



## Harborough District Council Waste and Recycling Strategy

### BASELINE REPORT – Oct 2011

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## **1. Introduction**

This baseline report has been undertaken to inform the Waste and Recycling Strategy and answer the question; **where are we now?** The report contains headline information regarding our citizen's, current performance, trends over previous years and highlights how HDC perform when compared to other local authorities.

## **2. Contextual Information**

### **Profile of the Harborough District (Excerpts from Harborough District Local Development Framework Core Strategy Publication Version, October 2010)**

Harborough District covers an area of 238 square miles of rural south and east Leicestershire. It lies within the East Midlands Region, bordering Warwickshire to the west, Northamptonshire to the south and Rutland to the east. Harborough borders 4 other Leicestershire district authorities, namely Charnwood, Melton, Oadby and Wigston and Blaby, and adjoins the east of Leicester City at Bushby, Scraftoft and Thurnby.

The District's population of 82,800 (mid-2008 estimate) is split between the two market towns of Market Harborough and Lutterworth (37%), large villages of Broughton Astley, Great Glen, Kibworth and Fleckney (27%) and Bushby, Thurnby and Scraftoft part of Leicester's Urban Fringe (6%). The remaining 30% of the District's population live in the smaller rural settlements, 71 of which have a population of less than 500.

Market Harborough, with a population of over 20,000, is the largest settlement in the District and lies on the southern boundary of the District adjacent to Northamptonshire. It has a key role in providing services, employment, public transport, shopping and leisure facilities to the surrounding population. Lutterworth and Broughton Astley, both settlements with a population in the region of 9,000, are located in the west of the District.

Harborough District Council (HDC) is a Waste Collection Authority (WCA) and is responsible for the collection of municipal waste within the district boundaries. As the WCA, HDC also has responsibility for the recycling of household wastes, through a combination of local bring-bank facilities and kerbside collections.

The District's population increased by 8.2% (6,241) between 2001 and 2008 and the population is set to continue to rise by 19% by 2016 due to natural population increase and a rise in migration into Harborough. Market Harborough, Lutterworth and Broughton Astley have seen the biggest rises in population; most notable is that of Broughton Astley where population growth since 1991 has not been matched by the provision of local services and amenities.

In terms of the age structure of the population, Harborough varies from national population trends in a number of ways. Most noticeable is the relatively low proportion of people within the 16 – 29 age bands when compared to the national average. This trend is particularly pronounced in rural villages as a large proportion of young people are concentrated in the two market towns. In contrast there is a higher proportion of people aged 45-64 living in the District than nationally and countywide. In total the Harborough population comprises 59.7% of working age, 19.6% under 16 and 20.7% of pensionable age (male over 65 and female over 60). Only 2% of the District’s population is non-white.

Overall the District is one of the least deprived areas in England and the least deprived district in Leicestershire. However, Central Market Harborough has been identified as a neighbourhood which suffers multiple deprivations and is the seventeenth most deprived area in Leicestershire according to the index of Multiple Deprivation 2007. A priority neighbourhood project is underway aimed at bringing together agencies and services to improve local delivery around issues including health, education, skills and training, employment, community safety, children and young people, older people and housing.

**3. Harborough’s Citizens - Mosaic Research Findings**

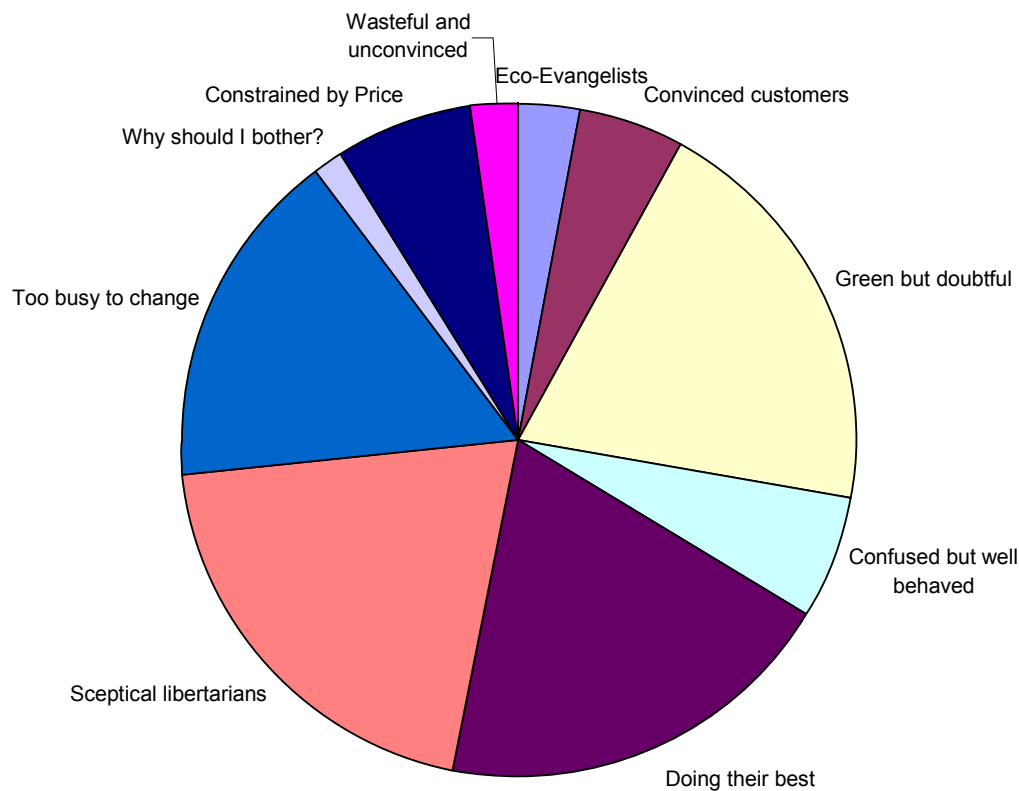
One of the measures in Mosaic is a ‘Greenaware’ indicator, which categorises households into one of ten groups, each with a different attitude towards the environment. This information has been formulated and analysed to give a snapshot of the most prevalent types of behaviour we can expect from residents of the Harborough district.

<b>Client Group</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>
Eco-evangelists	A conviction of green belief and eco-friendly behaviours are let down by a reluctance to give up their accustomed lifestyles.
Convinced Consumers	There is a strong willingness to change behaviours and a high awareness of green concepts, although convenience is an issue.
Green but Doubtful	Despite being well-informed they remain unconvinced about green issues, although they are surprisingly responsible with their behaviours.
Confused but well behaved	Have an extreme concern for climate change and willing to demonstrate green behaviours, but are held back by a lack of information.
Doing their best	Concerned about environmental issues despite a lack of information, they would enact more if it was

	not for high costs involved.
Sceptical Libertarians	Believe that they are contributing, but have scepticism of ecological arguments meaning that their primary motivation is to save money.
Too Busy to Change	They have relatively high level of knowledge but it is financial incentives that encourage their moderate efforts.
Why Should I Bother?	Their lack of strong opinions and limited knowledge has led them to become ecovillains, who would respond only through compulsion and incentives.
Constrained by Price	Have an inclination to do more but demonstrate a lack of green behaviours, dependent on an extreme lack of finances and information
Wasteful and Unconvinced	They have a disposable and wasteful attitude, fuelled by a lack of education, limited finances and a reluctance to give up their lifestyle.

The table and graph below show how the households within the Harborough District are split amongst the different GreenAware categories.

GreenAware Category	Number of Households
Eco-Evangelists	1074
Convinced customers	1737
Green but doubtful	6956
Confused but well behaved	2029
Doing their best	6877
Sceptical libertarians	7203
Too busy to change	5700
Why should I bother?	524
Constrained by Price	2389
Wasteful and unconvinced	746



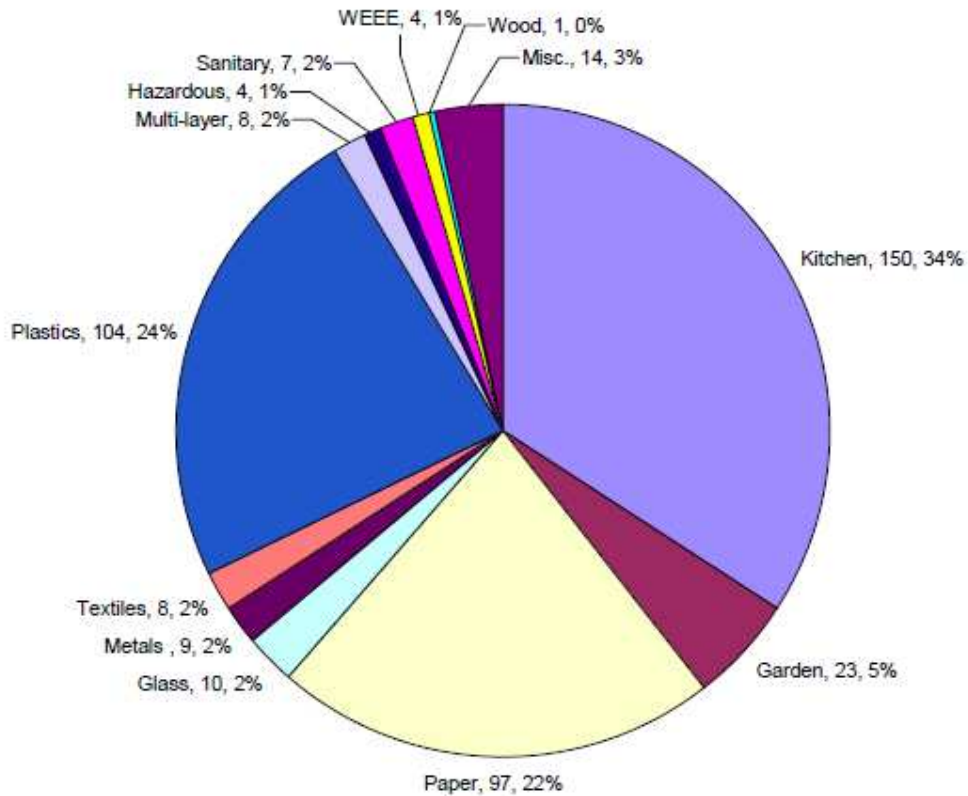
From work that has already been undertaken as part of the Future Options report we have an idea of where the different

Mosaic groups can be found within our wards and how best to communicate them, which in turn may give a rough - but more diluted - idea of where we can find these different GreenAware attitudes at ward level.

Whilst this is a useful starting point; this information should not be used in isolation. A better insight and more value would be gained if we were to collect some postcode level data ourselves, whether this is through surveys, consultation or focus groups.

#### **4. Composition of Household Waste in Harborough**

In March–April 2006, Network recycling carried out an analysis of kerbside residual waste, garden waste and dry recycling on behalf of the Leicestershire Waste Management Partnership. The research was carried out in the districts of Hinckley and Bosworth, Harborough, Melton, North West Leicestershire, Charnwood, Oadby and Wigston and Blaby, with the aim of providing these local authorities and the waste partnership with accurate and comprehensive data on the quantity and composition of kerbside collected waste and recycling produced by households.



*Composition of Harborough's combined waste stream, as kg/hh/yr and percentage*

Waste Material	% of Combined Waste
Kitchen	15%
Garden	18%
Paper	35%
Glass	10%
Metals	2%
Textiles	1%
Plastics	9%
Multi-Layer	1%
Hazardous	0%
Sanitary	5%
WEE	0%
Wood	1%
Misc	3%

*\*the above figures are rounded, hence the 0% figure shown against some materials.*

Although this information is relatively old and the sample size reasonably small (51 households) it provides a useful indication of the composition of waste produced by households in the district.



## 5. Current Waste Management Arrangements

### Integrated Environmental Services Contract

Harborough District Council entered into an Environmental Services Contract with Focsa Services (UK) Ltd (Focsa) in April 2009. Under the terms of the contract, Focsa are responsible for the collection of waste and recyclates. The contract also makes provision for Street Cleansing and Grounds Maintenance. The contract term is for 7 years with the option to extend the agreement for a further 7 years.

### Kerbside Waste Collection Arrangements

The authority operates an alternate weekly collection of green and residual waste. Recycling (including food waste) is collected on a weekly basis. The current kerbside collection scheme uses 5 containers or receptacles for source separated material.

Container Type	Collection Frequency	Material Collected
	Fortnightly (alternates with residual waste)	<b>Green Waste</b> Grass cuttings, leaves, flowers Shrub clippings and pruning's Cardboard
	Fortnightly (alternates with green waste)	<b>Residual Waste</b> Any non-recyclable waste
	Weekly	<b>Recycling</b> Glass bottles and jars Drinks cans and food tins Aerosols and clean foil trays
	Weekly	<b>Recycling</b> Newspapers and magazines Phone directories & catalogues Computer & stationery paper Junk mail (plastic wrapping removed) Shredded paper (wrapped in newspaper or a paper bag) Paperback books
	Weekly	<b>Food Waste</b> Fruit and vegetables Meat, fish, bones, solid fats Cooked or uncooked food Bread, pasta, cereals, rice etc. Tea bags and coffee grounds Dairy products and eggshells Pet food Compostable Bags

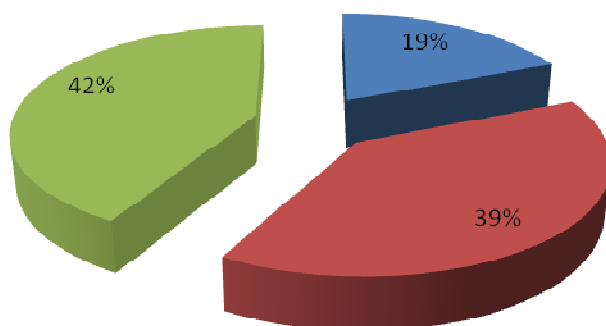


## 6. Waste and Recycling Performance

In 2010/2011, HDC collected 35,857.47 tonnes of waste from household in the district. The table below provides an overview of the types of waste and recycling that were collected. The Council's unaudited figures for waste and recycling show that HDC diverted 58.1% of its waste from landfill through its recycling and composting collections. This makes Harborough the 10<sup>th</sup> most successful local authority in this category.

### HDC Waste and Recycling Figures 2010/2011 (unaudited)

■ Dry Recycling Rate ■ Composting Rate ■ Landfill



The table below shows the recycling rate for 2009/10 and 2010/11, with the monthly percentage rates for each quarter in 2010/11. The recycling rate has increased 4.8% on the previous year's rate

#### NI192: Percentage HH waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting (available 2006 - 07 onwards)

	2009/10	Q1 2010/11	Q2 2010/11	Q3 2010/11	Q4 2010/11	Total For 2010/11	
HH waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting	19,166.82-	5,908.21	5,578.65	4,584.42	4,752.12	20,823.39	tonnes
Total HH Waste Collected	35,977.14-	9,720.34	9,358.21	7,817.67	8,961.25	35,857.47	tonnes
<b>Reuse, Recycling and Composting Rate</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>59.6%</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>58.1%</b>	<b>per cent</b>

One of the key performance indicators for the waste and recycling service is to reduce the overall amount of waste that is produced each year. The table below NI84a shows the weight of waste collected per household per year. The table

demonstrates that the Council has been successful in this by reducing the weight of waste per household by 7.25 kg between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011.

### **84a – Household Waste Collection (kilograms per head)**

	2009/10	Q1 2010/11	Q2 2010/11	Q3 2010/11	Q4 2010/11	Total For 2010/11	
Waste Collected	35,966.74	9,717.95	9,356.64	7,816.16	8,950.32	35,841.06	tonnes
Population	82,300	82,300	82,300	82,300	83,400	83,400	heads
<b>Waste Collection Per Head</b>	<b>437.02</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>429.75</b>	<b>Kg / head</b>

## **7. Landfill/Residual Waste**

14,526.20 tonnes of residual waste were collected from the households during 2010/2011. This is collected in a wheeled bin on a fortnightly basis and accounts for 42% of the total waste collected. 4,842.38 tonnes of this were sent to the Cotesbach Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) (this produces compost like output which is still categorised as landfill by the EU). The Cotesbach MBT opened in October 2010 and it is expected that much more material will go through this process during 2011/2012.

The MBT produces a Compost Like Output (CLO) this can be used to rebuild brown field sites in land restoration projects, the draw back of the material is that it cannot be used on land which would be intended for animal grazing.

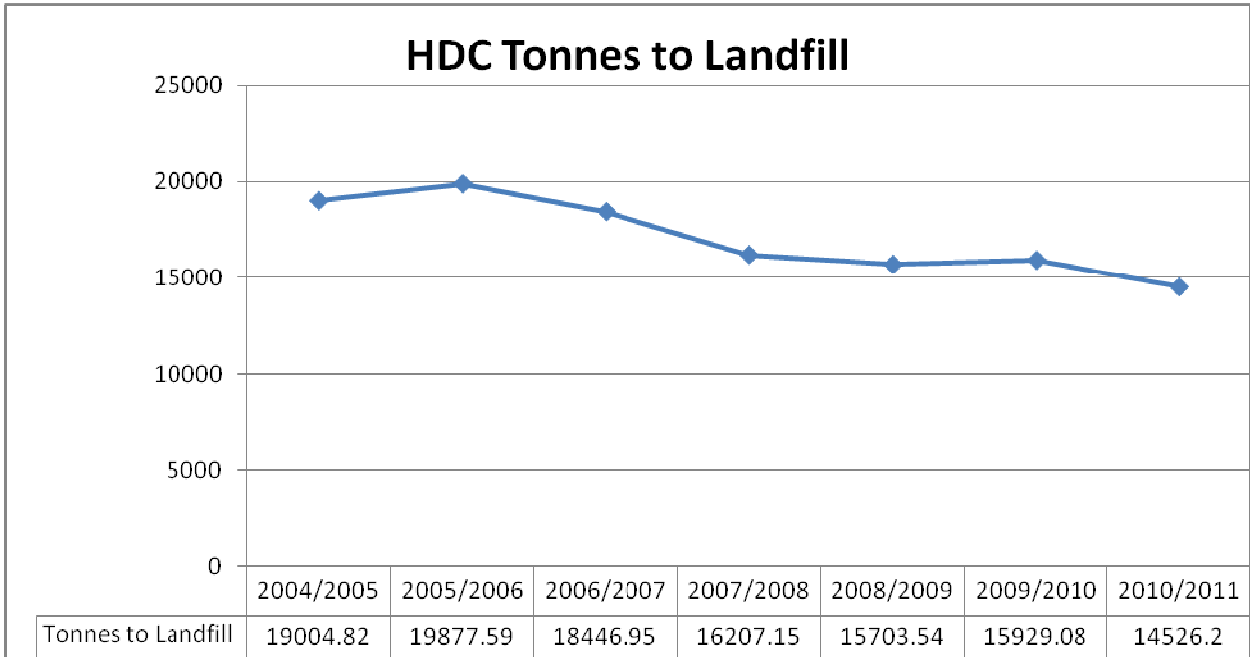
The remaining 9,683.8 tonnes were sent to landfill.

### **NI191: Residual Household Waste per Household (available 2006 - 07 onwards)**

	2009/10	Q1 2010/11	Q2 2010/11	Q3 2010/11	Q4 2010/11	Total For 2010/11	
HH waste not sent for recycling, reuse or composting	16,810.32	3,812.13	3,779.56	3,233.25	4,209.14	15,034.08	tonnes
Number of households	35,532.00	35,061.00	35,532.00	35,532.00	35,930.00	35,930.00	
<b>Residual HH Waste</b>	<b>473.10</b>	<b>108.73</b>	<b>106.37</b>	<b>91.00</b>	<b>117.15</b>	<b>418.43</b>	<b>Kg / Household</b>

The table above shows the total amount of waste generated for landfill per household in the district to give kilograms per household rate. Over the period April

2009 to March 2011 the amount of residual waste per household dropped by nearly 55 kilograms.



The table above shows the trend in waste material sent to landfill for the period 2004/2005 to 2010/2011. The figure for 2010/2011 includes material sent to the Cotesbach MBT which is classed as landfill for performance reporting.

The table shows a 4478.6 tonne reduction in waste sent to landfill over the period April 2004 to March 2011. The reduction in tonnage sent to landfill has happened despite a significant growth in the number of households in the district. This can be attributed to a number of factors like:

- The introduction of an alternate weekly service
- Changing public attitudes towards waste
- The introduction of food waste collections
- Waste awareness initiatives that have been conducted by HDC and LCC
- Educational roadshows and talks to schools
- Support of residents to reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling

This collection is made fortnightly using compaction vehicles (RCV’s) with 18, 26 and 32 tonne gross weights.

**8. Biodegradable Waste**

Biodegradable waste can be commonly found in municipal solid waste as green waste, food waste, paper waste, and biodegradable plastics. As bio-degradable waste breaks down in a landfill it produces the greenhouse gases Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), the later having twice the global warming potential of CO<sub>2</sub>.

In Harborough, biodegradable waste is collected in two ways;

- Fortnightly Green Waste collection. Cardboard is collected with the green waste and sent to for composting.
- Weekly food waste collections

The table below shows the composting rate for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, this makes up the majority of the recycling/Composting rate.

**82b – Percentage of household waste sent for composting or anaerobic digestion**

	2009/10	Q1 2010/11	Q2 2010/11	Q3 2010/11	Q4 2010/11	Total For 2010/11	
Household Composting	12,651.02	4,256.83	3,986.73	2,931.58	2,925.80	14,100.94	tonnes
Total household waste	35,966.74	9,717.95	9,356.64	7,816.16	8,950.32	35,841.06	tonnes
<b>Composting rate</b>	<b>35.17%</b>	<b>43.80%</b>	<b>42.61%</b>	<b>37.51%</b>	<b>32.69%</b>	<b>39.34%</b>	<b>per cent</b>

In addition the performance for the first quarter on 2011/2012 shows that HDC’s composting figure was the highest in England by nearly 7% (107 authorities did not submit data). The inclusion of cardboard in the green waste bin could be a possible explanation for this.

**Green Waste**

Green waste accounted for or 12495.3 tonnes of the waste collected in the district during 2010/2011. This is collected on a fortnightly basis in a wheeled bin and is sent for windrow composting. Windrow composting is used for processing garden waste, such as grass cuttings, pruning and leaves in either an open air environment or within large covered areas where the material can break down in the presence of oxygen. This process produces compost which can be applied in a range of end uses, within gardens, on brownfield sites, landscaping and full scale agriculture.

In addition the council also collects cardboard with the green waste. This is composted down in the same windrow process and provides the dry element to the wet green waste for composting.

The collection of cardboard with the green waste could explain the high performance in the area when compared to the collection of dry recyclates. If the cardboard was used as a recyclate rather than composted performance in this area would reduce, however, our dry recycling rate would increase.

This collection is made fortnightly using compaction vehicles.

**Green Waste Tonnes 2010/2011**



**Food Waste**

Each year in the UK we throw away about one third of all the food that is brought, about a fifth of the total domestic waste. At least half of this is food that could have been eaten (Wrap 2007). Aside from the waste of potential resources, food waste presents a more serious threat to our environment when disposed of to landfill. It is estimated that around 5% of UK annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, as well as significant methane emissions can be attributed to food waste.

In response to these concerns, Harborough District Council became involved with Food Waste Recycling (FWR) in October 2007 after receiving funding from the Leicestershire Waste Management Partnership. This enabled 2 trial areas, part of Lutterworth and later Broughton Astley and covered around 2,450 properties.

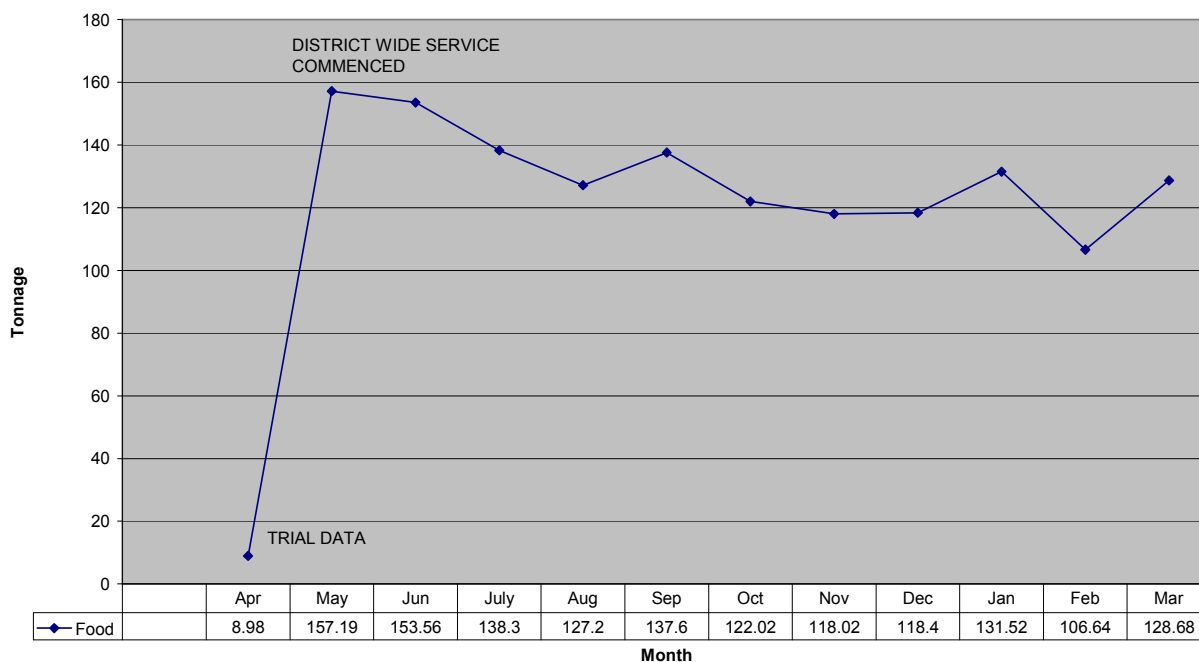
Following an evaluation of the trial, HDC expanded the scheme to encompass the whole of the district, going live on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2010.

The scheme is operated on a weekly kerbside collection. A 23 litre lockable food waste caddy is provided as the collection receptacle and for outside storage, with a smaller 5 litre caddy for use in the kitchen.

This report aims to present the data captured from a series of participation monitoring activities and a door canvassing exercise, to reflect current performance of the service and provide feedback on scheme usage across different locations within HDC's area.

The table below indicates the food waste tonnages collected during the year.

**Food Waste Collection 2010/2011**



Based on information supplied by DEFRA and our own pilot evaluation, it was anticipated that the service would collect in excess of 3,000 tonnes of food waste, however, the service has not managed to reach that level of performance. During 2010/2011 (11 months of full operation) the service collected 1448.11 tonnes. Food waste collection has however, helped HDC to increase its overall composting/recycling rate by 4.8% between 2009/2010 and 2010/2011.

Participation in the Food Waste Recycling scheme:

The table below shows the results for participation over three consecutive weeks for food waste.

Area	Participation Rate (%)
Part of Lutterworth	52.23
Part of Market Harborough	50.31
Kimcote	48.39
Great Glen	47.22
Gilmorton	46.45
Husbands Bosworth	45.96
North Kilworth	44.36
Welland Ward	41.06
Logan Ward	37.67
South Kilworth	36.49

Door Canvassing Survey

According to each list, the streets that fell below a 50% participation rate were identified as targets for door canvassing. A simple survey was created to help engage each resident successfully spoken to and to record their response.

The survey was designed to generate the following feedback:

- Why some residents may not use the service and in turn what barriers stopped them;
- How those participating used the scheme such as frequency of collection and whether they were happy with the operation of the caddies;
- What participants used (if anything) to line the caddy.

The canvassing involved calling at each property in turn, asking the resident relevant questions to gain feedback on the scheme. At the same time, the opportunity was taken to disseminate information, deal with any easy barriers such as lost caddies or assisted collections, and to challenge/motivate residents if they were infrequent or non-users.

The table below shows the results of the exercise and how many are using the service.

Area	Doors Knocked	Residents Engaged	Hit Rate (%)
Kimcote	16	8	50
Great Glen	341	126	36.9
Part of Market Harborough	559	175	31.3
Gilmorton	208	46	22.1
Husbands Bosworth	181	38	20.9
South Kilworth	68	14	20.5
North Kilworth	74	13	17.5
Part of Lutterworth	Not included		
Welland Ward	Not included		
Logan Ward	Not included		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1447</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>29</b>

Food waste is taken to a Blown Air Maturation Facility based in Corby, where it is broken down and composted over a 3 month period. The final product is then used on farmland as a soil improver. This process is controlled and ensures the product is safe and free from any harmful bacteria.

## **9. Collection of Recyclates**

The collection of recyclates is done via a weekly box collection system using non-compaction vehicles. Materials are sorted at the kerbside. Materials not covered by the kerbside collection scheme are collected through a network of bring sites.

The table below gives a breakdown for the dry recycling rate, this includes glass, paper, and cans from the kerbside in addition plastic bottles, tetra pak, textiles and cardboard from bring sites. The percentage has only increased by 0.62% for this stream since the previous year 2009/10 and 2010/11.

### **82a: Percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent for recycling**

	2009/10	Q1 2010/11	Q2 2010/11	Q3 2010/11	Q4 2010/11	Total For 2010/11	
Household dry recycling	6,504.49	1,647.99	1,588.37	1,651.96	1,812.59	6,700.91	tonnes
Total household waste	35,966.74	9,717.95	9,356.64	7,816.16	8,950.32	35,841.06	tonnes
<b>Dry recycling rate</b>	<b>18.08%</b>	<b>16.96%</b>	<b>16.98%</b>	<b>21.14%</b>	<b>20.25%</b>	<b>18.70%</b>	<b>per cent</b>

In addition to this the figure for the first quarter of 2010/2011 shows HDC in 260<sup>th</sup> place of the 305 local authorities in England that submitted data, The top performing authority achieved a figure of 38.64% for the quarter.

### **Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Collections**

The Council have carried out trial WEEE collections for free from the doorstep and road shows whereby residents can bring items for disposal.

HDC have also have installed WEEE Banks at 4 sites in the district where residents can recycle small items of WEEE. These banks have been installed by Environcom based in Grantham.



## **10. Bring Sites**

There are 55 bring sites located in various locations across the district, these can be viewed on the table below. These sites offer residents an additional way of disposing of recycle and offer the facility of plastic bottle recycling.

	Glass	Tetra Pak	Cardboard	Paper	Cans	Textile	Plastic Bottles	Shoes
Billesdon, The Queens Head								
Bitteswell, Man at Arms								
Broughton Astley, Croft Way								
Broughton Astley, Orchard Road								
Broughton Astley, The Royal								
Burton Overy, The Bell								
Catthorpe Manor, Catthorpe								
Debdale Wharf Marina								
Evington, Cedars Pub								
Fleckney, High Street Car Park								
Foxton Locks, Bridge 61								
Foxton, Shoulder of Mutton								
Gilmorton, The Red Lion								
Glooston, The Old Barn								
Great Bowden, Recreation Ground								
Great Easton, Gatehouse Lane								
Great Glen, Library Car Park								
Great Glen, Greyhound Pub								
Great Oxenden, The George								
Hallaton, Medbourne Road								
Hallaton, Bewicke Arms								
Hallaton, The Fox Pub								
Houghton on the Hill, Recreation								
Hungarton, Black Boy								
Husbands Bosworth, Village Scout Site								
Kibworth, School Road Car Park								
Lutterworth, Leisure Centre								
Lutterworth, Station Road Car Park								

	Glass	Tetra Pak	Cardboard	Paper	Cans	Textile	Plastic Bottles	Shoes
Lutterworth, Morrison's Car Park								
Lutterworth Working Mens Club, Lower Leicester Road								
Mkt Harborough, Council Offices								
Mkt Harborough, Commons Car Park								
Mkt Harborough, Leisure Centre (Main car park on left)								
Mkt Harborough, Sainsbury's								
Mkt Harborough, Western Avenue								
Mkt Harborough, Enigma								
Mkt Harborough, Union Wharf, Leicester Road								
Mkt Harborough, McDonalds								
Medbourne, Drayton Road								
Mowsley, Staff of Life								
Scraptoft – The Golf Club								
Shearsby, Bath Hotel								
South Kilworth, Kilworth Springs Golf Club								
Stanford, Stanford Caravan Site								
Theddingworth, Village Hall								
Thurnby, Swallow Pub, Station Road								
Thurnby, The Lodge Residential Home, Grange Lane								
Tilton on the Hill, Village Hall								
Tugby Village Hall								
Ullesthorpe, Ullesthorpe Court Hotel								
Walcote, Village Hall								
Walton, Dog and Gun								
Welford, Elizabethan, High Street								
Welford, Wharf Inn								
Welham The Old Red Lion								

## **11. Other waste and recycling services**

### **Bulky waste**

HDC provides a collection service for bulky household waste. The council will collect up to three household items or 12 sacks of waste for £27.00

Items that can be collected:

Furniture  
Domestic appliances  
General household waste  
Beds/mattresses  
Children's' toys

All items collected are taken to the Recycling and Household Waste Site at Kibworth for separation and recycling where appropriate.

### **Clinical Waste Collections (Sharps)**

Collections for clinical waste are available through the Council. They are collected on a Monday. Bags and boxes must be presented by 7am at an agreed point.

### **Recycling and Household Waste Sites**

Leicestershire County Council has a number of Civic Amenity Waste Sites around the District for both Recycling and Domestic Waste. These sites are operated by Leicestershire County Council not Harborough District Council.

### **Street Cleansing General**

The Council is responsible for the sweeping of streets and the removal of litter from public areas. The Council's street cleansing programme provides a frequent cleansing of streets, channels, car parks, public conveniences and any other public areas to remove litter, build up of leaves, spillages or any other conditions which could pose a risk to public health and safety. Any waste arising from street cleansing operations is taken for windrow composting.

Waste from the districts litter bins is taken to landfill, with the exception of a small number of on-street recycling bins where the material collected is recycled.

### **Fly-tipping**

This is defined as the illegal depositing of any waste onto land which maybe just one black bag. Waste includes general household waste, larger domestic items including fridges, mattresses and builders waste.

There were 181 fly-tip incidents last year.

### **Current Waste Reduction Initiatives**

There are a number of initiatives that have been and are being carried out by the council to reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill and recycling more. These initiatives have also been carried out with the support of partners such as Leicestershire County Council, Harborough Improvement Team and other third party organisations.

Initiatives include:-

Roadshows across the district with the Waste Management Team

Battery Recycling Points

WEEE Roadshows

Freeuse it Web site

Real Nappy Events

Master Composter Events

Waste Action Volunteers

## **12. Fuel and Carbon Emissions**

The waste and recycling service covers all of the 238 square miles of the Harborough District provide the whole range of collections to every household. The rural nature of the district means provides a significant challenge in the way that the service is delivered. Collecting waste from such a sparsely populated and large district means that the service has a higher dependency on fuel to power the vehicles than more urban districts.

The service will use approximately 140,000 litres of diesel fuel during 2011/2012. This is about 58% of the fuel used over the whole of the Integrated Environmental Services Contract.

The figures are representative of the output from the activities of the contractor only. The design of the service has other factors that can influence the impact that it has on the environment. One example of this would be the impact of service users travelling to bring sites. When designing waste services, decision makers need to consider the impact of this against collecting materials from the kerbside.