



Northumberland County Council

CABINET

7 JUNE 2022

NORTHUMBERLAND WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY – PROPOSED FOOD WASTE RECYCLING PILOT SCHEMES

Report of: Rob Murfin, Interim Executive Director of Planning and Local Services

Cabinet Member: Cllr John Riddle, Environment & Local Services

Purpose of report

To advise cabinet of future obligations to offer food waste collections to households arising from the Environment Act 2021 and to seek approval for a weekly household food waste collection pilot scheme to assess the viability of collections across Northumberland, together with a home food waste composting pilot scheme to consider potential options in rural areas where weekly food waste collections may not be practicable or affordable.

The report will highlight the importance of the Council gaining an understanding of the financial, social, human resource and environmental implications of delivering a new food waste recycling service across the whole County when Government funding becomes available around 2024/25.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Cabinet:-

- A) Notes the content of the report including key learning objectives of the pilot schemes and the features of the collection and treatment systems to be deployed;
- B) Approves the commencement of a 10-month, kerbside food waste collection pilot scheme at approximately 4,800 properties as detailed in this report and commits £43,000 capital and £128,000 non-recurrent revenue funding already allocated in the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan to fund the scheme;
- C) Approves the commencement of a home food waste composting pilot scheme for approximately 90 households located at three rural settlements as detailed in this report, and commits £18,000 from the Climate Change Capital Fund to fund the purchase of the units.

D) Note that the findings of both pilot schemes will be reported to Cabinet early in 2023/24.

Link to Corporate Plan

'Thriving' - We want to attract more and better jobs

'Connecting' - We want you to have access to the things you need

'Enjoying' - We want you to love where you live

This report is also relevant to the recently published Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2023 – Priority Action Area 7 - Reducing Waste

Key issue

The Government has undertaken consultations on its Resources and Waste Strategy in 2021 and the Environment Act received royal assent in November 2021, setting out the key statutory obligations for local authorities in England to collect a range of waste streams separately to facilitate recycling. The detail of the requirements and timescales for these changes is going to be brought forward through regulations and guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment, pending the outcome of the latest consultation exercises. It is envisaged that local authorities will be required to provide kerbside recycling collection services for a wider range of materials, including weekly food waste from as early as 2024/25. Through the Consultation, government has repeatedly stated its intention that funding support for local authorities to meet the cost of food waste collections will be met through 'new burdens' provisions.

The Resources and Waste Strategy has proposed that food waste collections should be undertaken on a weekly frequency to all domestic property types, to ensure we maximise the quantity of food waste diverted from household waste, unless there are clear technical, environmental or economic reasons evidenced in the form of an environmental assessment, for not doing so.

The obligation to collect food waste for recycling will be challenging on several levels to large, diverse and remote authorities like Northumberland. There are environmental benefits in the minimisation and collection of food waste for the production of energy or composting in terms of reducing CO2 emissions and landfill, but the financial costs of delivering this will be high, and far in excess of what the Council could afford to deliver without new burdens funding from government. Furthermore, the consultation did not discuss the disproportionately high financial and environmental cost of collecting small quantities of food waste from extremely rural locations, nor focus on the importance of prevention measures to minimise food waste through good educational awareness programmes.

The proposed trial of home food compost units that are capable of safely receiving and treating food waste products from cooked and uncooked vegetable and animal food preparation and plate leftovers, will allow us to evaluate the feasibility of offering residents in extremely rural locations the equipment, advice and support needed to home compost their food waste where it might not be technically, economically or environmentally practicable to send a dedicated food waste collection vehicle and crew.

The evidence base gathered through these trials will allow the Council to make informed decisions about the future roll out of weekly food waste recycling collections that will ensure the best use of scarce financial resources and satisfy anticipated new government funding conditions, whilst also

considering how more remote rural communities are still able to play a part in food waste recycling if it is impracticable to provide a weekly collection service to these residents. The evidence base should also recognise the educational impacts of providing a food waste collection where initial collection yields can decline over time through increased resident awareness, so taking into account the need to minimise food waste through waste awareness programmes and coordination with the voluntary and community sectors who receive and distribute donations of unwanted food stuffs.

1. Background

A Cabinet report titled 'Northumberland Waste Management Strategy – Proposed Trial of Kerbside Glass Collections' was presented to Cabinet on 13th October 2020. The report detailed the preparatory work on assessing waste and recycling collection options in order to allow the County Council to respond to potential future obligations in the Government's Resources and Waste Strategy, which reported the findings of its first public consultation in 2019.

The report outlined how the strategy would require major investment in vehicles, containers, communications activities, staffing resources and waste sorting infrastructure to allow Northumberland to increase recycling across a range of materials including food waste, and contribute towards national 2035 recycling targets, including 65% of all household waste being recycled or composted.

In 2020/21 Northumberland recycled or composted 34% of its household waste. Whilst supporting the objectives of the National Resources and Waste Strategy, the Council requires Government financial support through 'new burdens' funding to help meet the significant investment required in new glass, plastics and weekly food waste recycling collection systems in order to enable the Council's recycling performance to markedly increase between 2025 and 2030.

With support from the Waste and Recycling Action Programme (WRAP) various household waste recycling collection models have been developed and the cost and impact on recycling performance of delivering these services has been estimated in the WRAP modelling, which was reported to Cabinet in October 2020. In order to support long term investment decisions and service planning it is essential that we test and validate these modelling assumptions by operating trials for weekly food waste collections as we have done successfully with glass recycling trials.

This report therefore sets out the key elements of a kerbside weekly food waste trial to commence at four locations from September 2022 (detailed in Appendix 1).

2. Weekly Food Waste Collections

2.1 The Benefits of Separate Food Waste Collections

The National Resources and Waste Strategy supported by the Council's waste strategy identifies that residual household waste collections comprise a significant proportion of discarded food waste that should ideally be minimised through influencing resident awareness and behaviour. The remaining quantity in the household bin should, where practicable, be collected separately, processed and put to beneficial use through recovering energy from it, or using it as an organic soil improver on agricultural land, replacing traditional fertilisers.

Northumberland, like many large English local authorities followed previous government policy that prioritised the diversion of biodegradable household waste from landfill in order to minimise methane emissions, a potent greenhouse gas. With the support of Government Waste PFI Credit funding, the Council successfully secured investment in the development of an energy from waste (EfW) facility in Tees Valley that is used to treat Northumberland's residual household waste, including food waste, and ~90% of the county's residual household waste is sent to EfW generating around 9.6MW of electricity each year for supply to the National Grid.

More recently, emphasis on reducing our carbon emissions is moving government policy to increase the amount of food waste being separately collected for treatment by anaerobic digestion (AD) in order to recover energy and by products called digestates that can be used as an organic soil improver in agriculture. The application of AD technology for treatment of food waste is now a proven commercially viable technology, and offers higher energy generation potential, lower carbon emissions and soil improvement opportunities (by displacing use of inorganic fertilisers whilst also benefiting soil structure, microbial health and water retention) when compared to the current approach of processing this waste through an EfW facility. The introduction of a separate food waste collection service with processing via AD will therefore result in this material being diverted from the EfW facility, which may have some positive and negative impacts on the operation of the EfW facility and Waste PFI Contractual arrangements that we will seek to identify and evaluate as part of the trial.

2.2 Social and Economic Factors

The introduction of weekly separate food waste collections can help to raise public awareness about the amount of household food waste we throw away each year and through changing habits, result in less waste being thrown away, saving residents money on their grocery bills and the Council on its waste costs. In this respect an important part of the trials will be to encourage food waste minimisation and help avoid over allocation of waste collection round resources where yields per kg/hh collected can reduce significantly over time.

A WRAP commissioned food waste report published in January 2020 concluded that food waste in the UK was starting to reduce, but that households still waste 4.5m tonnes of food a year that could have been eaten, worth £14bn. This amounts to £700 worth of food waste per annum for an average family with children.

In 2019 the Council commissioned a compositional analysis of residual waste at a number of sample household types across the County. This survey looked at the content of residual waste bins to provide insight about the potential waste that could be recycled with further investment in services. The results showed a range of recyclable materials within the mix, and indicated that across Northumberland as a whole, 28.4% (1.7kg/hh/wk) of the contents of residual bins consisted of food waste. A proportion of discarded food waste is deemed to be avoidable. That is to say it

was potentially edible at the point of disposal. Around 77% of this food waste was deemed avoidable, the equivalent of 1.3kg/hh/wk.

This data was used in WRAP's collection modelling report, using the average amount of avoidable food waste per household that might be collected per week as 1.3 kg. Taking an estimated number of households in the council as 145,000 could result in around 10,000 tonnes per annum being collected for recycling, reducing carbon dioxide emissions and increasing the Council's recycling and composting performance by around 6 %.

The analysis showed large variances in food waste present across the County with the highest sample being over 3kg/hh/wk. Some authorities with existing food waste collections are collecting higher average yields than 1.3kg/hh/wk and so we want to find out through the trial the actual potential for Northumberland, while ensuring we promote good waste minimisation practice.

2.3 Hot Bin home food waste composting trial proposals.

The proposal is to offer residents in extremely remote rural areas where the Council does not provide a garden waste collection service the opportunity to participate in a trial of the latest temperature monitored in vessel composting bin design technology, which can accept a range of food wastes. Its design makes it capable of processing more than just garden waste and vegetables, which other more traditional home compost bins are designed to deal with. These latest units operate at sustained higher temperatures to ensure harmful pathogens are dealt with through the process of making a compost safe for domestic use as a garden soil improver application. They also have a reported processing capacity of at least 5kg per week which will allow trial participants to blend food waste (average yield of 1.3kg/hh/week) with garden waste.

If successful, the trial could provide a financial as well as environmental benefit through avoided waste collection vehicle journeys to rural areas where currently no collections for garden or food waste are provided, as it is not financially or environmentally viable to do so due to the high collection costs/carbon emission incurred relative to the low volumes of waste collected.

A programme of technical support will be offered to those residents in the identified trial areas volunteering to participate, and the equipment will remain the property of the Council for the duration of the trial period, so that if the resident no longer wishes to participate part way through the trial, the Council can arrange the return of the compost bin so that it can be reused elsewhere. At the end of the trial period residents will be given the option of keeping the home-composting bins for on-going use, or arranging for their collection by the Council.

2.4 Evaluating the trials

There will be a net cost involved in investing in new collection vehicles, staff, waste containers, communications and treatment processes identified in the WRAP modelling report which is set out in the financial implications section below.

The council is reviewing examples of food waste collections in other local authority areas and referring to specialist food waste composting publications produced by WRAP. However, in recognising the unique place that is Northumberland it is essential that that we carry out trials to test the assumptions and ensure we maximise the efficiency of the collection service, achieving the best environmental outcomes while demonstrating value for money.

The trial will measure and record participation rates and collection yields per property in each of the designated trial areas, as well as the impact on residual waste bins in the same areas to establish how much food waste has been displaced from residual household waste collections. The productivity of food waste collection rounds and the projected cost of providing the new service based on the trial data will be provided, and feedback from participating residents and employees will be gathered.

For the home costing trial areas, resident participation in the trial will be optional and conditional upon signing a service level agreement (SLA) pledging to participate in and record and provide basic information about the performance of the compost bins. Officers will provide advice and support to residents to ensure the best outcome possible. Simple data on the quantity, type and frequency of household waste processed in the composting bin will be collected.

3. Food Waste Collection Project Delivery

Below is a project summary outlining the details including the 'what, where and how it will work'.

3.1 What residents will see -

Each participating household will receive a 5 litre kitchen caddy with a sealable lid for the collection and storage of kitchen food waste inside the kitchen as it is produced. A roll of clear polythene caddy liners will be provided for use by the resident in order to keep the inside of the kitchen caddy clean. The household will also be provided with a larger 23 litre capacity food waste bin for the storage of accumulated bagged kitchen waste to be kept outside the house. Details of the containers is provided in the appendix 2 to this report.

The householder will empty the bagged contents of the small kitchen food waste caddy into the larger outside food waste bin as often as necessary. The outside food waste bin will be lidded to prevent access by animals and other pests and be placed out for collection at the kerbside by the council collection crew on the same day every week. Where practical to do so the rounds have been designed to take place on the same day of every week as other existing waste collections, to make it easier for the household to remember. However, it won't be practicable to do this for all participants so we will also seek to monitor the difference in performance for those households where the food waste collection takes place on a different day to their normal waste collection service (for recycling or residual waste). Information on how to store and present food waste along with a calendar will be provided with the food waste container. Any resident receiving an assisted waste collection will have their outside food waste bin collected from the same location as their other bins.

Advice obtained from WRAP and councils already delivering a food waste service suggests that providing free of charge polythene caddy liners serves to encourage residents to participate regularly in food waste collections. However, as part of the trial resident attitudes to the use of polythene caddy liners and the impact on participation will be recorded. Some authority areas are considering allowing residents to use their own surplus plastic bags or not using a bag as alternative methods based on resident preferences. Efficient and hygienic collection of the food waste separated by residents will be an important factor on the success of the trial. It should also be noted that the polythene caddy liners are separated from the waste feedstock entering the AD facility as part of the initial pre-treatment processing of the waste and once dried the liners are then sent for disposal via EfW. The alternative use of biodegradable starch or paper caddy liners has been considered, but as these are significantly more expensive to purchase than the

polythene liners, and as the starch-based liners would also be removed as 'packaging film' during the pre-treatment process their use in the pilot has been discounted at this stage.

When residents are running low on caddy liners, they will be asked to attach a bag to the outside food waste bin on the week of collection and the collection crew will leave a new stock with the empty bin after collection. Residents will be able to contact the council via the council website reporting line for supplies if necessary. The internal kitchen caddy, external food waste bin and caddy liners will be provided free of charge and resident uptake monitored to ensure fair usage.

A small number of the trial area properties may comprise communal waste storage and where this is the case, residents will be provided with a 5 litre kitchen caddy and supply of polythene compostable liners for use indoors, and a mix of 23 litre food waste bins or a communal 140 or 240 litre wheel bin as appropriate.

The food waste will be collected within a specialist sealed collection vehicle to prevent uncontrolled leakage of any organic liquids from the waste which will be hired for the duration of the trial. The collected waste will be taken at the end of each day or whenever the vehicle is full to a sealed transfer skip for onward bulk transportation to an AD plant located in the northeast region (detailed arrangements for processing via AD are currently in discussion with our Waste PFI Contractor). The AD process produces a natural biogas which can be used as a renewable energy source, with applications including generation of electricity for supply to the National Grid, direct supply into the National Gas Network, use for heating and also as a compressed natural gas (CNG) and an alternative fuel to liquid petroleum gas (LPG). The organic digestate from the process can also be used as an alternative to conventional fertilisers on agricultural land. The use of the organic digestate on farmland is controlled by permits and monitored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

With respect to the home food waste compost trial selected residents will be provided with a hot bin unit delivered to their home, along with instructions and ongoing guidance and support.

3.2 Trial Locations -

Four residential areas have been chosen to receive the food waste kerbside trial. Due to the specialist nature of the food waste collection vehicle, transfer and treatment process the trial areas have been chosen to represent a varied range of demographics existing across the county, but limited to areas within reasonable reach of the operational base at Coopies Lane Depot, Morpeth (where the collection vehicle and crew will be based) and the waste transfer facility at West Sleekburn, near Ashington (where the sealed transfer skip will be located).

Using publicly available data on property type and indices of multiple deprivation (MDI) rankings, a range of areas within operational distances of the above facilities were considered.

Two areas within this defined geographic area already participating in the kerbside glass recycling trial were selected, at Morpeth and Bedlington. This is to allow the measurement of the impact on residual waste where households are receiving separate glass and food waste collections if kerbside food and glass collections are rolled out county wide in the future.

The other food waste collection trial areas selected cover part of Pegswood, and then a route which includes Lancaster Park in Morpeth, Hebron, Longhirst and Ulgham, thus ensuring that the pilot scheme as a whole covers a broad range of different housing types as well as households in

the upper, medium and lower MID's. A detailed map for each trial area is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

In order to gain valuable information at least cost, one single food waste collection vehicle and crew will operate the trial over four working days moving to each trial area on the designated day of the week. In each trial area it is hoped that a sample of non-household food waste sources including school kitchens and the restaurant at County Hall will be added to the rounds, to help gain valuable insight about the logistics of collecting food waste from non-household kitchens currently serviced by the Council waste services. This could increase the total quantity of food waste collected during the trial to 400 tonnes.

The selected three areas for the home food waste compost bin trials are at Gilsland, near Haltwhistle, Eldon, near Rothbury and Chatton near Wooler. These areas were chosen due to their extreme rurality, geographic spread across the west, central and north of the county in locations where currently no garden waste service is provided, and so where it will be equally challenging technically, environmentally, and economically, to provide weekly food waste kerbside collections. Finally, analysis of requests for service has indicated there is a demand for provision of a garden waste service in these areas (albeit not sufficient to justify the high cost of provision), which will hopefully ensure that there are residents who would be willing to participate in the home compost bin trial.

4. Contribution to Overall Recycling Performance

The food waste collection trial is anticipated to collect around 1.3kg/hh/week at 4,800 properties for a period of 10 months, thus diverting around 280 tonnes from the residual waste stream. This will have a negligible effect on household recycling performance during the trial year 2022. One key benefit of conducting the trial is to establish if more than 1.3 kg/hh/week used in the WRAP modelling can be achieved along with estimating likely participation rates, which would then impact on projected tonnage collected per annum if rolled out county wide in the future.

For example, applying the modelled 1.3kg/hh/week of food waste across 145,000 participating households would equate to a potential diversion of 9,802 tonnes, or 11,310 tonnes if the average yield collected through the trial was found to be 1.5kg/hh/week. The investment in a food waste collection could result in the Councils household waste recycling and composting performance increasing by ~6% from around 34% to 40%.

Operating the trial for the period up to 31 March 2023 is therefore considered necessary to provide greater confidence in the data used for long term service planning and investment.

5. Climate Change Implications

Collecting food waste separately from other mixed residual waste will result in the diversion of waste that would be treated by Energy from Waste (EfW), which within the waste hierarchy is classed under Recovery, whereas landfill is the lowest option under Disposal, reducing methane gas production.

Food waste processed by EfW results in a reduced amount of CO₂ emissions at around -37 kg.CO₂e/tonne, while food waste processed through an anaerobic digestion process, as described in section 3.1 above, will result in a much better reduction of CO₂ emissions at -78 kg.CO₂/tonne. Typically, the amount of CO₂ savings per tonne of food waste diverted from EfW treatment of mixed residual household waste to treatment via anaerobic digestion will be -41 kg.CO₂e/tonne.

In order to collect food waste for processing separately, the Council will have to invest in a fleet of dedicated vehicles which will consume fuel and result in CO2 emissions.

The Climate Change team is undergoing work to benchmark the CO2 emissions from the existing waste collection services and will support the food waste collection trial to help understand the possible CO2 savings that could result in county wide food waste collections, while also considering the impact of the new collection vehicle fleet and the implications for utilising home food waste compost bins across the most rural parts of the county.

The Climate Change team will report on these issues using the collection trial data and report their findings as part of the overall update to Cabinet at the end of this trial.

The 300 to 400 tonnes of food waste (from 4,800 household food waste plus commercial school kitchens) expected to be collected during the 10-month trial provides a positive contribution to tackling climate change, even after taking into account the CO2 emissions from the collection and transportation of the food waste, delivering an overall net saving of 16.4 tonnes of CO2e (based on the Waste & Resources Action Programme - Carbon WARM model conversion factors).

The Council's Carbon Impact Assessment process has also been followed with the proposal in this report offering an overall score of 1.0 which demonstrates that the proposal offers a positive outcome and aids Northumberland to move towards a net zero position.

6 Financial Implications

The 10-month trial will incur revenue costs of £128,000^{[AE1][PJ2]} including labour (£63,760), vehicle running costs (£11,430), vehicle hire (£34,660), polythene caddy liners (£11,150) and resident communications (£7,000).

The capital cost of £43,000 relates to purchasing the required 5 litre Kitchen caddies (£9,550), 23 litre kitchen waste bins (£24,700) and an enclosed sealed transfer skip (£8,750).

Funding allocations to meet both the capital and revenue costs of the weekly food waste collection trial were included in the MTFP for the 2022/23 budget which was approved by the County Council in February 2022.

It is proposed that the capital funding to meet the £18,000^{[AE3][SD4][PJ5]} cost of purchasing 90 home compost units and communications materials be drawn down from the Climate Change Capital Fund.

7. Conclusion and Next Steps

It is therefore recommended that the food waste trial is agreed to commence September 2022, with immediate resident engagement and guidance to explain how the system works, and weekly collections commencing as soon as possible around week commencing 20th September. Residents will be encouraged to 'give it a go' but will be able to opt out of the trial at any time if any concerns cannot be allayed.

Residents in the food waste home compost trial areas will be invited to participate and sign up to the support programme during week commencing 20th June.

The Council will receive a report on the outcome of the food waste trials along with an update on any plans in response to the Government Waste Strategy statutory guidance on consistency in recycling as soon as this is published, anticipated in spring of 2023.

Table 1. Timeline Proposed Communications Food Waste Trial 4,800 Households*

Milestone	Date
Cabinet Decision	7 th June 2022
Issue letter to participants detailing service to all 4,800 properties.	5 th September 2022
Bins delivered to 4800 new participant households plus any 240 litre bins for communal properties or commercial units	w/c 19th September 2022
1st scheduled weekly collections to properties on the trial	w/c 26 th September 2022

**Implementation timeline is dependent upon suppliers honouring the delivery schedules for containers.*

Table 2. Timeline Proposed Communications Home Compost Trial 4,800 Households

Milestone	Date
Cabinet Decision	7 th June 2022
Issue offer letter and information including FAQ's to participants detailing requirements to residents at all four village locations.	8 th June 2022
Evaluate responses received and send out terms and conditions of participation to interested parties w/c	20th June 2022
Presentation and meeting of participants to complete trial participation agreements followed by delivery of food waste compost bins. Trial commences w/c	w/c 4 th July 2022

Implications of Report

Policy	The food waste collection trial is in line with existing policy and seeks to further enhance recycling performance. It is also in line with the Council's Climate Change Action Plan and aims to make a positive contribution towards tackling climate change through the avoided carbon emissions associated with treatment of residual waste containing food waste.
Finance and value for money	It is considered that if the trial is successful, it will support the assumptions in the theoretical modelling, which identified this collection arrangement as representing the most technically,

	environmentally and economically practicable solution for food waste collections across all of Northumberland. The cost of the pilot is allowed for in the Council's MTFP for 2022/23.
Legal	Section 57 of the Act replaces Section 45A Environmental Protection Act 1990 ("EPA 1990") on waste collection.
Procurement	None at this stage. All food waste caddies and bins will be acquired from existing framework contracts which have been market tested. The treatment of the 400 tonnes food waste will be arranged through market testing of the existing integrated waste management contract.
Human Resources	A driver and 1 food waste loader would be required to enable the trial to commence through recruiting from the existing waste services staff and back filling these posts with fixed term workers.
Property	None at this stage
Equalities (Impact Assessment attached) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	There are no additional equalities implications in respect of the recommendation to extend the trial period. The Council operates an assisted collection service for people who are unable to physically present their bins for collection on the kerbside, this arrangement is available for all collection services including the food waste collection trial.
Risk Assessment	The health and safety impacts associated with kerbside food waste collections are being monitored and evaluated. The collections routes will be reviewed to ensure safe conditions but no significant safety concerns are envisaged.
Crime & Disorder	None
Customer Consideration	A communications plan will include advice, information and assurance provided to residents who might have concerns about odour, flies and rodents attracted to the separated food waste presented. Participants will be encouraged to 'give it a go' but will have the option to opt-out of the pilot scheme if we are unable to resolve any concerns/issues that they may have at any time during the trial. A survey of participants in the trial area will be conducted and the results reported in a report no later than 9 months following the commencement of the trials.
Carbon reduction	It is essential that a Life Cycle Assessment approach is used to determine the overall net effect of the carbon impacts associated with the kerbside collection of food waste for use in recycling. The carbon impact of the trial has therefore been evaluated using the Government's Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) Carbon WARM model conversion factors.

	<p>The Carbon WARM model shows that the 400 tonnes of food waste collected during a 10-month trial provides a positive contribution to tackling climate change, even after taking into account the CO2 emissions from the collection and transportation of the recovered food, with the trial delivering an overall net saving of 16.4 tonnes of CO2e.</p> <p>The NCC Carbon Impact Assessment tool has been used and generated a score of 1.0. A full copy of the assessment is attached as Appendix 3.</p>
Health and Wellbeing	None
Wards	<p>The kerbside food waste collection trial is being undertaken in the following wards: Bedlington Central, Morpeth Stobhill, Morpeth North and Pegswood.</p> <p>The proposed home food waste composting trials are to be carried out in the following wards:</p> <p>Elsdon, nr Otterburn (Ward – Coquetdale) Gilsland, nr Haltwhistle (Ward- Haydon & Hadrian) Chatton, nr Wooler (Ward - Wooler)</p> <p>The findings and outcomes of the trial will be relevant to all wards as they will influence any future decision on the expansion of the food waste collection service countywide.</p>

Background papers:

Our waste, our resources, a strategy for England' HMSO 17 December 2018

Review of Waste Strategy - kerbside collection of household waste, February 2019

DEFRA Consultation 7th May 2021 – Consistency in Household and Business Recycling in England.

Northumberland Residual Household Waste Compositional Analysis – MEL Insights. 2020

Northumberland Waste Collection Options Report – Final- January 2020- WRAP Ricardo

Report sign off.

Authors must ensure that officers and members have agreed the content of the report:

	Full Name of Officer
Monitoring Officer/Legal	Suki Binjal
Service Director Finance & Deputy S151 Officer	Alison Elsdon
Relevant Executive Director	Pp Paul Jones
Chief Executive	N/A
Portfolio Holder(s)	John Riddle

Author and Contact Details

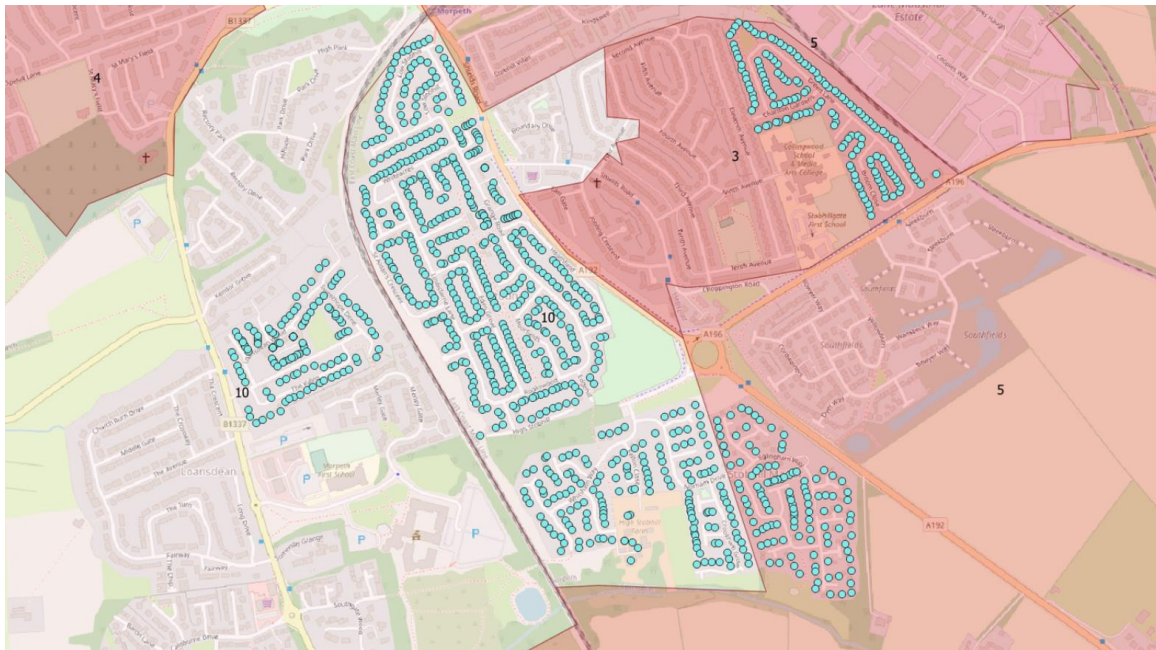
Colin Curtis
Resources and Waste Commercial and Contracts Manager
Telephone: 07919570052
Email: colin.curtis@northumberland.gov.uk

Greg Gavin
Head of Neighbourhood Services
Telephone: 01670 622278
Email: greg.gavin@northumberland.gov.uk

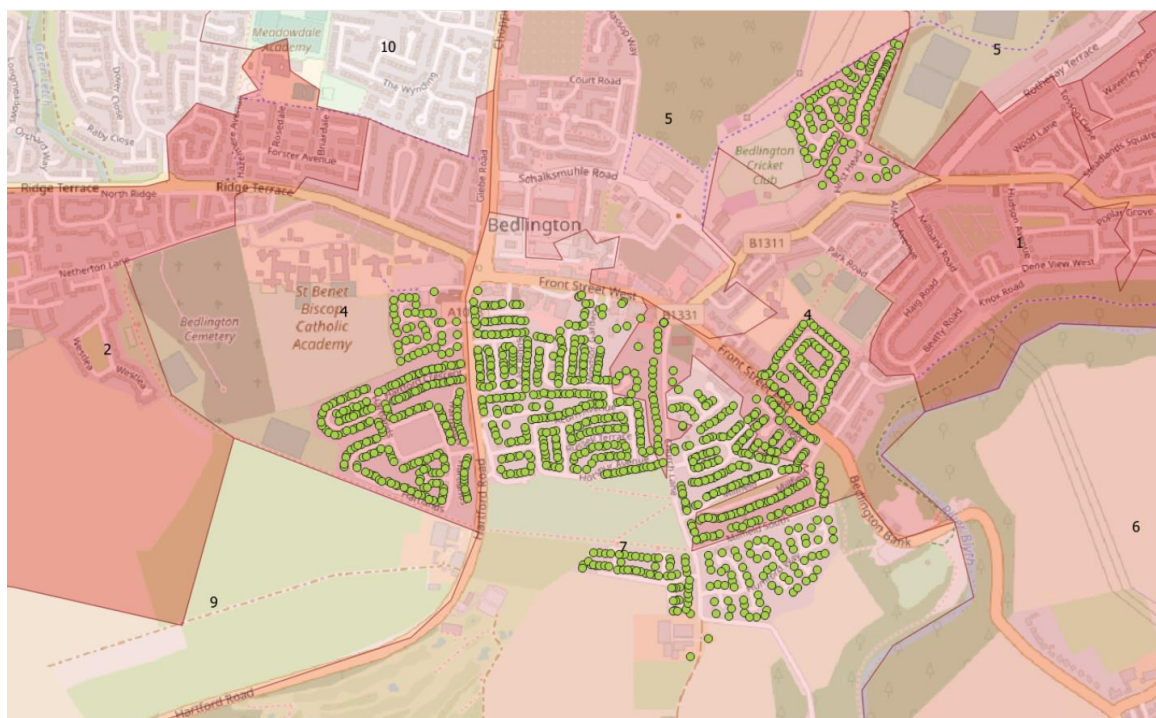
Paul Jones
Service Director - Local Services
Email paul.jones01@northumberland.gov.uk
Tel 01670 623432

Appendix 1: Food waste kerbside collection areas (participant households shown as coloured dots)

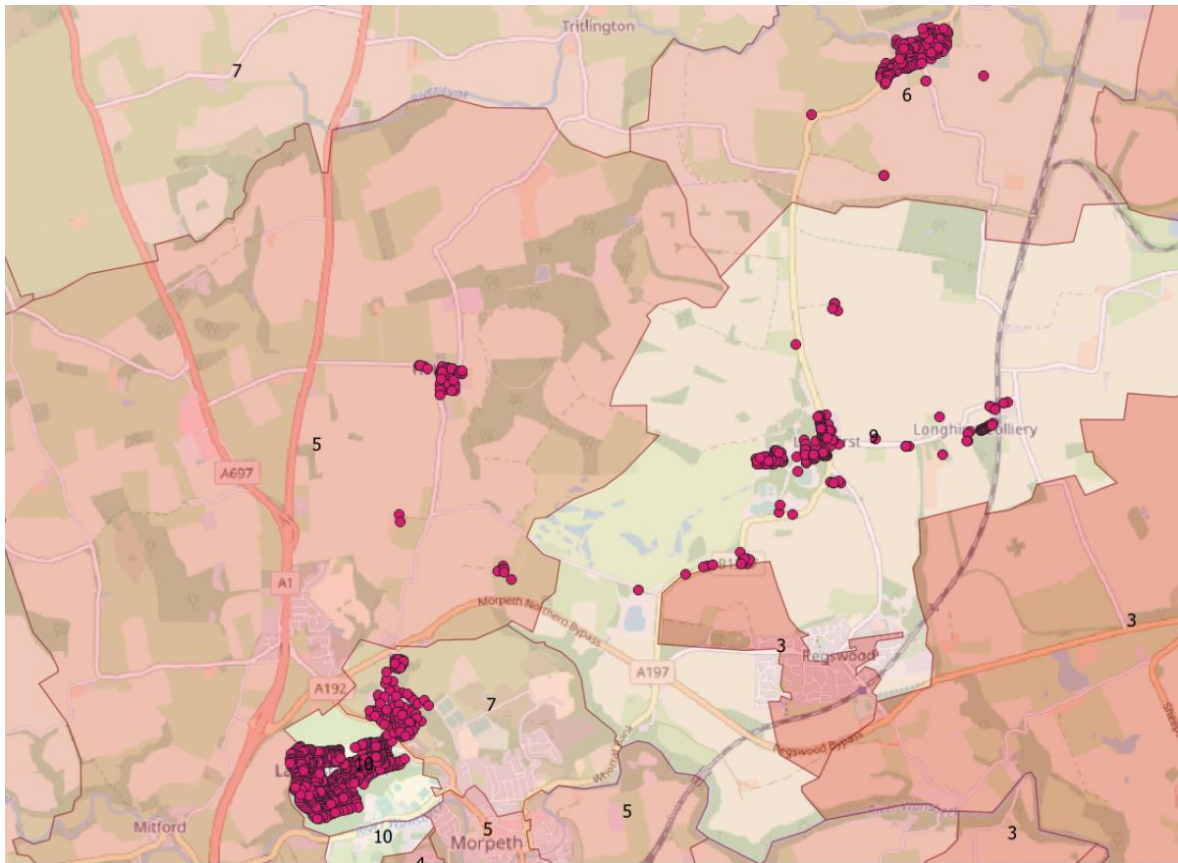
Morpeth Trial Area (Current glass pilot area)



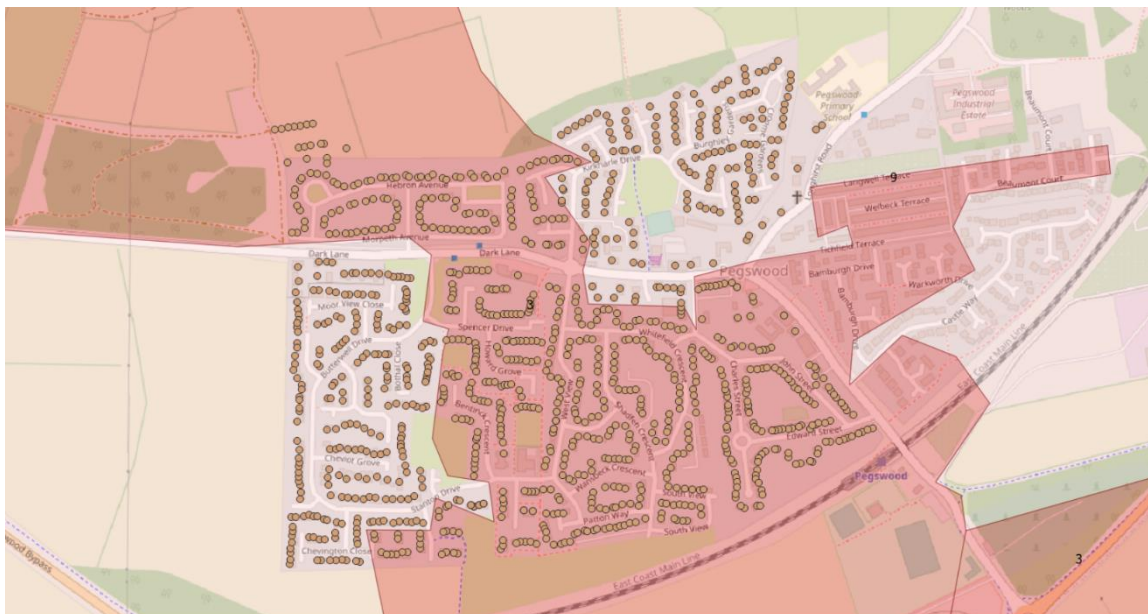
Bedlington Trial Area (Current glass pilot area)



Morpeth – Lancaster Park, Hebron, Longhirst & Ulgham



Pegswood



Home Compost Food Waste Bins – Pilot Scheme Areas:

Elsdon, nr Otterburn (Ward – Coquetdale)
Gilsland, nr Haltwhistle (Ward- Haydon & Hadrian)
Chatton, nr Wooler (Ward - Wooler)

Appendix 2: Food Waste Kerbside Collection System and Home Compost Hot Bin Details



Figure 1. A 5 ltr kitchen caddy and 23 ltr kitchen waste bin and "Hot Bin" home compost bin.



Figure 2. 7.5 tonne GVW Food Collection Vehicle.

Appendix 3 – NCC Carbon Impact Assessment Tool

The overall impact assessment for this proposal is: 1.0, which includes:

Policy score: TBC

Partnerships and Engagement score: TBC

Heating score: 0

Transport score: 0

Renewable Energy Generation score: TBC

Carbon Sequestration: 0

Waste score: TBC