

Waste Collection and Treatment in North Yorkshire

TEEOSC April 2022



Comingled

Comingled in 3 WCAs

- Scarborough & Craven - 83,000 hh, RCVs
- 1 wheeled bin
- 24-26% dry recycling rate (20/21)

- Selby variant (37,000 hh, RCVs – garden waste FOC)
- 2 wheeled bins (fibre and cans, glass, plastic), alternate fortnightly
- 20% recycling rate (20/21)

Comments

- Easy to use, flexible vehicle deployment, Selby variant protects paper quality, cost effective. Currently outsourced.

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Twin stream

Twin stream in 3 WCAs

- Harrogate & Hambleton - 111,000 hh, twin stream (70:30) RCVs
- Harrogate – fibre out (2 x 60ltr bags), comingled (2 x 55 ltr boxes), rolling out bins
- Hambleton – glass out (insert), comingled (wheeled bin)
- York variant (71,000hh, 7 twin pack & pod), 3 x 40 ltr boxes, fibre out plus some comingled
- 23-25% dry recycling rate (20/21)

Comments

- Fixed vehicle utilization & capacity (70:30), boxes & bags limit capacity, litter/ replacement boxes on windy days, manual handling/ aging workforce re glass insert.



Multi stream in 2 WCAs

- Richmondshire & Ryedale - 48,000 hh, multi compartment vehicles
- Boxes and bags
- 22-23% dry recycling rate (20/21)

Multi stream

Comments

- Fixed vehicle utilization, boxes & bags limit capacity, litter/ replacement boxes on windy days, manual handling/aging workforce. Source segregation improves quality.

(1) Drivers for Change – Environment Act ‘21

- Recyclable household waste must be collected separately from other household waste → Impacts AWRP organic and dry recycling operation
- Recyclable household waste (glass, metal, plastic, paper and card, food waste, garden waste) must be collected for recycling or composting.
- Recyclable household waste in each recyclable waste stream must be collected separately, unless:
 - (a) it is not technically or economically practicable to do so, or
 - (b) collecting recyclable household waste in those recyclable waste streams separately has no significant environmental benefit
- Food waste must be collected at least once a week.

(2) Drivers for Change - LGR

- Single Service to residents – avoids post code lottery
- Consistent/clear communication to residents
- Economies of Scale – vehicles & bins
- Route optimisation efficiencies
- Consolidate processing of collected material
- Reduced support from back office

Conclusion

- EA & net carbon zero - drives food waste collection
- LGR & consistent collections - drives single dry recycling service
- R&WS - lack of clarity; new burdens funding, EPR payments to LAs, impacts on kerbside from DRS

Treatment

3 treatment approaches to consider:

1. AWRP - reconfigure existing mechanical treatment and/ or anaerobic digestion technology
2. Merchant facilities
 - AD facilities – increased demand, potential shortfall in capacity/ increased gate fees
 - MrF facilities - Harewood Whin regional MrF or third party facilities
 - Short term (5-10 year) contracts compared with AWRP options
3. Procure facilities - significant risks (development, operational and market)

Legal & technical review of AWRP contract is underway to determine likely costs arising from the 3 options.

Indicative Timescales

