

WASTE MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE REPORT

**Local Committee for Mole Valley
24 September 2003**

KEY ISSUE:

To advise the Committee of developments that have occurred in waste management in the county and Mole Valley DC since it received its last report.

SUMMARY:

Waste management operates in a dynamic legislative and operational environment. This report identifies the most important of these issues and what their implications might be for the county.

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Committee is asked to note the report and to;

- 1. Support the County Council using financial incentives to Mole Valley DC whereby they will be encouraged to introduce and promote waste minimisation initiatives in their area.**
- 2. Support the County Council's aim to negotiate with SITA the continuation of the unique and successful landfill tax credits/SITA Surrey Partnership scheme.**
- 3. Agree to promote the use of the Mailing Preference Service within Mole Valley**

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Over the last 18 months there have been significant changes to waste management legislation, policy and performance, both nationally and in Surrey. This report identifies those that have, or will have, the greatest impact on residents and local authorities.
- 1.2 The single issue that overarches most of this report is legislation from the European Commission, specifically the EC Landfill Directive. The implications of this will drive UK waste management for the foreseeable future.
- 1.3 The key issues for the committee are set out below:

2. Performance

- 2.1 The performance of Mole Valley DC and Surrey County Council for 2002/2003 is as follows:

Authority	Total Wastes	Recycled	Recycling Rate	2003/2004 Target
Mole Valley	35198	4828	13.7%	24%
Surrey	592058	107189	18.1%	30%

- 2.2 A detailed breakdown of Mole Valley DC's recycling performance for 2002/2003 is attached at Annex 1. A comparison with Mole Valley District Council's performance for 2001/2002 shows:
- An increase in municipal waste of 2%,
 - A decrease in recycling of household waste from 13.8% to 13.7%
 - An increase in tonnage of recycled material collected of 0.3%, from 4812 tonnes to 4828 tonnes.

It is noticeable that Mole Valley's recycling percentage was improving during the last quarter of 2002/2003.

- 2.3 If Mole Valley DC and Surrey CC's performance is assessed nationally against the latest data it shows that both authorities perform above average. However, the recycling targets set for Surrey authorities are much higher than the average: national average in 2003/2004 of 17% compared to a target for Surrey of 30%. Therefore, it can be seen that Surrey authorities are being asked to perform at nearly twice the average rate for the country as a whole.
- 2.4 Therefore, although Mole Valley have plans to expand their services, which is welcome, the County Council is currently projecting an outturn for MVDC in 2003/2004 of around 20% which is short of their recycling target. This is in line with our projections for most Surrey authorities which indicate that only 3 out of 11 WCAs will achieve their targets.
- 2.5 In 2002/2003, the overall rate of growth of municipal wastes in the county was 4%, with a rate of growth per household of 6%. Over 80% of this was landfilled. In the light of legislative requirements to reduce waste to landfill, this rate of growth is not sustainable.
- 2.6 As regards the County Council's target, in January 2003 the County Council's Executive agreed to increase the waste management base budget by £0.5m in

order to meet this target. The County Council's contractor, Surrey Waste Management (SWM), has been tasked with developing proposals regarding how the target might be achieved. As these have not yet been implemented the County Council projects that it will not meet its recycling targets for 2003/2004.

- 2.7 The Committee should be aware that in 2002/2003 there was a significant increase in the wastes delivered by residents to civic amenity (CA) sites. This increase, a 15% increase over 2001/2002, dwarfed the smaller change in volume of residents' waste delivered by waste collection authorities (WCAs) to the County Council for disposal. The County Council will be looking at this issue in an attempt to identify and address the underlying reasons. We will be looking at several factors, including the effects, if any, of waste collection authorities restricting the quantities of refuse that are collected from households and the introduction of fortnightly collections of residual wastes.

3. Strategies

Regional Waste Management Strategy

- 3.1 The South East England Regional Waste Management Strategy was launched by the Regional Assembly (SEERA) on 24 March 2003. It refers to the waste management crisis in the southeast and identifies that significant additional and different waste processing infrastructure will be needed to deal with commercial, construction and municipal wastes, including wastes from London. The strategy covers the period to 2016 and will have far-reaching implications for all counties and districts in the region.
- 3.2 The strategy's primary purpose is to inform the development of regional planning guidance (RPG). This will guide county waste local plans. The County Council's response to the strategy was agreed by the Executive on 10 June and is attached at Annex 2. Also attached is an addendum that was added subsequently.

Surrey Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (A Way Forward)

- 3.3 The consultation draft of A Way Forward, A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Surrey was approved by the Surrey Local Government Association (SLGA) on 16 July 2003. It was launched by the SLGA on 4 September. Consultation will last for 12 weeks.
- 3.4 Each Surrey waste authority i.e. 11 WCAs, districts and boroughs, and the County Council as waste disposal authority (WDA) contributed to the development of the strategy. Notwithstanding this, the strategy is an SLGA initiative whose policies and targets have yet to be formally considered by authorities.
- 3.5 In addition to recycling issues, the strategy sets out policies designed to meet the County Council's obligations under the EC Landfill Directive and Waste and Emissions Trading Bill (see below).

Eastern Surrey Waste Strategy

- 3.6 This is being developed by MVDC, Tandridge DC and Reigate and Banstead BC. The County Council was consulted on this and responded to the draft strategy.

4. Legislation

- 4.1 Several significant pieces of legislation have been considered by Parliament recently that have implications for waste collection and waste disposal authorities. The most significant are:

Waste and Emissions Trading Bill (WET)

- 4.2 This is potentially the single most important piece of local authority waste management legislation in the last 30 years. In addition to making Municipal Waste Management Strategies statutory, it also brings into effect specific aspects of the EU Landfill Directive and sets statutory limits for the amounts of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) that WDAs may landfill. This will be brought into effect through the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme.

Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS)

- 4.3 This places WDAs under a statutory duty not to exceed their annual allocation of landfill allowances for biodegradable municipal wastes. It sets up a trading system for WDAs under which landfill allowances may be banked, borrowed or sold to other WDAs. If a WDA exceeds its allowances, including those that it might have bought, it will be subject to civil financial penalties to be levied by Government.

Among the main implications for WDAs and WCAs are:

- Collection of commercial wastes. WET defines BMW waste in such a way as to include commercial wastes collected by WCAs. This means that WDAs would need to recover from WCAs the full marginal cost for disposal which is likely to be at least £100 per tonne. This could effectively price WCAs out of the market for collecting commercial wastes.
 - As WET focuses on BMW, WDAs are likely to prioritise the diversion of this e.g. paper, garden wastes etc. from the waste stream. This would mean that lower priority is likely to be given to other materials e.g. glass etc. This is at variance with most WCAs' current recycling activities.
 - The value to a WDA of diverting BMW from landfill would be at least £100 per tonne. Therefore, financial incentives of this order could be used by WDAs to reward WCAs that exceed their recycling targets.
 - The corollary would be that the cost to a WDA of a WCA not meeting its targets would be similar.
 - This scheme is scheduled to start in 2004.
- 4.4 Clearly, WDAs should not be hostage to WCAs that do not do their bit to divert BMW from landfill. Therefore, WET will also give WDAs powers of direction over WCAs regarding the manner in which wastes are to be collected. Government hopes that WDAs would only use this power as a last resort, and that compliance with LATS will be achieved by inter-authority co-operation through the mechanism of countywide joint MWMS. Nonetheless, Government feels that it is necessary to provide WDAs with this power in order to allow Government to place sole responsibility for compliance with LATS on to WDAs. This is a fundamental departure from the current legislative and practical relationship between authorities. Detailed guidance on how this power might be used, and in what circumstances, will be issued soon.

Tyres

- 4.5 The disposal of tyres is a specific element of the EC Landfill Directive. In July 2003 regulations came into effect that limit the types of landfill site that may accept whole tyres. Progressively the restrictions will become more onerous.

There is considerable concern amongst regulatory bodies and waste authorities that these restrictions could give rise to increased fly tipping. This arises because there are no significant alternative disposal facilities to landfill in the southeast to deal with tyres under the new regime.

5. Additional Services

Civic Amenity Sites

5.1 There are two civic amenity sites in Mole Valley: Ranmore Road and Randall's Road. These sites are at opposite ends of the performance spectrum: 23% and 51% respectively. Randall's Road has performed consistently well since it was upgraded. There are no current plans to upgrade Ranmore Road, although a review of all civic amenity sites is due to be undertaken during the next 6 months. Performance details are set out in Annex 4.

Abandoned Vehicles

- 5.2 The number of abandoned vehicles removed by Mole Valley DC in 2002/2003 was 573. This represents an increase of 25% compared with 2001/2002 (460 vehicles) but is still lower than 2000/2001 (621).
- 5.3 In Surrey as a whole, 6134 vehicles were abandoned in 2002/2003 representing a disposal cost to the County Council of £140,000. It also represents a considerable cost to district councils that remove the vehicles. Since 2000/2001, when the County Council took responsibility for compiling data and funding authorities' disposal costs, the increase in abandoned vehicles has been of the order of 12% p.a. This situation is likely to get worse.
- 5.4 Annex 3 is an extract from the End of Life Vehicles (ELV) draft regulations that will bring into effect the ELV Directive. This is a welcome piece of legislation that provides, among other matters, for higher standards of operation at scrap yards, higher levels of recycling of scrapped vehicles, a tightening of procedures regarding destruction and a scheme, funded by vehicle manufacturers, that will allow owners of qualifying vehicles to dispose of them free of charge. Currently, it is believed that one of the reasons that vehicles are abandoned is the cost of disposal.
- 5.5 Until 1 Jan. 2007, only vehicles put on the market after 1 July 2002 will qualify for free disposal. After that date, all vehicles will potentially qualify. Between now and 2007, every scrap yard will need to decide whether it wants to upgrade to the very high new standards, or not deal with vehicles. Therefore, between now and 2007 the following are likely to occur:
- Many scrap yards will close, therefore limiting customer choice,
 - Facilities that upgrade will recover their costs through increased charges to customers.
- 5.6 Consequently, it is anticipated that in the next few years there will be increases in both the number of abandoned vehicles and disposal costs.

6. Research

CA Sites

- 6.1 Last year the County Council, in conjunction with its constituent WCAs, commissioned research into the composition of municipal waste in Surrey. This looked at wastes collected by WCAs and wastes deposited at civic amenity sites. The preliminary results have just been published. Annex 4 shows that at Randall's Road and Ranmore Road CA sites there are considerable amounts of materials that could be recycled if residents were to separate these into the containers provided.

Randall's Road CA site

- 6.2 This is occupied by the County Council under a lease granted by Thames Water. Mole Valley DC occupy a depot that lies to the rear of the site and which is only accessible through the CA site. Consequently, the County Council is required under the terms of its lease to allow Mole Valley DC access to their depot through the site.
- 6.3 Currently MVDC are in dispute with Thames Water regarding this access. This involves two separate issues: access into the CA site via a gate and unhindered access through the site. The current access arrangements have been in use without issue for at least 20 years, whereas access through the site has been affected by the recent development of glass bays within the site.
- 6.4 As regards access to the site, Thames Water have indicated to the County Council that they do not consider that we are in breach of our obligations to them under the lease. As regards access through the site, this is an ongoing obligation. The County Council has taken steps with its contractor, Surrey Waste Management, to ensure that access for MVDC is maintained and we will monitor the situation closely.

Nappies

- 6.5 This year authorities commissioned research into the use of disposable nappies. This looked at the sociological, environmental and financial factors that influence parents' choice of nappy for their children, and included the provision of free reusable nappies and a nappy washing service to a sample group of parents. The results are being assessed and will be published widely.
- 6.6 Even at this stage, what is clear is that parents' choices are well informed and many are aware of the economic and environmental issues associated with this subject. However, top of their list of priorities is not the issue of disposable nappies to landfill. Officers are confident that this research will contribute nationally to a significantly greater understanding of this issue which in the past, like several other waste-related issues, appears to have been driven and dominated by anecdote and received wisdom, as opposed to hard facts.

7. Commercial Wastes

Duty of Care

- 7.1 Committee will be aware that generators of commercial waste are subject to a statutory Duty of Care that requires them to ensure the legitimate carriage and disposal of their wastes from "cradle to grave". However, there is a body of anecdotal evidence that suggests that quantities of commercial wastes migrate into the municipal waste stream via WCAs' household waste collection services,

the County Council's civic amenity sites and fly tipping. When wastes are disposed of improperly in this way, the costs fall to the Surrey taxpayer. Under the new Landfill Allowances scheme, the cost to the County Council of disposing of commercial waste that finds its way into the municipal waste stream improperly would be at least £100 per tonne.

- 7.2 Until recently, counties, districts and boroughs have had few effective means of dealing with the problem of commercial wastes getting into the household waste stream. However, this changed in March 2003 when WCAs were given the power to require businesses to produce written evidence of their waste disposal arrangements. Although WCAs were given additional powers, there is little evidence that they were given the financial resources by Government to implement them. Therefore, in general the commercial waste/municipal waste interface is not well policed by WCAs.
- 7.3 The change in law now provides WDAs and WCAs with the opportunity to work together to tackle this problem.

County Council Initiatives

- 7.4 In order to establish the true position regarding commercial wastes, the County Council will commission research later this year into the disposal practices of Surrey's small and medium retail outlets. This will give a clear indication of the scale of the problem. In addition, the County Council has offered to fund WCAs to use their new powers in their efforts to police the commercial/household waste interface. This is part of a broader proposal that the County Council has raised with WCAs under which the County Council would be prepared to fund WCAs in the effective implementation of waste minimisation projects in their areas. Examples of additional activities that WCAs could undertake include encouraging home composting, establishing retailer take-back schemes with local retailers etc.

8. General Issues

Energy from Waste Plant, Capel

- 8.1 The County Council's Planning and Regulatory Committee was due to determine the application by Surrey Waste Management for an energy from waste plant at Capel (Mole Valley) on 23 July 2003. In the event, SWM withdrew their application. In their letter to the County Council, SWM made it clear that they intend to resubmit their application as soon as is practicable.
- 8.2 The Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme means that Surrey County Council will need to have access to significant additional landfill diversion capacity for BMW from 2004 onwards. In this respect, the consultation draft of the joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy identifies 3 short to medium options that could deliver this. Each of these includes thermal treatment.

Grundon's – Proposed Facility at Randall's Road

- 8.3 The Planning and Regulatory Committee gave approval to this application on 10 September. The land is in the Green Belt and therefore final approval is subject to the agreement of the Secretary of State.
- 8.4 The facility is designed to handle approx. 40,000 tonnes per annum of dry recyclables. The County Council is aware that Mole Valley DC intend to contract with Grundon's to supply material to the facility.

- 8.5 Both the Regional Waste Management Strategy and Municipal Waste Management Strategy identify that there is a shortage of waste management capacity in the county. This facility, and the one planned by Surrey Waste Management at Charlton Lane (Spelthorne), will contribute to this need.

Capel Landfill Site

- 8.6 This is currently used by MVDC for the disposal of a significant amount of its wastes. It will close within 18 months when its capacity is exhausted. The planned replacement capacity i.e. the energy from waste facility, will not now be able to provide continuity of local disposal outlets. The County Council is discussing the implications of this now with officers from MVDC.

Epsom Refuse Transfer Station

- 8.7 Earlier this year, following the closure of the Randall's Road refuse transfer station MVDC requested the County Council to allow them to deposit wastes at Epsom as opposed to the planned site of Albury landfill. The County Council agreed and the additional costs for handling wastes through the site are being shared between the authorities.

9. Landfill Tax Credits

- 9.1 Landfill tax is payable by landfill operators (LOs) to Government. Under the original Landfill Tax Credits Scheme (LTCS), LOs could retain up to 20% of their tax liability provided that this was used to fund qualifying projects. These covered sustainable waste management and community projects.
- 9.2 In 2001, the County Council and its waste disposal contractor, SWM, put in place a unique scheme whereby SWM undertook to ringfence the maximum amount of retained landfill tax to support projects in Surrey through the SITA Surrey Partnership (SSP). 2003/2004 is the last year of the initial 3 –year agreement. In the first 2 years, over £2m was given to district councils, community groups etc.
- 9.3 Mole Valley has been a major beneficiary of the County Council's initiative. In 2002, it received, with partner districts and boroughs, nearly £285,000 from the Partnership for waste management schemes. In addition, £22000 was awarded by the Partnership for community projects. Members of the Committee might have seen these funds sometimes referred to as "Entrust" funds. However, this is incorrect. Entrust is a regulatory body and does not disburse funds.
- 9.4 For 2003/2004, there has been a change in the national scheme's criteria. Waste projects are now ineligible. The good news for Surrey is that for this year only £1m is available for community projects. Community groups should contact the County Council's waste management division for further information.

10. Mailing Preference Service (MPS)

- 10.1 The County Council has established, with SWM, an effective link with MPS. This provides residents with a straightforward opportunity to have their names removed from unsolicited mail registers and lists.
- 10.2 Annex 5 shows the current position in Surrey by postcode. This shows a mixed take up of the MPS scheme countywide. The MPS scheme represents an opportunity for many people to make a tangible contribution to minimising their waste.

11. CONSULTATIONS

Chairman, Mole Valley Local Committee.

12. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None for the purposes of this report.

13. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS

Most of the issues raised in this report have the capacity to impact on sustainable development in Surrey.

14. CRIME & DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

None specific, although issues under Abandoned Vehicles and the effects of improperly managed wastes e.g. fly tipping etc. can affect residents' attitudes towards their local environment.

15. EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS

Equal access to funding and support opportunities is an important equalities issue and increasing awareness amongst local communities will play a significant role in this.

16. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

This report refers to issues that have the potential to alter the financial, policy and operational relationships between Government, WDAs and WCAs fundamentally.

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BACKGROUND PAPERS:

- **Waste and Emissions Trading Bill, HMSO December 2002.**
 - **No time To Waste, Regional Waste Management Strategy for the Southeast, SEERA, March 2003**
 - **A Way Forward, the draft Municipal waste Management Strategy for Surrey, July 2003**
 - **A Waste Composition Analysis for Surrey, MEL Research, 2003**
 - **Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme, consultation paper. Defra, 29 August 2003.**
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LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR MOLE VALLEY, 24 SEPTEMBER 2003, **ITEM 10**

Annex 1

MOLE VALLEY	Total 2002/3 t	April 2002 t	May 2002 t	June 2002 t	July 2002 t	Aug 2002 t	Sept 2002 t	Oct 2002 t	Nov 2002 t	Dec 2002 t	Jan 2003 t	Feb 2003 t	March 2003 t
Non Recycled													
Household Collections	30890	2580	2770	2399	2685	2518	2568	2768	2822	2389	2820	2187	2384
Sweepings	2568	179	186	156	197	111	81	284	329	257	291	248	249
Clinical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional non recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less co-mingled trade	-3089	-258	-277	-240	-269	-252	-257	-277	-282	-239	-282	-219	-238
Total Non Recycled	30370	2501	2679	2315	2614	2377	2392	2775	2869	2407	2829	2217	2395
Recycled													
Recycling Credits Paper	3160	187	318	151	342	211	267	316	291	253	288	259	277
Recycling Credits Cans	145	13	13	6	11	7	8	14	14	13	17	12	17
Recycling Credits Textiles	38	2	4	2	3	4	3	3	5	2	5	3	2
Additional Recycled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycling Credits Glass	1485	129	118	122	117	129	98	121	114	148	159	120	110
Total Recycled	4828	331	453	281	473	351	376	454	424	416	469	394	406
Total WCA Waste	35198	2832	3132	2596	3087	2728	2768	3229	3293	2823	3298	2611	2801
Recycling %	13.7%	11.7%	14.5%	10.8%	15.3%	12.9%	13.6%	14.1%	12.9%	14.7%	14.2%	15.1%	14.5%

**RESPONSE OF SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL TO THE SOUTH EAST ENGLAND
REGIONAL ASSEMBLY'S WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY CONSULTATION
DRAFT, NO TIME TO WASTE**

Waste Growth (Policies W1 to W5)

1. The County Council supports the direction of all policies within the strategy that address the issue of minimising the rate of growth of waste. The County Council recognises that successful minimisation of the rate of growth of waste will need wide ranging education and communication programmes throughout Surrey regarding waste generation and management issues.
2. The County Council also feels that SEERA should lobby Government to reconsider legislating to provide specific powers for local authorities to introduce variable charging policies.
3. The County Council believes SEERA should make central government aware of the major role it must play in ensuring the commercial and industrial sectors take responsibility for the minimising and recycling of their waste in a similar fashion to that of the municipal sector. To that end, the County Council considers that among a range of options SEERA should lobby Government for the introduction of economic and statutory instruments on the commercial and industrial sectors.
4. SEERA should recognise that increases in landfill tax may lead to additional costs on Local Authorities dealing with dumping of waste.

Recycling and Composting (Policies W6 to W8)

5. The County Council fully supports policies that require that at least the minimum statutory Landfill Directive diversion and UK recycling targets for household wastes should be included within the strategy (equivalent to the Alternative Option).
6. The County Council reiterates its support for the 'waste hierarchy' and emphasises that priority be given to re-use, recycling and composting as preferred environmental options to landfill and that they comprise essential elements within the mix of practical and deliverable waste management process options.

In addition, the County Council believes that in the short term it is unnecessary to attempt to prescribe, or proscribe, process options by means of recycling or recovery targets above statutory levels as this is not central in terms of a critical analysis of the issue. The municipal sector should be encouraged to adopt a Best Practicable Environmental Option approach in the context of the waste hierarchy and the emerging view of the EU as set out in the draft 6th Environmental Action Programme that places recovery of value within a sustainability framework at the heart of waste management.

Other Recovery (Policies W15 and W16)

7. The County Council believes that for SEERA to promote AD as a preferred process option requires an objective technical appraisal. The County Council therefore believes SEERA should prioritise AD as regards its research and development of waste management options in the region. The County Council would actively consider joining with SEERA in such an initiative and would work with SEERA to lobby the government for an urgent programme of research and

development of additional and alternative waste minimisation techniques and technologies.

8. The County Council recommends that SEERA consider the issue of biomass treatment within the same policies through which it intends to stimulate end markets for materials.

Landfill (Policies W17, W19, W20)

9. Policy W17 is supported.
10. As regards Policy W19, while its central theme of regional facilities is supported, the policy should be amended so that sites may only be classified as being of regional significance if, as a minimum, they have train or water access for wastes generated outside the site's own subregion.
11. Policy W20 is supported in general. Where difficulties occur in getting disparate waste planning authorities to have waste plans for complementary processes, a commitment should be sought from all authorities to work to overcome such problems.

Self-Sufficiency (Policies W9 – W12; W22 – W25)

12. The County Council supports the general direction of all policies that require sub-regional self-sufficiency. However, the County Council believes that self-sufficiency should be a principle that underpins subregional land use planning, but not to the total exclusion of opportunities that might arise regarding the provision of facilities between regions and sub-regions where this makes sense in terms of economic, environmental and community considerations.
13. The County Council does not accept policy W9 in its assumption that London's wastes should always be catered for. Instead, the County Council recommends that SEERA lobby strongly for the planned disposal of London's arisings in accordance with the region's needs for inert wastes, and not London's needs for all wastes.
14. As regards Policy W23, the County Council's position regarding Green Belt policy is set out in its draft Structure Plan. The County Council intends to implement this policy within its area and therefore cannot support the wider view expressed in policy W23.

Marketing and Advocacy (Policies W13,14, 18 and 21)

15. These policies are supported and the County Council highlights the need for urgent action on the following:
16. W13 – this should encourage local authorities to provide recycling services to businesses within their community, and not just to householders.
17. W14 – SEERA should lobby strongly, and act on behalf of its subregional areas, to maximise the benefits to local authorities from producer obligation schemes, both current and in the future.
18. W18 – this should refer explicitly to landfill tax being available for both private and public sectors who offer enhanced waste management services locally.
19. W21 – in the main, the planning authorities for most of these facilities will be local authorities and the DTI. They will not be waste planning authorities as most

of the feedstock is not classified as waste. The policy should be reworded to address this issue.

Inter-Regional Links (Policy W26)

20. This is supported.

21. In addition, the County Council would strongly urge SEERA to give financial support and a lead to the development of the Waste Improvement Network – a Government and multi-agency/ sector/ industry/authority group that exists at national and regional level.

End of Life Vehicle Regulations 2003

BACKGROUND TO THE DRAFT REGULATIONS

2.1 The End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive (2000/53/EC) came into force on 21 October 2000. Member States should have transposed the Directive into national law by 21 April 2002. Copies of the Directive are available on www.dti.gov.uk

2.2 The Directive aims to reduce the amount of waste from end-of-life vehicles. In particular it:

- restricts the use of certain heavy metals in the manufacture of new vehicles;
- requires the establishment of adequate systems for the collection of ELVs;
- states that owners must be able to have their complete ELVs accepted by these systems free of charge, even when they have a negative value. This should apply from the date upon which the Regulations come into force, in respect of vehicles first put on the market on or after 1 July 2002;
- requires producers (vehicle manufacturers or importers) to pay 'all or a significant part' of the costs of take back for complete ELVs with a negative or no value;
- requires that ELVs can only be scrapped ('treated') at authorized facilities, which must meet tightened environmental treatment standards;
- introduces a Certificate of Destruction, which triggers the removal of a scrapped vehicle from the national register;

The ELV Directive also:

- states that owners must be able to have their ELVs, if complete, accepted at authorised treatment facilities free of charge, whatever date they were first put on the market, from 1 January 2007 at the latest;

"Vehicle" in this context means broadly passenger cars and light vans – and three wheel motor vehicles.

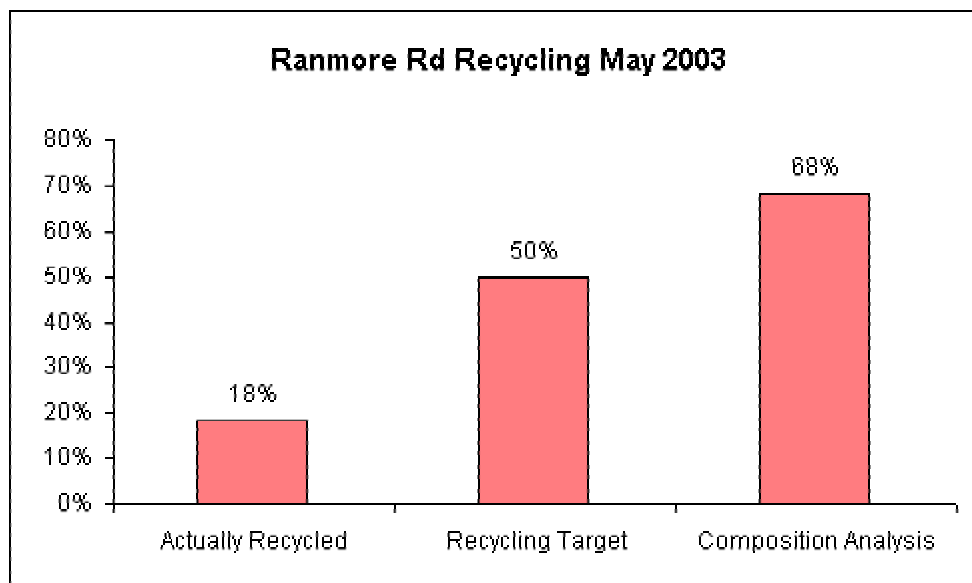
Civic Amenity Site Recycling by Month

This table shows the recycling rate achieved at each site and over all for recent months. Care must be taken with the most recent data because it can take a while for full information to be available, therefore figures reported here may well be updated in future issues.

Site	Apr 2003	May 2003	Cumulative 2003-4
Bond Rd	22%	26%	24%
Bourne Mill	52%	54%	53%
Chaldon Rd	12%	27%	21%
Charlton Lane	13%	22%	18%
Earlswood	26%	30%	28%
Epsom	12%	13%	12%
Leatherhead	38%	53%	46%
Lyne Lane	33%	33%	33%
Martyrs Lane	22%	21%	22%
Nanhurst	45%	42%	44%
Ranmore Rd	26%	18%	22%
Slyfield	36%	36%	36%
Swift Lane	25%	33%	29%
Wilton Rd	26%	33%	29%
Witley	49%	50%	49%
Total	24%	28%	26%

Ranmore Road Recycling May 2003

Materials	Percentage		Tonnes	Tonnes
	Tonnes Recycled	of Waste In Recycled	Composition Analysis	Not Recycled
Cardboard	4.0	1.1%	8.5	4.5
Cans	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.5
Totting	0.0	0.0%	-	-
Bric a Brac	0.0	0.0%	10.4	10.4
Metals	22.6	6.1%	24.4	1.8
Glass	0.0	0.0%	5.4	5.4
Batteries	2.0	0.5%	3.2	1.2
Composting	34.3	9.3%	170.4	136.0
Fridges	2.6	0.7%	-	-
Oil	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.5
Newspaper	0.0	0.0%	12.3	12.3
Gas Bottles/Chemicals	0.0	0.0%	1.0	1.0
Textile	1.5	0.4%	7.7	6.2
Shoes	0.0	0.0%	-	-
Plastic	0.0	0.0%	5.4	5.4
Total Recycled	67.0	18.2%	249.6	185.2
Total Non Recycled	302.0	81.8%	72.4	
Hardcore - not separated	0.0		47.0	47.0
Total all	369.0	100.0%	369.0	

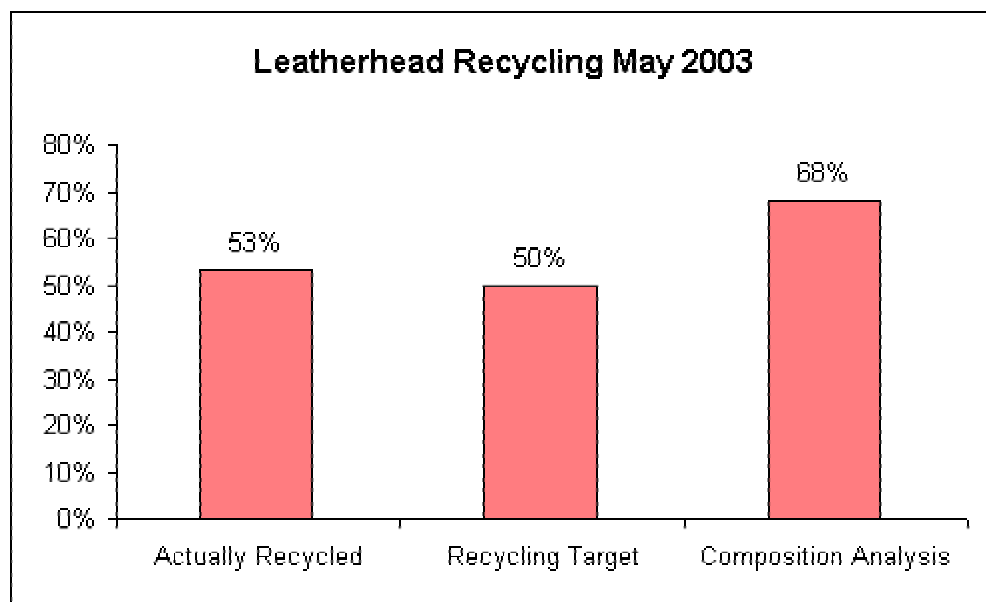


Ranmore Road is in Mole Valley

Randall's Road CA site

Leatherhead Recycling May 2003

Materials	Percentage of Waste In		Tonnes	Tonnes
	Recycled	Recycled	Composition Analysis	Not Recycled
Cardboard	1.4	0.1%	29.7	28.3
Cans	0.0	0.0%	1.8	1.8
Totting	0.0	0.0%	-	-
Bric a Brac	0.0	0.0%	36.5	36.5
Metals	91.2	7.0%	85.7	-
Glass	0.0	0.0%	19.0	19.0
Batteries	0.0	0.0%	11.2	11.2
Composting	588.4	45.3%	599.8	11.4
Fridges	0.0	0.0%	-	-
Oil	1.5	0.1%	1.8	0.3
Newspaper	5.2	0.4%	43.4	38.1
Gas Bottles/Chemicals	0.0	0.0%	3.5	3.5
Textile	4.2	0.3%	27.3	23.1
Shoes	0.0	0.0%	-	-
Plastic	0.0	0.0%	19.0	19.0
Total Recycled	691.9	53%	878.7	192.2
Total Non Recycled	607.2	47%	254.8	
Hardcore			165.6	165.6
Total all	1299.0	100%	1299.1	



Leatherhead is in Mole Valley

Annex 5

**Number of Surrey Residents by Post Code Whose Names Have Been removed
From The Mailing Preference Service's Unsolicited Mail List**

POSTCODE	Total	Total	Total	POSTCODE	Total	Total	Total
	March '03	June '03	August '03		March '03	June '03	August '03
CR3	866	964	1013	KT18	644	716	768
CR5	753	800	826	KT19	893	979	1025
CR6	347	391	406	KT20	657	708	755
GU1	2,168	2299	2378	KT21	722	778	825
GU10	1,118	1186	1220	KT22	1162	1222	1288
GU12	1,269	1335	1395	KT23	581	611	653
GU15	1,036	1092	1140	KT24	838	867	900
GU16	753	799	837	KT4	673	724	775
GU18	294	315	335	KT6	1142	1208	1256
GU19	208	214	236	KT7	830	847	858
GU2	1,802	1883	1939	KT8	1291	1337	1369
GU20	174	201	214	RH1	1303	1425	1527
GU21	1,372	1464	1590	RH12	1743	1848	2024
GU22	1,128	1214	1291	RH14	412	432	449
GU23	486	519	531	RH19	1082	1141	1183
GU24	631	659	688	RH2	1023	1124	1220
GU25	255	273	280	RH3	217	238	261
GU26	276	290	308	RH4	716	784	847
GU27	706	753	786	RH5	735	787	822
GU3	788	824	845	RH6	943	1016	1079
GU4	1,390	1472	1523	RH7	258	273	288
GU5	637	675	709	RH8	794	826	864
GU6	730	765	815	RH9	206	223	236
GU7	977	1057	1113	SM2	843	888	939
GU8	753	800	823	SM7	589	637	676
GU9	1,213	1302	1367	TN16	534	553	570
KT10	1,690	1731	1771	TN18	149	159	167
KT11	1,106	1124	1143	TW15	813	871	902
KT12	2,249	2331	2418	TW16	554	585	606
KT13	1,870	1908	1961	TW17	545	581	607
KT14	355	383	409	TW18	772	832	895
KT15	758	821	873	TW19	324	345	358
KT16	505	536	572	TW20	644	693	730
KT17	948	1039	1090	Total	56243	59677	62567
				Increase		6%	11%