702	67,129	18%	58,088	15%
Detritus Waste			805	548	970	3,430	-	5,753	2%	5,753	2%
General Waste			57,503	59,299	89,381	76,478	9,359	292,020	77%	301,061	80%
Green Waste			130	484	449	277	3,228	4,568	1%	4,568	1%
Wood Waste			-	1	213	-	3,032	3,246	1%	3,246	1%
Other Waste			117	110	661	192	3,750	4,830	1%	4,830	1%
TOTAL WASTE			69,684	76,014	111,121	100,656	20,071	377,546	100%	377,546	100%
Co-Mingled Contamination			1,420	1,700	2,974	2,852	95	9,041			

Local Authority Collected Waste (£)										Adjusted for Contamination	
	£/T	HF	KC	LA	WA	HWRC	Total	Share		Share	
Co-Mingled Recyclables	27.00	300,491	420,437	525,069	547,539	18,950	1,812,485	4%	1,812,485	4%	
Detritus Waste	78.50	63,230	42,999	76,138	269,238	-	451,605	1%	451,605	1%	
General Waste	147.50	8,481,695	8,746,576	13,183,710	11,280,545	1,380,482	43,073,009	93%	44,406,518	93%	
Green Waste	88.00	11,413	42,596	39,545	24,376	284,050	401,980	1%	401,980	1%	
Wood Waste	123.00	-	128	26,192	-	372,962	399,281	1%	399,281	1%	
Other Waste		16,790	6,140	4,658	43,792	12,696	84,075	0%	84,075	0%	
SUB-TOTAL COST		9,083,046	9,509,694	14,293,906	12,586,098	2,083,202	46,222,436	100%	47,555,945	100%	
Co-Mingled Contamination	147.50	209,426	250,817	438,594	420,609	14,064	1,333,509				
TOTAL COST							47,555,945				

Local Authority Collected Waste (Tonnes) Adjusted for Contamination										
			HF	KC	LA	WA	HWRC	WRWA		
Co-Mingled Recyclables			9,709	13,871	16,473	17,428	607	58,088		
Detritus Waste			805	548	970	3,430	-	5,753		
General Waste			58,923	60,999	92,355	79,330	9,455	301,061		
Green Waste			130	484	449	277	3,228	4,568		
Wood Waste			-	1	213	-	3,032	3,246		
Other Waste			117	110	661	192	3,750	4,830		
TOTAL WASTE			69,684	76,014	111,121	100,656	20,071	377,546		

Local Authority Collected Waste (Tonnes) Other Estimated Adjustments										
			HF	KC	LA	WA	HWRC	WRWA		
HWRC Recycling Tonnage assigned to Councils			2,003	2,478	2,772	3,363	-	10,616		
Mixed Food & Garden Waste					4,500				4,500	
Other Third Party Recycling			350	250	2050	500			3,150	
TOTAL Local Authority Collected Waste			72,037	78,742	120,443	104,519	9,455	385,196		

Household Waste Data from Waste DataFlow	Forecast after		3	Quarters of	2017/2018		* Allocated to Consituent Councils			
			HF	KC	LA	WA	HWRC	WRWA		
Residual Household Waste			36,854	38,634	59,943	75,091	9,455	219,977		
HH Dry Recycling Tonnage			10,534	12,556	19,254	19,024	*	61,367		
HH Compost Tonnage			913	1,350	6,023	2,010	*	10,296		
Total Household Waste			48,301	52,540	85,220	96,125	9,455	291,641		
HH Waste Sent for Recycling or Composting			11,447	13,906	25,277	21,034	*	71,664		
Non-Household Residual Waste			22,069	22,365	32,411	4,239	-	81,084		
Non-Household Recycling & Composting			1,668	3,837	2,811	4,156	-	12,472		
Total Non-Household Waste			23,737	26,202	35,223	8,395	-	93,556		
Total Local Authority Collected Waste			72,037	78,742	120,443	104,519	9,455	385,196		

Demographics										
			HF	KC	LA	WA	HWRC	WRWA		
Population			179,654	156,726	327,910	316,096	980,386	980,386		
Number of Households			87,380	88,720	140,260	142,720	459,080	459,080		
Persons per Household			2.06	1.77	2.34	2.21	2.14	2.14		
HH Waste per HH (kg/week)			10.6	11.4	11.7	13.0	0.4	12.2		
Residual HH Waste per HH (kg/week)			8.1	8.4	8.2	10.1	0.4	9.2		
Recycled/Composted HH Waste per HH (kg/week)			2.5	3.0	3.5	2.8	*	3.0		
HH Waste per Resident (kg/week)			5.2	6.4	5.0	5.8	0.2	5.7		
Residual HH Waste per Resident (kg/week)			3.9	4.7	3.5	4.6	0.2	4.3		
Recycled/Composted HH Waste per Resident (kg/week)			1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	*	1.4		

Recycling Performance										
			HF	KC	LA	WA	HWRC	WRWA		
HH Dry Recycling %			21.8%	23.9%	22.6%	19.8%	*	21.0%		
HH Compost %			1.9%	2.6%	7.1%	2.1%	*	3.5%		
HH Recycling/composting %			23.7%	26.5%	29.7%	21.9%	*	24.6%		
Municipal Recycling/composting %			18.2%	22.5%	23.3%	24.1%	*	21.8%		

Schools taking part in the WRWA Education Programme 2017/8

* New this year

Lambeth (26)

Ashmole Primary
 Corpus Christi
 Crown Lane *
 Granton Primary
 Henry Fawcett
 Hitherfield
 Immanuel and St Andrew
 Iqra VA school
 Kennington park Academy*
 Larkhall primary
 London Nautical School* (Secondary)
 Reay Primary School*
 St Andrews, Streatham
 St Helens Primary School
 St John the Divine*
 St Lukes Primary school*
 St Marks
 St Saviours
 St Stephen's Cof E
 Streatham & Clapham Girls
 Streatham Wells
 Telferscot
 Woodmansterne Primary
 Wyvil Primary

Hammersmith and Fulham (21)

Addison Primary
 All Saints C of E
 Avonmore Primary
 Bayonne Nursery
 Fulham Primary
 Good Shepherd
 James Lee Nursery
 Langford Primary school
 Larmenier and Sacred Heart*
 L'ecole des petits
 London Oratory (Secondary)*
 Marie D'Orliac
 Normandcroft
 Parsons Green Prep
 Queens Manor
 St Johns Walham Green*

St Mary's
St Paul's Cof E
St Stephens
St. Peter's C of E Primary*
West London Free School

Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (16)

Bassett House
Bousfield
Earls Court Primary*
Eaton house
Hill House
KLC School of Design
Knightsbridge School
Lion House
Lycee
Norland Place
Southbank International
School
St Barnabas and St Phillips
St Cuthbert w St Matthias
St Josephs RC primary school
St Marys RC *
Thomas Jones

Wandsworth (46)

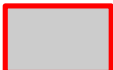
Allfarthing
Ark Putney Academy* (Secondary)
Belleville Wix*
Bonneville Primary
Brandlehow school*
Broadwater School
Chesterton Primary
Crescent 1 Kindergarten
Crescent II Kindergarten
Dolphin school
Earlsfield primary
Falconbook*
Fircroft
Floreat*
Frances Barber PRU
Franciscan primary school

Furzedown
Gatton Primary
Granard Primary
Griffin Primary
High View Primary School*
Hillbrook Primary
Honeywell Junior School
Hotham School*
John Burns
Mousehouse Nursery
Our Lady of Victories, Putney
Priory Lodge
Ronald Ross
Rutherford House*
Sellincourt Primary
Southmead
St Boniface
St Josephs RC primary school
St Marys Putney
St Marys RC Battersea
St Stephen's C of E
Thames Christian College (S)
The Alton School
The Bumble Bee Nursery
Thomas Clapham
Tooting Primary
Wandsworth Prep
West Hill
Wix

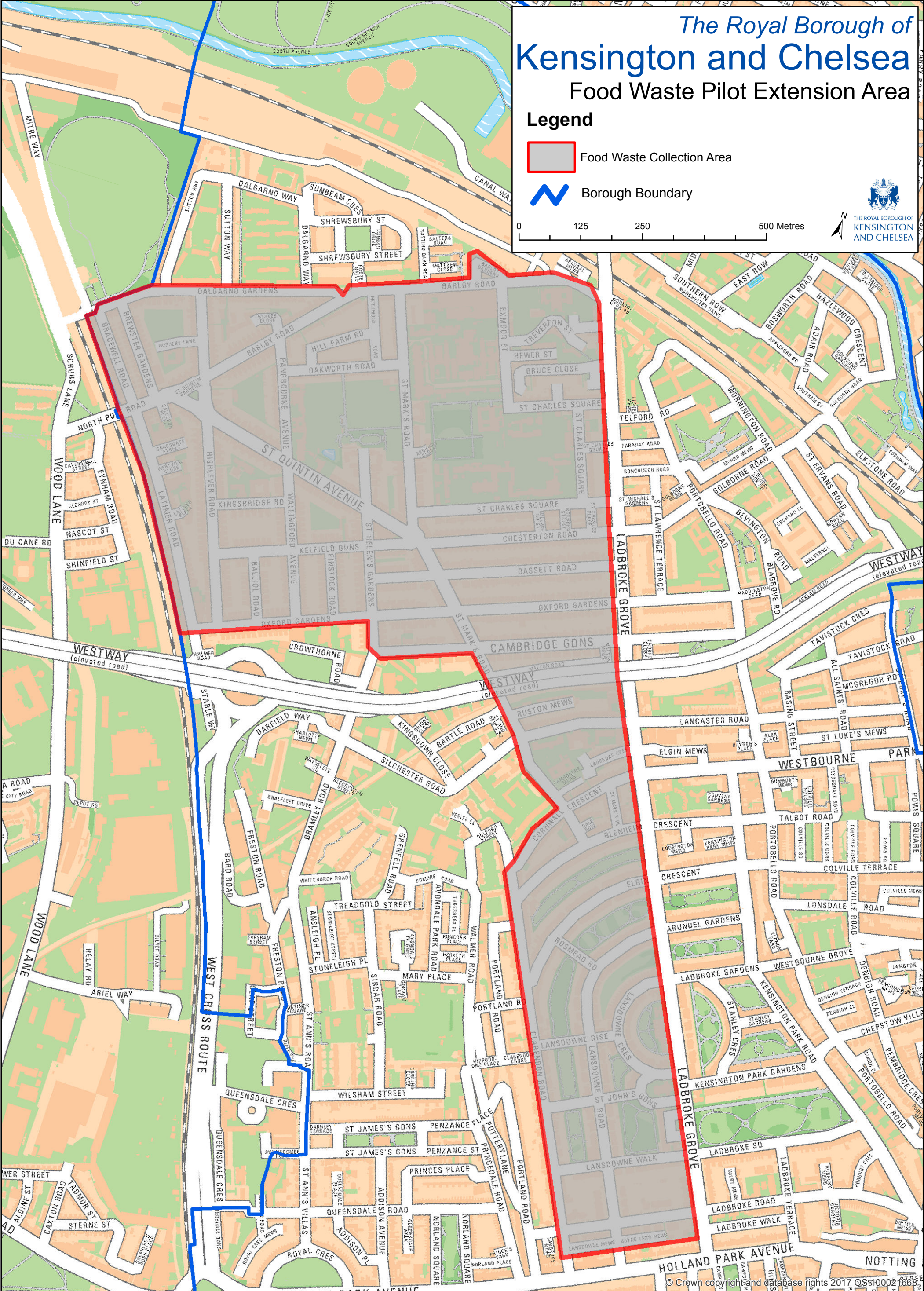
The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

Food Waste Pilot Extension Area

Legend

-  Food Waste Collection Area
-  Borough Boundary

0 125 250 500 Metres





Western Riverside Waste Authority

Chairman: Councillor Paul Warrick
General Manager: Mark Broxup

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Smugglers Way, Wandsworth, LONDON SW18 1JS

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Contact: Mark Broxup

Direct Dial: 020 8875 8888

Date: 1st March 2018

Environment Committee,
London Assembly,
City Hall,
The Queen's Walk,
London
SE1 2AA

Dear Ms. Cooper,

RE: THE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT "WASTE: ENERGY FROM WASTE"

I write because Western Riverside Waste Authority considers that the above report does not fully and clearly explain the strategic importance of EfW within London.

The report suggests that the increase in EfW over the last decade has discouraged waste minimisation and constrained recycling. This is not the case. Increased capacity of EfW in London is a direct result of reduced use of landfill. That more than half of London's waste no longer goes to landfill but is instead used to make electricity and heat, provide recycled metals and reduce the use of virgin aggregates, should be celebrated.

Ten years ago this Authority sent to landfill annually about 420,000 tonnes of residual waste. Today the figure is below 2,000 tonnes. Now we send 305,000 tonnes of residual waste to EfW: that is a 27% decrease in total residual waste handled each year.

There are no minimum tonnage or minimum payment provisions in this Authority's waste contracts, and thus no restraints or perverse incentives affecting its ability to reduce and recycle its waste. EfW is not a cheap option, it costs £150 per tonne. Dry recycling costs £25 per tonne, and a tonne minimised to zero costs us nothing. Believe me, this Authority is fully incentivised, financially and environmentally, to follow the waste hierarchy and prioritise recycling. It may be difficult and complex to increase recycling performance, but a per tonne saving of £125 is always in our minds.

Artificially limiting the use of EfW, or introducing an incineration tax, needs to be very carefully thought through. If waste authorities have to pay tax to HM Treasury there will be less to spend on recycling – and at a time when authorities are urged to meet a higher target which will cost more per tonne to reach.

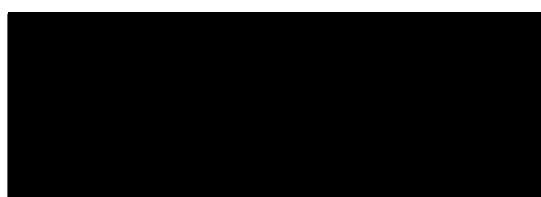
The report suggests that residual waste could be recycled before incineration. Because of that £150 number this option has been tried many times, but the so-called “dirty MRFs” have consistently failed to produce a marketable recycled product. Looking ahead and noting China’s recent import restrictions, my Authority doubts that this proposal will ever be viable.

Your report refers to anaerobic digestion, which we regard as another form of energy recovery. We have modelled and are right now trialling collection and transport of separated foods. These are early days and we have not yet identified environmental benefits, but we do expect increased cost. We have noted the possible increase in AD capacity in London and we keep an open mind.

For sound environmental reasons landfill capacity is disappearing. It is clear from your report that if London fails to meet the Mayor’s 65% recycling target, which recent industry research suggests is unlikely to be met, or if Brexit prevents export to Europe of residual waste, London will probably experience a significant shortfall in treatment capacity.

I hope your Committee will take on board and highlight the points made in this letter, and I return to my first sentence – it is the strategic significance of EfW which is so important to London. We absolutely need not to run out of residual waste treatment capacity.

Yours sincerely,

A large black rectangular box redacting the signature of the sender.

CLLR PAUL WARRICK
CHAIRMAN

c.c All Members of the Environment Committee, London Assembly
Ian Williamson, Scrutiny Committee Manager
Clare Bryant, Committee Officer

Western Riverside Waste Authority's response to HM Treasury's Call for Evidence on:

"Tackling the plastic problem - Using the tax system or charges to address single-use plastic waste"

Introduction

This is an officer response. The Authority will formally consider this response at its meeting in July 2018 and details of any changes required will be forwarded to HM Treasury.

The Western Riverside Waste Authority was established in 1986 as an autonomous statutory local government body to undertake the waste disposal functions prescribed by the Local Government Act 1985 and the Waste Regulation and Disposal (Authorities) Order 1985 and is responsible for waste treatment on behalf of four London Boroughs; Hammersmith and Fulham, Lambeth, Wandsworth and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

General Comment

The key aims of any environmental policy are the minimisation of pollution, to protect flora and fauna, and the conservation of resources. The waste hierarchy has helped to simplify those aims by ordering and promoting waste management treatment methods that cause the least damage to the environment i.e. reduce, re-use, recycle, recover and finally disposal. The circular economy is a means of promoting and increasing the reduction and reuse components of the hierarchy.

Plastic performs many essential and valuable services for modern society, not least being the role that plastic packaging plays in the preservation of food. It's lightness also means that many modern goods are lighter than their traditional alternatives which brings environmental savings in terms of transport.

However, whilst the positive effects of plastics are many there are also many negatives. For example, contrary to the principle of waste minimisation, plastics have led to an increase in convenience goods which did not exist previously (e.g. beverage cups and water bottles) also, the proliferation of different plastic types and how they are combined in products, and with other materials, has in many cases made the recycling of them impossible.

More seriously, when plastic products escape the waste management hierarchy, through littering or illegal dumping, we know that they cause terrible harm and suffering to fauna and, as they degrade slowly, the harm can persist for decades. Finally, when the plastic material does finally degrade into smaller particles we are now realising that it is entering our water and food supplies with, as yet, unknown consequences.

However defining the problem around Single-Use-Plastics seems to be the wrong starting point, particularly given that many single use plastics can be a better environmental option. The Authority believes the focus needs to be on minimising the unnecessary use of plastics, improving the ability to re-use and recycle what is produced and minimising the amount of material that escapes the waste hierarchy either through littering or illegal dumping.

The Definition Of Single-Use Plastics

Q1) How should the government define single-use plastics, and what items should be included and excluded, and why?

Defining the problem around Single-Use-Plastics seems to be the wrong starting point given that, as the consultation document acknowledges, many single use plastics can be the best environmental option, unlikely to be over produced and unlikely to escape the waste hierarchy.

Waste minimisation, of any kind, is a priority but in the context of the consultation document, it seems that it is plastic material that sits outside the waste hierarchy, by either being littered or illegally dumped, is what needs to be addressed. The UK also needs to recognise, and address, the problem that exported low quality recyclable plastic material (or the less valuable elements of it) possess a high potential to be illegally dumped in countries with less stringent environmental laws and/or enforcement regimes.

Assessing single-use plastics

Q2) What are the most important problems associated with single-use plastics, and why?

As highlighted in the answer to Question 1, the Authority does not believe that the single-use element is the key issue.

The main problems seem to be caused by:

- a) goods and packaging that are simply designed for consumer convenience and are not designed to be readily re-used or recycled. Also how and where these materials are used can often mean that they are prone to be littered.
- b) many goods and packaging materials not lending themselves to be easily separated from the rest of the waste stream and often being made from a combination of materials that also cannot be readily separated for recycling.

For example, a plastic tomato ketchup bottle is a single use item but it is likely to be lighter than alternatives (with lower transportation costs, environmentally and economically) and, although not a readily re-useable item, it is relatively easy to recycle. Also, due to the manner and location in which it is used, it is less likely to escape the waste hierarchy and therefore unlikely to become a longer term environmental hazard.

Conversely, plastic bags are often used multiple times by consumers but are often over produced for consumer convenience and are difficult to recycle. Crucially, through the manner and locations in which they are used, they also pose a very high risk of being littered and consequently escaping the waste hierarchy.

Disposable coffee cups, water bottles and the “4/6 pack beer rings” are the epitome of the single-use plastic problem with their existence inspired primarily by consumer convenience. Evidence would also suggest that a large proportion of these items are prone to littering and the 4/6 pack beer ring is almost impossible to separate for recycling. Whilst coffee cups are more easily separated from the rest of the waste stream, if disposed of responsibly, they are difficult to recycle due to their being constructed from a number of different materials.

Consequently, the Authority believes that, rather than concentrating on the single-use element, the focus should be on incentivising waste prevention, the reuse of material where possible, the prevention of material leaving the waste hierarchy (particularly post-consumer material) and the true recycling of material.

Generally the Authority has no difficulty in finding outlets for PET and HDPE (Clear and Coloured) but outlets for plastic film (recycling sacks) and mixed plastics (generally pots, tubs and trays) can be problematic to source depending on market conditions.

Additionally, if processing methods are improved, to minimise the amount of the valuable PET and HDPE in the mixed plastic product this can cause it to become less attractive to the market. This highlights that there is a danger that, once the valuable component of the mixed plastic waste stream is removed, the remainder is simply disposed of and if low quality mixed plastics are exported to countries, with lower environmental regulation and/or enforcement, there is a real risk that material will be dumped illegally.

Non-market related practical barriers to plastics recycling include:

- the number of different polymer types and how they are combined in products;
- the original use of the product i.e. the recycling of pots, tubs and trays brings a lot of associated food waste it.
- convenience not only influences consumer purchasing but it also affects how the public will recycle. In urban areas, co-mingled recycling significantly increases public participation and capture rates and the material is then separated in Material Recycling Facilities (MRFs). MRFs will generally mechanically sort 3D materials i.e. bottles, cans, pots, tubs and trays from 2D materials i.e. fibre products such as paper and card. The 3D material is then further broken down by the use advanced sorting techniques. Therefore a plastic bottle which is 3D in shape will be sorted correctly but a 2D sheet, of the same plastic, will simply end up contaminating the fibre line.
- Plastics are light, this is one of their key strengths. However, in terms of a weight-based recycling target, this is a disadvantage.

These points simply emphasises the need for real producer responsibility in this area. It is the packaging and retail sectors that design, construct and supply the goods and packaging the public consumes. Often the design doesn't bring any benefit other than convenience to the consumer but that convenience is often associated with a "use-and-throw-away" culture. If producers and retailers want to increase trade by offering customer convenience they should also be responsible for the post-consumer impact of their products.

New packaging and goods doesn't just simply appear, they take years in design and then years to construct the factories that build and use the products. Producers and retailers should be required to demonstrate in that time how the material will be recovered post-consumer and subsequently re-used or recycled. Targets and taxation in this area need to be focussed on the producers, in line with the 'producer pays' principle - not local authorities as is the case currently.

Q3 Are there more environmentally friendly alternatives, currently available or possible in the future, to these types of single-use plastic items or their manufacturing processes, and can they still offer similar benefits?

Generally this question is not within the Authority's area of expertise. However, the government has asked if it should encourage biodegradability in plastics, and if so, how?

However, the Authority notes the comments made in the [European Union Commission's plastics strategy](#), launched on 16th January 2008, which warns that biodegradable and compostable plastics could lead to greater littering and compromise recycled material streams unless they are clearly labelled. The Authority's experience would also suggest that, in reality, labelling will not be able to achieve this and the public will not effectively distinguish between different plastic types in this way.

The Authority also notes the 2015 United Nations report that states that [biodegradable plastics are not the answer to reducing marine litter](#).

Q4 Are there single-use plastic items that are deemed essential by their nature or application, which cannot be substituted or avoided?

This question is not within the Authority's area of expertise.

Production

Q5) to Q7) These questions are not within the Authority's area of expertise.

Retail

Q9) to Q11) These questions are not within the Authority's area of expertise.

Consumption

Q13 What factors influence consumers' choices related to single-use plastic items?

Consumers generally have very little choice over how they purchase goods and, if there is a choice, they will naturally go for the most convenient option offered. There is very little, if any, real difference between how major retailers package their goods or offer them for sale.

The 5p plastic bag charge has shown that consumers broadly support taxes levied on environmentally-damaging items, and research suggests that it has been successful in changing behaviour in this regard.

Generally, imposing new charges seem better at influencing behaviour change on convenience items as opposed to offering discounts on existing charges. The logic being that the individual has budgeted for the current cost and will not sacrifice convenience for the saving but will consider doing so to avoid an additional cost.

The Authority believes that a Deposit Return Scheme would be effective in both increasing recycling and reducing residual waste tonnages. The Authority does not believe that this will drive behaviour

change in convenience, “on the go” products (such as small water bottles) but will help change behaviour in the household. It may also help change behaviour around how the public is motivated to reduce or voluntarily clear up litter.

The Authority believes that although a DRS may produce a small reduction in recyclable income for local authorities that loss (if any) will be more than compensated for by a decrease in residual waste treatment costs and a net saving will result for the tax payer in unitary authorities and across two-tier waste authority areas.

Q14 and Q15 These questions are not within the Authority’s area of expertise

Discarding and waste treatment

Q17 What are the barriers to the collection of single-use plastics and more environmentally friendly methods of waste treatment, including barriers to any existing technologies?

Many plastics are unable to be recycled via current technologies, are impossible to separate from one another or from the waste stream as a whole. A lot of this material is put directly into the residual waste stream or ends up there during the sorting process at a MRF. Polystyrene is a good example.

Local authorities cannot be expected to continue to be reactive to the problems that producers i.e. manufacturers, importers and retailers create. Producers, not local authorities, must become responsible for firstly recovering the material they put into the market, post the consumer, and then designing it such that it can be easily reused or recycled.

Q8, Q12, Q16 & Q18 In your opinion, how can the tax system or charges play a role in delivering better environmental outcomes at this stage?

The tax system could be used in a number of ways to help achieve better environmental outcomes.

- 1) Tax products by the amount of virgin materials they contain. This would encourage waste minimisation and incentivise products to become more re-usable where possible. It would also help create an increase in demand for recycled material.
- 2) As well as giving producers (i.e. manufacturers, importers and retailers) overall targets for re-use and recycling, create targets, and associated penalties, for producers to recover plastic from the waste stream i.e. for it to be managed within the waste hierarchy and not lost in the form of litter.
- 3) Introduce an additional tax on products that are known to be the principle components of litter (see the [Incpen report](#) on litter composition in England).

- 4) Tax exports of low value recyclable material so as to encourage recycling locally and to avoid residual material simply being dumped in other countries with lower regulatory or enforcement regimes.
- 5) Introduce a Deposit Return Scheme for plastic, metal and glass bottles, cans and jars to encourage consumers to deal with their waste responsibly.

Whilst local authorities would have a role in assisting producers in achieving their targets the overall effect would be to reduce the costs of waste management for local authorities.

The increased tax revenue could also be used to support increased reuse or recycling or to ameliorate the negative effects that plastics cause when they escape the waste hierarchy and cause harm and suffering to flora and fauna.

Privacy Policy

This privacy policy covers WRWA's treatment of personally identifiable information that we collect when you register on this website, when you submit information, when you request information and when you visit our webpages. We will not share that information with any third party.

Our website - wrwa.gov.uk - contains links to other related sites that may be of use. However, this privacy statement only applies to information collected on this website. We are not responsible for the content or privacy policies of third party websites that may be linked to or from our pages.

wrwa.gov.uk also automatically receives and records information on our server logs from your browser including your IP address, cookie information and the page you requested. We use the information for the following general purposes: to fulfil your requests for certain areas of the website, and to contact you if needed or requested; and to help us monitor use of the website and the impact of any campaigns.

This policy gives you information on how WRWA collects and processes your personal data, what we do with your personal data and what legal rights are available to you.

We reserve the right to amend this Data Privacy Policy without Prior Notice.

HOW WE USE YOUR DATA – [link to new page \(text below\)](#)

Notwithstanding the exception below, WRWA does not share your personal data with third parties except to comply with legal obligations, to exercise our legal rights (i.e. court cases); for the prevention, detection, investigation of crime or prosecution of offenders; and for the protection of our employees and contractors.

The exception would be an instance whereby you have sent a request or complaint to the Authority that should have been directed to your local council e.g. a complaint concerning missed waste collections.

WHAT PERSONAL INFORMATION WE COLLECT - – [link to new page \(text below\)](#)

WRWA may collect the following information from you:

Name and Contact details (Address/Tel. Numbers (including mobile) and email address, the number of times you have used our services and your correspondence and communications with WRWA

HOW WE PROTECT YOUR DATA - – [link to new page \(text below\)](#)

Your personal data is supplied to us through controlled processes that are protected through appropriate measures, including encryptions. Our service provider only permits access to your data, following audit and access logging, and is restricted based on business need. The Authority ensures our employees are conversant with and comply with our data security approach.

HOW LONG DO WE KEEP YOUR DATA – [link to new page \(text below\)](#)

WRWA will not retain personal data for longer than necessary for the purposes we collected it for, including for the purposes of satisfying any accounting or reporting requirements. The longest we will normally hold any personal data is 6 years. We will ensure that we have regular reviews of the information we hold and ensure deletion of personal data that we no longer use.

YOUR RIGHTS RELATING TO YOUR PERSONAL DATA - – [link to new page \(text below\)](#)

You have the following rights:

1. The right to ask for a copy of personal data that we hold about you (the right of access);
2. The right (in certain circumstances) to request that we delete personal data held on you; where we no longer have any legal reason to retain it (the right of erasure or to be forgotten);
3. The right to ask us to update and correct any out-of-date or incorrect personal data that we hold about you (the right of rectification);
4. The right to opt out of any marketing communications that we may send you and to object to us using / holding your personal data if we have no legitimate reasons to do so (the right to object);
5. The right (in certain circumstances) to ask us to ‘restrict processing of data’; which means that we would need to secure and retain the data for your benefit but not otherwise use it (the right to restrict processing); and
6. The right (in certain circumstances) to ask us to supply you with some of the personal data we hold about you in a structured machine-readable format and/or to provide a copy of the data in such a format to another organisation (the right to data portability).
7. The right to be provided with information about how your personal data is processed (the right to be informed)
8. The right to be provided with information about the processing of any automated decision making and profiling and to request human intervention or challenge a decision.

If you wish to exercise any of the above rights, please contact us using the contact details set out below:

Telephone : 020 8871 2788

Write to: Data Protection Officer, WRWA, Smugglers Way, Wandsworth, SW18 1JS

Email: info@wrwa.gov.uk

You will not be charged a fee if you make a subject access request.

We will endeavour to respond to your request within one month of receipt.

LEGAL BASIS FOR USING DATA - – [link to new page \(text below\)](#)

We are required to set out the legal basis for our processing of personal data. The Authority has three bases for its data processing activities:

Legal Obligation - a requirement to comply with the law

Public Task - processing to perform a task in the public interest

Legitimate Interest - processing for a legitimate reason other than performing our tasks as a public authority.

DATA PROTECTION OFFICER – [link to new page \(text below\)](#)

We have appointed a Data Protection Officer to ensure we protect the personal data of those who use our services and those who contact us and to ensure we comply with data protection legislation.

If you have any questions about how WRWA use your personal data that are not answered here, or if you want to exercise your rights regarding your personal data, please contact our Data Protection Officer using the details set out below:

Contact Details

Postal Address:

Data Protection Officer,
WRWA,
Smugglers Way,
Wandsworth
LONDON SW18 1JS

or

Email: info@wrwa.gov.uk

Telephone: 020 8871 2788

You also have the right to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), the UK supervisory authority for data protection issues. Contact details, can be found at <https://ico.org.uk>