

Evidence from engagement with other Waste Disposal Authorities

Hampshire County Council (HCC) 9 April 2021

- Current contracts end 2030.
- Two Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) coming to end of life.
- Feasibility progressing for MRF at Eastleigh. If this proceeds the existing MRFs will be re-purposed.
- Veolia have submitted an application for an Energy from Waste (EFW) plant in Alton. This is a purely commercial venture and Veolia will be seeking material if the project proceeds.
- Only one district and Portsmouth City Council collect food waste.
- HCC have an appetite for a Local Authority owned food waste facility. Currently 50 – 70 Kilo tonnes per annum (Ktpa)
- Need more transfer station capacity, particularly in the North of the county (e.g. Rushmoor)
- Hampshire have a mattress shredder. Works well. HCC are looking at the possibility of offering capacity to other Waste Disposal Authorities (WDA).
- Developer contributions are enabling the development of a new Community Recycling Centre (CRC) 'super site' in Aldershot, enabling the closure of two existing CRCs.
- Hampshire use a booking system for CRCs.

West Sussex County Council (WSCC) 16 April 2021

- WSCC are part of the ADEPT waste group.
- WSCC are considering moving to separate food from current Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) arrangements. **This may mean that they are seeking Merchant Capacity for Residual Waste at the same time as SCC.**
- Considering modifying existing MBT to take food waste only anaerobic digestion (AD). This may result in excess capacity. Very short timeframe for moving from black bag at MBT to separate food waste.
- These plans are contingent on districts and boroughs moving to separate food waste collections.
- WSCC have no contractual interest in Ford EFW. May be possibilities for anchor tonnages.
- WSCC residual is approx. 200Ktpa.

Kent County Council (KCC) 28 July 2021

- KCC operate a 'vast array' of contracts (over 30).
- Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) split into three contracts geographically.

- Management of sites is left to the operators. KCC take an 'intelligent client' approach. Robust Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) underpin the contracts. Contracts encourage high recycling rates and landfill diversion.
- KCC take the risk on materials pricing from HWRC material. They track the markets and sell direct.
- Have a team of six contract compliance officers who manage all aspects of HWRC operation.
- KCC prefer to manage relationships within their supply chains themselves. This enables KCC to gain a good understanding of the market which in turn assists strategic planning.
- KCC fund their own infrastructure development projects.
- Use Microsoft Power BI for data management. Require all contractors to upload data with penalties for inaccuracies and late data provision.
- KCC advised that SCC should consider where waste haulier(s) could base their fleet.
- The KCC waste team employs 25 staff.

East Sussex County Council (ESCC) 26 August 2021

- ESCC send most of their DMR to Crayford MRF where they receive 75 per cent of the **actual** price achieved for recyclables netted off the processing cost. They had been advised that Viridor were selling Crayford MRF but apparently NOT to Biffa. ESCC saw this as a potential opportunity for acquisition by a consortium of WDAs.
- ESCC MRF in Brighton principally serves Brighton and Hove County Council. This facility has potential capacity for 60Ktpa but currently handles 22-24Ktpa using a single shift arrangement
- The ESCC MRF operates on a glass out basis. Veolia clean material at the MRF and obtain high prices. However, contamination is 'quite high'.
- Consultancy has been commissioned to establish what more could be done with the MRF, particularly considering Pots, Tubs and Trays (PTT). ESCC would like the MRF to work harder. The site occupies a small footprint and will never have sufficient capacity to take all of ESCC's DMR
- ESCC pay Veolia for DMR on banded prices per tonne. However, they receive half of the income generated by the MRF.
- Veolia are treating bulky waste including mattresses at Light Brothers' facility in Lewes. SCC to speak to Light Brothers to establish whether they could assist SCC with Bulky Waste
- The EFW plant used by ESCC (Newhaven) has capacity of 240Ktpa. ESCC and Brighton & Hove provide 190Ktpa. The plant operates two lines and is moving to a three-week close down every 24 months for maintenance.
- ESCC do not currently process food waste separately from Residual. EFW capacity will increase when food is collected separately
- There are no AD facilities available to ESCC in East Sussex. An In Vessel Composter (IVC) is currently taking all ESCC green waste but is ready to accept food waste. ESCC envisage treating 15-25Ktpa of food waste in the

short to medium term. The IVC may have insufficient capacity to meet this demand and ESCC envisage seeking 5Ktpa of market capacity for food waste.

- ESCC are very keen on collaboration. However, current contract with Veolia runs out to 2033. DMR sits outside of this contract
- Veolia run ESCC CRCs and WTSs. Veolia own the material collected at CRCs. ESCC take half of the income generated from these materials. ESCC pay Veolia a management fee for each CRC. Veolia manage and market all materials collected at CRCs.
- ESCC would like involvement in another MRF to handle their DMR (The MRF in Brighton is too small). They would be open to offering surplus capacity at such a facility commercially.
- ESCC would be interested in examining future data management options with SCC
- Reuse shops are located on all ESCC CRC sites. However, they don't receive any income from these

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