

# Appendix 1

## Best Value Performance Indicators for 2003/04

Local Authority	BV82a (%)	BV82b (%)	BV82c (%)	BV82d (%)	BV84 kg/ head	BV87 (£/tonne -hold)	BV91 (% of population)
Devon County	17.65	9.05	0	73.3	497	44.22	-
East Devon	15.8	0.41	-	-	350	-	80
Exeter	16.65	0.65	-	-	359	-	98
Mid Devon	14.55	2.2	-	-	429	-	78.4
North Devon	16	2.1	-	-	441	-	80
South Hams	16.4	4.4	-	-	376	-	72
Teignbridge	14.67	4.3	-	-	376	-	100
Torridge	14.59	8.0	-	-	405	-	78
West Devon	20	5.7	-	-	346	-	100

Key:-

BV 82a = Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent for recycling  
 BV 82b = Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent for composting  
 BV 82c = Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources  
 BV 82d = Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been landfilled

BV 84 = Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head  
 BV 87 = Cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste  
 BV 91 = Percentage of the population resident in the authority's area which are served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or are within 1km radius of a recycling centre

## Appendix 2

### Dustbin Waste Collection (excludes bulky household waste collection)

District / City Council	Type of refuse collection & frequency	Contractor & Contract expiry date	Dustbin Tonnage collected in 2003/04 (tonnes)	Disposal Point
East Devon	Weekly kerbside with receptacle provided by householder.	Cleanaway with expiry date of March 2006	36,800	Broadpath landfill and Heathfield landfill via Exeter Transfer Station
Exeter	Combination of fortnightly twin bin system and weekly kerbside residue collection.	In-house and ongoing	33,000	Exeter Transfer Station
Mid Devon	Weekly kerbside of generally black sacks provided by householder. Alternate weekly collection of organic waste to be phased in during 2005.	In-house to be reviewed in 2010	25,200	Broadpath landfill site
North Devon	Alternate weekly collection twin bin scheme	In-house and ongoing	31,900	Deepmoor landfill site
South Hams	Weekly backdoor collection with receptacle provided by householder.	In-house and just relet to 2011	27,700	Chelson Meadow and Heathfield landfill sites
Teignbridge	Fortnightly kerbside wheelie bin collection in areas where kerbside recycling service is provided, weekly elsewhere. Assisted collections for mobility impaired.	In-house with expiry Oct 2007 plus option to extend for 5 years	37,100	Heathfield landfill site
Torridge	Weekly kerbside collection of black sacks provided by council.	In-house contract with expiry date of 2009 or 2012	18,900	Deepmoor landfill site
West Devon	Weekly kerbside collection with receptacle provided by householder. Assisted collections for mobility impaired.	Focsa with expiry date of 2008	13,100	Heathfield landfill site

## Appendix 3

### District, Borough and City Council Summary Recycling Plans

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#### East Devon Council Recycling Plan

**DISTRICT POPULATION: 127,400**

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 58,000**

**AREA: 81,477 hectares**

##### DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

A fortnightly, green box collection scheme that covers 80% of the households in the district. The collection is for newspapers, magazines, catalogues, yellow pages, directories, glass bottles and jars, cans, textiles and foil. Material is sorted at the kerbside and then stockpiled until it is transported to the reprocessors. In addition to the collection service there is a network of recycling banks in all of the main towns and the more rural villages.

East Devon District Council offers low cost mail order compost bins all year round and also holds one-day sales to encourage home composting.

**Recycling Rate in 2003/04**  
(excluding CA sites): 16.21%

**Recycling Target**  
27% in 2005/06

##### FUTURE SERVICE PLANS

The recycling service is currently undergoing the Best Value Review process where all aspects of the service will be scrutinised. The draft recycling plan is also being produced.

**NET EXPENDITURE ON WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES: £2,114,520**

## East Devon Council Recycling Plan (cont)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Actual 03/04	Target 04/05	Target 05/06
BVPI 82a	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage recycled (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	15.8	22.5	27
BVPI 82b	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage composted. (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	0.41	inc. in 82a	inc. in 82a
BVPI 84	Number of kilograms of household waste per head.	350	awaiting for gov guidance	
BVPI 86	Cost of waste collection per household.	£36.13	£35.5	£35.5
BVPI 90	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with:- a) Recycling facilities b) Household waste collection .			
BVPI 91	Percentage of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within a kilometre of a recycling centre.	80	80%	79

\* Based upon survey 2000/01

BEST VALUE INSPECTION RATING  
DATE OF BEST VALUE FUNDAMENTAL SERVICE REVIEW: 2003

### Controlled waste expected to be collected by waste collection authority

Year	Paper	Glass	Card	Cans	Textile	Plastic	Organic	Other	Total
2003/04	3,821	2,399	-	231	74	-	-	not available	
2005/06	Data will depend on the results of future recycling initiatives and the recommendations								
2006/07	of the Best Value Review								

Year	Tonnage
2001/02	36,468
2002/03	37,111
2003/04	36,816
2005/06 estimated	42,225
2006/07 estimated	44,336

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## Exeter City Council Recycling Plan

**DISTRICT POPULATION:** 111,076    **NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:** 47,063    **AREA:** 4719 hectares

### DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

Kerbside collection of recyclables (twin bin scheme on alternating weeks and weekly refuse with fortnightly recycling in some areas) provided to 98% of households. To be further expanded to the remaining few properties during 2004/05.

Material is sorted at own MRF.

Provision of 80 recycling sites throughout city for glass, paper, cans and textiles.

The Council composts leaf sweepings on its own composting site.

**Recycling Rate in 2003/04**  
(excluding CA sites): 17.30%

**Recycling Target**  
30% in 2005/06

### FUTURE SERVICE PLANS

The kerbside scheme has been expanded to cover 98% Exeter's residents by March 2004.

The Council provides a free recyclable collection to schools who register with the scheme, this is expanding and already includes 28 schools.

The Council is introducing a separate collection of garden waste during September 2004. This is an opt-in scheme where residents have to purchase special biodegradable bags or hire wheeled bins to take part.

**NET EXPENDITURE ON WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES:** £1,165,000

## Exeter City Council Recycling Plan (cont)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Actual 2001/02	Actual 2002/03	Actual 2003/04
BVPI 82a	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage recycled (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	11.96	14.38	16.65
BVPI 82b	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage composted. (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites and home composting).	0	0	0.65
BVPI 84	Number of kilograms of household waste per head.	360	369	359
BVPI 86	Cost of waste collection per household.	39.2	29.98	
BVPI 90	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with:- a) Recycling facilities b) Household waste collection .	To be collected via 3 yearly statutory survey- next due in 2003/04		
BVPI 91	Percentage of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within a kilometre of a recycling centre.	>99%	76%	98%

### Controlled waste expected to be collected by waste collection authority

Year	Paper	Glass	Card	Cans	Textile	Plastic	Organic/Other	Total
2001/02	2,936	1,365	232	60	165	95	4	4,857
2002/03	3,584	1,461	334	159	220	204	6	5,896
2003/04	3,882	1,626	470	164	226	264	6	6,899
2004/05	4,100	1,700	500	200	250	280	1,970	10,000
2005/06	4,200	1,750	550	270	250	290	3,310	12,120
2006/07	4,300	1,750	600	280	260	300	3,975	13,465

Year	By WCA	Increase	Achieved tonnage	Target tonnage	Achieved rate	Target rate
2001/02	40,612	0	4,857		11.96%	
2002/03	41,010	1%	5,896		14.38%	
2003/04	39,888	-2.73%	6,899	7,977	17.3%	20%
2004/05	40,000	1%		10,000		25%
2005/06	40,400	1%		12,120		30%
2006/07	40,804	1%		13,465		33%

Despite the waste reduction by 2.73% from 2002/03 to 2003/04, future projections still assume a waste growth of 1% based on the population growth of the city. The total of material recycled (to achieve our targets) is based on the waste arisings predictions for these years and improved recycling participation - all other figures are estimates based on our last actual performance (2002/03).

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## Mid Devon District Council Recycling Plan

**DISTRICT POPULATION: 71,000**

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 31,000**

**AREA: 91,539 hectares**

### DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

Mid Devon District Council's Recycling Services provide:-

A fortnightly kerbside recycling collection to 22,000 households. Materials collected include paper, cans, glass, foil, card and textiles.

32 Recycling points across the district.

Support to 7 Community Composting Groups.

Promotion of home composting through reduced price compost bins and wormeries

Education/promotion of waste reduction, reuse and recycling through free school visits and talks to community groups.

**Recycling Rate in 2003/04**  
(excluding CA sites): 16.75%

**Recycling Target**  
30% by 2005/06

### FUTURE SERVICE PLANS

Subject to funding Mid Devon District Council will:-

- Swap the current fortnightly collection scheme to a weekly collection by 2005
- Expand the kerbside scheme to 100% of households by 2005
- Introduce an organic waste collection scheme by 2005
- Introduce a plastic recycling scheme by 2005
- Provide a collection of recyclable material from every school in Mid Devon by 2005
- Increase the amount of leaf sweepings composted each year

Refuse Collection	£819,000
Recycling Services	£238,000
Street Cleansing	£328,000
Refuse Disposal & Amenity Act	£27,000
Staff	£157,000
<b>NET EXPENDITURE ON WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES:</b>	<b>£1,569,000</b>

## Mid Devon District Council Recycling Plan (cont)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Actual 2003/04	Target 2004/05
BVPI 82a	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage recycled (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	14.55%	05/06 25%
BVPI 82b	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage composted. (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	2.2%	7.7%
BVPI 84	Number of kilograms of household waste per head.	429	450
BVPI 86	Cost of waste collection per household.	£41.21	£45.37
BVPI 90	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with:- a) Recycling facilities b) Household waste collection.	91% 70%	- -
BVPI 91	Percentage of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within a kilometre of a recycling centre.	78.4%	06/07 80%

BEST VALUE INSPECTION RATING: Good Service. Uncertain prospects for improvement.  
DATE OF BEST VALUE FUNDAMENTAL SERVICE REVIEW: 3 September 2001

### Controlled waste expected to be collected by waste collection authority

Year	Tonnage
2001/02	30,615
2002/03	31,113
2003/04	30,318
2004/05 (Estimated)	31,106
2005/06 (Estimated)	31,822
2006/07 (Estimated)	32,458
2007/08 (Estimated)	32,977

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## North Devon District Council Recycling Plan

DISTRICT POPULATION: 88245

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 41210

AREA: 108,591 hectares

### DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

Kerbside collection of dry recyclables available to all households. (Box and Bag weekly).

**Recycling Rate in 2003/04**  
(excluding CA sites): 18.11%

**Recycling Target**  
30% by 2005/06

### FUTURE SERVICE PLANS

Successful bid to DEFRA to rollout a twin bin refuse collection service to 80% of households, alternate week collection.

Successful CRED bid by South Molton Recycle to provide kerbside collection to 100% of households.

To achieve targets to recycle 30% of household waste by 2005/06.

To reduce the amount of waste landfilled by encouraging and promoting the waste hierarchy.

Continue to provide bottle and paper banks at strategic sites.

**NET EXPENDITURE ON WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES £2,136,089**

## North Devon District Council Recycling Plan (cont)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Actual 2003/04	Target 2004/05
BVPI 82a	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage recycled (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	16.0	18
BVPI 82b	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage composted. (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	2.1	4
BVPI 84	Number of kilograms of household waste per head.	441	430
BVPI 86	Cost of waste collection per household.	£51.84	£42
BVPI 90	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with:- a) Recycling facilities b) Household waste collection.	78.5 87.34	90 95
BVPI 91	Percentage of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within a kilometre of a recycling centre.	80	100

BEST VALUE INSPECTION RATING: FAIR

### Controlled waste expected to be collected by waste collection authority

Year	Paper	Glass	Card	Cans	Textile	Plastic	Organic	Other	Total
2001/02	2,319	1,614	30	204	196	203	329	104	4,999
2002/03	2,759	1,722	35	277	88	276	584	76	5,817
2003/04	3,004	1,977	2	331	92	318	675	1	6,400
2005/06 (est)	3,400	2,200	50	360	98	330	2,600	1	9,039
2006/07 (est)	3,500	2,200	50	360	100	350	3,000	1	9,561

Year	Tonnage
2002/03	38,466
2003/04	39,210
2005/06 (Estimated)	40,097
2006/07 (Estimated)	40,297

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## South Hams District Council Recycling Plan

**DISTRICT POPULATION: 82,600**

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 40,500**

**AREA: 886 Square km**

### DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

Household recycling collection scheme to 72% of households, 70 recycling bank sites and 22 active voluntary/community groups.

Recycling of leaf sweepings collected within the District.

**Recycling Rate in 2003/04**  
(excluding CA sites): 20.8%

**Recycling Target**  
2005/06 - 30%

### Recycling Targets

- To achieve targets as outlined by the DETR of 36% of household waste by 2005/2006.
- To maintain quantities of waste generated at zero to counteract the growth of 3% per annum.
- To undertake educational programmes in 10% of the schools within the District.
- To increase participation rates in composting activities by 5% year on.
- By 2005 to ensure 90% of the domestic population have access to a waste recycling facility.
- By 2005 to ensure that 25% of commercial premises have access to a waste recycling facility.
- To inform at least 90% of the population of the South Hams per annum with regards to Waste Management and Recycling issues.
- To reduce the number of kilometres travelled per household per annum to collect and dispose of waste.

### FUTURE SERVICE PLANS

- To reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.
- To ensure that the council doesn't receive penalties if it does not reach targets in relation to the Tradable Landfill Permit Scheme (2004).
- To establish a cost effective methodology for collecting municipal waste.
- To reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.
- To reduce the cost of street cleansing.
- To improve Civic Amenity provision throughout the District.
- To recycle/reduce/reuse material from the council's commercial customers.
- To offer customers facilities for purchasing goods and services using credit/debit or smart cards.
- Establish customer satisfaction with service delivery.
- Establish a sustainable disposal route for waste.
- To ensure the manning resource relates to the demands of the service.
- To ensure the transport resource relates to the demands of the service.
- To have in place a continuity of processes and service.
- To measure how well the service is performing.
- To have in place safe and secure assets.
- Make the process of issuing and recovering fines in relation to standard charges simple and cost effective.

**NET EXPENDITURE ON WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES: £1,448,300**

## South Hams District Council Recycling Plan (cont)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Actual 2003/04
BVPI 82a	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage recycled (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	16.4
BVPI 82b	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage composted. (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	4.4
BVPI 84	Number of kilograms of household waste per head.	
BVPI 86	Cost of waste collection per household.	£39.86
BVPI 88	Number of collections missed per 100,000 collections of household waste.	N/A
BVPI 90	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with:- a) Recycling facilities b) Household waste collection.	
BVPI 91	Percentage of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within a kilometre of a recycling centre.	

BEST VALUE INSPECTION RATING: N/A

DATE OF BEST VALUE FUNDAMENTAL SERVICE REVIEW: SUMMER 2003 ?

### Controlled waste expected to be collected by waste collection authority

Year	Paper	Glass	Card	Cans	Textile	Plastic	Organic	Other	Total
2001/02	1,265	1,960	340	329	113	187	1,769	0	5,963
2002/03	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003/04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005/06	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2006/07	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Year	Tonnage
2001/02	35,577
2002/03	37,788
2003/04	39,900
2005/06	41,948
2006/07	43,885

### Contact details

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## Teignbridge District Council Recycling Plan

**DISTRICT POPULATION: 121,200**

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 54,400**

**AREA: 67,383 hectares**

### DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

62% of the District (31,500 properties) currently operate with a second wheeled bin for the collection of co-mingled recyclables. This service operates on a fortnightly collection basis. The remaining 38% of properties receive a weekly residual collection and a fortnightly box collection of paper and glass for recycling.

The District has an established range of bring bank recycling facilities covering 50 sites. A Rural Skip Service operates for residents in the outlying areas to compensate for lack of Civic Amenity provision. This service currently recycles over 33% of waste collected and operates at 30 sites annually.

Recycling / Collection credits are paid to a strong community recycling base of 66 groups of which 27 are currently active.

**Recycling Rate in 2003/04**  
(excluding CA sites): 18.98%

**Recycling Target**  
2005/06 - 30%

### FUTURE SERVICE PLANS

Teignbridge Draft recycling plan is currently under review and is due completion in 2005.

The Council has identified the key to successful waste management is a reduction of that generated and collected, and, ensuring the best use of that remaining. The following points are identified in the Recycling plan as key service developments. Please note; the recycling plan is in draft form and the points noted below are recommendations.

1. Introduction of an 'Organic Waste Collection Scheme' to increase district composting.
2. Continuation of the rural 'garden waste' and 'bulky household' waste skip services.
3. Increased promotion of home and community composting and kerbside recycling.
4. An expansion of the kerbside recycling scheme to all residents.
5. To expand the range of material collected at the kerbside whilst ensuring efficient recycling of that collected.
6. Introduce a further 20 street / resort recycling bins to give 26 in total.

**NET EXPENDITURE ON WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES 2002/03: £1,838,260**

## Teignbridge District Council Recycling Plan (cont)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Actual 2003/04
BVPI 82a	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage recycled (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites)	14.67
BVPI 82b	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage composted. (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites)	4.31
BVPI 84	Number of kilograms of household waste per head.	376
BVPI 86	Cost of waste collection per household.	£40.32
BVPI 90	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with:- a) Recycling facilities b) Household waste collection	- -
BVPI 91	Percentage of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within a kilometre of a recycling centre	100%

\* Based upon survey 2000/01

BEST VALUE INSPECTION RATING: GOOD  
DATE OF BEST VALUE FUNDAMENTAL SERVICE REVIEW: November 2002

### Controlled waste expected to be collected by waste collection authority

Year	Paper	Glass	Card	Cans	Textile	Plastic	Organic	Other	Total
2001/02 (actual)	3,081	1,576	446	200	180	67	1,292	58	6,900
2002/03 (actual)	3,084	1,644	412	217	305	60	846	45	6,613
2003/04	3,386	2,125	548	240	284	72	1,977	50	8,682
2005/06	4,000	2,450	500	230	310	75	1,315	0	8,880
2006/07	4,300	2,500	500	230	360	75	2,515	0	10,480

Please note figures are not projected by material

Year	Tonnage
2001/02	47,404
2002/03	48,763
2003/04	45,747
2005/06	54,876
2006/07	57,620

### Contact details

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## Torridge District Council Recycling Plan

DISTRICT POPULATION: 57,800

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 26,739

AREA: 98,509 hectares

### DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

To provide facilities to ensure that the public are within easy access for disposal of recyclable materials with the aim of meeting Government targets on waste.

**Recycling Rate in 2003/04**  
(excluding CA sites): 22.59%

**Recycling Target**  
2005/06 30%

### FUTURE SERVICE PLANS

- To revise the specification and conditions of contract to reflect the needs of service users.
- To extend kerbside rounds and rural pavilions.
- To extend the range of material which can be recycled.

**NET EXPENDITURE ON WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES: 2001/2 Actual £842,451 2002/3 Estimate £1,045,130**

## Torrige District Council Recycling Plan (cont)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Target 2003/04	Actual 2003/04	Target 2004/05
BVPI 82a	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage recycled (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites)	22	14.59	19.4
BVPI 82b	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage composted. (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites)	5.8	8	8
BVPI 84	Number of kilograms of household waste per head.	460	405	410
BVPI 86	Cost of waste collection per household.			
BVPI 88	Number of collections missed per 100,000 collections of household waste			
BVPI 90*	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with:- a) Recycling facilities b) Household waste collection	90 75	89.3 65	
BVPI 91	Percentage of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within a kilometre of a recycling centre.	91.4	78.1	97.4

\* Based upon survey 2000/01

BEST VALUE INSPECTION RATING Good/Two Star/Uncertain to improve rating (Street Cleansing, Waste Collection & Recycling Review)

DATE OF BEST VALUE FUNDAMENTAL SERVICE REVIEW: Ended March 2001

### Controlled waste expected to be collected by waste collection authority

Year	Paper	Glass	Card	Cans	Textile	Plastic	Organic	Other	Total
2001/02	1,376	854	-	112	62	113	153	1	2,671
2002/03	1,679	1046	-	134	73	135	153&1,150	-	4,371
2003/04	1,817	1133	-	144	78	145	153&1,850	-	5,321
2005/06	TBC								
2006/07	TBC								

Year	Tonnage
2001/02	2,671
2002/03	4,371
2003/04	5,321
2005/06	TBC
2006/07	TBC

### Contact details

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## West Devon Borough Council Recycling Plan

**DISTRICT POPULATION: 48,808**

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS: 21,259**

**AREA: 448 Sq miles**

### DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

Weekly kerbside recycling box collection to all households in borough. Materials collected include newspapers and magazines, junk mail, card, glass and mixed cans.

Fortnightly kerbside collection of garden waste and thick card to 35% of households.

19 recycling points across the Borough with banks for a range of materials including plastic milk bottles.

Support to Community Compost Groups and promotion of home composting.

Presentations and workshops to community groups including schools.

Recycling of school waste and winter leaf sweepings.

### Recycling Rate in 2003/04

(excluding CA sites): 25.68%

### Recycling Target

2005/06 30%

### FUTURE SERVICE PLANS

- Review of garden waste and thick card collection during 2005/06.
- Extend the number of sites for plastic milk bottle banks.
- Research alternating fortnightly collection of recyclable and residual waste.
- Conduct customer satisfaction and participation surveys.
- Continue to work with partners on all aspects, to further sustainable waste management.

**NET EXPENDITURE ON WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES: £1,090,154**

## West Devon Borough Council Recycling Plan (cont)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Actual 2003/04
BVPI 82a	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage recycled (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	19.98
BVPI 82b	Total tonnage of municipal waste arising: percentage composted. (Excluding Civic Amenity Sites).	5.7
BVPI 84	Number of kilograms of household waste per head.	346
BVPI 86	Cost of waste collection per household.	46.67
BVPI 90	Percentage of people expressing satisfaction with:- a) Recycling facilities b) Household waste collection.	79 91
BVPI 91	Percentage of population served by a kerbside collection of recyclables or within a kilometre of a recycling centre.	100

\* Based upon survey 2000/01

BEST VALUE INSPECTION RATING: Good and excellent prospects for improvement. Two stars  
DATE OF BEST VALUE FUNDAMENTAL SERVICE REVIEW: 2004

### Controlled waste expected to be collected by waste collection authority

Year	Tonnage
2001/02	17,761
2002/03	17,967
2003/04	17,562
2004/05	17,996
2005/06	19,312

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## Appendix 4 - Contacts

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## Appendix 5 - Glossary of Waste terms

<b>Active Landfill Site</b>	A site which has received waste within the previous twelve months.
<b>Active Waste</b>	A term used by Customs and Excise for any waste which is taxed at a higher rate, as opposed to <b>Inactive Waste</b> or, in general, <b>Inert Waste</b> . Active waste contains an element of <b>biodegradable material</b> , which is 'active' and can cause the release of methane and other gases when decomposing.
<b>Aerobic</b>	In the presence of air.
<b>Agenda 21</b>	A programme of action aimed at the achievement of a more sustainable pattern of development for the next century.
<b>Agricultural waste</b>	Mixed waste produced on a farm, and not subject to controls under the Town and Country Planning Act.
<b>Anaerobic</b>	With air excluded.
<b>Anaerobic digestion</b>	Bacterial decomposition of organic waste in anaerobic conditions to produce biogas, together with a compost-like residue.
<b>Animal By-Products (Amendment) Order 2001</b>	This Order prohibits the spreading of mixed waste compost containing meat, or any other products derived from animals, on land where animals (including wild birds) may have access.
<b>Audit</b>	see <b>Waste Audit</b> .
<b>Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)</b>	The outcome of a systematic consultative and decision making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment. The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits, or the least damage, to the environment as a whole, at an acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term.
<b>Best Value</b>	Government Initiative to modernise local government. All services have to show that they meet local needs and give value for money.
<b>Bio-aerosols</b>	Airborne droplets containing micro-organisms produced during the composting process.
<b>Biodegradable Waste</b>	Putrescible waste normally rich in organic material that can be chemically broken down in landfill or landraising sites by naturally occurring micro-organisms to form simpler compounds, giving rise to landfill gas and leachate. The Landfill Directive defines biodegradable waste as 'waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard'.
<b>Biodegradable Waste Directive</b>	European Directive that is likely to require the separate collection of biodegradable wastes.
<b>Biogas</b>	A mixture of gases, mainly methane and carbon dioxide, produced by the anaerobic digestion of waste. The gas produced may be burnt to produce heat or energy.
<b>BPEO</b>	see <b>Best Practicable Environmental Option</b> .
<b>Bulking point</b>	Site where waste is accumulated from several sources for onward haulage to waste processors or landfill sites.
<b>Bulky household waste</b>	Large items of household waste such as furniture or fridges, together with garden and DIY waste.
<b>CARC</b>	see <b>Civic Amenity and Recycling Centre</b> .
<b>Civic Amenity and Recycling Centre (CARC)</b>	A <b>Civic Amenity Site</b> including facilities for recycling, now termed <b>Recycling Centre</b> .
<b>Civic Amenity Site</b>	A facility provided by the <b>Waste Disposal Authority</b> which is accessible to the general public for the deposition and recycling of household waste which cannot be collected with the normal dustbin waste, such as bulky items, garden waste and engine oil.
<b>Clean MRF</b>	A <b>MRF</b> which receives pre-sorted wastes.
<b>Clinical waste</b>	Waste, frequently hazardous, containing human or animal tissue or excretions, drugs, syringes etc, produced in hospitals, doctors' surgeries, dentists, nursing homes, care homes for the elderly and disabled, vets and households where medical treatment is administered.
<b>Co-disposal</b>	Treatment of industrial and commercial liquid and solid wastes by interaction with biodegradable wastes in a landfill, to break down or neutralise hazardous substances contained in the waste.

<b>Commercial waste</b>	Waste from premises used mainly for the purposes of trade or business, or for the purposes of sport and entertainment, <i>Environment Protection Act, 1990, Section 75(7)</i> .
<b>Compost</b>	Organic matter decomposed either aerobically or anaerobically which can be used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.
<b>Composting</b>	Aerobic decomposition of organic matter to produce compost for use as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.
<b>Construction waste</b>	Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the construction of buildings or other civil engineering structures.
<b>Controlled waste</b>	Household, industrial and commercial waste, together with any other waste subject to statutory control under the provisions of the <i>Control of Pollution Act 1974 and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 75)</i> . Agricultural waste, mines and quarries waste, and sewage sludge are excluded.
<b>County Council</b>	Is the <b>Waste Disposal Authority</b> in the administrative area of Devon (i.e. excluding Plymouth & Torbay).
<b>DEFRA</b>	see <b>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</b> .
<b>Demolition waste</b>	Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition of buildings or other civil engineering structures.
<b>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</b>	A new Government department set up in June 2001 which incorporates some of the functions previously carried out by the Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions and includes the <b>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</b> .
<b>Devon Authorities</b>	Devon consists of eight <b>waste collection authorities</b> , two <b>unitary authorities</b> and one <b>waste disposal authority</b> . Only the collection and disposal authorities belong to the administrative area of Devon.
<b>Devon Authorities Waste Reduction and Recycling Committee (DAWRRC)</b>	An officer and councillor group set up in 1992 to promote and partially fund recycling projects in Devon. All Devon Local Authorities participate in this committee.
<b>Difficult waste</b>	Waste which can give rise to risk of pollution or other nuisance, and may require special management for disposal.
<b>Dioxins/Furans</b>	Dioxin is the shorthand name given to about 200 chlorinated organic compounds known chemically as polychlorinated dibenzo paradioxins and the closely related furans, a family of toxic substances which can accumulate in living organisms. Dioxins are created when substances are burnt at low temperatures, often occurring in incinerator ash and gaseous emissions. Modern incinerators produce smaller amounts, and new technology is expected to reduce amounts even further.
<b>Dirty MRF</b>	A <b>MRF</b> which receives unsorted wastes.
<b>District Council</b>	Is the <b>Waste Collection Authority</b> in the administrative area of Devon (i.e. excluding Plymouth & Torbay).
<b>District wide Local Plan</b>	A detailed land-use plan produced by the Planning Authority, in this case the District Council.
<b>EA</b>	see <b>Environment Agency</b> .
<b>EIA</b>	see <b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b> .
<b>End of Life Vehicle Directive</b>	European Directive to minimise waste from motor vehicles and to promote reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery.
<b>Energy from Waste</b>	Conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, either by incineration, thermal treatment or by the production of gas.
<b>Environment Agency (EA)</b>	A public organisation with the responsibility for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales. Its functions include the regulation of industry, the maintenance of flood defences and water resources, and the improvement of wildlife habitats. In 1996, it assumed the roles of the National Rivers Authority, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution and the Waste Regulation Authorities (the Waste Regulation functions of the County Council).
<b>EU</b>	see <b>European Union</b> .
<b>European Union (EU)</b>	Formerly known as the European Economic Community or Common Market.
<b>Exempted waste</b>	Waste treatment and disposal activities fulfilling criteria specified in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 may, on registration with the Environment Agency, be exempted from the normal regulatory regime.

<b>Flare</b>	A means of burning off landfill gas that is not to be utilised for energy recovery.
<b>Fluidised Bed Incineration</b>	Method of incineration in which combustion takes place on a fire bed composed of inert particles such as sand or ash. When air is blown through the bed, the material behaves as a fluid.
<b>Fly-tipping</b>	The illegal deposit of waste on public or private land.
<b>Furans</b>	see <b>Dioxins</b> .
<b>Gasification</b>	A waste treatment process in which waste is heated to produce a gas that is burned to generate heat energy.
<b>Greenhouse gas</b>	Gases resulting from various processes which, when emitted into the atmosphere, trap heat from the sun causing rises in global temperatures - a process often referred to as the <b>Greenhouse Effect</b> .
<b>Green waste</b>	Compostable garden waste.
<b>Hazardous waste</b>	A waste that, by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animals, could cause water pollution, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of. The term should only be used for wastes containing sufficient hazardous materials to render the whole waste hazardous within the definition given above.
<b>Hazardous Waste Directive 91/689/EC</b>	The hazardous waste directive has been implemented into UK law by the Special Waste Regulations 1996. These regulations are being revised to the Hazardous Waste Regulations
<b>Hierarchy</b>	see <b>Waste Hierarchy</b> .
<b>Household</b>	Either one person living alone, or a group of persons (who may or may not be related) living at the same address with common housekeeping.
<b>Household waste</b>	Waste arising from domestic property which is used solely for the purposes of living accommodation; a caravan; a residential home; a public hall or place of worship; premises forming part of an educational establishment; premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home; or from the premises of charitable organisations, together with waste collected as litter from roads and other public places. <i>Environmental Protection Act, 1990, Section 75 (5)</i> .
<b>Inactive Waste</b>	A term used by Customs and Excise to describe any waste that is taxed at a lower rate than <b>Active Waste</b> : this is generally <b>Inert Waste</b> , which is stable and does not decompose e.g. rubble and demolition waste.
<b>Incineration</b>	The burning of waste at high temperatures, resulting in a reduction in bulk, which may involve the reclamation of energy.
<b>Incinerator</b>	An industrial plant where combustible waste materials are burnt to reduce their volume, weight and pollution potential prior to landfill disposal. Energy produced may or may not be recovered as heat or electricity.
<b>Industrial Waste</b>	Waste generated by factories or industrial processes.
<b>Inert Waste</b>	Waste that will not react physically, chemically or biologically and does not present a significant pollution risk.
<b>Integrated waste management facility</b>	For example, a materials reclamation facility, composting centre and landfill site in the same locality which would maximise recovery of value from incoming waste and reduce transport requirements.
<b>Kerbside Recycling</b>	Describes the collection of recyclable materials from the point of origin, i.e. the householder's doorstep.
<b>Landfill</b>	The deposit of waste in voids in the ground.
<b>Landfill Directive ED/1999/31/EC</b>	European Directive requiring the pre-treatment of landfilled materials and restricting the amount of biodegradable material sent to landfill. This Directive is still in the process of being implemented in the UK.
<b>Landfill gas</b>	Gas generated by the decomposition of biodegradable waste. It consists of a mixture of gases, predominantly methane and carbon dioxide.
<b>Landfill Tax</b>	An environmental tax introduced in October 1996 to discourage the disposal of controlled waste to landfill.
<b>Landraising</b>	The permanent raising of land levels by the deposition of waste on or above the original ground level.

<b>Landspreading</b>	The application of sewage sludge or other wastes as a soil conditioner onto the land, usually by spraying, pumping or injection into the soil.
<b>Leachate</b>	Water which seeps through a landfill site, extracting substances from the deposited waste to form a polluting substance which may be hazardous.
<b>Life cycle analysis</b>	An analysis of the input of materials and output of emissions relating to the whole life of a product from its manufacture and distribution through its use, re-use and maintenance, to its recycling and waste management.
<b>Local Plan</b>	A plan which sets out detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of land, and guides day to day planning decisions. It is prepared by the District Council, Unitary Authority or National Park.
<b>LPA</b>	Local Planning Authority.
<b>MAFF</b>	see <b>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food</b> .
<b>Mass Burn Incineration</b>	Conventional incineration process which normally involves the burning of waste as it is delivered, with little pre-sorting or treatment.
<b>Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF)</b>	A facility where elements of the waste stream are mechanically or manually separated prior to recycling, and/or, bulked, crushed, baled and stored for reprocessing, either on the same site or at a material reprocessing plant.
<b>MBT</b>	see <b>Mechanical-Biological Treatment</b> .
<b>Mechanical-Biological Treatment</b>	A process which combines a series of treatment steps to remove as much recyclable, organic and toxic material as possible, thereby producing a reduced volume of relatively inert, stabilised end product which may be landfilled or utilised in an energy recovery process.
<b>Minimum waste</b>	The minimum amount of waste is produced with re-use and recycling maximised.
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF)</b>	Now forms part of <b>DEFRA</b> , a new Government department set up in June 2001.
<b>Mixed Waste Composting</b>	The composting of unsorted or partly sorted household waste to produce a compost-like soil conditioner.
<b>Moving grate Incineration</b>	Most widely used technique for mass burn incineration in which combustion takes place on a moving grate.
<b>MRF</b>	See <b>Materials Reclamation Facility</b> .
<b>MSW</b>	see <b>Municipal Solid Waste</b> .
<b>Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)</b>	The common name given to the waste generated in a municipal area and collected by the Waste Collection Authority or its agents. This includes waste collected from households, beach cleansing and fly-tipped waste, as well as some commercial and industrial wastes.
<b>Non-Hazardous waste</b>	Classification of waste as defined by the <i>Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002</i> .
<b>PCBs</b>	Substances known as Polychlorinated biphenyls which have been widely used in cooling fluids, and can produce large amounts of <b>Furans</b> when burned.
<b>Pooling of Targets</b>	Refers to the pooling of recycling targets for local authorities in a given area. This may ease the burden for some local authorities and the intention is to 'achieve collective responsibility through partnership working'.
<b>Proximity Principle</b>	Advocates that all waste should be managed as close as practicable to its source.
<b>Putrescible waste</b>	Waste largely composed of matter that will decompose or rot, giving rise to potential pollution problems.
<b>Pyrolosis</b>	Thermal decomposition taking place in the absence of oxygen.
<b>RDF</b>	see <b>Refuse-derived Fuel</b> .
<b>Recovery</b>	Recovery of materials or energy from waste by methods such as recycling, energy from waste and composting.
<b>Recycling</b>	Collection or recovery of reusable materials from waste, and their subsequent reprocessing to form useable products.
<b>Recycling Centres</b>	See <b>CARCs</b> and <b>Civic Amenity Site</b> .
<b>Recycling Plan</b>	Under the <i>Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990</i> , each Waste Collection Authority has the duty to prepare a Recycling Plan, detailing policies, strategies and actions on how to achieve the recycling targets.

<b>Reduction</b>	see <b>Waste Reduction</b> .
<b>Refuse-derived Fuel (RDF)</b>	A fuel produced by sorting and screening solid waste. The resulting fuel can either be shredded or pelletised.
<b>Re-use</b>	The use of waste items such as bottles, packaging or electronic components for their original, or for another, purpose without reprocessing.
<b>Rural skips</b>	Skips which are available to householders in smaller settlements on pre-arranged days. May be referred to as <b>Weekend skips</b> .
<b>Special waste</b>	Waste which may be hazardous to humans, and meets one of a number of tests specified in the Special Waste Regulations 1996. Examples include certain clinical wastes, asbestos, waste oil and lead acid batteries.
<b>Statutory Recycling Targets</b>	Set for each local authority under Best Value. Targets are set for 2003/04 and 2005/06, and cover WCAs as well as WDAs. Pooling of targets may be considered to achieve overall targets for a given area.
<b>Sustainable development</b>	Development, which meets the needs of the present generation without harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Social, environmental and economic needs must be fully integrated if sustainability is to be achieved.
<b>Transfer station</b>	see <b>Waste Transfer Station</b> .
<b>Unitary Authority</b>	Single-tier Authority having the combined responsibilities of District and County Councils, e.g. waste collection and disposal. Torbay and Plymouth are both Unitary Authorities.
<b>Void space</b>	Available capacity for waste at a landfill/landraising site.
<b>Waste arisings</b>	The quantity of waste generated within a specified area.
<b>Waste Audit</b>	Analysis of wastes arising from a development project, together with the appropriate means of minimisation, re-use and disposal.
<b>Waste Collection Authority</b>	Arrangements for the collection of household waste are the responsibility of the District, Borough and City Councils, together with Torbay and Plymouth Unitary Authorities.
<b>Waste Disposal Authority</b>	Arrangements for the final disposal of household waste is the responsibility of Devon County Council, together with Torbay and Plymouth Unitary Authorities.
<b>Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment Directive (WEEE) com (2000) 347</b>	European Directive that will require the separate collection and recycling of electrical equipment.
<b>Waste Hierarchy</b>	The placement of alternative methods of waste management in order of their predicted sustainability: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Compost, Energy Recovery, Disposal to Landfill.
<b>Waste Local Plan</b>	Prepared by the <b>Waste Planning Authority</b> , detailing land-use policies and proposals for waste management facilities.
<b>Waste Management License</b>	A licence issued by the Waste Regulation Authority under the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to control the operation and management of waste disposal sites and facilities. This supersedes the Waste Disposal Licence.
<b>Waste Minimisation</b>	Reduction of the quantity of waste arising and requiring processing or disposal.
<b>Waste Planning Authority</b>	The Planning Authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in respect of waste planning: in this case, Devon County Council.
<b>Waste Reduction</b>	Reduction at source of the quantity of waste requiring processing or disposal, for example by reducing the use of packaging. This process does not normally involve any development requiring planning permission, and hence lies outside the scope of this Plan.
<b>Waste to Energy incineration</b>	see <b>Energy from Waste incineration</b> .
<b>Waste transfer station</b>	Site for the transfer of household waste from household rubbish collection vehicles to larger vehicles for onward transport to final disposal sites to reduce haulage costs.
<b>Weekend Skips</b>	see <b>Rural Skips</b> .
<b>Zero Waste</b>	Zero Waste is a new concept being pioneered. It entails re-designing products and changing the way waste is handled so that products last longer, materials are recycled, or, in the case of organics, composted. Waste is in the process of being designed away. A Zero Waste Charter has been drawn up which some Local Authorities are signing up to.