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**Cumbria Strategic
Waste Partnership**

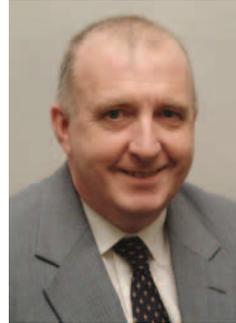
**Joint Municipal Waste
Management Strategy
2008 – 2020**

Our Mission

To mitigate impacts of waste on climate change and conserve resources for future generations



Foreword



By Councillor Ian Stewart

Portfolio Holder for the Environment,
Cumbria County Council.

How we deal with our waste now and in the future is one of the biggest challenges we face. We have seen ever increasing levels of waste being produced in the county whilst facing less landfill capacity and the threat of large financial penalties, driven by regulatory changes at national and European levels. We must move away from our dependency on landfill towards more sustainable waste treatment technologies. Residents' and businesses' expectations of waste management are changing. In essence, it is time for change.

This Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Cumbria sets out the issues we face and looks to the future. Everyone in Cumbria must contribute to reducing the amount of waste created and to reusing and recycling more. Our rubbish must be seen as a resource from which we should recover as much value as possible. Only when we all work together can we make a real difference for Cumbria and its unique environment.

Whilst the formal period of consultation on this strategy has finished, it will be reviewed and updated regularly throughout its life. If you wish to make any comments on this strategy please post or e-mail them to the relevant address on the back cover of this Strategy.

Contents

1. Introduction – page 2

- 1.1 Context – page 2
 - 1.1.1 Partnership Working – page 2
- 1.2 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy – Background – page 3
 - 1.2.1 Why Do We Need a Strategy? – page 3
 - 1.2.2 The Waste Hierarchy – page 3
- 1.3 Waste Prevention – page 4
 - 1.3.1 Why is Waste Prevention Important? – page 4
- 1.4 Recycling and Composting – page 5
- 1.5 Disposal – page 5
- 1.6 How Has This Strategy Been Developed? – page 6
- 1.7 Format of the Strategy – page 6

2. Waste Management in Cumbria – page 7

- 2.1 Introduction – page 7
- 2.2 Current Waste Generated – page 7
- 2.3 Municipal Waste Composition – page 9
- 2.4 Waste Prevention Initiatives – page 10
- 2.5 Current Waste and Recycling Collection Practice – page 12

3. Drivers for Change – page 14

- 3.1 European Waste Directive – page 14
- 3.2 National Waste Strategy – page 14

- 3.2.1 The Proximity Principle and Self Sufficiency – page 15
- 3.2.2 Producer Responsibility – page 15
- 3.2.3 Waste Growth – page 15
- 3.3 Targets – page 16
 - 3.3.1 European and National Targets – page 16
 - 3.3.2 The Waste and Emissions Trading Act – page 17
 - 3.3.3 National Targets for Recycling and Composting – page 19
 - 3.3.4 Regional Targets – page 20
- 3.4 Local Authority Targets – page 20
 - 3.4.1 Local Area Agreement Target – page 20
- 3.5 Landfill Tax – page 22
- 3.6 Landfill Capacity – page 22
- 3.7 Summary – page 22

4. Recommended Option for Future Waste Management – page 23

- 4.1 Background – page 23
- 4.2 The Recommended Option – page 23
- 4.3 A Private Sector Partner – page 24

5. Delivering the Recommended Option – Draft Policies and Actions – page 25

- 5.1 Introduction – page 25
- 5.2 Monitoring and Review – page 29

I. Introduction

I.1 Context

In 2003 we, Cumbria's local authorities, published 'Talking Rubbish' – a waste strategy which outlined our proposals for dealing with Cumbria's waste up to 2028. Since then we have introduced recycling collections to most homes in Cumbria and, with the help of residents, have succeeded in increasing the amount of household waste recycled and composted to 40% by November 2007. This impressive progress has meant that we have been able to exceed the targets that Central Government set for that year. However we are committed to continuing to improve on our achievements to date by increasing the amount that we recycle and reducing the amount of material that we send to landfill sites.

To meet these aspirations we have been listening to ideas from a range of stakeholders, including private waste companies, to find out how best to further increase our recycling levels and reduce our reliance on landfill. We are currently in the process of selecting a private sector partner who will work with us to collect, treat and dispose of Cumbria's waste. The plans submitted by potential partners have been reviewed in great detail and the chosen strategic partner will work with all the local authorities to achieve the aims of this Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS).

I.1.1 Partnership Working

Cumbria's seven local authorities have adopted a close working relationship to develop the most cost effective and practical methods of dealing with waste in the future. The Councils' commitment to work together has been formalised and the partners form the Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership (CSWP), which is promoted publicly as 'Resource Cumbria'. The members of the CSWP are:

Local Authorities

- Allerdale Borough Council*
- Barrow in Furness Borough Council*
- Carlisle City Council*
- Copeland Borough Council*
- Cumbria County Council
- Eden District Council*
- South Lakeland District Council*.

** these six local authorities are all called 'district councils' in legal documents and this terminology is used in the report when referring to all of them.*

Environment Agency

The Environment Agency's job is to help to protect and improve the environment – and this includes ensuring that all waste is managed from its production to safe disposal. The Agency encourages the reduction, reuse, and recycling of waste and regulates all aspects of waste management, taking enforcement action against those who work outside the law. The Agency is working in partnership with the local authorities on issues such as fly-tipping and Duty of Care and is a strong supporter of the work of the Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership and welcomes the significant improvements that have been brought about in the recycling rates for our household waste in Cumbria. The Agency wants to build on this success, but to do so the Partnership will need to take a much broader view of how we manage all of our waste in Cumbria, including commercial waste, that way we can work more efficiently and protect our environment for ourselves and future generations.



1.2 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy – Background

1.2.1 Why Do We Need a Strategy?

This strategy reflects our commitment to protect and sustain our environment and provide Cumbria's residents with a first class waste management service. This strategy document, along with the Environmental Report that accompanies it, replaces our previous strategy. We are updating our strategy in recognition of the increasing impact that the production of waste has on climate change and resource depletion and the consequent legislative changes. We must continue to challenge ourselves to ensure that our waste management methods continue to contribute to a sustainable Cumbria.

The European Commission and European Parliament are currently in the process of revising the European Waste Framework Directive. The fully revised legislation is likely to be several years away, however a preliminary report, The Thematic Strategy on Waste Prevention and Recycling 2005, suggests that the revised directive is likely to take an approach that views waste materials as a resource rather than waste. This life-cycle approach is likely to be reflected in the emerging UK national waste strategy.

In May 2007 the government published 'Waste Strategy for England 2007'. This document sets out the government's vision for sustainable waste management.

The Government's key objectives within the strategy are;

- To decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- Meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;

- Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

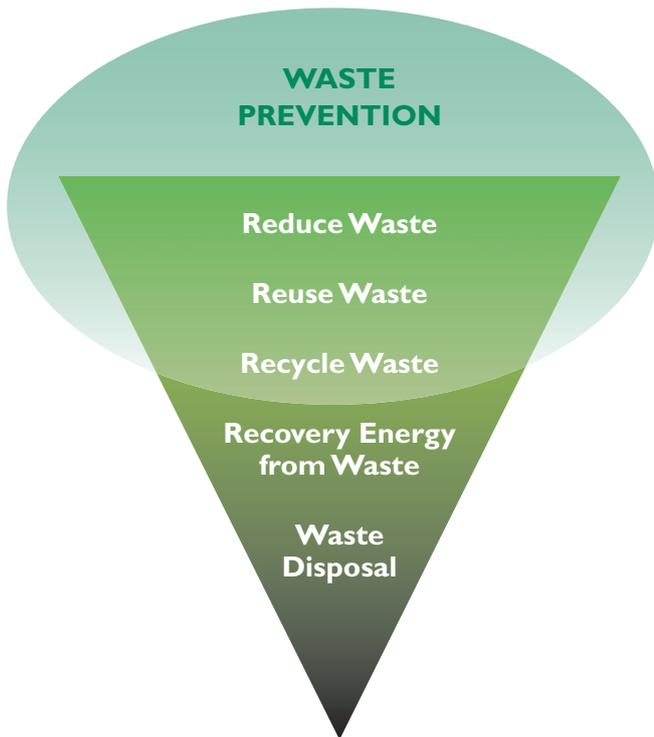
This strategy for the management of municipal waste in Cumbria shares many of these objectives and is designed to contribute to achieving the national recycling and recovery targets also contained in the Waste Strategy for England.

This strategy will also guide Cumbria County Council's private sector partner, a company appointed to work in Cumbria to increase recycling and composting, recover energy from waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.

1.2.2 The Waste Hierarchy

In partnership, we are committed to working within the waste hierarchy, which is a guide on how best to manage waste. This term refers to a scale of options for waste management, prioritised according to their environmental impact (see Figure 1.1, next page).

Figure 1.1
The Waste Hierarchy



1.3 Waste Prevention

The waste hierarchy states that the best way to manage waste is to prevent its production. Waste prevention is therefore our top priority. We define waste prevention as:

‘The diversion of resources from energy recovery and disposal through reduction, reuse and recycling.’

Figure 1.1 (previous page) illustrates how waste prevention includes reducing, reusing, recycling (and composting) ‘waste’ materials – making them a useful resource rather than waste. The hierarchy suggests that where waste cannot be reduced, reused or recycled, it should be processed to recover energy and only as the last resort should it be sent to landfill. The waste hierarchy is the guiding principal of this strategy.

1.3.1 Why is Waste Prevention Important?

There are many very good reasons to prevent waste generation. Primarily, it is to mitigate the negative impacts of waste on climate change (by diverting organic waste away from landfill we reduce emissions of methane, which is a potent ‘greenhouse’ gas) and to conserve the earth’s finite resources for future generations.



Waste prevention also has financial benefits for local communities. Reuse and recycling can provide local employment opportunities and, by generating less waste, we reduce waste collection costs and the need for expensive energy recovery facilities and landfill. In addition waste prevention assists the county council, and consequently the taxpayer, to avoid penalties under the Government's Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme which aims to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill (the penalty is £150 per tonne for every tonne over our annual allocation).

Products go through various phases in their lifecycle and European and national waste prevention definitions acknowledge the need for all sectors of society to take action to prevent waste, including manufacturers. The 'production' phase of a product is a key issue for European legislation as 80% of material used to make a product does not reach the retail market. For example, a 5 gram gold ring requires the extraction and processing of more than 3 tonnes of natural material.

However the area where consumers can have the greatest impact is in the 'consumption' phase of the product lifecycle, where the products have already been produced and marketed. By this stage, to prevent these products or materials becoming waste, they have to be diverted from energy recovery or disposal by reduction, reuse or recycling by the householder or retailer.

Reduction is any activity that stops material entering the waste stream in the first place. This reduces the overall amount of waste that has to be collected, transported, treated and disposed of. An example of this is to avoid buying food that will not be eaten, or purchasing other products that are not really needed and are soon thrown away.

Reuse refers to items that are not sent for disposal but are used again without the need for significant reprocessing. This includes repairing items, deposit-refund systems (e.g. 10p for returning a glass bottle), container refill schemes (e.g. washing up liquid or shampoos) and the reuse of carrier bags instead of immediate disposal. By extending the life of an item and



reducing the need to purchase a new one, we are conserving resources and energy required to manufacture a replacement.

1.4 Recycling and Composting

Recycling and composting involve reprocessing to create new materials and products:

- **Recycling** we often think is restricted to glass, metals, paper and plastic bottles, but it applies to all items, including electronic goods, cars and batteries. Recycling an item reduces the need to extract raw materials (metals, oil for plastics, wood) to make new materials and products, and can reduce the energy required to transport and manufacture new items.
- **Composting** refers to the reprocessing of organic matter (such as food waste and garden waste). This process can be as simple as a garden compost heap or home composter or can be an industrial scale operation designed to produce a high standard product suitable for retail.

1.5 Disposal

Energy recovery might include burning the material in an incinerator or treating the waste to release gases from it which can be combusted. The heat released in such processes can be used to produce electricity and/or to provide heating to adjacent property, such as a factory or housing estate. Production of energy

from waste reduces the requirement to extract and burn fossil fuels to provide energy.

Disposal of waste to landfill is the least favoured option in the waste hierarchy. Landfill gas, which is generated during the decomposition of biodegradable elements in waste, can escape to the atmosphere where it contributes to global warming and climate change. In some cases it is possible to extract methane-rich landfill gas from landfill sites and to burn this to generate electricity. However landfilling unsorted waste ends the useful life of potentially reusable and recyclable materials.

1.6 How Has This Strategy Been Developed?

Prior to drafting this strategy we consulted with over 3,000 Cumbrian residents using a mix of face-to-face and postal surveys. The survey was designed to identify attitudes towards waste and recycling within Cumbria. To improve confidence in the results of this initial consultation, it was carried out twice over 12 months.

The strategy was then drafted in conjunction with external consultants, officers and members from all of Cumbria's local authorities.

A draft of this document has also been subject to public consultation; details and results of the consultation can be found on the Resource Cumbria website – www.resourcecumbria.org

Public consultation is a key element of strategy development and is intended to encourage members of the public and organisations in and around Cumbria to tell us what they think of the proposals within this document.

1.7 Format of the Strategy

This document is the Headline Strategy and contains the key information required to understand how waste will be managed in Cumbria. Additional details and technical information which have informed this strategy are available on the Resource Cumbria website. The supporting documents for this strategy include;

- Baseline information
- Environmental Report (part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment)
- Waste Composition Report.

Figure 1.2
Structure of the Strategy



2. Waste Management in Cumbria

2.1 Introduction

The way in which waste is currently managed in Cumbria is influenced by a wide range of factors including UK and European law, regional policies, the objectives of the Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership and the waste management infrastructure available. Similarly, the amount and variety of waste generated in Cumbria is affected by the ages, incomes and behavioural habits of the residents and visitors.

2.2 Current Waste Generated

In 2006/7 345,697 tonnes of municipal waste were generated in Cumbria. This comprised 297,547 tonnes of household waste and 48,150 tonnes of other waste. Of household waste nearly 32% was recycled or composted – the remainder was sent to landfill.

Municipal waste is mainly made up of the following:

- Waste and recycling collected from Cumbria's households
- Flytipped waste
- Street cleaning waste
- Recycling collected from Recycle Points and Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)
- Commercial waste which the local authority has been requested to collect
- Waste from the maintenance of public parks.

Waste collected from every household including recycling services* accounts for the largest percentage of municipal waste (75%). Collecting the waste is the responsibility of the district councils in their role as Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs). Once collected, the disposal of the waste is the responsibility of the county council in its role as the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA).

Most of the remaining municipal waste (25%) is collected at the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). These are places where local residents may deposit their household waste free of charge and there are 13 sites located across the county.

Table 2.1 (next page) shows the amount of municipal waste collected and landfilled in Cumbria in 2006/7

**At least 7 out of 10 households in Cumbria have access to kerbside recycling services*



Table 2.1
Summary of Waste Production – April 2006 to March 2007 (tonnes).

	Allerdale	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Eden	South Lakeland	Cumbria Total
Population	96,300	70,100	105,200	71,500	52,800	103,000	498,900
HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT TO LANDFILL							
From the kerbside (bins and bags)	30,179	27,175	31,099	21,873	13,905	35,553	159,784
From HWRCs	7,896	4,036	4,380	5,371	3,576	10,682	35,941
RECYCLED AND COMPOSTED							
Recycled from the kerbside (Recycling Points and boxes)	7,325	3,179	7,810	4,831	5,111	9,061	37,317
Recycled from HWRCs	1,785	4,048	1,833	1,746	1,431	6,036	16,879
Other recycling (Christmas cards & textiles)	–	–	–	–	–	–	384
Recycled fridges & freezers	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,638
TVs and monitors	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,231
Miscellaneous (Mainly tyres and gas bottles)	–	–	–	–	–	–	352
Composted from kerbside collections	6,953	2,600	6,828	4,875	4,667	7,485	33,408
Composted from HWRCs	485	1,905	1,223	796	899	5,278	10,586
OTHER DISPOSALS							
Clinical waste	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Total Household Waste	54,623	42,943	53,173	39,492	29,589	74,095	297,547
OTHER WASTE							
Commercial waste sent to landfill sites (collected from businesses)	7,683	3,215	1,522	2,285	5,133	3,843	23,681
Rubble from HWRCs	3,174	5,861	3,183	2,444	1,728	3,998	20,388
Grounds maintenance waste (parks and gardens)	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,081
Total Other Waste	10,857	9,076	4,705	4,729	6,861	7,841	48,150
Total	65,480	52,019	57,878	44,221	36,450	81,936	345,697

2.3 Municipal Waste Composition

Understanding what makes up our municipal waste is important in determining how best to manage the waste we produce and what can be reduced, reused and recycled. A study, commissioned by Cumbria County Council in 2005*, examined waste collected from domestic property and Household Waste Recycling Centres across the county. Table 2.2 shows the average composition for this waste in Cumbria during 2005. Further details on districts' waste compositions are contained in Cumbria County Council's Waste Composition Study, within the supporting documents.

**Study undertaken by Entec, which involved hand sorting carefully selected samples of household waste, kerbside recycling and materials taken to Household Waste Recycling Centres.*

The analysis uses standard waste categories used with waste composition studies. Many of the categories are obvious but others are explained below:

- Miscellaneous combustibles – includes items such as foams, wood, rubber items, vacuum cleaner bags and candles. They do not easily fit into other categories yet are characterised by the fact they will combust.
- Miscellaneous non-combustibles – includes items such as ceramics, stones, ash and cinders. This category incorporates items that do not easily fit into other categories, yet are characterised by the fact that they will not burn easily.
- Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) – includes household appliances such as toasters, video recorders, computer equipment and audio equipment.
- Organic (catering) – this refers to food waste, typically from kitchens. It includes cooked and uncooked meat and vegetables, bread, plate scrapings and take-away food.
- Organic (non-catering) – refers to items which will rot or biodegrade but are not foodstuffs. A large portion of this material is garden waste such as grass cuttings, hedge clipping, leaves and prunings but it can also include hair, animal faeces, soil and dead animals.
- Fine material – this refers to material smaller than 1cm in diameter which cannot be otherwise classified. This material tends to be a mixture of organic and inorganic matter.

Table 2.2
Cumbria's Household Waste Composition

Material	%	Kilograms / household / year
Paper	19.0%	149.5
Card	5.0%	39.4
Dense plastic	5.9%	46.4
Plastic film	4.1%	32.4
Textiles	2.7%	21.0
Glass	7.9%	62.6
Miscellaneous combustibles	7.8%	61.6
Miscellaneous non combustibles	3.3%	26.3
Ferrous metal	2.4%	19.2
Non-ferrous metal	1.1%	8.7
Waste Electric & Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	0.5%	4.1
Hazardous	0.5%	3.6
Organic (Non-catering)	20.5%	162.0
Organic (Catering)	17.6%	139.1
Fine material	1.6%	12.5
TOTAL	100	788.7

Data taken from Waste Composition Study; Entec report, 2005.

2.4 Waste Prevention Initiatives

Table 2.3 lists the waste prevention work which has been undertaken in Cumbria. This work is aimed at reducing the amount of waste produced and reusing and recycling it as a resource rather than sending it to landfill.

Table 2.3
Waste Prevention Initiatives within Cumbria

Initiative	Activities
Home composting programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides subsidised home composting bins – almost 18,000 sold since 2006 (8% of Cumbria's households). Information booklets on how to home compost, what should go in a compost bin, and what to do with the resulting compost. A marketing campaign including leaflet doordrops and press releases. A dedicated home composting advisor who runs roadshows, workshops and composting clinics.
'Real Nappy' campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Real Nappy money-off voucher incentive scheme is being developed by Resource Cumbria. This should encourage more people to use reusable, rather than disposable nappies.
Community waste sector support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumbria Waste Prevention fund has been provided by Cumbria County Council to encourage communities to set up or expand waste prevention schemes, e.g. community composting. Three projects have been funded. Working with the North West Community Waste Network to conduct baseline studies on voluntary and small scale commercial recycling organisations in Cumbria, and set up the Cumbria Community Recycling Network to coordinate this activity.
Resource recovery park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public, private and voluntary sector partnership to develop a resource recovery park (RRP). A zero waste, zero emissions facility where the general public and commercial enterprises could off-load materials they no longer require, buy materials they do, with materials being reprocessed on site producing Cumbrian products made from recycled materials to sell-on. Northwest Development Agencies are conducting research into the feasibility of setting up a network of RRP's as a best practice waste management model in the North West
Expansion of waste reduction and recycling at the kerbside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage people to reduce waste and recycle at the kerbside: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in residual waste bin sizes Alternate weekly collections Expansion of kerbside collection of garden waste and dry recyclables (both geographically and in the variety of materials collected).
Increasing material separation facilities at Recycle Points and HWRCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbishment of Household Waste Recycling Centres and Recycling Points, allowing an increased range of materials to be collected, e.g. plastics, batteries, TV's and monitors. Opening times have been extended and information provision (signage / leaflets) have improved at Household Waste Recycling Centres.

Initiative	Activities
Local markets and reprocessing capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a composting facility at Hespian Wood, Carlisle. • Research conducted by NW ReMade to investigate how recycling and composting could be made to support the local economy. This investigation highlighted the benefits this industry has on the local economy, and the future benefits of retaining the materials collected within Cumbria for the local economy (e.g. jobs, sales of goods etc).
Waste prevention training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home composting workshops for officers and call centre staff. • Waste prevention in schools training for officers. • Training in the promotion of the use of non-disposable nappies. • Waste prevention training for call centre staff. • Waste prevention training at neighbourhood forums. • PlanIt Waste – Defra funded workshop based on an interactive computer model providing various future scenarios which were dependant on decisions made about waste management. • Food waste kerbside collection workshop.
Recycle for Cumbria campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A marketing communications campaign funded by WRAP's Behavioural Change Local Fund (£392,000) to increase participation, reduce contamination and increase the quantities of recycling collected via kerbside collections, Recycle Points and Household Waste Recycling Centres. • It targets specific audiences with focused messages to encourage people to recycle more, more often • Include a range of marketing activities, 'roadshows' and door to door activities.
Recycling rewards for schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially funded by Defra's Incentivising Fund and since funded by the partnership, RR4S encourages primary school children and the wider community to recycle. Friends and families pledges to recycle are turned into points for the school. Once enough points have been accumulated, the school can claim prizes such as musical instruments, electronic goods, etc. Since 2005 a total of 212 primary schools have participated and thereby encouraged over 60,000 households to actively recycle. The scheme has been further successful in supplying participating schools with over £70,000 of school equipment, whilst rewarding the children with recycled stationery and medals.
Waste education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A variety of initiatives have been developed and delivered in Cumbria's schools. • District councils have a strong presence in their local schools, and have developed web-based learning resources, as well as running waste prevention assemblies in schools. • County council waste prevention staff, including the home composting advisor, also visit schools and work with the wider school community (youth clubs), supporting district activities. • 'Eco-school' status is actively encouraged and promoted. • Recycling infrastructure is also being developed in schools, enabling them to recycle their waste.

Continued ...

Initiative	Activities
Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual events programme developed to promote waste prevention initiatives, as behavioural change is more likely to happen when people are educated 'face to face'. • National initiatives such as 'Real Nappy Week', 'Compost Awareness Week', and 'Recycle Now' week combined to take advantage of national media activity, with roadshows held in each district. • Other roadshows are organised on a seasonal and national event basis when more waste is likely to arise (Christmas, Easter; sporting events, etc), and in support of other organisations (World Environment Day, Cumbria Wildlife Trust Garden Day).
'Action @ Work'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed at encouraging Cumbria County Council to become a more sustainable organisation, this includes developing waste prevention initiatives throughout the county council.
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Joint Enforcement Group is looking at the problems encountered by local authorities when enforcing against waste related incidents. Members from the 6 local authorities sit on the sub group along with the Environment Agency and Cumbria County Council. The group enables face to face discussions between partnership members on this specific topic and should provide outcomes that all parties can use. The group aims to produce a uniform, countywide response to incidents of fly tipping, operating without carriers registration and other waste related incidents. The Agency supports the group with training and guidance.



2.5 Current Waste and Recycling Collection Practice

At least seven out of ten households have access to kerbside recycling services offered by the district councils in their role as Waste Collection Authorities (WCA). This is in addition to the collection of residual waste that goes to landfill. Collection methods and frequencies differ between the district councils, but in general, both dry recyclables (typically paper, card, glass and cans) and garden waste collection services are available. The services are summarised in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4
Current Waste Collection Arrangements

Waste Collection Authority	Dry Recyclables	Organics	Residual Waste
<p>Allerdale Population – 94,300 Households – 44,750</p>	<p>Paper & card (120 litre bin) collection service provided fortnightly to 35,952 households (80%) using dual compartment RCV. Cans, glass & plastic bottles (sack) collection service to 5,888 households (13%).</p>	<p>Garden waste collected fortnightly from 32,667 households (73%) using a 240 litre bin and standard Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV).</p>	<p>Weekly collection using 120 litre bins and dual compartment RCV for 44,750 households.</p>
<p>Barrow Population – 70,600 Households – 32,928</p>	<p>Paper (sack or 55 box), glass, cans & textiles (55 litre box) collection service provided fortnightly to 32,500 households (99.5%) using kerbsider vehicles.</p>	<p>Garden waste collected fortnightly from 18,000 households using 240 litre bin and Rotopress RCV.</p>	<p>Weekly collection using 240 litre bin and RCV.</p>
<p>Carlisle Population – 108,000 Households – 47,600</p>	<p>Paper, glass, cans (55 litre box). service provided fortnightly to 45,000 households (95%). Cardboard & plastics (55 litre sack) service provided fortnightly to 38,000 households (80%).</p>	<p>Garden waste collected fortnightly from 38,000 households (80%) using 240 litre bin and single standard RCV.</p>	<p>Alternate week collection 240 litre and 140 litre bins for 42,600 households. Approximately 5,000 households, weekly using sacks and RCV.</p>
<p>Copeland Population – 70,300 Households – 32,258</p>	<p>Paper, glass & cans (55 litre box) collection service provided fortnightly to 26,000 households (80%) using kerbsider vehicle. Cardboard and plastic bottles (2 reusable sacks) to 1,200 households (3%).</p>	<p>Garden waste collected alternate weekly from 22,500 households (70%).</p>	<p>Alternate weekly collection using 240 litre bins and RCV for 22,500 households.</p>
<p>Eden Population – 51,700 Households – 24,627</p>	<p>Paper/card (55 litre box) to 4,890 households. Glass, cans & paper (55 litre box) provided fortnightly to 16,109 households (65%) using kerbsider vehicle.</p>	<p>Garden waste collected fortnightly in summer and monthly in winter from 17,345 households (70%) using 240 litre bin and single body RCV.</p>	<p>Weekly collection of limited number of sacks and RCV.</p>
<p>South Lakeland Population – 102,400 Households – 52,000</p>	<p>Paper, glass & cans (55 litre box) service provided fortnightly to 52,000 households (100%) using stillage vehicles.</p>	<p>Garden waste collected fortnightly from 52,000 households (100%) using 240 litre bin and single body RCV.</p>	<p>Alternate weekly collection using 240 litre bins by RCV for 52,000 households.</p>

3. Drivers for Change

3.1 European Waste Directive

The European Commission and European Parliament are currently revising the European Waste Framework Directive. This follows a review of existing European waste policy through the 'Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste' which identified a number of areas in which existing policy could be strengthened and improved. The three key areas are:

- Improvements to a number of definitions (particularly around waste classifications and treatments).
- Adoption of an environmental objective which seeks to reduce the environmental impacts from waste generation and management, taking into account the whole lifecycle.
- Simplification of the existing legal framework.

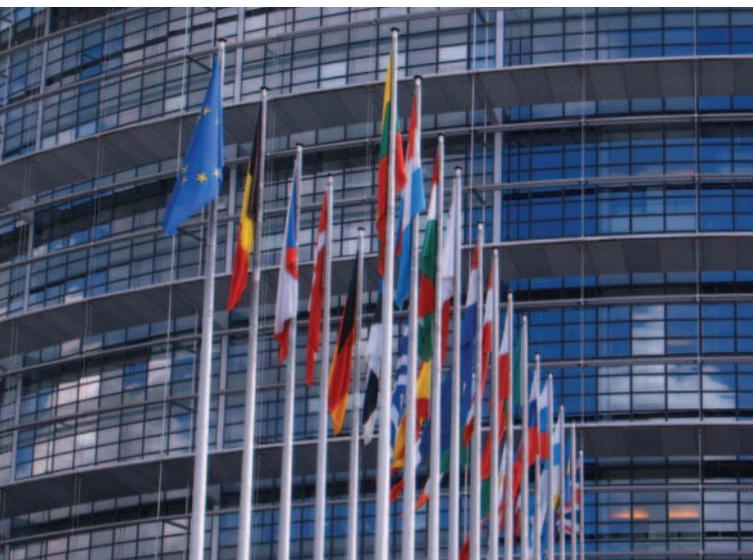
The full revised legislation received its first reading by the European Parliament in February 2007 and the final legislation is likely to take several years to finalise. The requirements of the revised directive must be viewed in relation to the UK's emerging waste strategy, but this strategy has sought to align itself with the proposed changes by viewing waste as a resource.



3.2 National Waste Strategy

In May 2007 the government published "Waste Strategy for England 2007". This document sets out the government's vision for sustainable waste management. The Government's key objectives within the strategy are;

- To decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- Meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
- Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.



This strategy for the management of municipal waste in Cumbria shares many of these objectives and is designed to contribute to achieving the national recycling and recovery targets also contained in the Waste Strategy for England.

3.2.1 The Proximity Principle and Self Sufficiency

The 'proximity principle' determines that wastes should be treated and disposed of as close as possible to their place of origin. This aims to reduce the overall environmental impact of waste management through a reduction in the transportation of waste materials. However, it must also be acknowledged that in some instances the proximity principle may be at odds with the practicalities of treating and recycling waste. It may be more efficient and sustainable to utilise stable regional, national or international markets for material. The ideal scenario is to attain self-sufficiency in waste management whereby Cumbria has sufficient waste management capacity through recycling, composting, other treatment methods and landfill to handle all the waste produced within the county. The concept of self sufficiency at a regional level forms part of 'Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10)', published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in July 2005.

3.2.2 Producer Responsibility

Whilst Cumbria's residents are helping to reduce the amount of waste generated, the government is ensuring that the organisations who sell the products and packaging are also obliged to take responsibility for waste.

Producer responsibility in the UK is aimed at ensuring that businesses who place products on the market take responsibility for those products once they have reached the end of their life. Examples of the producer responsibility policy include the implementation of the EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste in the UK, the EC Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and the End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directives. All these producer responsibility directives, as well as

the forthcoming directive on batteries and accumulators were identified in the European Union's fifth environment action programme as 'priority waste streams' because of growing concern about their impact on the environment. In these directives responsibility is clearly placed on producers to bear the costs of collection, sorting or treatment, and recycling or recovery.

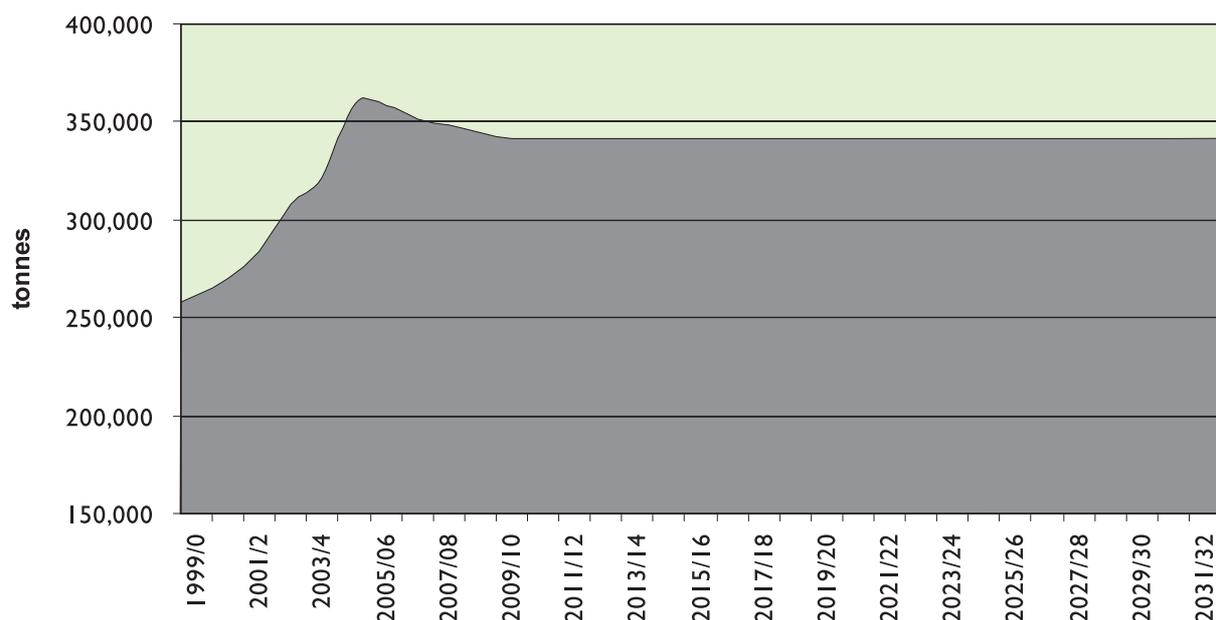
3.2.3 Waste Growth

In common with most other areas of the UK, Cumbria had, until recently seen the tonnage of waste it directly handles increase year by year. Housing and population growth, increased visitor numbers, increased product packaging and a general trend towards 'disposable living' all contributed to this increase. In Cumbria waste increased by around 25% between 1999 and 2006. Only in the last year have we begun to see a reversal in this trend. Cumbria would not be able to sustain the previous rate of growth which, if unchecked, would lead to a doubling of waste in 10 years. It is a good sign that the efforts we have made to reduce the amount of waste produced within Cumbria are beginning to have an effect, but there is still a lot of work required to ensure a sustained reduction in the rate of waste growth.

We have committed to reducing municipal waste production by 1% per year for three years from the year 2007/08. Estimated waste growth profiles are shown above in Figure 3.2, outlining the projected halt in the growth of waste as a result of our waste minimisation projects and increased public awareness of the waste problem.



Figure 3.2
Predicted Municipal Waste Growth Profile



3.3 Targets

3.3.1 European and National Targets

There are a number of different targets that we must work towards arising from European and national legislation and regional and local aspirations.

The European Landfill Directive greatly influences the overall direction of waste management in Europe and the UK.

The objective of the directive is to minimise the negative environmental impacts associated with managing waste and, in particular, the effect of landfilling biodegradable municipal waste which releases greenhouse gases as it degrades. It includes the following measures:

- A ban on liquid wastes and certain other materials to landfill.
- Improved site monitoring and landfill engineering standards.

- Improved and standardised waste definitions in the European 'waste catalogue', which also extends the range of materials classified as 'hazardous'.
- Introduction of 'waste acceptance criteria', which include a requirement for certain wastes to be pre-treated prior to disposal to landfill. Further details about these requirements can be found on the Environment Agency website*.
- Targets for the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that may be landfilled.

* <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>

3.3.2 The Waste and Emissions Trading Act

The Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act 2003 allows the government to place restrictions on the amount of infill sent to landfill as required by the Landfill Directive. This act is implemented in England through the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) which commenced on 1 April 2005. Under LATS all English waste disposal authorities, including Cumbria County Council, have been issued with an allowance, which specifies how many tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) they are allowed to dispose of to landfill each year. If an authority expects to landfill more than their prescribed limit they may purchase additional allowance from another authority. If an authority landfills less than their allocation they can sell the surplus allowance to another authority. Authorities are also able to 'bank' unused allowances for use in future years or borrow against a future year's allowance. However, the banking options cannot be used in 'target years'.

The target years are 2010, 2013 and 2020. In those years England as a whole must comply with targets for landfilling biodegradable municipal waste laid down in the Landfill Directive.

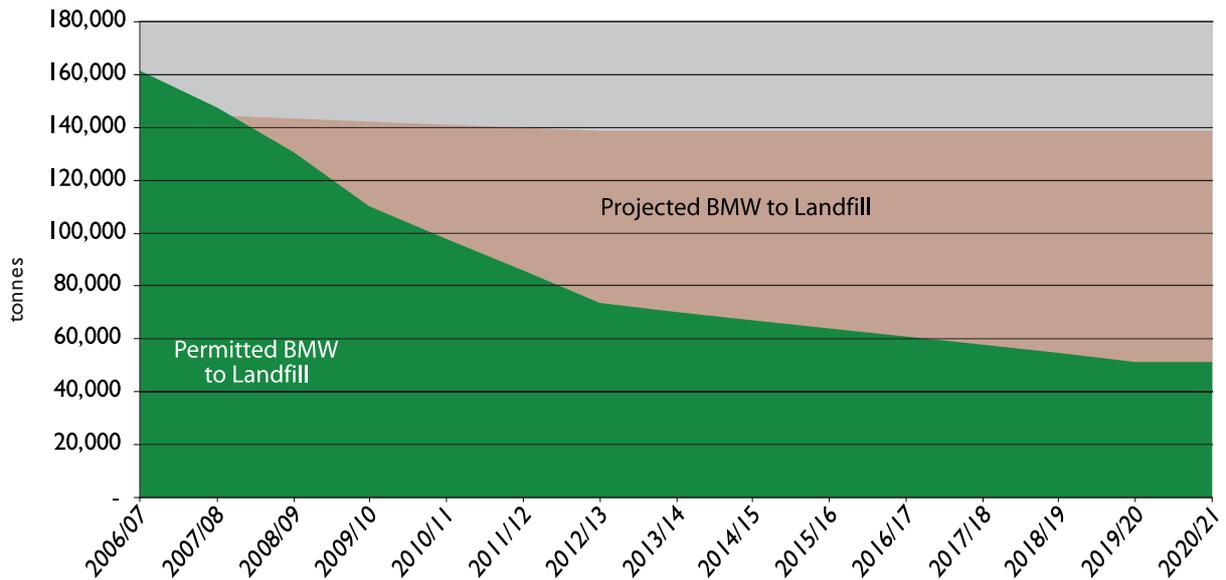
Initial allowances were based on each authority's 2001/02 waste data and they reduce each year. Reduction in the allowance is stepped, with large reductions annually until 2013, and then smaller reductions between 2013 and 2020. Figure 3.3 (next page) shows the allocations for Cumbria.

Table 3.1
National Diversion Targets for Biodegradable Municipal Waste

Target Year	Action Required
2010	Biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) going to landfill must be reduced to 75% of the total BMW (by weight) produced in 1995.
2013	BMW going to landfill must be reduced to 50% of the total BMW (by weight) produced in 1995.
2020	BMW going to landfill must be reduced to 35% of the total BMW (by weight) produced in 1995.



Figure 3.3
Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) Allocation for Cumbria



The brown shaded area shows the tonnage of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) which we would expect to send to landfill in the period to 2020 if we did nothing to reduce it. It is significantly in excess of our allowed tonnage, which is shown by the solid green area. This means that we must either dramatically reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill or trade to acquire more allowance from other local authorities. Prices for allowances are not fixed but will be determined by market forces, so that prices will rise and fall according to demand and availability.

If an authority landfills more than their annual allowance, and is not able to mitigate the position by banking, European Union (EU) borrowing or trading with other authorities, the government may impose a penalty of £150 per tonne for each tonne of BMW landfilled in excess of the allowed tonnage. If England as a whole fails to meet its target in any of the target years, then the fine imposed on the country by the European Union will be divided proportionately between the authorities that failed to meet their targets. The EU fine will be in addition to the £150 per tonne fine. The legal responsibility for complying with the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme lies with the WDA (Cumbria County Council), but compliance can only be achieved through partnership working between the WCAs (district councils).



3.3.3 National Targets for Recycling and Composting

In addition to the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme, to comply with other provisions of the Landfill Directive, the government established national targets for the recycling and recovery of municipal waste. These national targets are supported by statutory performance standards for household recycling and composting. The key national targets set out in Waste Strategy for England 2007 are shown in Tables 3.2 and 3.3.



Table 3.2
National Targets for the Recycling and Composting of Household Waste

Target Year	National Recycling and Composting Targets
2005	To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste
2010	To recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste
2015	To recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste
2020	To recycle or compost at least 50% of household waste

Table 3.3
National Targets for the Recovery* of Municipal Waste

Target Year	National Recovery Targets
2005	To recover value from 40% of municipal waste
2010	To recover value from 53% of municipal waste
2015	To recover value from 67% of municipal waste
2020	To recover value from 75% of municipal waste

*Recovery means to obtain value from waste through recycling, composting, other forms of material recovery, or recovery of energy.

3.3.4 Regional Targets

The Regional Waste Strategy also sets the following targets for household waste in the North West region.

Table 3.4
Regional Targets

Target Year	Regional Waste Strategy Targets Recycling / Composting	Regional Waste Strategy Targets Recovery of Value from Municipal Waste (including Recycling Targets)
2005	Recycle or compost 25% of household waste	Recover 40% of municipal waste
2010	Recycle or compost 35% of household waste	Recover value from 45% of municipal waste
2015	Recycle or compost 45% of household waste	Recover value of 67% of municipal waste
2020	Recycle or compost 55%	—



3.4 Local Authority Targets

One of the most important elements of the national waste strategy 'Waste Strategy 2000', was the introduction of statutory recycling and composting targets for all local authorities. Our 2005/06 statutory targets and performance are set out in Table 3.5. Cumbria is already well ahead of our 2007/08 targets.

3.4.1 Local Area Agreement Targets

A Local Area Agreement (LAA) is a three year statutory agreement between government, and a local area, represented by a lead authority (Cumbria County Council) and other key partners. It provides the way in which government and local authorities and their partners agree a limited number of improvement targets.

The LAA for Cumbria commenced in April 2007. Local authorities must report annually on their performance against the targets set in the LAA. Increasing the percentage of municipal waste recycled and composted is a mandatory target.

Cumbria's Local Area Agreement Targets are shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.5
Cumbria Recycling and Composting Performance (2005/06) and Statutory Targets (2007/08)

	Actual Performance 2005/06	Targets for 2007/08
Allerdale	29.4%	20%
Barrow	18.7%	20%
Carlisle	28.9%	30%
Copeland	28.1%	20%
Eden	35.9%	24%
South Lakeland	26.7%	21%
Cumbria CC	29.9%	21%

Table 3.6
Cumbria's Local Area Agreement Targets (subject to review)

Year	Municipal Waste Recycled/Composted	Household Waste (kilograms per person, per year)*
2007/08	33%	606kg
2008/09	37%	600kg
2009/10	40%	594kg

* Includes Household Waste Recycling Centres

3.5 Landfill Tax

The landfill tax regulations were introduced in October 1996. The tax is a specifically targeted levy on the disposal of wastes in landfill sites throughout the UK and was initially set at £7 per tonne but has since increased to £24 per tonne in 2007/08. It has two main objectives:

- To ensure, as far as practicable, that the cost of landfill properly reflects the impact which it has upon the environment.
- To help ensure that targets for more sustainable waste management in the UK are achieved.

The annual increases between 2002 and 2010 are shown in Table 3.7.

These increases represent a growing financial burden to Cumbria County Council, and exacerbate the economic risks of relying on landfill as the key waste disposal solution. However, the planned appointment of a private sector partner and development of waste treatment facilities will allow large amounts of waste to be diverted away from landfill and save the waste partnership millions of pounds in avoided landfill tax.

3.6 Landfill Capacity

Historically landfill has been the main disposal method in Cumbria and at present it remains the sole disposal route for material that is not recycled or composted. However all landfill sites have limited operational lives.. Some landfill will always be required for waste that cannot be managed in any other way. Landfill capacity could be increased, but, the environmental impacts need to be considered.

3.7 Summary

It can be seen that 'doing nothing' is not a reasonable option for waste management in Cumbria. There are UK and European laws and directives which oblige us to meet recycling targets now and in the future. There is a statutory obligation to divert biodegradable municipal waste away from landfill, and there are harsh financial penalties should we fail to do so.

However, better management of waste can bring with it numerous benefits such as a reduction in the amounts of climate changing greenhouse gases, reduction in resource use, improving the efficiency of waste services and providing investment and jobs within the Cumbrian waste industry. There are a number of ways of improving the way in which waste is managed within the county and these options are examined in Section 4.

Table 3.7
Landfill tax levies

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Annual Increase (per tonne)	£1	£1	£1	£3	£3	£3	£8	£8
Landfill Tax (per tonne)	£13	£14	£15	£18	£21	£24	£32	£40

4. Recommended Option for Future Waste Management

4.1 Background

The complex nature of waste collections, handling, reuse, recycling, treatment and disposal means that Cumbria could meet statutory and local targets through a number of different routes. Seven possible options have been considered, each of which comprised of a set of variables which described: the method of waste collection; the level of commercial waste collection; the waste growth profile target; the way in which recyclables are marketed and how residual waste is handled.

The preferred option for the future management of Cumbria's waste has been developed through a process of debate within the partnership and a strategic environmental assessment (SEA), conducted by ERM Consulting.

In order to determine the recommended option for the Waste Management Strategy each option was assessed against a list of criteria agreed by the partnership at a workshop event. The recommended option is that which demonstrates the most positive overall effect on the environment.

4.2 The Recommended Option

The recommended option demonstrates our commitment to pursue a strategy which sets challenging targets for reducing the amount of waste generated in the county and our willingness to make significant changes to waste collection and recycling to achieve targets, and cost and environmental benefits. The strategy will be implemented in conjunction with a private sector partner who will be vital in providing alternatives to landfill.

a. **Adopt a Cumbria-wide common (method of) kerbside collection of dry recyclables and garden waste as far as reasonably practicable.**

A common method of kerbside collection was recommended by SLR Consultants following their study of kerbside collection in Cumbria in 2004. This would enable vehicles to cross authority boundaries. This cross-authority cooperation will help to provide a more cost-effective collection service.

b. **Optimise the number of Recycle Points and Household Waste Recycling Centres, linking provision to the expansion of kerbside services and waste prevention initiatives.**

Simply increasing the number of Recycle Points and Household Waste Recycling Centres may not be the most effective way of increasing recycling and the cost-effectiveness of this service. Improvements need to be linked with proposed expansion of kerbside collection of recyclables and waste prevention initiatives.

c. **Enhanced commercial waste recycling – targeting biodegradable materials.**

Developing recycling and composting of the 20,500 tonnes of commercial waste currently being handled will enable us to meet the Local Area Agreement (LAA) target of 40% recycling and composting of municipal waste by 2009/10. But it will come at a cost. This element will therefore be informed by research and development to be carried out under the LAA Pump Priming Grant.

Continued ...

d. Reducing municipal waste produced by 1% per year through waste prevention.

Recent reductions in the rate of waste produced, and increasing confidence in the potential for waste prevention schemes to be effective, provide the basis for projecting a 1% per year reduction in municipal waste produced that has been incorporated in the Local Area Agreement.

e. Maximise the benefits of recycling and composting to the local and regional economy.

Research carried out by NorthWest Remade has demonstrated the potential to 'add value' to recycling and composting in Cumbria by handling and processing these materials within the local economy.

f. Increase treatment capacity to minimise landfill of municipal waste and accommodate third party wastes.

The treatment method and capacity of plant will be determined by negotiation with the contractors who have reached the 'preferred bidder stage' of the county council's procurement of a private sector partner. Bidders were asked to provide prices for the minimum capacity of plant required to meet legal obligations (i.e. LATS compliance). However, there must be recognition of the potential need for treatment capacity for third-party waste producers as the cost of landfill increases.

4.3 A Private Sector Partner

To help address these challenges the county council, working closely with the district councils is currently undertaking a waste management procurement project. The preferred partner will assist us in providing waste management facilities to ensure that waste is diverted from landfill and LATS penalties are avoided. They will also assist us in preventing waste, reducing total waste production, meeting recycling targets and increasing material reuse, recycling and composting.



5. Delivering the Recommended Option – Draft Policies and Actions

5.1 Introduction

To deliver the recommended option, we will work within the following policy framework. The policies are designed to contribute towards increasing the sustainability of waste management in the county. Each policy has one or more associated action points. These actions are the practical steps that members of the Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership will undertake to deliver the strategy. Each of the actions has been assigned a timeframe to

ensure that our progress in implementing the policies can be measured over the lifetime of the strategy. Short term actions are those which will be undertaken in 1–3 years, medium term actions will be undertaken in 3–7 years and long term actions will be undertaken in over 7 years. The timescales for actions will form an important element of strategy reviews. Actions and timescales will be discussed and amended to reflect progress made, objectives completed and any new policies and actions identified.

Table 5.1
Draft Policies and Actions Required to Deliver Preferred Option

Policy Ref:	Draft Policy	Actions	Timeframe
01	Partnership Policy		
01a	Cumbria's district councils and county council will work together as the 'Cumbria Strategic Waste Partnership (Resource Cumbria)' to deliver a municipal waste management strategy in line with the waste hierarchy.	<p>We will meet every two months to review progress in delivering the waste strategy.</p> <p>We will continue to fund and support a Partnership Officer to facilitate the effective working of the partnership.</p>	Ongoing.
02	Waste Prevention Policy		
02a	We will implement effective waste prevention (reduce, reuse and recycle) measures across Cumbria.	<p>We will fund and support a dedicated waste prevention team to deliver the strategy.</p> <p>We will work to reduce the rate of municipal waste production by an average of 1% for the next three years and maintain zero overall growth thereafter.</p>	Ongoing.
02b	Our waste prevention definition is: 'Diversion of resources from energy recovery and disposal through reduction, reuse and recycling'.	The waste prevention team will deliver high quality practical, education and marketing initiatives to promote behavioural change, and will seek to continually improve the content and coverage of such programmes.	Short / Medium term. Short term.

Policy Ref:	Draft Policy	Actions	Timeframe
	<i>Waste Prevention Policy (Continued)</i>	<p>We will develop links and initiatives with other public, private and voluntary sector organisations to promote waste prevention initiatives.</p> <p>We will publicise Cumbria's waste reduction achievements locally, regionally and nationally.</p> <p>We will develop a plan to further reduce the waste produced.</p> <p>Partners will demonstrate reductions in the waste produced by their own operations and will publish results annually.</p> <p>We will consider the use of financial measures to reduce the tonnage of waste produced, in line with government guidance.</p> <p>We will work with Cumbrian businesses and industry to identify areas in which work may bring about waste reduction.</p>	<p>Medium term.</p> <p>Short term.</p> <p>Short term.</p> <p>Short term.</p>
02c	We will implement effective waste reuse measures across Cumbria.	<p>We will initially aim for 10% reduction of waste produced to be diverted from the waste stream through reuse initiatives.</p> <p>Partners will demonstrate reuse of waste produced by their own operations and will publish the findings annually.</p> <p>We will work with retailers to encourage the provision of reuse initiatives such as packaging take-back incentive schemes.</p>	<p>Medium term.</p> <p>Short term / ongoing.</p> <p>Medium term.</p>
02d	We will implement an effective waste recycling infrastructure through the Waste Prevention Strategy.	<p>We will work towards a recycling and composting rate of 60% for household waste by 2012</p> <p>We will research the potential to introduce measures to maximise the segregation of recyclable materials from the litter waste stream.</p>	<p>Medium term.</p> <p>Medium term.</p>
03	Waste Collection		
03a	We will ensure that all Cumbrian residents receive a high quality waste collection service at a reasonable cost.	<p>We will conduct regular benchmarking to compare our service with others across the country.</p> <p>We will seek to provide communities with services that meet their particular needs.</p>	<p>Short term.</p> <p>Short term.</p>
03b	We will optimise waste and recycling collection services across Cumbria.	We will develop a Cumbria-wide common method of kerbside collection and extend recycling and green waste collection services to as many of Cumbria's households as practicable.	Short/medium term.

Policy Ref:	Draft Policy	Actions	Timeframe
	<i>We will optimise waste and recycling collection services across Cumbria (Continued)</i>	We will publicise existing arrangements, contract lifetimes, future capital plans or requirements and dependencies.	Ongoing.
		We will review services against targets and costs and seek to identify options for improvement.	Ongoing.
03c	Waste Collection Authorities will increase the amount of bulky waste reused and recycled.	We will seek new opportunities for reuse and recycling of bulky waste in conjunction with community organisations and Cumbrian businesses.	Short term.
03d	Waste Collection Authorities will increase the amount of litter waste recycled.	We will quantify the amount of potentially recyclable material in litter bin and litter collections.	Medium term.
		We will investigate the possibility of segregating recyclable materials from the litter waste stream and introduce measures to ensure that this is maximised.	Medium term.
04	Household Waste Recycling Centre and Recycle Point Policy		
04a	We will undertake a comprehensive review of Household Waste Recycling Centre and Recycle Point usage and provision.	We will record and publish quarterly tonnage and site usage data for all Household Waste Recycling Centres and Recycle Points.	Ongoing.
		We will investigate whether to maintain, increase or decrease the number of HWRC and Recycle Points.	Short term.
		Provision for separation of materials for reuse will be implemented at Household Waste Recycling Centres.	Short/medium term.
		We will develop existing Household Waste Recycling Centres to enable 60% reuse/recycling/composting to be achieved.	Medium term.
		Cumbria County Council will continue to operate a trade waste exclusion (permit) scheme to control access to Household Waste Recycling Centres.	Ongoing.
05	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) Policy		
05a	We will minimise the need to trade to meet our LATS targets.	Delivery of this policy should be a result of the implementation of waste prevention, waste collection and commercial waste policies. However we will regularly review our LATS position and opportunities to increase landfill diversion.	Ongoing.

Policy Ref:	Draft Policy	Actions	Timeframe
06	Commercial Waste Policy		
06a	We will deliver an effective commercial waste collection and recycling services.	<p>We will agree and implement a plan for commercial residual waste collection optimisation.</p> <p>We will investigate the potential to develop and implement a plan to offer recycling services to commercial waste customers and promote these services across Cumbria.</p>	<p>Short term.</p> <p>Short/medium term.</p>
07	Materials Marketing Policy		
07a	We will seek to find the most advantageous markets for Cumbria's recyclable materials within Cumbria or the North West region wherever practicable.	We will develop and work with locally based organisations to re-process waste where this is the most economic and environmentally sustainable option for Cumbria.	Medium term.
07b	We will assist and encourage the establishment of new Cumbrian businesses, and community and social enterprises within the reuse and recycling sector.	<p>We will provide appropriate advice and assistance to local business or community ventures in the reuse and recycling sector and will publicise the availability of such advice and assistance.</p> <p>We will seek to identify new reuse and recycling opportunities for local business and community organisations.</p>	<p>Short/medium term.</p> <p>Medium term.</p>
08	Waste Treatment and Energy Recovery Policy		
08a	We will send residual waste (waste that has not been reused or recycled) for treatment and energy recovery before considering landfill.	<p>We will facilitate, where practical, exploitation of local knowledge and expertise with the Strategic Partner in order to identify potential uses of recovered energy.</p> <p>Additional policies and actions to be developed when the partnership with the private sector contractor is established.</p>	<p>Short/medium term.</p> <p>Short/Medium term.</p>
08b	We will seek to achieve self-sufficiency in waste management capacity where practical.	In cases where there is a choice between treating or disposing of materials within the county or in other areas, we will use local facilities where economically and environmentally sustainable to do so.	Medium/Long term.
09	Landfill Policy		
09a	We will work with the private sector partner to optimise the diversion of all wastes from landfill.	Additional policies and actions to be developed when the partnership with the private sector contractor is established.	Short/Medium term.

Policy Ref:	Draft Policy	Actions	Timeframe
10	Monitoring and Review		
10a	The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy will be reviewed and updated annually or more frequently if necessary.	We will develop and publish a Strategy Review which will include changes in relevant legislation, changes in government guidance, new best practice and waste statistics (tonnages, composition, collection practices etc)	Short term. Short term.
		Action plans will be reviewed annually and progress against actions will be reported.	Short term/ Ongoing.
10b	Any significant environmental effects of implementing this strategy will be monitored		

5.2 Monitoring and Review

This Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy is intended to be a practical document that guides the actions of all parties responsible for managing municipal waste in Cumbria. It will be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that it remains relevant as local, regional, national and European circumstances change over time.

We will monitor and report our performance against the policies and actions which will be used to deliver the strategy. The following areas will be reviewed annually, or more frequently if necessary:

- Adherence to existing strategic policy framework.
- Requirement for additional policies to match changing circumstances.
- General compatibility with other policies, strategies and directives introduced either locally, nationally or at a European level.
- Progress against our action plan.
- Review of timescales associated with each action.
- Maintenance of up-to-date datasets (within the supporting documents and headline strategy).



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