

Chichester District Council

The CABINET

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Textile and WEEE Kerbside Collection Service

1. Contacts

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2. Recommendation

- 2.1 That the Cabinet approves the commencement of an 8 month pilot for the kerbside collection of textiles and small Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).**
- 2.2 That an evaluation report on the pilot be brought back to Cabinet to determine whether or not the service should be made permanent.**

3. Background

- 3.1 Chichester District Council (CDC) currently operates a fortnightly collection of residual and DMR (Dry Mixed Recycling) on a universal offering basis across the district. Chichester District covers 304 square miles with a population of 120,000 which includes an above average ratio of retired residents. Having recently declared a climate emergency, protecting the environment is now even further embedded into the delivery of the District Councils services, with the recycling rate being a key KPI that is continually monitored and reported on.
- 3.2 The 2018 residual waste composition analysis across the district indicates that there is approximately 4.4% of textiles and 0.9% of WEEE contained within the kerbside collected residual waste. Based on 2019/20 unaudited residual waste collection tonnage this represents 1,003 tonnes of textiles and 205 tonnes of WEEE per annum. Both WEEE and textiles appear in the DMR waste stream, 0.05% and 0.1% respectfully possibly indicating some lack of clarity on what can and cannot be currently recycled.
- 3.3 Whilst only a small percentage of this waste will be landfilled, these waste streams can and should be collected for reuse and recycling, improving CDC overall recycling rate and providing a reduction in the disposal costs for WSCC.

- 3.4 The Government's Resources and Waste Strategy for England is expected to lead to new legislation mandating the separate collection of small WEEE and textiles by 2023.
- 3.4 More recently external factors (hazardous waste legislation, lower textile quality and increased proportion of man-made fibres, Brexit and Covid-19) have impacted the viability of end markets for WEEE and particularly for textiles, and how these markets recover in the short and long term is currently unknown.
- 3.5 The CCS domestic collection RCV fleet is due for replacement over the next 2 years and as such CCS wish to avoid making changes to the old fleet and then subsequently to its new fleet without understanding both the capture rate and participation rate of the new service.

4. Outcomes to be Achieved

- 4.1 The proposed pilot will help identify an effective future collection method for textiles and WEEE that can then, if approved, be implemented across CDC. The pilot will also provide future resource implications for kerbside collection options and identify the achieved improvement in the CDC recycling rate assumed to be between 1-2.5%.

5. Proposal

- 5.1 Due to the population density of Chichester District and the large geographic area it covers the new pilot service will initially be launched to approximately 75% of households excluding the restricted access or remotely located properties, but their inclusion will be reviewed following the initial 3-4 months of service operation once the collection service has bedded down. The initial service provision will be for a period of 8 months. The planned service will be a monthly kerbside collection of textiles and small WEEE. Collection days will for most residents coincide with a DMR collection.
- 5.2 One of the objectives of the pilot is to provide data to help identify the most cost effective collection methodology for a permanent service. This will be the subject of a Cabinet report which will include the potential cost implications, currently estimated to be in the £20,000 - £45,000 if approved.
- 5.3 Funding for an 8 month trial has been approved from the WSCC Improvement grant scheme. This is time limited and spending has to be completed within the financial year 2021. It is anticipated that textile and WEEE collections will be mandatory from 2023.

6. Alternatives Considered

- 6.1 Do nothing: The funding opportunity from WSCC would be lost if we are not committed to the trial by 31 March 2021.
- 6.2 Run the pilot for 12 months as per proposal: Funding for 8 months of the trial (£68,100) will be provided from the WSCC Improvement grant scheme with an additional £17,000 from CDC reserves. The West Sussex funding is time limited and spending has to be completed within FY 2021. It is always beneficial to capture

a full year (including seasonal variations) for any service such that any new long term service has the benefit of this data.

7. Resource and Legal Implications

- 7.1 Finance: For the recommended option detailed in section 5, £68,100 of WSCC grant to be used for full funding of the pilot. Should the pilot prove to be successful, and depending on the identification of the most effective future collection methodology, ongoing costs may be in the range of circa £20,000 - £45,000 pa which will be subject to further Cabinet consideration as part of the pilot evaluation.
- 7.2 Staffing implications: Suitably qualified staff (1.3 fte) will need to be recruited to undertake the pilot. The pilot will be managed by the CDC Recycling officer supported by a project support team from WSCC (for 8 months of the pilot).

8. Consultation

- 8.1 In preparing the project proposal, officers have liaised closely with officers from WSCC, Crawley and Horsham District Councils.
- 8.2 The proposal was presented to the Environmental Panel on 23rd November 2020 and the comments received have been included within this report

9. Community Impact and Corporate Risks

- 9.1 Provision of the service helps deliver on CDC's environment management credentials and will improve the recycling rate. The resident participation rate will be identified during the pilot which will help to identify the most cost effective option for this service should it become a legislative requirement.

10. Other Implications

	Yes	No
Crime and Disorder		✓
Climate Change and Biodiversity The proposed works will improve the recycling rate and make more residents aware of recycling considerations.	✓	
Human Rights and Equality Impact		✓
Safeguarding and Early Help		✓
General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)		✓
Health and Wellbeing		✓
Other		✓

11. Appendices

- 11.1 Appendix A – CDC / WSCC Joint PID

12. Background Papers - none