



INTEGRA

Project Integra – Agenda

Name of meeting	PI Strategic Board
Date of meeting	10am – 12.30pm, Wednesday 15 February 2017
Venue	Committee Rm 1, Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council

- 1 Introductions and domestic arrangements**
- 2 Apologies**
- 3 Declarations of Interest**
- 4 Minutes of the last Board meeting held 13 October 2016 (Report No. 055)**
- 5 Matters arising from the minutes**
- 6 Action Plan 2015-2018 Annual update (Report No. 056)**
- 7 Hampshire Fly-tipping Strategy (Report No. 057)**
- 8 Hampshire Waste Partnership Project update (Report No. 058)**
- 9 Any Other Business**
- 10 Date of Next Meeting**

Thursday 22nd June 2017 – Fareham Borough Council

To resolve that the public be excluded from the meeting during the following items of business, as it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present during these items there would be disclosure to them of exempt information within Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3 of Part 1 Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, and further that in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, for the reasons set out in the report.

- 11 Glass Processing Contract Update (Report No. 059)**



INTEGRA

055

Project Integra – minutes of meeting

Name of meeting Project Integra Strategic Board– Minutes of Meeting
Date of meeting Thursday 13 October 2016
Venue Hampshire County Council
Attendees

Councillors:

Frank Pearson	(FP)	Winchester CC (Interim Chairman)
Rob Humby	(RH)	Hampshire County Council
Steve Forster	(SF)	Hart DC
Sophie Beeton	(SB)	New Forest DC
Graham Stallard	(GS)	Test Valley BC
Tiffany Harper	(TH)	Fareham BC
Robert Saunders	(RS)	East Hants DC
Hayley Eachus	(HE)	Basingstoke and Deane BC
Piers Bateman	(PB)	Gosport BC

Hampshire Waste Services (Veolia Environmental Services):

Lee Phelan (LP)

Officers Attending:

John Elson	(JE)	Basingstoke and Deane BC/ Hart DC
Paul Doran	(PD)	Fareham BC
Kitty Rose	(KR)	Fareham BC
Gale Williams	(GW)	Southampton CC
Paul Wykes	(PW)	Test Valley BC
Richard Bisset	(RB)	New Forest DC
Ruth Whaymand	(RW)	Rushmoor BC
Alan Wheeler	(AW)	Gosport BC
Chris Mathias	(CM)	Havant BC
Sam Horne	(SH)	Hampshire County Council
Campbell Williams	(CW)	Hampshire County Council
Colette Hill	(CH)	Portsmouth City Council
Chris Noble	(CN)	PI
Tara Fitzpatrick	(TF)	PI

1 Introductions

- 1.1 FP welcomed all to the meeting.

2 Apologies

- 2.1 Councillor Tony Briggs – Havant Borough Council
 Councillor Rupert Kyrle – Eastleigh Borough Council
 Councillor Jacqui Rayment – Southampton City Council
 Councillor Robert New – Portsmouth City Council
 Ben Slater – Veolia
 Rob Heathcock – Winchester City Council
 Stevyn Ricketts – Gosport Borough Council
 Colin Read – New Forest District Council
 James Duggin – Rushmoor Borough Council
 Nicola Watts – East Hants District Council

3 Declarations of Interest

- 3.1 None were made

4 Minutes of the last Board meeting held 23 June 2016 (Report 051)

4.1 RESOLVED

That the minutes of the previous board meeting from 23 June 2016 were agreed and signed by the Chairman.

5 Matters arising from the minutes

- 5.1 Item 6.2 – SB asked what communications the PI Executive Budget underspend was used for. CN advised that practical tips for residents on food waste prevention were produced in the form of a post card or advert, for use in all districts. These will be distributed via collection calendars, council tax or in council publications. Half of the underspend remains. It is hoped that there will be opportunities to utilise this in joint working with other signatories to the Courtauld Commitment (food waste reduction programme).

6 Update on Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA)

- 6.1 CN provided an update on IBA lobbying:
- To date we have received 26 formal pledges of support for PI's position on recycling of IBA. However as some responses are from waste partnerships or statutory waste disposal authorities (such as Greater Manchester WDA), 50 local authorities are represented. These authorities account for over 60% of IBA produced in England, and they are managing 43% of England's total household waste.
 - MP Maria Miller has written to the new Defra minister with responsibility for resource management, Therese Coffey, and a response is awaited. Maria agrees that PI partners lobbying their local MPs will add further weight. TVBC have already contacted their MP. A template letter has been circulated

to PI Strategy Officers for partners to use **ACTION – ALL** to use letter to contact local MPs. Template will also be sent to supporting councils from outside of Hampshire for them to send to local MPs.

- Discovered that Defra may have concerns around the quality of the IBA Aggregate and the standards of safety. CN and James Potter have a conference call with Defra and the Environment Agency tomorrow (October 14th) to discuss.
- CN has also been liaising with Fortis, part of the Raymond Brown group who process Hampshire's IBA, and has visited their site.

- 6.2 PB recognises the amount of officer time this has taken and queried the value of this in the longer term and asked what the financial benefit may be to PI partners. FP advised that the EU target of a 50% recycling rate by 2020 is the biggest driver alongside the lack of a level playing field when calculating recycling rates. RH expressed concern around the potential fines we may encounter if we do not meet the 2020 target, so there may be avoided costs in the future.

7 HWRCs and Fly tipping Strategy

- 7.1 SH provided some background and the current situation around the new DIY charges at sites, trade waste and opening hours. Noted that the change to opening hours from 1 January 2017 is caveated as HCC are continuing a dialogue with central government around charging and cost-effective HWRC management. SH also updated on cross-border usage and a £2 charge for non-Hants residents due to be introduced from 1 September 2017 which allows enough time to communicate effectively in the build up. Also outlined development of a new fly tipping strategy and issues to address. RH underlined the importance of tackling fly tipping in a joined up approach. Police have advised that they are keen on working with partners but do have limited resource to deal with it. Lobbying of local magistrates was also suggested to promote more severe penalties for offenders.
- 7.2 FP queried whether there were any limits on the volumes of waste at individual HWRCs as he heard reports of residents being sent from Bishops Waltham site to Fair Oak a few weeks ago. SH advised this was probably a short-term issue ahead of the new charges when some sites saw capacity issues with residents who knew the charge was imminent.
- 7.3 PB asked whether the HWRC changes were debated with lead officers and districts and whether a charge for HWRC use could be introduced. Also concerned about transparency of payments taken on site. SH stated that changes to HWRCs were debated on several occasions by HCC Members (FP and TH also added that HCC officers visited their districts to discuss the options) and the DIY charging was as a result of the 2014 consultation. With regards to payments a robust auditing process is in place and all money is tracked. The income received must cover the cost of disposal of the tonnage of soil, rubble etc collected. RH added that he met with MPs George Hollingbery and Marcus Jones around charging. Currently councils are not legally allowed to charge residents for general use of sites but HCC are discussing with DCLG the potential for a pilot scheme. Further info to support the case will be provided to George Hollingbery and the minister and another group of MPs are also lobbying. HE added that Maria Miller has also tried to engage the Defra minister about charging and is working to get the

issue up the agenda. RH also highlighted with regards to DIY waste that other counties have charged for these waste streams for some time.

- 7.4 SF agrees with DIY charges but believes the way it has been communicated is not quite right – it needs to be clearer that those that are using the sites for DIY type waste are now paying for it and not being subsidised by other council tax payers. RH agreed that this would be made clearer. SF asked if residual waste is being monitored with the supposition that a lot of DIY waste will end up there – SH advised that residual waste sampling is carried out at the Materials Analysis Facility. SF also expressed concern that charities are seeing an increase in fly tipping at their back doors and are having to pick up the costs. RH – also an issue in Winchester and is being looked into. SF asked if we are tracking the car registrations of those that are refused at sites for wanting to dispose of items they cannot i.e. tyres in case they then fly tip? There may be data protection issues with this, but it can be considered as part of the enforcement work stream of the HWRC strategy.
- 7.5 SB welcomes the fly tipping strategy especially with the uniqueness of the New Forest and its susceptibility to fly-tipping. SB thanked HCC officers for their work.
- 7.6 HE underlined the importance of PR in raising awareness to residents that if they use an unauthorised person to clear their waste they are still responsible for it. RH added that we need to catch those making a living from fly tipping. Currently liaising with trading standards to try to introduce monitoring of compliance of waste carrying businesses with relevant waste regulations.

8 Whole System Cost 2014-15 (Report 052)

- 8.1 Quantification of the whole system cost of waste management in Hampshire was included in the previous PI Action Plan. In 2012-13, the overall cost of waste collection was £32m, and waste disposal was £65m. This data collation was two years ago so the exercise was repeated looking at 2014-15 to compare costs and review the direction of travel with the long term aim of reducing costs. The work is also being used to inform the Hampshire Waste Partnership project. CN also explained the limitations to the data. Partners will be given a data work book with costs of all individual items so comparisons can be made to other partners.
- 8.2 CN highlighted where costs have increased or decreased as detailed in the report with Figure 6 showing collection and disposal costs combined. SB – districts have worked hard to bring down the costs of waste collection so surprised to see over £10 million increase in HCC's disposal costs. What is this increase due to? It was noted that figure is the disposal costs for HCC, SCC and PCC combined. SH – step change in costs as the waste disposal contract moves into its next phase, increases in waste, increases in contamination, increase in processing costs for certain materials such as wood and reductions in income for materials like metals. Costs are agreed as part of the contract but other changes that have been made will have a big impact going forward – e.g. processing of waste unsuitable for PI ERFs into a Refuse Derived Fuel, and recycling of mechanical street sweepings.
- 8.3 SB – is the contamination rate triggering the higher landfill costs? SH – Yes, partly.

Veolia are starting to assess (for quality) a higher number of incoming DMR loads tracking material loads. At present, income from sale of DMR is shared with districts and HCC absorbs the cost of contamination. Through the Hampshire Waste Partnership project we want to reduce contamination and increase recycling. SH confirmed the disposal contract is in place until 2030.

- 8.4 CN advised the service costs are difficult to compare out of county as this is a unique piece of work to Hampshire, but there are some stats out there and generally all but two districts have lower than average costs and the disposal costs are significantly lower than average.
- 8.5 PB asked to what extent we can rely on the comparison between authorities when there are so many limitations and what value can authorities take from the workbook. CN stated that each partner has approached the data in the same way and the direction of travel should be reliable. We do have some stable figures. The main point is that two years ago the partnership didn't have any such data. Some partners have already used the workbook from last time to investigate costs. PB then asked how much time was spent on it. CN advised that the most time is spent on the analysis as now the templates are set up. CN also added that he does carry out some quality control on the data to try and root out errors.

RESOLVED

That members agreed the following recommendations:

- As before the PI Executive will produce a work book for each authority for cost comparison purposes. GS requested a date be agreed – CN confirmed work books should be received by the end of October.
- Partners will use the workbook as the basis for any further investigation into areas that require it.
- Data will inform Hampshire Waste Partnership project.
- Exercise repeated for 2016-17.

9 Satisfaction Survey 2016 (Report 053)

- 9.1 MORI survey carried out as part of the Hampshire Waste Partnership project. Four other local Authorities participated; Blackpool Borough Council, Dorset Waste Partnership, Hull City Council and Perth and Kinross Council. Also for the first time, the survey was randomly distributed to 4,000 households nationally, enabling comparison between PI performance and a national average. 1100 responses received but fairly small numbers when broken down to district level. CN highlighted in 5.2 the key findings - that people do want to recycle more and do want to know more. Considering whether we can do this again in future.
- 9.2 SF asked whether the survey was available online. However they were sent to randomly selected addresses. Something that could be suggested to MORI though. SF also queried whether we were doing any PR on the results. CN advised that we aren't, however if districts are happy with their own set of results then they are free to (which all are available to access on the online portal officers have been given access to).

10 Hampshire Waste Partnership project (Report 054)

- 10.1 Report circulated to members ahead of the Board was a progress report. CW is to present a final report and business case to HIOWLA CEX's group in 6 weeks time. The PI working group is currently reviewing Atkins' final report and excel model, which will be used to generate a final business case.
- 10.2 Atkins has recommended that we take advantage of the opportunity of the Alton MRF refit and introduce PTTs and cartons into the DMR stream and a county wide glass collection. When supported by a behaviour change programme, their experience is that this should drive up performance. CW asked for members views on risks in the long term with the MRF refit and those around markets not necessarily being available in the short term but perhaps existing in the longer term.
- 10.3 Members were asked to consider their view on:
- The direction of travel and recommendation from Atkins as one that will meet with public and political aspirations?
 - The risks related to the fragility in markets, where there is currently little transparency on final markets.
 - The other key risks or issues they can foresee from their political experience.
- 10.4 HE urged caution around end markets – politically we want to be telling residents that there is an end market for PTTs, how can we explain to them that some of the stream may end up being disposed of? CW – this is a risk, but Members should be aware that if the Alton MRF is simply re-fit on a like-for-like basis, there may not be an opportunity to change what we recycle until 2030 (at the end of the current waste disposal contract). CW, SH and CN are due to visit Ford MRF, which processes PTTs to further investigate.
- 10.5 SF stated he also agrees with HE and whilst great for gaining votes, it is not real if a lot of the plastic ends up in a disposal route. Added that we should be looking into what is happening in the wider industry i.e. the use of cellophane and reusable cardboard – perhaps this should have a bearing on what we send to the MRF. TH – we should future proof MRF and if we do have the capacity to change, move with industry.
- 10.6 SB – in addition to impressive landfill diversion rate, until now we have been able to give residents a clear message that all we recycle is genuinely recycled. That may be at risk if PTT is added. Also stated that NFDC are committed to weekly residual waste collections. SB can see the benefit in a county wide glass collection as NFDC already collect glass at kerbside.
- 10.7 FP – Residents want all plastics to be recycled. In agreement to future proof MRF.
- 10.8 GS – the results from the resident satisfaction survey underline that residents are not happy with the range of materials collected so waiting until 2030 to make changes is not an option.
- 10.9 PB supports GS comments and stated that he believes glass should be accepted at the MRFs. PB unhappy with being locked into a long disposal contract with Veolia and that changes along the way should be permitted – would like to discuss further with Veolia what the options are. Also noted that education is vital and despite the

Board agreeing to the removal of the education programme this may end up being explored again further down the line. Also only type of incentives likely to work with residents are cash ones.

- 10.10 SF believes that a simple message for residents is key – PTTs causes most confusion. If we can make the changes and it will reduce contamination we should go ahead. Also noted glass is an important contract to keep separate.
- 10.11 CN noted that PTT's are already coming into the MRFs as contamination and the material is being paid for twice – once upon arrival at the MRF then again on arrival at the ERF or landfill site. Also it isn't all negative with regards to end markets – PP (polypropylene) makes up 40- 50% of PTTs and there is a good market for this. Noted that there might be an opportunity to introduce technology at the MRF that may not be utilised straight away but which can be switched on at a later stage if markets become more sustainable.
- 10.12 GS – we should take the decision to implement changes and ensure we manage the risks as we go.
- 10.13 In relation to the three questions posed, the views of members were summarised as follows:

Members agree that the direction of travel and recommendation from Atkins is one that will meet with public and political aspirations. The MORI survey clearly gives an aspirational direction of travel, and Members views were that this new data gives significant support.

There are risks related to the fragility in markets, it will be helpful to visit another local MRF (Ford) to understand the actual current likely destinations, but the partnership needs to be aware of risks and manage them, taking into account the long term nature of the decision.

This opportunity was one which Members would want to see progressed, but aiming to ensure that the partnership is as future proofed as possible from an uncertain future.

11 Any Other Business

None.

12 Date of Next Meeting

Wednesday 17 February 2017, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

Project Integra – Report

Title of Report	Action Plan 2015-18 Annual Update
Report For	Project Integra Strategic Board
Date of meeting	15 February 2017
Approval Required	Yes

1 Purpose

- 1.1 To present Members with an update on the progress made on actions within the 2015-18 Project Integra Action Plan and to outline the priorities for 2017-18.

2 Executive Summary

- 2.1 The PI Action Plan 2015-18 was approved two years ago, and it was agreed that an annual update would be given to the PI Strategic Board on progress.
- 2.2 The UK's 2020 recycling target (50%) continues to look challenging, and the new EU Circular Economy Package is likely to lead to even more challenging targets for 2025 (60-65%) and 2030 (65-70%).
- 2.3 Progress has been made on several key actions in the last year, including the "Hampshire Waste Partnership Project", and the report gives an update on each of them in turn.
- 2.4 PI has continued to press Defra on the issue of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) recycling and attended a meeting with the Defra Minister in January.

3 Introduction

- 3.1 In 2015, it was agreed by PI Strategic Board (PISB) that the Action Plan would become a true three-year plan, rather than a rolling plan which had been used in previous years. This change has negated the need for the development of a new action plan every year which needs approval within each partner authority, saving time and resource for the PI Executive and partner officers.
- 3.2 As such the current Action Plan covers the period 2015-18. It was agreed that amendments to this plan could be made during this period, and that progress would be regularly reported. The Action Plan is published on the PI website.¹
- 3.3 The Action Plan has nine actions, of varying size and scope, most of which contain multiple sub-actions or separate implementation plans. Some actions (e.g. Health

¹ 2015-18 Action Plan: <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/project-integra/PIActionPlan2015-18.pdf>

and Safety and Waste Prevention) are the subject of specific annual reports, which will be presented to PISB in June and are therefore not covered in detail in this report.

- 3.4 The current action plan includes a section looking forward to key issues in waste management. Following developments in several areas, this “Horizon Scan” is refreshed in this report, and is followed by an update on each of the nine actions.

4 Future challenges and opportunities

4.1 Existing Targets

Under the EU Waste Framework Directive, the UK has a target of recycling 50% of household waste by 2020. It is highly likely that, as previously reported, the UK will not meet this target (see “waste trends” further down).

4.2 UK Exit from the EU and the Circular Economy Package

In December 2015, the European Commission published the EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy². The plan contains for example a range of measures around eco-design and increasing durability, repairability and recyclability of products, as well as revised legislative proposals on waste. This includes a target for most Member States (including UK) to recycle 60% of municipal waste by 2025 and 65% by 2030.

In its 2017 work plan, the Commission included implementation of the Action Plan as one of its top priorities. Should the proposed Circular Economy legislation pass into EU law before the UK has formally left the European Union, it is likely that the UK will need to adopt any measures agreed by the Commission, the European Parliament and the EU’s Council of Ministers. As such, Defra are engaging in the ongoing negotiations with the EU on the content of any new waste legislation.

The overall implications of Brexit on waste and recycling in the UK is still unclear.

4.3 Waste Trends

In December 2016, the Government released the final 2015 (calendar year) statistics for the UK. Overall tonnages of “Waste from Households” reduced in 2015, but the recycling rate also reduced to 44.3%, from 44.9% in 2014.

Within PI for 2016-17, only data for the first two quarters is currently available. However comparing that period with the same period of 2015-16 indicates:

- A 1.2% increase in total household waste.
- A levelling off of Dry Mixed Recycling (DMR) tonnages (following recent declines).
- An increase in tonnages recycled via the Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) and street sweepings processing.
- A 5% increase in overall tonnage recycled.

4.4 Housing trends

² Circular Economy Package details - http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6203_en.htm

Based on current forecasts, an additional 76,000 homes may be built in Hampshire by 2024. Increases of this order will have significant impact on quantities of waste for collection and disposal.

4.5 *Defra's role in waste policy development*

Defra's announcement in 2013 that they would be stepping back from waste policy development, has been followed by the announcement that departmental day to day spending on the environment is to be cut by 15% by 2019/20. In July 2016, Therese Coffey MP was appointed as the new Under Secretary at Defra with responsibility for waste management. Defra is expected to release details of its 25-year Environment Plan in Jan/Feb 2017 . This plan should include the subject of waste management.

In 2016, the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) published its "Framework for Greater Consistency in Household Recycling in England³". This is a vision for reducing the number of types of collection systems and standardising the materials collected and recycled. Within it there are actions for LAs, the packaging industry and reprocessors. The aim is to move collections towards consistency by 2025, but it is unlikely that the vision will be supported by any new legislation.

4.6 *Quality of recyclate*

Material markets continue to demand high quality recyclates, and this is likely to continue in 2017.

4.7 *New contracts*

Several WCAs are commencing contract procurements, contract reviews, or investigating alternative service delivery models. This will create challenges as well as opportunities.

5 **Update on 2015-18 Action Plan Progress**

5.1 ***Action 1: Activity to increase quality and quantity of recyclable material***

Detail: Increasing material capture and decreasing contamination will have a significant impact upon whole system cost, because:

- 1) Diverting DMR from energy recovery to recycling reduces disposal costs, frees capacity at the Energy Recovery facilities (ERFs) and increases income for Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs).
- 2) Reducing contamination improves the quality and value of recyclate and avoids the cost of double handling material (i.e. contamination being processed through the Material Recovery Facility – MRF – and then sent to the ERF).

It has been two years since the cessation of the Recycle for Hampshire (R4H) communications programme. And whilst there is an increased emphasis on individual partner activity, the PI Executive has provided partners with on going data analysis, and assessments of current performance and best practice (as detailed in

³ http://static.wrap.org.uk/consistency/Read_more_about_the_framework.pdf

5.1.1).

5.1.1 Progress in 2016-17:

MRF residue rates have been rising year on year, but Q1-2 figures for 2016/ 17 indicate that a slight reduction may be seen. However, the MAF contamination programme indicates that all partners will see an increase in contamination rates, with overall PI contamination increase increasing by 1.7% points. Exact statistics will be reported in June.

PI partners use various methods to combat rising contamination levels via communication and education, practical solutions, procedures and working with collection crews and contractors (this activity is logged on an annual basis by PI). However over recent years, a reduction in local authority budgets has seen communications budgets being cut. The PI Executive reviewed changes in communications costs by looking at 2012-13 and 2014-15 whole system cost data. This indicates a 20% reduction in expenditure on communications in this two year period.

During this period of reduction in communications budgets, there has been an increase in MRF contamination - although it is not possible to definitively link the two variables, logic suggests that the reduction in communications will have a knock on effect.

The following are examples of partners' work to combat this rise in contamination:

Example 1 – Eastleigh BC proactive in the fight against contamination with a focus on mixed plastics

EBC's contamination rate has remained broadly the same over the last few years but is set to rise 3% in 2016/17. The team therefore have tackled one of the most commonly contaminated materials – plastic – head on. This was done via events, a video that was sent to e-news subscribers, an article in Borough News, leaflets and promoting face-to-face by customer service agents. A recycling guide, which hadn't been sent to residents for three years, was delivered to all households excluding flats with their annual Waste Calendars at the end of October 2016. The impact of this will be monitored over the remainder of the year.

The team was provided with useful recycling behaviours data by also circulating a survey to e-news subscribers. The results from the 1200 respondents indicated that most residents get their recycling information from product packaging.

Example 2 – New Forest DC, Your Cans Count – Improving quality of materials and encouraging residents to place their cans and aerosols into DMR

Following the Recycle Right campaign the team tackled the low capture rate of metal tins and cans as well as encouraging residents to recycle their aerosols. The campaign saw participation in summer road shows, distribution of leaflets to households in two of the more densely populated areas of the district and the addition of a Your Cans Count campaign page on the district website. Social media accounts also highlighted the campaign to residents.

Example 3 – Southampton CC, Crew insight and improved engagement

A former crew member has provided the team with valuable insight into the best possible methods for crew engagement. Crew training and regular meetings with the Enforcement Officer to discuss issues and provide feedback has enhanced lines of communication and overall efficiency.

- 5.1.2 The Resource Aware Group (RAG) has met on three occasions in 2016-17 and has been focussed on sharing best practice in resident engagement and communications. The May 2016 meeting was focussed specifically on material quality and contamination. The outputs from this meeting included:
1. A continued focus on performance monitoring from MAF data which indicates contamination levels by collections rounds and days. This data was supplied to each partner in June, allowing partners to focus on poor performing rounds.
 2. Following the meeting a number of partners took the opportunity to have further MAF sampling carried out, to help inform contamination reduction programmes.
 3. Compiling an assessment on DMR contamination – a review of the current performance, practices and opportunities. This was carried out by the PI Assistant and its aim was to provide to partners an overview of DMR contamination, including:
 - Correct definitions and terminology around contamination
 - National context
 - Latest contamination performance data
 - Data on composition of contamination
 - Examples of activities to combat contamination being carried out within Hampshire and more widely

5.1.3 Communications

The R4H website has continued to be updated and developed by the PI Assistant. Over a six month period after the site pages were redesigned, there were 2098 page views, and an average of 350 per month. The most popular pages of the website continue to be those with information on what we want residents to recycle and recycling “myth busters”.

The R4H social media presence has continued - the Twitter account has gained 143 new followers with a total of 1319 followers. To illustrate the reach, during the period Oct-Dec 2016, R4H tweets had 18,500 impressions (number of times a user is served a tweet in timeline or search results) which is 2,500 higher than the same period in 2015.

Facebook activity has also continued, however it has a lower level of engagement and has 1298 likes.

5.1.4 *Key priorities in 2017-18*

There should be the following priorities for this action:

- Continued focus on communications at individual partner level. Sharing of best practice, success and failures among partners e.g. via RAG with the support of the PI Executive.
- Supporting the aims of the Hampshire Waste Partnership project, which includes increasing capture and reducing contamination.
- Continue to monitor and review MAF data.
- Partners continue to update the contamination activity tracker annually. This outlines progress on communication and education, practical solutions, procedures and working with crews and contractors, to ensure best practice is shared.
- PI Executive to continue to analyse the composition of contamination. Currently this has indicated that the largest identifiable fraction of contamination is plastic packaging (i.e. plastic other than plastic bottles).
- To explore external funding, workshops and webinars where appropriate. In May 2017 the Resource Aware Group meeting will be combined with a WRAP workshop on “Communicating with limited resources”. The aim of the session is to further understand barriers and current attitudes to recycling in the UK, how to maximise the impact of communications and how to plan and monitor communications effectively.

5.2 **Action 2: Schools Education**

Detail: Delivery of the schools education programme to participating partners.

5.2.1 *Progress in 2016-17:*

The schools education programme ceased in May 2016. Since the Education Programme finished in May 2016, the website has become a valuable resource for schools with extensive tools and information provided for teachers. District officer contact details have been added in case of any school enquiries.

5.3 **Action 3: Waste Prevention Plan**

Detail: Implementation of PI Waste Prevention Plan (PIWPP) 2014-17, approved by PISB in June 2014.

5.3.1 *Progress in 2016-17:*

Within the PIWPP there is a requirement to present an annual review on the anniversary of the plan’s adoption. The following is a short summary of key activity, with the annual review due at the June 2017 meeting of PISB.

A WP residents survey conducted between June and August received 1500 responses, and gave an insight into attitudes and behaviours of Hampshire residents with regard to various waste prevention activities.

5.3.2 Bulky waste has been a key focus in 2016-17, with the following key areas of work across the partnership:

- Continued rollout of call centre scripts for use in WCAs to divert bulky items to the third sector (i.e. local furniture charities).
- Exploration of different ways of delivering bulky waste services in TVBC, RBC and HDC/B&DBC e.g. by closer working with the third sector.
- Facilitation of the relocation of an Andover-based reuse charity into more appropriate premises.
- Exploration of opportunities to increase capacity and efficiency of Hampshire Furniture Reuse Network.
- Maintenance of a reuse and repair postcode locator⁴ database, hosted on HCC's Smart Living web pages, which is available for members of the public to use to locate reuse and repair facilities in their area.

5.3.3 Organic waste has also been a key focus. HCC have maintained a network of 20 active Waste Prevention Community Champions to spread messages about Love Food Hate Waste among Hampshire residents. The champions deliver messages through community groups, networking and events.

5.3.4 In 2015, WRAP announced that there would be a new phase of the Courtauld Commitment⁵. The Commitment is a voluntary agreement aimed at improving resource efficiency and reducing waste within the UK grocery sector. PI signed up to the commitment in 2016, recognising the fact that 25-30% of PI's kerbside residual waste is food. The Head of PI has also joined a Consumer Engagement Working Group. In support of our signing of the commitment, a PI Executive budget underspend has been used to fund delivery of food waste postcards and adverts to residents, highlighting the financial impact of food waste and also giving a small number of food waste reduction tips.

5.3.5 *Key priorities in 2017/18*

- Refreshing of the 2014-17 WPP for the period 2017-19.
- Support the HCC-led WP initiatives including the Waste Prevention Community Champions programme and bulky waste diversion.
- Continue to fulfil commitments to Courtauld Commitment 2025.

5.4 **Action 4: Resource Capture and Treatment Review (RCTR)**

Detail: Implementation of any recommendations from the review. Including presenting costed proposals to PISB for increasing capture of plastic.

5.4.1 *Progress in 2016/17*

Implementation of these recommendations has merged into the Hampshire Waste Partnership Project. In January 2016, the HIOWLA (Hampshire and Isle Of Wight Local Authorities) Chief Executives group identified that the current cost (c£100m pa) of Hampshire's waste management was worthy of a significant review. They approved a project to identify opportunities for whole system cost of waste management in Hampshire – particularly in the context of the extension of the waste

⁴ <https://www.hants.gov.uk/wasteandrecycling/smartliving/inthhome/reusesites>

⁵ Further information on the Courtauld Commitment is can be found here - <http://www.wrap.org.uk/category/initiatives/courtauld-commitment>

disposal contract to 2030 and the need for a refit at the Alton MRF in the coming years.

5.4.2 The project has delivered the following:

- An analysis of residual waste composition, based on increased samples of residual waste from the MAF.
- A customer satisfaction survey which has given an insight into resident views and perceptions.
- A model, delivered by Atkins Consultancy, which allows the testing of various scenarios and the costs and benefits of making changes to collection and disposal systems.
- An analysis of the costs of waste collection and disposal in Hampshire in 2014-15, which can be readily compared to the previous analysis from 2012-13. The total cost was calculated to be £106m.

5.4.3 An update on this project is given via a separate report (No. 058).

5.4.5 *Key Priorities in 2017/18*

- Depending on the outcome of the development of the business case, further work on planning and implementation of the business case will be carried out in 2017/18.
- The gathering of financial information in order to monitor whole system costs is now a biennial occurrence, and the gathering and analysis of data will occur again in 2017-18 (looking at 2016-17 cost information).

5.5 **Action 5: Joint working outside of PI**

Detail: Includes engagement with other waste partnership in the south east area, the National Association of Waste Disposal Officers (NAWDO) and Central Government.

5.5.1 *Progress in 2016/17*

The Head of PI has continued to meet with other Waste Partnerships in the south-east area – Surrey, E & W Sussex and Kent. This enables sharing of best practice and allows any opportunities for joint working to be identified.

5.5.2 In 2015, NAWDO changed its constitution to admit Waste Partnership members. As such, the Head of PI attends the group and has access to its research and lobbying opportunities. Because of the group's size and location (it meets adjacent to Defra's Head Office) it regularly engages with Central Government Departments.

Support for PI's position on Incinerator Bottom Ash (see further down) has been forthcoming from many NAWDO members and the group has been a forum for this and other actions.

5.5.3 *Key Priorities in 2017/18*

- Continue to engage with NAWDO, and maximise use of lobbying opportunities.

5.6 **Action 6: Health & Safety**

Detail: Through the PI group Common Approach to Safety and Health (CASH), ensure best practice shared and specific projects delivered.

5.6.1 *Progress in 2015/16*

As in previous years, the work of the CASH group will be reported to PISB in June so significant detail is not included here. Progress in 2016-17 has been most notable on a project to minimise risks from dangerous and careless driving by third party vehicles in the vicinity of refuse/recycling collection vehicles. This has involved working jointly with Hampshire Constabulary to develop a protocol for the reporting of such issues.

5.7 **Action 7: Glass Processing Contract**

Detail: PI authorities have a joint contract for processing of glass collected at kerbside or via bring sites. This contract ends in February 2018.

5.7.1 *Progress in 2016/17*

In September-October, a market engagement exercise was carried out to inform the development of options for future handling of glass in PI partners. Key findings included:

- There is market interest in responsibility for the processing of PI glass.
- There is a preference for a glass processing contract to be kept separate from kerbside collection or bring site contracts.

Consideration of the main options for glass processing will be given at the February 2017 PISB meeting (report no. 059).

5.7.2 *Priorities in 2017/18*

Implementation of the chosen option for managing PI glass will be carried out during 2017/18.

5.8 **Action 8: Joint Procurement**

Detail: Carry out procurement exercises where feasible, including for example vehicles and training.

5.8.1 *Progress in 2016/17*

The PI executive, on a six monthly basis, circulates a list of available purchasing frameworks to PI Partners, for a range of commodities, to assist partners in making informed choices on available procurement routes.

The Head of PI has been working with 3 PI partners (NFDC, FBC and EBC) who have in-house refuse and recycling services to develop opportunities for joint provision of training. This has focussed on Driver CPC (Certificate of Professional

Competence).

5.8.2 Persons who drive a lorry, bus or coach as the main part of their job must have the full Driver CPC. They must do 35 hours of periodic training every 5 years to keep the CPC and to continue to drive professionally. As the legal obligation and the course content required is consistent across all partners, there was an ideal opportunity to jointly source a provider.

5.8.3 The Head of PI and three partners developed a specification and contract documents, ran a procurement exercise in December and January and will be awarding the work to a supplier during February. The PI Executive will administer the training provision. Other PI partners, other councils and the private sector will be engaged to utilise spare capacity in the training schedule, and the contract will be flexible and include an income share arrangement to reduce overall costs for the three councils.

5.8.4 *Priorities in 2017/18*

- Implement the joined up approach to CPC training.

5.9 **Action 9: Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)**

Detail: Existing JMWMS (covering the period 2013-23) is due for review in 2017.

5.9.1 *Progress in 2016/17*

No action was taken in 2016/17.

5.9.2 *Priorities in 2017/18*

The JMWMS itself is not due to expire until 2023. 2017 is likely to see several key developments for PI and wider:

- Confirmation of the EU Circular Economy Package and the potential implications for the UK.
- The Hampshire Waste Partnership project will set out the future configuration of recycling services and the future relationships between PI partners.
- HCC are looking to significantly expand their waste prevention activity for the next 2 years, and the initial results of this will become known in 2018.

In light of above, it is suggested that the refresh is postponed until 2018, at which point it may in fact be prudent to consider a completely new JMWMS that would run to the end of the current waste disposal contract (2030). This will also coincide with a new three year PI Action Plan.

6 Update on other activity not contained within Action Plan

6.1 *Incinerator Bottom Ash*

6.1.1 Project Integra has continued to carry out lobbying with regard to Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) and IBA Aggregate (IBAA) recycling.

6.1.2 PI has received support for its position from 50 other local authorities. This list of

support and the wider picture of IBA has been presented to the new Defra Minister with responsibility for waste management, Therese Coffey MP. The Chair of PI and Head of PI attended a meeting with the Minister, facilitated by Maria Miller MP, on 18 January 2017. At this meeting it was revealed that the UK Government will take a pro-IBA stance in its negotiations with the European Commission over the Circular Economy Package, and that the UK is expecting to incorporate the package into domestic law before the withdrawal from the EU.

6.1.3 In addition, in December PI hosted a delegation of officers from Defra to discuss IBA and more general waste issues. The delegation was taken to the Alton MRF, Chineham ERF and the ash processing facility near Andover. Defra, through the Environment Agency, are working with the IBAA industry to develop quality standards for IBAA. This will increase confidence in its quality and applications, and will help further the PI position.

6.2 *Frontline Service Delivery Models*

6.2.1 The PI Executive has assisted EHDC and WCC with an in-depth options appraisal carried out in 2016, looking at future service delivery models for frontline environmental services post-2019. This culminated in a report produced for all PI partners setting out the key issues around different methods of service deliver, for example contracts, joint ventures and in-house operations.

7 **Finance**

7.1 Appendices I and II detail the budgets and contributions to the PI Executive and MAF for 2017/18, the totals of which are unchanged from previous estimates. It is likely there will be a small underspend in 2016-17, this will be confirmed at the June 2017 PISB when the annual accounts are reported on.

8 **Recommendations:**

- That Members note the progress made in 2016/17 and the key priorities for 2017/18.
- That the PI Waste Prevention Plan is refreshed and brought to the June 2017 PISB for approval.
- That the JMWMS refresh is postponed to 2018.
- That PI maintains a watching brief with regard to IBA, continuing to work with both the IBAA industry and Defra to promote the sustainable use of IBAA.

Officer contact details

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Appendix I – 2017-18 PI Executive budget

2017/18 Forecast

Expenditure

Salaries and On-Costs	76,700
Staff Training and subscriptions	700
Staff Travel Expenses	<u>2,000</u>
Staff Costs	79,400

Conference Expenses	<u>1,000</u>
Events & Activities	1,000

Printing & Stationery	500
Legal Costs / Audit	1,200
Communications & Research SLA	<u>38,300</u>
Other	40,000

Gross Expenditure	120,400
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Income

Annual Membership Fees	-120,400
Annual Interest	0
Total Income	-120,400

Appendix II – 2017-18 partner contributions

	Partner Contributions 2017/18		
	PI Executive	MAF	Total
Basingstoke	8,802	6,584	15,386
East Hampshire	6,069	6,584	12,653
Eastleigh	6,501	6,584	13,085
Fareham	5,868	6,584	12,452
Gosport	4,439	6,584	11,023
Hart	4,530	6,584	11,114
Havant	6,449	6,584	13,033
New Forest	9,766	6,584	16,350
Portsmouth	13,518	16,579	30,097
Rushmoor	4,703	6,584	11,287
Southampton	15,526	18,065	33,591
Test Valley	6,133	6,584	12,717
Winchester	6,107	6,584	12,691
Hampshire	17,341	64,116	81,457
Veolia	4,648	85,592	90,240
Total	120,400	256,775	377,176



INTEGRA

057

Title of Report	Hampshire Fly-tipping Strategy
Report For	Project Integra Strategic Board
Date of Meeting	15 February 2017
Approval Required	Yes

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To update Members on the development of a county-wide fly-tipping strategy, to invite comments on the current draft, and to recommend that the existing PI structure is utilised to support delivery of the fly-tipping strategy.

2. Background

- 2.1 In early 2016, Hampshire County Council initiated the development of a fly-tipping strategy for Hampshire that would support collaborative working across partners and organisations (private and public) who have a role in tackling the problem.
- 2.2 Following engagement with neighbouring Surrey County Council and some wider reviews of what other local authorities had begun, HCC developed a draft strategy for sharing with interested parties in early Autumn 2016. An initial workshop was held with multi-agency stakeholders (including District/Borough Councils, private landowners, Hampshire Constabulary and Environment Agency) in September 2016 at which an early draft was presented, including the vision:

'A future for Hampshire where we work together to ensure that all parties take responsibility for their waste, so as to bring about a significant reduction in the unacceptable social, economic and environmental harm caused by fly-tipping.'

- 2.3 The September workshop provided opportunity for wider discussions around the draft aims and objectives and to help identify initial gaps in content and partners. Following this initial workshop, three smaller working groups were set up November 2016 with volunteers from across the stakeholders to address the three key aims and to develop objectives, actions and tasks specific to these. The three working groups considered:
- Reporting, collection and disposal
 - Investigation and enforcement
 - Communications
- 2.4 A final workshop was held 12 January 2017 with all partners to review the updated strategy, action plan and proposed governance arrangements. The strategy and action plan will be taken to a Decision Day for the HCC Executive Member for Environment and

Transport in March 2017.

- 2.5 A Fly-tipping Partnership and Projects Officer is being recruited, is expected to be in post from April 2017, and will be hosted by Hampshire Trading Standards. Delivery of actions and ongoing review of the strategy will occur from April 2017 onwards.

3. Proposed Governance Arrangements

- 3.1 It is proposed that the existing PI structure is utilised to support delivery of the fly-tipping strategy, with a working group sitting within the existing sub-group structure of PI.
- 3.2 Non-PI partners (such as Hampshire Constabulary, Environment Agency and representatives from the Hampshire Rural Forum) would be incorporated within the working group using a terms of reference that all partners would sign up to. HCC has had positive support from all partners for this approach.
- 3.3 Fly-tipping Partnership and Projects Officer would represent the working group at Strategy Officers and Strategic Board meetings, presenting key updates as action plan delivery progresses.
- 3.4 Through the Jan-Feb PI meetings (Strategy Officers and the Strategic Board), officers and Members are given the opportunity to comment upon the draft strategy (attached to this report).

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 That the Board comment upon the latest draft of the strategy, ahead of its final approval in March 2017.
- 4.2 That the delivery of the strategy is supported by Project Integra via the governance systems already in place. Progress updates will be delivered to the Board at key points.

Officer contact details

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Hampshire Fly-tipping Strategy - Draft

Foreword

“Fly-tipping is a criminal act. It is a significant concern for Hampshire residents, and is a financial and environmental cost to Hampshire County Council, all of Hampshire’s other Local Authorities and a number of other bodies and Hampshire landowners. It impacts upon businesses, communities, and Hampshire’s natural environment, including its two National Parks (the New Forest and the South Downs), and its wide ranging rural areas.

For this reason, we are seeking to work in partnership to tackle the issue of fly-tipping head on. We will focus on developing new and robust tactics to raise awareness about fly-tipping and the responsibilities for dealing with waste, improve our reporting and intelligence on fly-tipping instances, and utilise resources efficiently to increase capture and prosecution of perpetrators.

Within this partnership approach and collective responsibility, we will seek to clarify all partners’ roles in dealing with fly-tipping incidents, and ensure that all are empowered to deal with these incidents effectively.

In doing so, we seek to bring about a significant reduction in the unacceptable social, economic and environmental harm caused by fly-tipping. This will also ensure we keep Hampshire a beautiful place to live and work for generations come.”

Councillor Rob Humby – Hampshire County Council

1. Introduction

1.1 Vision of the strategy

This strategy will aim to deliver the vision of

“A future for Hampshire where we work together to ensure that all parties take responsibility for their waste, so as to bring about a significant reduction in the unacceptable social, economic and environmental harm caused by fly-tipping”.

The Strategy will target illegal fly-tipping activities by coordinating, supporting and enhancing the prevention, investigation and enforcement activities of partner organisations to tackle the problem and reduce the number of incidents in Hampshire.

The Strategy will be delivered through enhanced partnership working and increased collaboration between all relevant bodies and organisations in Hampshire, to ensure the best outcome for our residents and businesses.

Strategy delivery is set out in **Appendix A** of this report.

1.2 Current situation – scale of the problem

“Fly-tipping is a significant blight on local environments; a source of pollution; a potential danger to public health; a hazard to wildlife and a nuisance. It also undermines legitimate waste businesses where unscrupulous operators undercut those operating within the law” – Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)⁶

Fly-tipping is a criminal offence and one of the most common forms of anti-social behaviour. It poses a significant negative environmental, social and financial issue nationally and in Hampshire. It blights the countryside, is a threat to livestock and local wildlife, a source of pollution, a danger to public health, and attracts other forms of anti-social behaviour and environmental crime such as arson, littering, graffiti and dog fouling.

Fly-tipping can also affect both the tourism and inward investment potential of an area as well as the value of local homes. It undermines legitimate waste businesses as illegal operators avoid waste disposal costs and undercut those who abide by the law.

The consequence of fly-tipping is not only a significant risk to local communities, but also a considerable draw on valuable local authority budgets and other responsible bodies' resources which could be better directed elsewhere, as well as a cost to private landowners.

According to the latest available data published by DEFRA, 900,000 incidents of fly-tipping were reported by Local Authorities in England in 2014/15 at an estimated cost to clear of nearly £50million, excluding disposal costs. This is up from 852,000 incidents reported in 2013/14, at an estimated cost of £45.2million to clear.⁷ These costs however exclude much of the waste dumped on private land, for which landowners are liable to dispose of at considerable cost. It is estimated that the average cost to a rural landowner is £800 per incident.

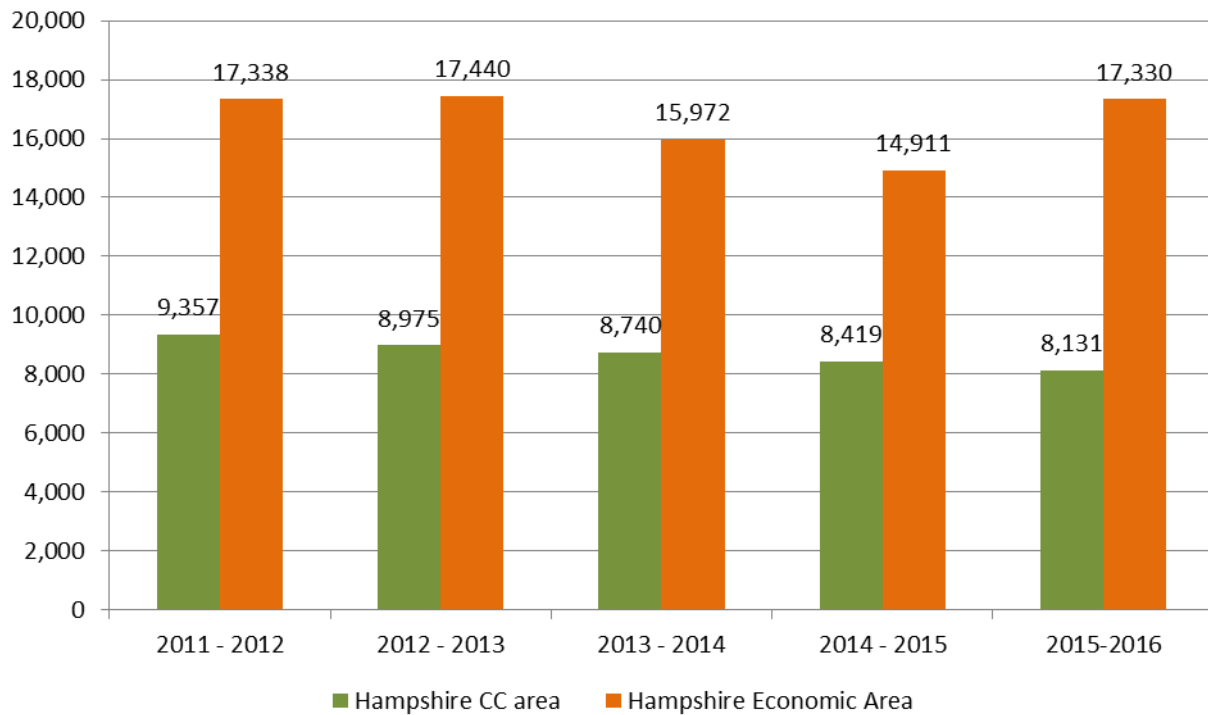
Local fly-tipping incidents in 2015/16 in the Hampshire Economic Area (HEA area, including all Hampshire Local Authorities) have also increased from 2014/15 although it is observed that there has been a general decrease over the past five years in the Hampshire County Council area (excluding Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils).

Figure 1: Fly-tipping instances in Hampshire⁸

⁶ DEFRA - Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2014/15
gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/469566/Flycapture_201415_Statistical_release_FINAL.pdf

⁷ DEFRA - Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2014/15
gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/469566/Flycapture_201415_Statistical_release_FINAL.pdf

⁸ DEFRA – Flycapture from 2011/12 - 2014/15 and WasteDataFlow from 2015/16 onwards



In 2015/16, there were still an estimated 8,131 incidents of fly-tipping reported in the HCC area, with the County Council and District and Borough councils spending an estimated **£680,000** of taxpayers' money on collecting, investigating and disposing of this illegally dumped waste.

The costs above do not include those that will have been incurred by private landowners during the same period.

The most common place for those incidents which are reported to occur in Hampshire on public land is on the Highway (50% of incidents), on bridleways and footpaths (20%) and Council land (17%).

The type of material involved includes household, construction and commercial wastes. In terms of scale these are most commonly single item incidents (52%), the size of a small van load (18%) or the size of a car boot or less (17%). For further information, please refer to **Appendix B**.

1.3 Drivers for change

There are three key drivers for developing a joint approach to tackling and reducing fly-tipping in Hampshire:

A. Environmental, social and financial impact: The environmental and social harm caused by fly-tipping is unacceptable. If levels of fly-tipping remain constant in 2016/17 this will lead to a requirement to dispose of waste arising from over 8,000 incidents across Hampshire.

With increased costs for collection, investigation and disposal activities, the overall cost for 2016/17 could be greater than the £680,000 incurred in 2015/16, again not including the considerable cost to the private landowner. This money would be better directed towards other services, particularly in a climate where local authorities and other public bodies are increasingly required to make difficult decisions about where to focus their resources due to cuts in Government funding.

B. Improved partnership working: There are a number of bodies within Hampshire, as well as private landowners, who are impacted upon by fly-tipping and who incur costs as a result of fly-tipping incidents. However, the current position is relatively fragmented with various organisations in Hampshire tackling the issue within their own areas of jurisdiction to varying degrees of success.

The delivery of joined up anti fly-tipping campaigns has already proved to be successful in others areas of England including Buckinghamshire, Kent, Suffolk and Surrey, which have seen noticeable reductions in fly-tipping incidents following intervention.

There is also existing positive action already being taken within district and borough councils and other bodies in Hampshire to prevent and enforce against fly-tipping. The aim is to share information and resources to develop a holistic best practice approach in Hampshire to tackle the problem of fly-tipping through a joint strategy.

C. Public perception: It is acknowledged that fly-tipping is an issue of particular interest to Hampshire residents and businesses, evidenced by correspondence received by local authorities, regular concerns expressed by private landowners and other rural interests, and the level of coverage in the local media.

Fly-tipping impacts upon local environmental quality in a way that is immediately visible. It can have an impact upon house prices and local businesses and often can be viewed alongside other environmental crimes such as graffiti, whereby it is associated with a general decline in local standards. In Hampshire it is also particularly associated with a damaging impact upon the highly valued countryside. These are all reasons why it is an issue of concern to the public, and one which needs to be addressed.

Any perceived impacts on the levels of fly-tipping as a result of changes made to waste management in Hampshire should be monitored as part of the introduction of those changes.

2. Background

2.1 What is fly-tipping?

Fly-tipping is the illegal disposal of waste without an environmental permit and is a criminal offence, in line with Section 33(1) (a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The types of fly-tipped waste can range from a black bag of household waste to large quantities of domestic, commercial or construction waste.

Fly-tipping is not the same as littering. There is no official statutory definition of litter, but it is most commonly assumed to include materials that are improperly discarded and in smaller volumes. Among the most common types of litter are cigarette butts, sweet packets and wrappers, non-alcoholic drink related litter and fast food related litter.

2.2 What are the factors are that contribute to fly-tipping in Hampshire?

A report⁹ referencing research by the National Fly-Tipping Prevention Group (NFTPG) found the primary causes of fly-tipping are:

- financial gains or savings
- lack of waste disposal facilities or access to them
- laziness and an attitude that it's someone else's responsibility to clear up the waste.

In addition to the above, there are a number of other reasons that are believed to be contributing to the amount of fly-tipping in Hampshire:

- Increased economic activity (e.g. housing/home development) contributing to larger amounts of construction waste.
- Agencies scaling back enforcement activities with fly-tipping not treated as a priority (likely to be associated with reduced budgets).
- Prevention measures not working.
- Rural characteristic of some areas of the county offers opportunities to fly-tip waste with relatively low chance of being spotted.

2.3 Responsibilities and powers

Local authorities and other responsible bodies have a legal or statutory responsibility in respect of dealing with fly-tipping, which varies depending on the circumstances. However, if waste is dumped on private land it is the responsibility of the landowner to remove and dispose at a cost to them. For the detailed respective responsibilities in Hampshire, please refer to **Appendix C**.

⁹ <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN05672/SN05672.pdf>

Organisation:	Responsible for:
District and Borough Councils	Responsible for investigating and clearing fly-tipping on all public land within their boundaries.
Hampshire County Council	Responsible for the disposal of any fly-tipped waste collected by District and Borough Councils and for clearing waste from its own land and Highways for which it has responsibility.
Hampshire Police	Responsible for responding to a report by a member of the public who has witnessed a fly-tipping offence in progress.
Highways England	Responsible for clearing litter and fly-tipped material from trunk roads which Highways England is responsible for.
Environment Agency	Responsible for investigating large-scale incidents of fly-tipping in Hampshire (more than a lorry load), hazardous waste fly-tipping, and waste dumped in a way that is a threat to human health or to the environment.
Network Rail	Responsible for all land between the tracks, as well as up to 100 metres from the end of a station platform.
Land managers, farmers, land owners and occupiers of private land.	Responsible for clearing fly-tipping on private land and arranging for the responsible disposal.
Hampshire residents & businesses	Responsible for understanding their Duty of Care with regards to wastes that they produce, to ensure legal disposal.

The powers for enforcement in Hampshire lie with the Environment Agency and District and Borough Councils. The level of enforcement resource across the county is somewhat varied between the different District and Borough Councils. This has also been as a result of budgetary pressures on local authority funding.

2.4 Penalties for fly-tipping

Fly-tipping is a criminal offence that is punishable by a fine of up to £50,000 or 12 months imprisonment if convicted in a Magistrates' Court. The offence can also attract an unlimited fine and up to five years imprisonment if convicted in a Crown Court. There are also a range of other possible penalties for fly-tipping, which can be found in **Appendix D**.

3. Scope

This strategy is a partnership approach led by Hampshire County Council, alongside Hampshire's Waste Collection Authorities, Unitary Authorities, and other organisations listed below:

Hampshire Waste Collection and Unitary Authorities

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
East Hampshire District Council
Eastleigh Borough Council
Fareham Borough Council
Gosport Borough Council
Havant Borough Council (Norse South East)
Hart District Council
New Forest District Council
Portsmouth City Council
Rushmoor Borough Council
Southampton City Council
Test Valley Borough Council
Winchester City Council

Other Organisations

Country Land and Business Association
CPRE Hampshire
Environment Agency
Farming Community Network
Forestry Commission
GK Benford and Co
Hampshire Constabulary
National Farmers Union
National Trust
New Forest National Park Authority
South Downs National Park Authority

Additional organisations may be involved as the strategy and action plan are developed.

4. Developing the strategy

This strategy has been and will continue to be developed through engagement with the relevant partner organisations, as shown in the timeline below:

September 2016	Outline of strategy and partnership approach agreed.
September 2016 – November 2016	Completion of three working groups helping to outline the action plan.
December 2016 – March 2017	Strategy, action plan and governance arrangements agreed, in consultation with all partners.
April 2017 onwards	Delivery phase including the publication of the strategy and action plan. Fly-tipping partnerships and projects officer in post.

The strategy is intended to be a live document that will evolve over time and will act as a mechanism for enhanced partnership working and collaboration.

This strategy will look to address the following common issues:

- I. **Education of residents and businesses** - Many households are unaware of their 'Duty of Care'¹⁰ responsibilities when disposing of their waste (i.e. to keep waste safe, and to make sure it's dealt with responsibly and only given to businesses authorised to take it). Similarly, research shows that 56% of UK businesses are not complying with their 'Duty of Care' related regulations¹¹.
- II. **Data recording** - Not all incidents of fly-tipping are recorded or are recorded in a consistent way. Encouragement and support will be offered to private landowners to report any incident, even though it is their responsibility to remove any fly-tipping at their own cost.
- III. **Management of incidents on the highway** - Lack of clarity when it's the responsibility of the District or Borough Council or the relevant Highways Authority (Hampshire County Council) to clear a fly-tipping incident that has occurred on the Highway.
- IV. **Partner enforcement resources and working with land owners** - Different levels of access to information, and resource to assist with investigation and enforcement activities against fly-tipping.
- V. **Cross-border working with neighbouring local authorities** - With a focus on the wider national picture.

5. Aims and objectives

This strategy will initially focus on delivering the following three key aims and objectives, which will address the priorities listed above:

Aim one: Stimulate and maintain a change in behaviour amongst residents, businesses and landowners that helps reduce the amount of fly-tipping in Hampshire, underpinned by a common understanding of fly-tipping as a socially unacceptable behaviour.

Objectives:

- Creating awareness of the financial and environmental impacts of fly-tipping.
- Educating the residents and business about their "duty of care" responsibilities when disposing of waste.
- Highlighting the consequences of fly-tipping.
- Enabling and encouraging landowners to help prevent fly-tipping.
- Encouraging and enabling the reporting of fly-tipping incidents.
- Making it easier to report fly-tipping.

¹⁰ Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-duty-of-care-code-of-practice>

¹¹ <http://www.rightwasterightplace.com/news/2016/4/11/duty-of-care-awareness-campaign-launched-as-research-suggests-56-of-uk-businesses-are-not-complying-with-the-law>

(Addresses key issue/priority I and II in section 4 above)

Aim Two: Jointly agree the most efficient process for reporting, collection and disposal of illegally dumped waste.

Objectives:

- Establish and agree a common understanding of the legislation in relation to fly-tipping to help define roles and responsibilities in the process to make responses to instances more effective.
- Improve the recording of fly-tipping incidents that are reported by all responsible bodies, working towards a consistent and comprehensive approach.
- Explore the idea of a supplier framework agreement, which will allow any contracting body to select from a number of registered suppliers for the removal of all waste including waste that is difficult to handle, ensuring best value from each clearance.
- Work with neighbouring authorities and at a national level to improve reporting, given that fly-tipping doesn't stop at county borders.

(Addresses key issue/priority II, III and IV in section 4 above)

Aim Three: Work together to maximise investigation and enforcement resources to ensure we use these in the most efficient and cost effective way, to achieve improved outcomes.

Objectives:

- Establish a network and platform to share intelligence on fly-tipping incidents, as well as best practice and resources on prevention and enforcement between partner organisations.
- Use technology to assist with intelligence gathering and enforcement activities.
- Identify resources that can be applied to enforcement activities and processes.
- Work with neighbouring authorities to investigate and bring enforcement action against serial offenders.
- Ensure enforcement is used to good effect with maximum penalties and fines to help serve as a deterrent to future incidents.

(Addresses key issue/priority III, IV and V in section 4 above)

Key actions to be taken to achieve aims and objectives are highlighted in **Appendix A**.

The delivery of the aims and objectives in the strategy will work towards achieving the following outcomes:

- It will become easier for people to understand how they can dispose of their waste responsibly.
- Effective mechanisms are put in place to catch those responsible for fly-tipping, leading to a higher conviction rate with greater penalties being levied where possible.
- A decrease in the number of fly-tipping incidents across Hampshire, improving the environment and reducing the cost to the taxpayer and private landowners.

6. Strategy governance

It is intended, at this stage, that this strategy will be governed through Project Integra (PI). PI is a partnership of the 11 Hampshire Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs), Hampshire County Council, the unitary authorities of Portsmouth and Southampton and Veolia UK, the integrated waste management contractor.

As a PI agreement would commit PI partners, it is intended that partner stakeholders outside of PI would be engaged through an agreed terms of reference. This document would be relevant for all partners (PI and non-PI).

A representative working group will be established to deliver the actions and support the strategy.

7. Monitoring progress of the strategy

The aims, objectives and actions to be delivered during 2017/18 are detailed in **Appendix A**.

Progress will be regularly monitored and reported to PI (as above). Key Performance Indicators will be developed to support reporting. These could potentially include numbers of incidents, volumes of waste, numbers of prosecutions, costs incurred, costs avoided.

8. Costs and funding

The delivery of the strategy will initially be financed by Hampshire County Council's Economy, Transport and Environment Department through the recruitment of a two year fixed term post. The post will cost an estimated £50,000 per year including both salary and on-costs.

The role holder will lead on co-ordinating the delivery and reporting of the aims, objectives and actions of the strategy and will co-ordinate intelligence sharing and collaboration between partners. To facilitate this, the post holder will develop and lead a fly-tipping working group including a reporting mechanism to PI.

The Fly-tipping Partnership and Projects Officer will sit within the Hampshire Trading Standards team as it is believed this is where it will add the most value given the access to existing intelligence resources and enforcement partnerships. This would support the delivery of the aims and in turn actively support the various partners' enforcement roles.

The ongoing funding of the strategy will be reviewed at the end of the first year of delivery, with reference to both achievements measured against key performance indicators, and the potential for ongoing funding.

It is intended that this post will be in place by April 2017.

Appendix A – Action Plan (* *Lead Partners identified at an early stage, subject to change*)

Aim One: Communications	Stimulate and maintain a change in behaviour amongst residents, businesses and landowners that helps reduce the amount of fly-tipping in Hampshire, underpinned by a common understanding of fly-tipping as a socially unacceptable behaviour.					
Objectives	Actions	Key tasks (cross cutting against multiple actions <i>[italicised]</i>)	Lead and Partner(s)*	Progress to Date	Status RAG	Timescale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating awareness of the financial and environmental impacts of fly-tipping. • Educating the residents and business about their “duty of care” responsibilities when disposing of waste. • Highlighting the consequences of fly-tipping. 	Formally agree resources and communications plan.	Increase and improve the use of social media. Highlight hotspots as case studies.	Hampshire County Council Havant Borough Council Test Valley Borough Council Southampton City Council			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling and encouraging landowners to help prevent fly-tipping. • Encouraging and enabling the reporting of fly-tipping incidents. • Making it easier to report fly-tipping. 	Produce communications materials ahead of launch.	Develop branding and campaign material. Target communications to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residents • perpetrators • businesses • planning applicants • landowners 	Hampshire County Council Havant Borough Council Test Valley Borough Council			

		Review of engaged organisations including housing associations.	CPRE Hampshire Environment Agency National Farmers Union			
	Launch phased communications campaign.	Proactively share communications. Develop Fly-tipping area forums. Undertake community 'clear out days' in target areas. Target seasonal waste streams.	Hampshire County Council Test Valley Borough Council National Farmers Union Environment Agency Fareham Borough Council			
Aim Two: Reporting, Collection and Disposal	Jointly agree the most efficient process for reporting, collection and disposal of illegally dumped waste.					

Objectives	Actions	Key tasks (cross cutting against multiple actions <i>[italicised]</i>)	Lead and Partner(s)*	Progress to Date	Status RAG	Timescale
Establish and agree a common understanding of the legislation in relation to fly-tipping to help define roles and responsibilities in the process to make responding to reported incidents more effective.	Undertake legal research on relevant legislation concerning: - definitions of fly-tipping - clarification over what is public & private land - clarification over responsibilities with regards to highways and surrounding land.	Produce a guide to quickly identify who is responsible for what land.	Hampshire County Council Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Environment Agency			
Improve the reporting and recording of fly-tipping incidents that are reported by all responsible bodies, working towards a consistent and comprehensive approach.	Ensure, as a start that all local authorities refer to the WasteDataFlow module guidance when reporting an incident and report back any gaps in	Seek to make reporting more consistent across Hampshire.	Hampshire County Council National Farmers Union East Hampshire District			

	definition.		Council Winchester City Council Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council			
	Ensure all local authorities record incidents in the same way that are a van load or higher, including information on location to inform county-wide intelligence mapping.	Reporting should include grid references to enable more efficient reporting and collection and mapping of 'hot spots'.	Hampshire County Council East Hampshire District Council Winchester City Council Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Southampton City Council			
	Establish a recording/reporting process for other bodies	Clear and consistent processes need to be developed for fly-tipping reporting on both public and	Hampshire County Council			

	dealing with fly-tipping incidents.	private land. <i>Seek to make reporting more consistent across Hampshire.</i>	East Hampshire District Council Winchester City Council Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council National Farmers Union			
	Investigate the option for a single 'Hampshire' reporting tool for all (public & private) fly-tipping incidents such as an app/website, etc.	Reporting needs to be simple and easy for residents, businesses and private landowners across Hampshire. <i>Seek to make reporting more consistent across Hampshire.</i>	Hampshire County Council CPRE Hampshire Southampton City Council			
Explore the idea of a supplier framework agreement, which will allow any contracting duty body to select from a number of registered	Produce an options analysis including procurement on how to proceed.	Contractual arrangements need to be explored to identify any barriers to this approach.	Hampshire County Council			

<p>suppliers for the removal of all waste including waste that is difficult to handle, ensuring best value from each clearance.</p>	<p>Conduct research with WCAs and private landowners on types, volumes, frequencies of waste and current costs.</p>		<p>Hampshire County Council</p> <p>East Hampshire District Council</p> <p>Winchester City Council</p> <p>Southampton City Council</p> <p>Fareham Borough Council</p>			
<p>Work with neighbouring authorities and wider partners and at a national level to improve reporting, given that fly-tipping doesn't stop at county borders.</p>	<p>Seek opportunities to feedback to DEFRA on reporting processes.</p>		<p>Hampshire County Council</p>			
	<p>Arrange regular communication with neighbouring local authorities, via existing</p>		<p>Hampshire County Council</p>			

	waste management networks.					
Aim Three: Investigation and Enforcement	Work together to maximise investigation and enforcement resources to ensure we use these in the most cost effective way, to seek improved outcomes.					
Objectives	Actions	Key tasks (cross cutting against multiple actions <i>[italicised]</i>)	Lead and Partner(s)*	Progress to Date	Status RAG	Timescale
Establish a network and platform to share intelligence on fly-tipping incidents, best practice and resources on prevention and enforcement between partner organisations.	Create an intelligence hub with a single point of contact.	Investigate opportunities to share databases. Investigate the use of a Hampshire wide tactical operations manual and the benefits of a resource inventory.	Hampshire County Council Southampton City Council Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council East Hampshire District Council Hampshire Trading Standards			
	Explore options for communications tools for information		Hampshire County Council			

	sharing networks.					
	Create a protocol for fast access to local police intelligence on fly-tipping incidents.	Identify and take simple, rapid action in hotspot areas.	Hampshire County Council Test Valley Borough Council Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Hampshire Constabulary			
	Establish a countywide fly-tipping enforcement group.	Investigate an 'enforcement panel' including a solicitor etc. Evaluate the use and effectiveness of Fixed Penalty Notices issued across Hampshire.	Hampshire County Council Winchester City Council			
Use of technology to assist with intelligence gathering and enforcement activities.	Produce an options analysis on how to proceed.		Hampshire County Council			
	Research the use of mobile	Review existing technologies and applications; particularly	Hampshire County			

	technology to photograph and plot fly-tipping incidents onto a real time mapping system.	where being used by other Local Authorities and organisations.	Council Test Valley Borough Council Hampshire Trading Standards			
	Develop a countywide map of larger scale incidents for use as both intelligence tool and public deterrent.	Consider joint prosecutions, learning from best practice.	Hampshire County Council Winchester City Council Southampton City Council			
Identify more resources that can be applied against enforcement activities and processes.	Lobbying government for additional funding and enforcement powers.		Hampshire County Council			
Work with neighbouring authorities to investigate and bring enforcement action against serial offenders	Initiate intelligence sharing networks with neighbouring authorities, with designated		Hampshire County Council Test Valley Borough Council			

	points of contact.		East Hampshire District Council Winchester City Council Eastleigh Borough Council			
Ensure enforcement is used to good effect with maximum penalties and fines to help serve as a deterrent to future incidents.	Provide information to magistrates on impacts of fly-tipping to encourage maximising available penalties.		Hampshire County Council Hampshire Constabulary Winchester City Council			
	Enabling Legal teams to share and improve best practice on enforcement and prosecutions.		Hampshire County Council			
	Investigate whether civil recovery action		Hampshire County Council			

	can be taken for cases of fly-tipping that go through the court process.					
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Aim Four: Development and delivery of the strategy					
Continually develop the strategy and action plan, encourage and enable partnership working and lead on delivering the aims, objectives and actions of the strategy					
Objectives	Actions	Lead Partner(s)*	Progress to Date	Status RAG	Timescale
Employ a fixed term co-ordinator post for an initial two year period.	Recruit post holder.	Hampshire County Council			
Develop and lead the fly-tipping working group	Set up group and manage regular meetings.	Hampshire County Council			
	Encourage and enable partnership working.	Hampshire County Council			
	Represent the group at PI.	Hampshire County Council			
	Develop Key Performance Indicators and reporting mechanisms.	Hampshire County Council			
Update the fly-tipping strategy and action plan with partners	Keep the strategy updated as a 'live' document.	Hampshire County Council			

	Share examples of best practise.	Hampshire County Council			
	Encourage and identify work on cross cutting aims.	Hampshire County Council			
Cross-border collaboration	Liaise and work with other Local Authorities and representative fly-tipping groups and organisations.	Hampshire County Council			
	Ongoing review of best practice from other Local Authorities and organisations.	Hampshire County Council			

Appendix B – Fly-tipping Instances in Hampshire

The data below for 2011/12 to 2014/2015 inclusive is from FlyCapture. Data for 2015/16 onwards is now from WasteDataFlow.

Figure 2: Total reported Fly-tipping Instances in Hampshire

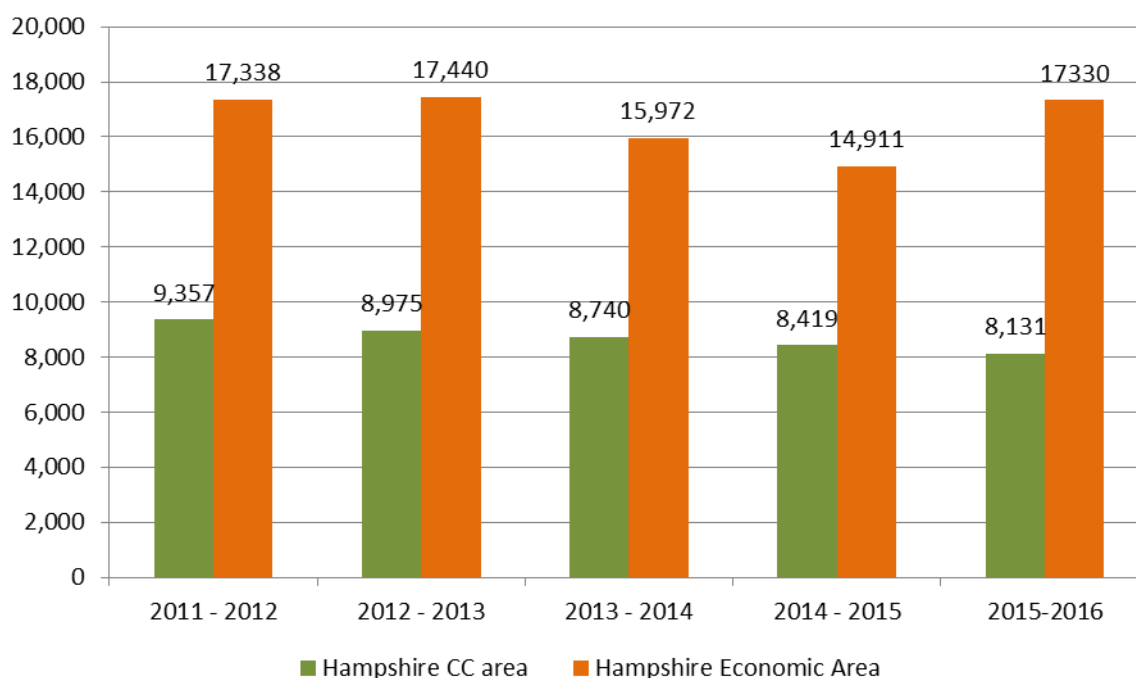


Table 1: Instances of reported Fly-tipping by Local Authority area

Total Incidents	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015-16	Change on year	Change on 2011-2012
Basingstoke & Deane	2,391	2,198	1,798	1,308	1,036	-272	-1,355
East Hampshire	286	404	442	437	509	72	223
Eastleigh	554	428	529	604	614	10	60
Fareham	626	300	404	338	325	-13	-301
Gosport	436	321	423	511	500	-11	64
Hart	602	702	711	602	749	147	147
Havant	930	1,167	1,239	1,503	1,130	-373	200
New Forest	821	742	896	875	770	-105	-51
Rushmoor	913	1,314	1,147	1,102	901	-201	-12
Test Valley	1,257	785	523	536	851	315	-406
Winchester	541	614	628	603	746	143	205
Hampshire CC area	9,357	8,975	8,740	8,419	8,131	-288	-1,226
Portsmouth	626	646	1,029	923	1,099	176	473
Southampton	7,355	7,819	6,203	5,569	8,100	2,531	745
Hampshire Economic Area	17,338	17,440	15,972	14,911	17,330	2,419	8

Figure 3: Proportion of reported Fly-tipping Instances by Location 2015/16

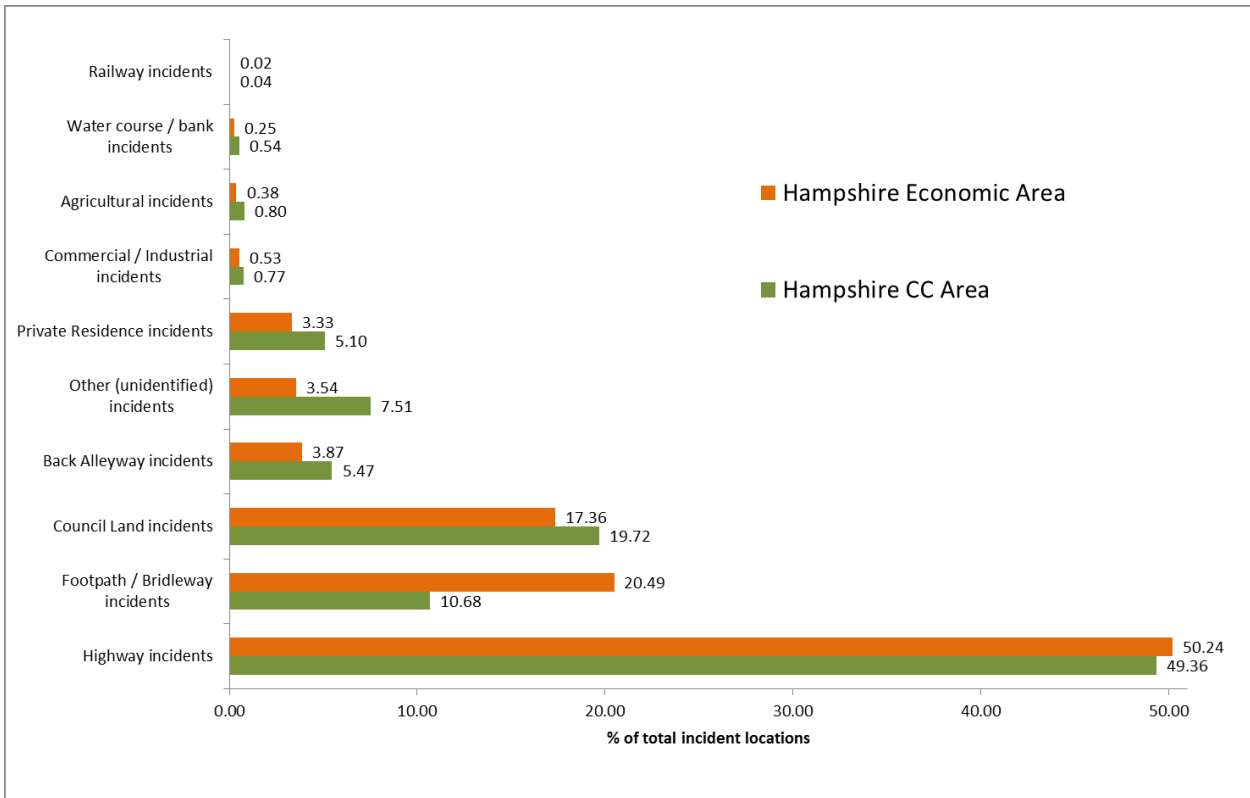
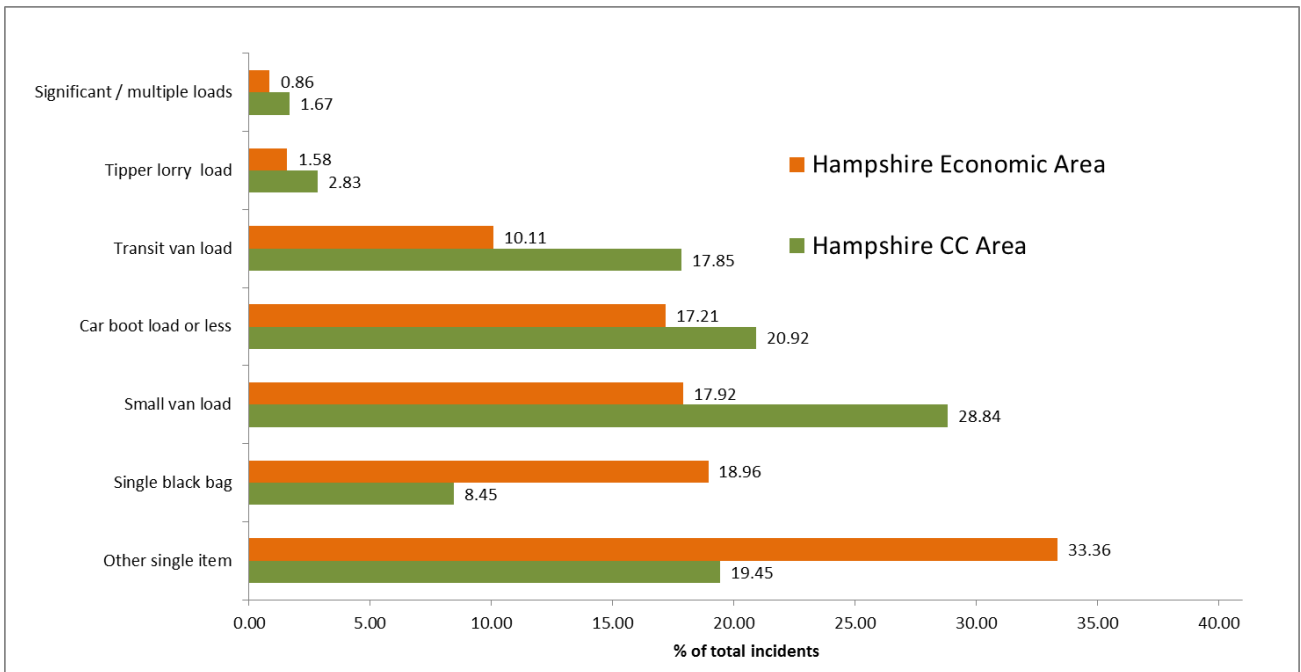


Figure 4: Scale of reported Fly-tipping Instances by Type of Incident 2015/16



Appendix C: - Fly-tipping Responsibilities in Hampshire

Organisation:	Responsible for:
11 District and Borough Councils (Basingstoke & Deane, East Hants, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Hart, Havant, New Forest, Test Valley, Rushmoor, Winchester)	Responsible for investigating and clearing fly-tipping on all public land within their boundaries. Both the Highways Authority (Hampshire County Council) and these local authorities have a responsibility for clearing waste from the Highway for roads which it is responsible for (not motorways and major trunk roads in Hampshire which Highways England are responsible for).
Hampshire County Council	As the Waste Disposal Authority it is responsible for the disposal of any fly-tipped waste collected by District and Borough Councils. As the Highways Authority it is responsible with the Local Authorities for clearing waste from the Highway for roads which it is responsible for (not motorways and major trunk roads in Hampshire which Highways England are responsible for). As the Waste Planning Authority it also plays a role in enforcement on large-scale illegal waste dumping. Also responsible for clearing fly-tipping on its own land.
Hampshire Police	Responsible for responding to a report by a member of the public who has witnessed a fly-tipping offence.
Highways England	Responsible for clearing litter and fly-tipped material from trunk roads which Highways England is responsible for.
Environment Agency	Responsible for investigating large-scale incidents of fly-tipping in Hampshire (more than a lorry load), hazardous waste fly-tipping, and waste dumped in a way that is a threat to human health or to the environment.
Network Rail	Responsible for all land between the tracks, as well as up to 100 metres from the end of a station platform. Responsible for all railway land in urban areas and key stations. Remaining stations are managed by train operating companies. In Hampshire this is South West Trains and First Great Western.
Land managers, farmers, land owners and occupiers of private land.	Responsible for clearing fly-tipping on private land. In Hampshire this includes private landowners, farmers, housing associations and organisations such as the New Forest National Park Authority, South Downs National Park Authority, National Trust, Hampshire Wildlife Trust, and the Forestry Commission.
Hampshire Residents & Businesses	Responsible for understanding their Duty of Care with regards to wastes they produce, to ensure these are disposed of in a legal manner.

Appendix D - Penalties for fly-tipping

Fly-tipping is a criminal offence that is punishable by a fine of up to £50,000 or 12 months imprisonment if convicted in a Magistrates' Court. The offence can attract an unlimited fine and up to five years imprisonment if convicted in a Crown Court. There are also a range of other possible penalties including:

- **Duty of care failure:** Anyone who produces, imports, keeps, stores, transports, treats or disposes of waste must take all reasonable steps to ensure that waste is managed properly. This duty of care is imposed under section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and includes a statutory Code of Practice. A breach of the duty of care could lead to a penalty of up to £5,000 if convicted in the Magistrates Court or an unlimited fine if convicted in the Crown Court.
- **Fixed penalty notices:** Local authorities can issue fixed penalty notices of £400 for small scale fly-tipping under new powers granted under the Unauthorised Deposit of Waste (Fixed Penalties) Regulations 2016.
- **Seizing property:** the Control of Waste (Dealing with Seized Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015 came into force on 6 April 2015. These regulations establish the procedures which a waste collection authority, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales must follow once they have seized a vehicle and/or its contents because of suspected involvement concerning the transport or disposal of waste (such as fly-tipping).

This strategy will also look to better inform magistrates about the impact of fly-tipping to encourage maximising available penalties and/or prison sentences.



INTEGRA

058

Project Integra – Report

Title of Report	The Hampshire Waste Partnership - Update
Report For	Project Integra Strategic Board
Date of meeting	15 February 2017
Approval Required	No

1 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To update the Strategic Board on progress on the Hampshire Waste Partnership project.

2 Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Authorities (HIOWLA) Chief Executives group agreed in January 2016 to jointly fund a review of the whole system costs to the Hampshire Waste Partnership, to identify what opportunities there were to reduce the overall costs to the partnership.
- 2.2 A report was taken to the December HIOWLA Chief Executives meeting, and the recommendation to develop a final business case was approved. The business case will consider the addition of pots, tubs, trays and cartons to the existing recycling mix, the potential for increasing capture of glass, and a behaviour change programme.

3 Background

- 3.1 In January 2016 the HIOWLA chief executives group agreed to jointly fund research into opportunities that were available through working closely on waste. The consultant Atkins was appointed to develop a tool which could be used to model the impacts of making changes in Hampshire's waste management systems.
- 3.2 Since this point a working group of officers from across the partnership has been meeting regularly, and updates have been provided to the PI board on a regular basis. At the October 2016 PI Strategic Board meeting, an update report on progress was presented, with the following key points:
- The draft final report had now been received from Atkins. Atkins had also developed a model which can be used to test the impact of a range of scenarios on each authority and the total impact.
 - Based on the report's findings, officers were working on three key areas, exploring:
 - The costs & benefits of re-designing the MRFs to accept a wider range of materials;
 - The potential for further partnership joint working in the shape of a new county wide glass contract that includes both collection and materials marketing;
 - improvements to our current and future performance, through the development of a innovative behaviour change programme

- Due to the recent extension of the waste disposal contract with Veolia, current discussions with Veolia suggest that a potential refit of Alton MRF would be undertaken in 2018 and would need to be completed in time to deal with the 2018 Christmas period, with a likely delivery time of 6 months from April 2018-November 2018.

3.3 PI members then discussed the key issues around risks – including financial and reputational risks – and other issues related to a potential move to a wider range of recyclables and an increase in active partnership working. The key points from this discussion were fed into a report which was taken back to the HIOWLA Chief Executives group in December 2016.

4 Report to HIOWLA – December 2016

4.1 This report summarised the activity undertaken on the project thus far, including elements which have been reported separately to PISB, such as the results of customer satisfaction surveys, whole system costs and waste composition analyses.

4.2 It also presented the Atkins conclusions and some examples of the use of the Atkins model to ascertain potential changes in cost and performance arising from potential service changes.

4.3 The following recommendations were approved:

- There is sufficient benefit from the model and research done by Atkins and the HWP group to develop this recommendation to a final business case, including:
 - a) revisions of the two MRFs in 2018 to include pots, tubs, trays and cartons,
 - b) the development of a framework for improved glass collection,
 - c) joint communications and behaviour change.
- A final business case would include
 - a) approval by individual authorities to change the dry mixed recyclable specification,
 - b) any specific timing or contractual issues affecting the partnership
- for Project Integra Strategy Officers to review implications of changing the dry mixed recyclable specification to incentivise high quality material capture and a reduction in contamination.

5 Next Steps

5.1 Development of the business case is underway. Veolia are currently scoping the required MRF amendments and shall be submitting proposals to the WDAs by the end of February. The HIOWLA Chief Executives group recommended that the final business case come back to them, for approval before any decision is taken to Members for formal agreement in each authority. There is a potential meeting date in March when this can be scheduled.

5.2 The HIOWLA group also recommended presenting an update on the business case and the potential next steps to the HIOWLA Leaders Group, as their understanding and leadership as a group will be supportive in delivery of a successful outcome.

- 5.3 Initial discussions have been had with PI Strategy Officers regarding potential new incentive mechanisms aimed at reducing whole system costs and improving contamination and material capture.
- 5.4 Campbell Williams (HCC) and the Head of PI will be visiting all PI partners during March to demonstrate the use of the Atkins model and discuss the next stages of the project.

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