



## **AGENDA**

### **Page No**

1. MINUTES

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 21 November 2019 (SC.18 - SC.21), previously circulated.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

3. POLICY REVIEW - RECYCLING - DRAFT FINAL REPORT

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Report of the Chairman

4. MATTERS OF URGENCY

Any other business of which not less than 24 hours' prior notice, preferably in writing, has been given to the Chief Executive and which the Chairman decides is urgent.

## **HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**Report To:** Scrutiny Committee  
16 January 2020

**From:** Chairman of Scrutiny Committee

**Subject:** **POLICY REVIEW – RECYCLING – DRAFT FINAL REPORT**

All Wards

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### **1.0 SUMMARY:**

1.1 The purpose of this report is to consider the draft Final Report prior to submission to Cabinet in February 2020.

### **2.0 BACKGROUND:**

2.1 The Committee has previously agreed to undertake this Review and identified information and issues that it would like to consider. The Project Plan for the review is attached as Annex A.

2.2 The Terms of Reference of the review are as follows:

- to review the existing policies regarding household recycling;
- investigate how recyclables are currently being collected and processed; and
- to explore whether more can be done to improve recycling rates across the District.

2.3 A summary of the key points highlighted from the evidence is attached at Annex B to the report along with a full memorandum of evidence at Annex C.

2.4 A copy of the draft report to Cabinet is attached at Annex D of the report.

### **3.0 RECOMMENDATION:**

3.1 The Committee is asked to consider the draft Final Report prior to submission to Cabinet in February 2020.

COUNCILLOR D HUGILL  
CHAIRMAN

**Background papers:** None  
**Author ref:** LAH  
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**SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**  
**POLICY REVIEW – RECYCLING**

**TERMS OF REFERENCE:**

To review the existing policies regarding household recycling; investigate how recyclables are currently being collected and processed and to explore whether more can be done to improve recycling rates across the District.

**SCOPE**

- To review existing recycling policies.
- To assess current recycling arrangements and gain an understanding of how household recycling services are delivered.
- To evaluate the Council's current performance.
- To review how the Council publicises its recycling service and whether improvements could be made to improve awareness amongst residents.
- To consider best practice in other Local Authorities.
- To consider the potential impact of the DEFRA Waste and Resources Strategy

**OBJECTIVES**

- To investigate whether the current recycling policies remain fit for purpose.
- To explore whether current recycling arrangements are effective.
- To identify whether there are any areas of improvement to increase household recycling numbers.
- To ascertain whether current methods of publicity are effective or could be improved.
- To consider best practice in other Local Authorities.

**WITNESSES**

- Paul Staines, Director of Environment
- Gary Brown, Operations Manager
- Tracey Flint, Recycling Officers
- Representative from UPM - Kymmene
- Representative from Yorwaste
- Representative from appropriate Local Authority

DOCUMENTS/EVIDENCE

- Waste and Recycling Policies
- Statistics
- Benchmarking
- Site Visits to local Recycling Stations if required

OTHER METHODS/CONSULTATION/RESEARCH

Task and Finish Groups.

OFFICER SUPPORT

Louise Hancock, Democratic Services Officer  
Gary Nelson, Director of Law and Governance (Monitoring Officer)

TIMESCALE

Commencing September 2019 – Concluding February 2020  
(Report to March 2020 Cabinet)

**Key Points From Evidence**

The following is a summary of the key points highlighted from the evidence received:

- that the current policies, namely the Waste Management Strategy 2016-25 and the Waste and Recycling Collection Policy April 2016 (revised in June 2018) were still fit for purpose and achieving their objectives;
- that the Council operates a very successful recycling scheme and that the residents of the District were proactively engaging with the Council's processes;
- that, should any progress be made on the inclusion of other non-recyclates such as plastic bags, food waste, etc, this be monitored and the Council's processes developed as necessary to take account of these changes;
- that promotion, publicity and education is an area that warranted continued monitoring and development where opportunities arose, such as educational visits within schools and the circulation of publicity material within community sectors; and
- that the information contained on the website and within the booklets be reviewed to ascertain whether the information could be simplified to assist residents to better understand the recycling scheme.

**Memorandum of Evidence**

**Evidence received from Paul Staines, Director of Environment, Gary Brown, Waste and Street Scene Manager and Tracey Flint, Recycling Officer – 12 September 2019**

The Recycling Officer gave a presentation to the Committee, a copy of which is attached for reference purposes. The Director of Environment provided copies of the Waste Strategy and Waste Collection Policy to the Committee; copies are available as background information.

The Committee wished to know the composition of the 48.4% recycling rate, and was informed that this comprised mixed recycling and garden waste. The other 52% is the black bin waste.

The Committee enquired whether in the future the Council would be collecting food waste and was advised that there was a significant cost involved in collecting food waste. The Government may yet compel councils to do so and, if it did, this would require re-financing of the whole sector. DEFRA is looking at the different options and may introduce a 'polluter pays' system, but as yet no further details had been received.

The Committee asked for clarification on the removal of bins due to contamination and was advised that this applied to the blue lidded recycling bin, as per the Waste Collection Policy.

The Council's Policy on contaminants was explained. The Council operates a 'three strikes and you are out' policy. A tag is placed on the bin notifying a householder of a contaminant within their waste and this worked well. The Council received very few complaints about this issue. The Council had only been compelled to remove 4 or 5 bins from residents, which illustrated the success of the scheme.

The Committee asked whether officers considered best practice of other Local Authorities when reviewing the Council's objectives, such as collecting large electrical items which get dumped in country lanes, rather than at recycling centres. The Committee was advised that the Council did provide a 'bulky waste' service which included the collection of large electrical goods. Smaller items could be taken to the North Yorkshire County Council recycling centres. The Council was continuously looking at different options for the collection of different materials, such as small electrical items. Meetings are held with North Yorkshire County Council to explore whether anything further can be done on this issue. The Council's Waste Management Strategy would be reviewed.

The Committee asked for clarification on what constituted contamination, how this waste was dealt with and what could be done to reduce this. With regards to contamination, one of the main problems is with plastic bags. Often people would put their recycling in a plastic bag before putting it into the bin. Pizza boxes are considered contamination due to the grease and food waste found on them. Also, the wrong metal objects are being placed in the recycling bin, only steel cans and aluminium drink cans could be placed in recycling. Other contaminants include crisp packets, textiles and polystyrene. Awareness and education need to be improved regarding contamination and people do make mistakes.

The Committee was advised that there was a strong culture within the workforce. The collectors' were knowledgeable and enthusiastic and this helped with recycling rates. Contamination in communal collection areas was more problematic, but this was a national issue facing most councils.

The Committee recognised the role of residents and noted their enthusiasm for and support of the Council's recycling scheme.

The Committee asked who checked through the blue recycling bins for contamination. The Committee was advised that there were viewing panels on the collection wagons. This allowed the refuse collectors to monitor what items had been placed in the wagons.

The Committee asked for details of the 'take up' rates for green bins and whether this had increased or decreased year on year. The Committee was advised that the current rate was 50.4% which was an increase in uptake from 44% in previous years.

The Committee asked whether an auto renewal system had been investigated for green bin licences. The Committee was advised that this would be considered as part of the Strategy review. It was not possible with the current set up and would require investment.

# Recycling in Hambleton



Paul Staines – Director of Environment



**HAMBLETON**  
**DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## Scrutiny Committee Objectives



To investigate whether the current recycling policies remain fit for purpose

- Waste Management Strategy 2016 – 25
- Waste and Recycling Collection Policy April 2016 – revised 2018



To explore whether current recycling arrangements are effective.

- Fortnightly collection of co-mingled dry recycling plus glass from every domestic property
- 48.4% recycling rate 2018/19
- 100<sup>th</sup> out of 345 LA's in 2017.18



To identify whether there are any areas of improvement to increase household recycling numbers.

- Residual household waste 2018/19 = 187.80 kg per head
- Recycling per head 2018/19 = 84.14 kg per head

## Scrutiny Committee Objectives



To ascertain whether current methods of publicity are effective or could be improved

- Booklets
- Website
- Social Media
- Tags
- Talks/Events



To consider best practice in other Local Authorities

- Food Waste
- Electrical
- Textiles
- Waste and Resources Strategy for England ??

# Recycling Contract



All recycling is still taken to two transfer stations:

Thirsk

Tancred – Scorton, Richmondshire



The new contractor for sorting & reprocessing of dry mixed recycling (DMR) is:

UPM-Kymmene

Shotton

North Wales



The contractor for collection & reprocessing glass is:

Yorwaste

# Destinations April to June 2019

Material	Final Destination DMR	Total Tonnes	%age of material type
News & Pams	UPM Shotton	447.56	100%
Mixed paper	UK	233.31	72%
	Germany	90.96	28%
Cardboard	UK	90.96	74%
	Germany	31.16	26%
Aluminium Cans	UK	22.65	100%
Ferrous Cans	UK	36.54	56%
Ferrous Cans	Germany	28.45	44%
Plastic Bags/Film Trial only	UK	2.20	22%
	Turkey	7.68	78%
Plastic Bottles	UK	77.07	78%
	Germany	0.69	1%
	Netherlands	16.09	16%
	Slovakia	5.10	5%
<b>Total Tonnage</b>		<b>1090.42</b>	

DMR = Dry Mixed Recycling

Final Destination DMR	Tonnes	%age
UK	910.30	83%
Europe	180.12	17%

Final Destination Glass	Tonnes	%age
UK	642.82	100%

# Changes ahead?

**Our Waste, Our Resources: a strategy for England – December 2018**  
*Under consultation*

- Great producer responsibility – ensuring the producers pay the full net cost of managing packaging waste at end of life.

- Deposit Return Schemes



- Consistent Collections



- Closing the loop, greater recycled content, banning problem plastics etc.



- Food Waste Collections



**Evidence received from Paul Staines, Director of Environment and Gary Brown, Waste and Street Scene Manager – 24 October 2019**

The Committee asked how often recyclates were reviewed and whether there was any possibility of items such as black plastic being introduced into the collection. The Committee was advised that UPM, the recycling contractor, regularly reviews the content of recyclable material to try to include more materials where possible. The Council is kept up to date on these issues with information provided from various sources such as the North Yorkshire Waste Partnership and the Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee (LARAC). Plastics were a problem nationally and some plastics were difficult to deal with and were very expensive to process. Currently black plastic could not be seen by the sorting machines and laminate also caused difficulties. However, there was pressure from consumer groups for companies to improve their packaging, which in turn could lead to more packaging becoming recyclable. For example, a number of supermarkets were moving away from black plastics. Batteries were also a major problem because of fire risk. In consequence, the Transport Association's advice was not to collect them. For example, if lithium batteries got wet they could catch fire and even explode. Retailers who sold more than 32kg of batteries per annum were required to take them back to be recycled. Yorwaste provided excellent facilities for processing smaller electricals. The District Council was discussing this issue with North Yorkshire County Council to see what could be done to facilitate the recycling of these items.

The Committee asked how much education was provided to residents to encourage them to recycle. The Committee noted that information for residents was provided on the Council's website and the side of refuse wagons, but asked if flyers were put through doors to advise residents on recycling. Also, was social media ever used to issue advice on recycling.

The Committee was advised that a residents' booklet was produced every two years and this was currently being refreshed. Tags were placed on bins and contaminated bin stickers were also used. This information was contained in the Policy. The District Council produced and circulated leaflets specifically on recycling and waste. Social media was used, and the District Council had Facebook and twitter accounts. A review into Communications had recently been undertaken and it had been recognised that the Council could improve its communications and its use of social media. There was a renewed focus on this across Council. The Council had offered talks to primary schools on recycling. Schools had yet to take up this offer, but it was recognised that schools already address such issues with their pupils. The Council gave talks to Town and Parish Councils and other groups such as the Women's Institute. Council officers also attended events such as Food Festivals. Customer Services issued relevant information to customers and the Council had recently held an event at the Civic Centre to improve the knowledge of staff and elected Members. The intention was to roll this type of event out into the market towns.

The Committee asked what the Council was doing to alleviate the single use plastic problem. The Committee was advised that single use plastics were a global problem. The District Council was seeking to promote water bottle refill stations. This would be promoted through social media, but as this was a new initiative it was still a work in progress.

The Committee asked if the Recycling Officer had meetings with residents who currently don't recycle to try to encourage them to do so. The Committee was advised that these meetings did take place. In addition, recycling issues were often identified by the recycling crews and they provided feedback and guidance to residents to ensure they were recycling correctly.

The Committee asked if there were any potential developments to address take away pizza boxes. The Committee was advised that there were currently no developments, as pizza boxes were still classified under the current contract as contamination because they contained food waste.

**Evidence received from Paul Staines, Director of Environment; Gary Brown, Waste and Street Scene Manager; Tracey Flint, Recycling Officer and Geoff Green, RCP Sourcing Manager, UPM – 21 November 2019**

Geoff Green (RCP Sourcing Manager at UPM) gave a presentation to the Committee, a copy of which is attached for reference purposes.

The Committee asked why clear bags of waste were accepted but not black bags. The Committee was advised that this was simply because the pickers could see what was in the clear bags to ensure non-contamination, but could not see what was in the black bags.

The Committee asked how UPM identified the District Council's recycling. Was the Council's recycling kept separate from that received from other areas? It was explained that the 'MRF Code of Practice' required that for every 125 tonnes of the Council's recycling collected, samples must be taken and these must be analysed. It was from these samples that data was collected and fed into the monthly statistics, which in turn provided details of the Council's waste material.

In respect of contamination the Committee queried the process for dealing with food residue in items such as tins for example, which were generally recyclable, and what happened to paper if it contained food spillages. The Committee was advised that small levels of contamination were acceptable. The pulp from paper is 'fibred' in a machine similar to a big washing machine. This helped to break down the food residue. Any polluted water containing the residue was cleaned with chemicals prior to disposal. UPM was trying to find ways to use fewer chemicals (and less water) during the paper making process.

The Committee asked whether there was a viable market for glass collection and was advised that UPM did not collect and/or process glass separately. Adding this to the material would make it harder to process the recycled material. Glass collection is carried out by the Council under a separate contract.

The Committee asked if there was anything further that could be done to 'fool proof' the recycling process. The Committee was advised that the Council and its residents should continue to keep doing what they were doing. If the materials were kept clean, and glass kept separate from fibre, good quality recycling will be produced. However, officers still have to keep continuing to educate, etc.

The Committee commented that the percentage of contaminant also had an impact on the success of the recycling scheme. The Council's levels of contaminant were low and this was a good level of success. The Committee was advised that the Council had good levels of communication, booklets, social media, leaflets, etc. Every effort was made to try to educate residents. Where the Council was aware of problem hot spots it continued to look for improvements and worked with residents.

# MRF processes and end destinations



Making best use of resources

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UPM **BIOFORE-BEYOND** FOSSILS

## Our vision

We lead the forest based bioindustry into a sustainable, innovation-driven and exciting future beyond fossils.

## From Fossils to Bioeconomy

Our products provide sustainable solutions that meet the challenges and opportunities presented by global megatrends. We are developing new innovative and high-quality products as well as renewable and recyclable materials from wood-based biomass. Wood fibre, biomolecules, residues and side streams are becoming increasingly important as the raw materials of the future.

# More than paper!



## Our businesses

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Biochemicals



Biocomposites



Biofuels



Energy



Forest



Labels



Paper



Plywood



Pulp



Timber



2000 tonne capacity inbound warehouse for inbound material



Loaded into a back feeder drum conveyor by a bucket loader at a rate of 42 tonnes per hour



Pre-sort cabin – manual removal of non-recyclable items, bag splitter and air extraction system to remove plastic film



Glass and large cardboard removed on OCC & glass screen



Twin feed conveyors transfers the remaining material towards paper screens



Paper and small containers / small paper separated



Lightly contaminated paper cleaned up using infra red to remove any plastic film or cardboard



Sorted news & pams sent for manual quality check before being transferred into the Shotton paper mill



Containers and mixed paper separated on finishing screens



Steel cans removed from mixed containers using overband magnet



Aluminium cans removed from containers using eddy current separator, followed by manual quality check



Plastic sorted into 6 grades using infrared technology followed by manual quality check



Plastic, cardboard, mixed paper, aluminium and steel baled for local reprocessing, glass conveyed into loose bay for remelt and aggregate



News & pams conveyed directly into UPM Shotton's recovered paper warehouse



News & pams loaded into hopper for recycling into 100% recycled newsprint

# Hambleton material - October



Material	Average % composition	Monthly volume (tonnes)
News & Pams	34.52%	146.99
Cardboard	19.44%	82.78
Mixed paper	31.46%	133.98
Plastic bottles	3.88%	16.52
Mixed plastics	2.71%	11.55
Plastic bags/film	0.73%	3.11
Ferrous cans	2.38%	10.11
Aluminium cans	0.87%	3.69
Glass	0.00%	0.00
Residue	4.01%	17.09

## End destination principles

- No “deep-sea” export
- UK re-processing where possible
- Europe or EFTA second choice (similar environmental controls)

# End destinations for October



Offtaker	Material Grade	Monthly volume (tonnes)	Reprocessing location
UPM Shotton	News & Pams	146.99	UPM, same site as MRF, UK
Saica	Cardboard	82.78	Own UK board mill
Saica	Mixed paper	37.40	Own UK board mill
Clearpoint Recycling	Mixed paper	6.90	Broker, to German mill
D S Smith	Mixed paper	72.68	Own UK board mill
Newport Recycling	Mixed paper	16.99	Broker, to German mill
Newport Recycling	Plastic bottles	2.14	Broker, to UK reprocessor
J&A Young	Plastic bottles	5.91	Own UK reprocessing plant
Newport CH	Plastic bottles	0.77	Broker, to UK reprocessor
Clearpoint Recycling	Plastic bottles	1.80	Broker, to Slovakian reprocessor
Vanden Recycling	Plastic bottles	0.32	Own UK reprocessing plant
Connect Recycling Ltd	Plastic bottles	3.03	Broker, to German and Dutch reprocessors
Veolia Environmental Services	Plastic bottles	1.81	Own UK reprocessing plant
Viridor Polymer Recycling Ltd	Plastic bottles	0.73	Own UK reprocessing plant
Clearpoint Recycling	Mixed plastics	2.24	Broker, to German reprocessor
Newport Recycling	Mixed plastics	9.30	Broker, to UK reprocessor
Connect Recycling Ltd	Plastic bags/film	3.11	Broker, to Turkish reprocessor
Newport Recycling	Ferrous cans	6.45	Broker, to German reprocessor
EMR	Ferrous cans	3.66	UK Aggregator
Novelis	Aluminium cans	1.23	Own UK reprocessing plant
CMS Orbis Ltd	Aluminium cans	1.17	UK Aggregator supplying German plant
Vipa Lausanne	Aluminium cans	1.29	Broker, to German reprocessor

85%  
reprocessed  
in the UK

UPM **BIOFORE**  
**BEYOND** FOSSILS



**HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**Report To:** Cabinet  
11 February 2020

**From:** Scrutiny Committee

**Subject:** **POLICY REVIEW – RECYCLING**

All Wards

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**1.0 SUMMARY:**

1.1 Between July 2019 and February 2020 the Committee undertook a review of the Council's Policy on Recycling. This report sets out the Committee's findings, conclusions and recommendations.

**2.0 INTRODUCTION:**

2.1 Recycling was considered an appropriate topic for review because this was a matter of both local concern and national concern improving recycling remains a priority for local authorities.

2.2 The Committee as a whole undertook the review pursuant to the following terms of reference:

- to review the existing policies regarding household recycling;
- investigate how recyclables are currently being collected and processed; and
- to explore whether more can be done to improve recycling rates across the District.

2.3 In order to determine whether the District Council's plans, policies and practices were effective, the Committee decided to:-

- review existing recycling policies;
- assess current recycling arrangements and gain an understanding of how household recycling services are delivered;
- evaluate the Council's current performance;
- review how the Council publicises its recycling service and whether improvements could be made to improve awareness amongst residents;
- consider best practice in other Local Authorities; and
- consider the potential impact of the DEFRA Waste and Resources Strategy.

**3.0 EVIDENCE**

3.1 The following witnesses attended meetings of the Committee to give evidence, namely:

- Paul Staines, Director for Environment, Hambleton District Council (HDC);
- Gary Brown, Waste and Street Scene Manager (HDC);
- Tracey Flint, Recycling Officer (HDC); and
- Geoff Green, UPM.

3.2 The Committee also reviewed the following documents in detail:

- Waste Management Strategy 2016-25;
- Waste and Recycling Collection Policy April 2016 – revised June 2018; and
- statistics on materials collected and recycled, along with destinations of recyclate during the period April to June 2019.

#### **4.0 FINDINGS**

4.1 Based on the written and oral evidence presented, the Committee's findings were as follows:

4.1.1 The Committee acknowledged that the Waste Management Strategy 2016-25 covers every facet of municipal waste management and is designed to optimise environmental performance and deliver value for money services for Hambleton residents. The strategy sets out policies, aims, high level objectives and targets for the District and concentrates on areas the Council and its residents can influence. It identifies what waste services will look like over the coming years and how and when the Council will achieve its aims.

4.1.2 The Policy's prime purpose is to increase the amount recycled at the kerbside of glass, paper, card, cans and plastics. Under the scheme plastic pots, tubs and trays, cartons and all types of cardboard had been added to the list of recyclables collected.

4.1.3 The Committee also recognised that the Waste and Recycling Collection Policy April 2016 (revised 2018) aimed to ensure that waste and recycling services operate effectively and efficiently in order to maximise recycling and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.

4.1.4 It was acknowledged that the District Council's recycling rate was 48.4% in 2018/19 and placed 100<sup>th</sup> out of 345 local authorities in 2017/18. The current target within the Council Plan was to maintain a recycling rate of 47%. The current recycling figure for the year to date (as at November 2019) was 54.39%. This illustrated that the Council was not only maintaining the target but continually exceeding the target.

4.1.5 The Committee accepted that there were issues regarding contaminants in the recycling and that the Council has processes in place to address this. The Council operates a 'three strikes' policy whereby if the crew notice contamination in the bin or box, the recycling will not be collected and a tag will be left on the bin explaining why. In the event of a fourth contamination, the bin or box will not be emptied and a letter issued informing the resident that the service is being removed as a result of the repeated contamination. If after three months the resident wishes to resume the recycling service, the Council may provide clear sacks for a three month period in order to monitor the contents. If, after that time contamination continues, the service will be withdrawn completely.

4.1.6 The necessity for the Council to have processes in place to help reduce the amount of contamination was acknowledged but the Committee did suggest that there was potentially a lack of understanding by residents on what could or could not be placed in the recycling bin or box.

4.1.7 With regard to the methods of publicity the Council uses, such as booklets and the website, the Committee suggested that these be reviewed to ascertain whether the content could be improved and made clearer for residents to understand.

4.1.8 The Committee acknowledged that the Recycling Officer does engage with residents and provides talks and seminars to a variety of audiences such as Parish Councils and social groups such as the Women's Institute. Primary schools had been approached to roll-out a programme of education within schools, however the level of response had been minimal.

- 4.1.9 The Committee accepted that there were certain types of materials which could not currently be collected and recycled such as plastic bags, take-a-way pizza food boxes, black plastics and batteries. However, it was requested that this situation be carefully monitored and reviewed to ensure that the Council's processes are developed in line with any new technology that enables these materials to be collected and recycled.
- 4.1.10 The Committee acknowledged that the Council works closely with North Yorkshire County Council and UPM regarding what can be recycled and receives regular updates from various sources such as the North Yorkshire Waste Partnership and the Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee.
- 4.1.11 The Committee was also informed that, on 18 December 2018, the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Environment Agency (EA) launched 'Our Waste, Our Resources a Strategy for England', a resources and waste strategy to overhaul England's waste system, putting a legal onus on those responsible for producing waste or items that are harder or more costly to recycle including cars, electrical goods, and batteries.

## **5.0 CONCLUSIONS:**

- 5.1 The Committee concluded from the evidence that the current policies, namely the Waste Management Strategy 2016-25 and the Waste and Recycling Collection Policy April 2016 – revised June 2018 were still fit for purpose and achieving their objectives.
- 5.2 The Committee acknowledged that the Council operates a very successful recycling scheme and that the residents of the District were proactively engaging with the Council's processes.
- 5.3 The Committee suggested that, should any progress be made on the inclusion of other non-recyclates such as plastic bags, food waste, etc, this be monitored and the Council's processes developed as necessary to take account of these changes.
- 5.4 The Committee recognised that promotion, publicity and education was an area that warranted continued monitoring and development where opportunities arose, such as educational visits within schools and the circulation of publicity material within community sectors.
- 5.5 The Committee suggested that the information contained on the website and within the booklets be reviewed to ascertain whether the information could be simplified to assist residents better understand the recycling scheme.

## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 6.1 To recommend to Cabinet that:-
- (1) the current policies, namely the Waste Management Strategy 2016-25 and the Waste and Recycling Collection Policy April 2016 (revised in June 2018) are still fit for purpose and achieving their objectives;
  - (2) it be noted that the Council operates a very successful recycling scheme and that the residents of the District were proactively engaging with the Council's processes;
  - (3) should any progress be made on the inclusion of other non-recyclates such as plastic bags, food waste, etc, this be monitored and the Council's processes developed as necessary to take account of these changes;

- (4) promotion, publicity and education is an area that warranted continued monitoring and development where opportunities arose, such as educational visits within schools and the circulation of publicity material within community sectors; and
- (5) the information contained on the website and within the booklets be reviewed to ascertain whether the information could be simplified to assist residents to better understand the recycling scheme.

COUNCILLOR D HUGILL  
CHAIRMAN

Background Papers: None  
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DRAFT