

COUNTY COUNCIL

COMMUNITY SAFETY & WASTE MANAGEMENT CABINET PANEL

TUESDAY 13 MARCH 2018 AT 10:00AM

Agenda Item No.

5

PROVISION OF A SUSTAINABLE HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRE NETWORK

Report of the Chief Executive & Director of Environment

Executive Member: Terry Hone, Community Safety & Waste Management

Authors: Matthew King, Head of Waste Management & Environmental Resource Planning (Tel: 01992 556207) and Alexandra Radley, Senior Project Officer (Tel: 01992 556165)

1. Purpose of report

1.1 To present the Cabinet Panel with an overview of the current costs and pressures in the provision of Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) network and set out a future vision for how a sustainable network may operate in a challenging financial climate and with increasing user expectations and demand.

2. Background

2.1 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) are provided by Hertfordshire County Council as the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) under Section 51 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It is a statutory requirement to provide places within the county for use by residents to dispose of their own household waste.

2.2 The county council currently provides a network of 17 HWRCs geographically spread over the county. The service is run on behalf of the authority by AmeyCespa (East) Limited ('Amey') who were awarded an 8 ½ year contract running until March 2023.

2.3 Following the introduction of efficiency and savings measures in January 2015, sixteen of the centres are open for five days a week. They operate for eight hours each day and during the summer two of these centres, Waterdale and Stevenage, are open for ten hours each day. The Buntingford HWRC operates for three hours every day of the week.

- 2.4 As a result of the service changes financial savings of £750,000 were delivered in 2015/16. Further savings under the Amey contract of £605,000 were delivered in 2017/18 associated with the sub-contractor haulage contract and contractual income levels for marketing recyclable material that were guaranteed at the time of tender.
- 2.5 Since the time of procurement in 2012, markets for the sale of material have been significantly affected by world economic conditions adding pressure to the viability of Amey's operation.
- 2.6 The council was approached by Amey in November 2017 who confirmed an intention to undertake operational changes in order to reduce its financial burden under the contract. Specifically, to align the operation of the van permit scheme to the position tendered, such that residents are not permitted to re-apply for a van permit in a 12 month period. The primary concern for their approach was concerns on the lack of incentive to perform above the contractual minimum baseline position for the diversion of 65% of all material received from the residual waste (e.g. disposal to landfill).

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 The Panel note Amey's intended cessation of re-applications in-year for the commercial vehicle and van permit scheme.
- 3.2 The Panel note that officers will work with Amey to introduce a better online digital platform for the van permit scheme, introducing the system as soon as possible and work with Amey to explore ways of expanding and improving a charged commercial waste offer at the HWRCs.
- 3.3 Panel note officers will work with Amey to introduce an amended residual waste incentive scheme that better protects the council's budgeted position and seeks to maintain high performance levels while not compromising contract regulations.
- 3.4 That Panel recommends to Cabinet which, if any, of the identified future saving and/or income generation options as outlined in Appendix 3 of this report should be taken forward and brought back to Panel with further detail and a suggested form of stakeholder consultation.

4. Summary

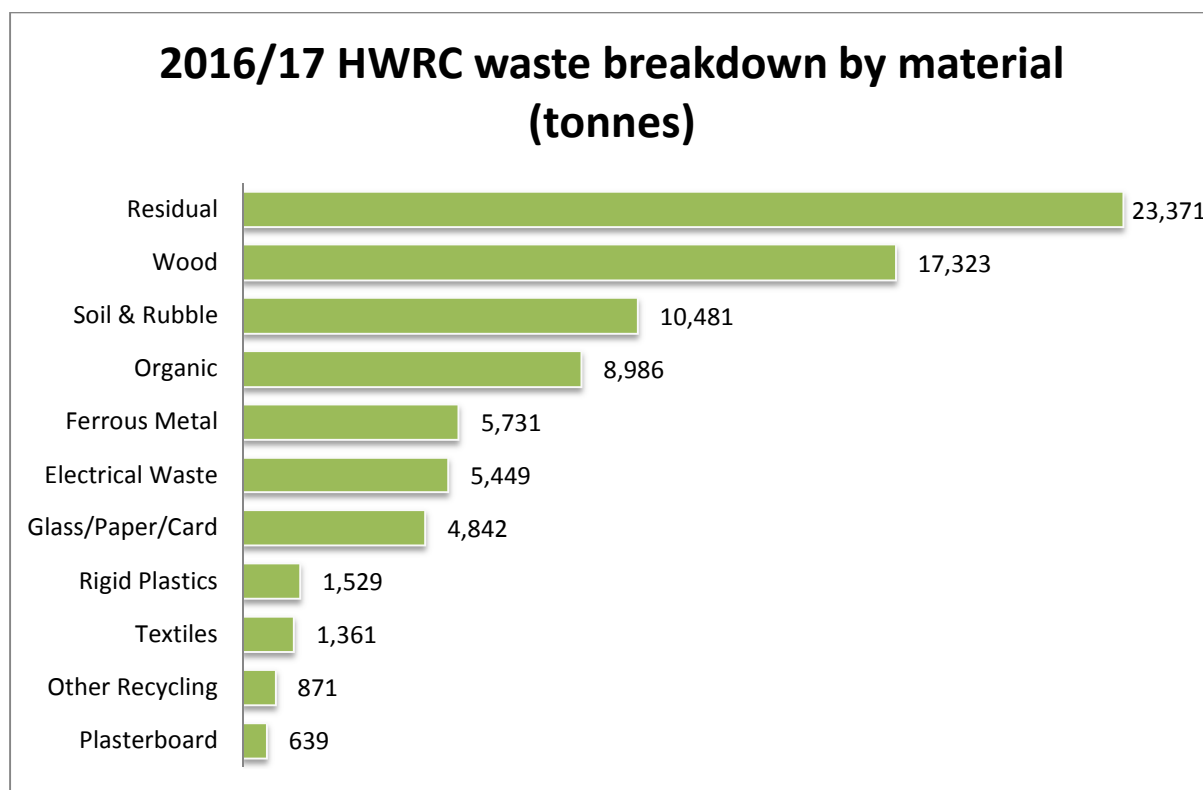
- 4.1 The HWRC contract with Amey is comparably high performing and low cost, however, increased pressure is being experienced by increased visitor numbers, aging facilities and market conditions that are proving a disincentive to the contractor which represents a risk to the council's budget position and service delivery.

- 4.2 In order to achieve a more sustainable HWRC network for the future, targeted savings and/or income options have been developed to both ease pressure on the council and provide a basis for the contractor to continue performing at a high level.
- 4.3 In developing these options, this report outlines the council's obligations under current legislation and explores the possibilities for the implementation of future policies that, for example, provide cost recovery in the same way as a district or borough council may seek to recover the costs of their garden waste collection services.

5. Context

- 5.1 The cost of the HWRC network in Hertfordshire in 2016/17 was £5,945,058:-
- 5.1.1 Site operation, management & supervision by Amey – Includes the provision of staff, container servicing and haulage, site overheads, maintenance and guaranteed contractual income for management of all materials received at the centres (excluding residual waste) £3,643,941
- 5.1.2 Disposal of residual waste (direct cost to the County Council)
£2,301,117
- 5.2 A 2016/17 survey conducted by the National Association of Waste Disposal Officers provided an indication of value for money against comparable, two-tier authorities and identified that the current council HWRC network offers excellent value for money when compared to other services.
- 5.3 The cost of providing the HWRC network in Hertfordshire is considerably less than average, at a cost of c. £350k per HWRC compared to the national average of c. £480k. Given that the HWRC network contains 17 centres this represents provision of a good service for c. £2.2m per annum less than the average cost of similar other authority service provision.
- 5.4 When considering the principal areas of pressure arising from waste delivered to the HWRCs, materials broadly fall into two categories; those that are received in large quantities (see Figure 1) and those whose value is important, be that because they can be income generating or because they represent a high cost of disposal. Some fall into both categories.

Figure 1 – HWRC 2016/17 waste breakdown by material type.

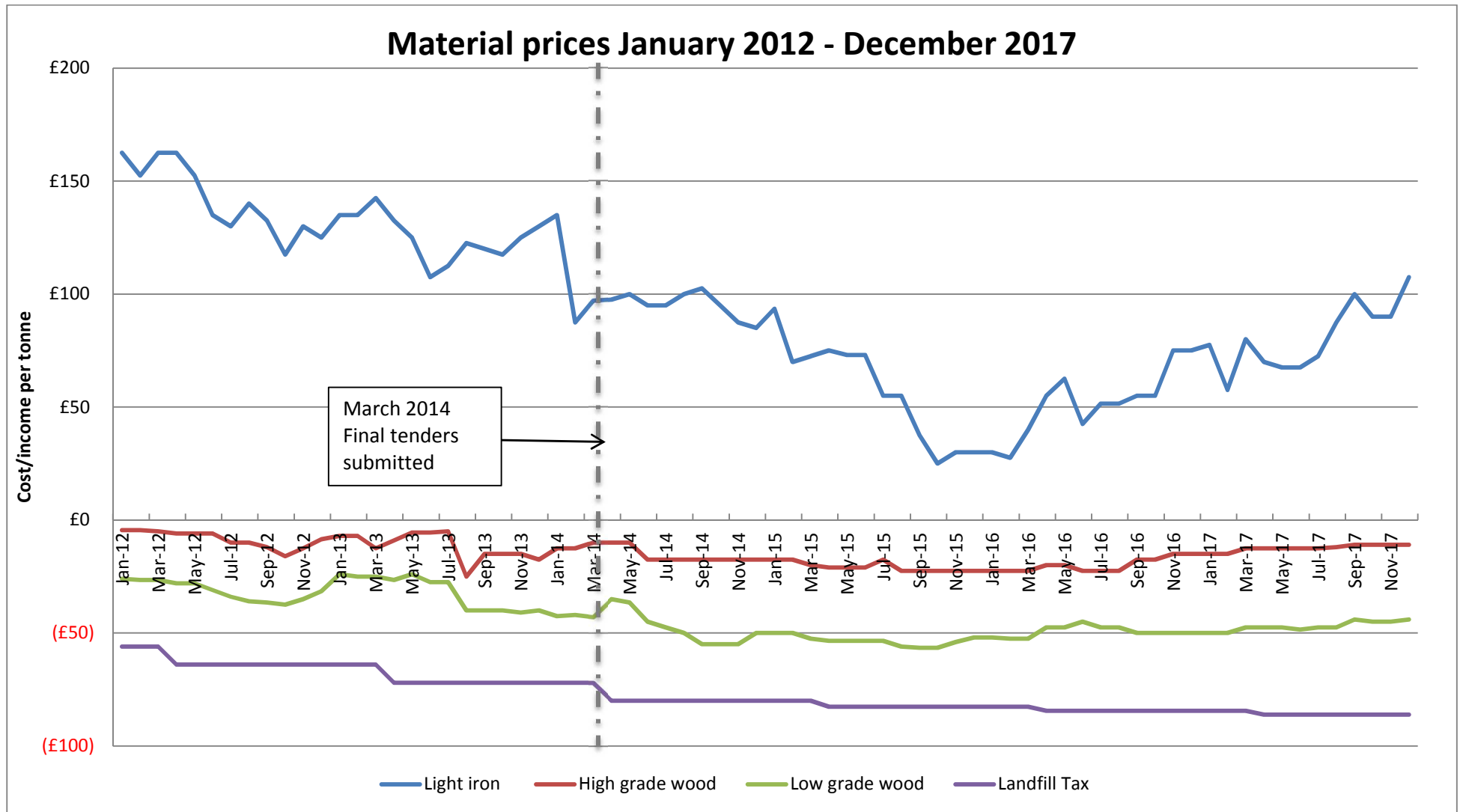


5.5 **Residual waste:** Forms the largest part of all material received through the HWRCs. The high cost of disposing of this material to the council means this should be the primary focus for better management and controls. Also, less residual waste coming in to the sites would allow Amey to better manage other recycling streams and provide improved customer service.

5.6 **Wood waste:** The material is received in high quantities and is predominantly of a low grade (e.g. treated rotten fence panels, laminated chipboard or MDF). As previously reported to Panel, the Environment Agency and the Wood Recyclers Association are producing revised guidance (expected in November 2018) on the quality of wood. This is likely to define wood that can be classified as high grade (i.e. good enough to meet quality requirements of a recycling market) and wood which should be classified as low grade (i.e. suitable as biomass fuel and/or other energy recovery process albeit at higher cost). This has the potential to significantly affect the level of performance and impact on the costs of waste treatment through the HWRCs.

- 5.7 **Construction, demolition and excavation wastes or “CD&E” (e.g. soils and hardcore):** These wastes are classified under the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012 as ‘Industrial’ waste. As ‘Industrial’ wastes with no legal obligation to receive this material at the HWRCs, volumes have been restricted to a car bootfull per month since 2004 although this policy remains the principal reason for complaint about the services provided.
- 5.8 **Organic waste:** Evidence suggests that levels in district and boroughs that have implemented chargeable garden waste schemes are seeing diversion back into the local HWRCs. For example, the Rickmansworth HWRC is almost exclusively used by residents in a chargeable green waste collection service area and the volume of green waste into the centre increased by 29% in the year after the charge was introduced. This compares with an increase of 8% in the remaining 16 centres over the same period and is a logical impact of introducing charges in one part of a system while continuing to offer free disposal in another part. It is worth noting that legislation prevents the council from charging for the disposal of green waste (which is defined as household waste) at HWRCs. There is an increased level of risk that volumes and therefore costs to Amey (who are contractually obligated to pay for the treatment and disposal of green waste) will continue to increase with further roll-out of chargeable collection schemes and/or reduced take up of chargeable schemes as residents decide to instead use the HWRCs.
- 5.9 **Ferrous metal and electrical wastes:** It has been reported for some time that the world commodity markets have generally experienced a downward trend although more recently the markets for these materials have shown encouraging signs of recovery which should go some way to supporting the contractor’s financial position in the immediate term.
- 5.10 The volatility of world markets is demonstrated in figure 2 below. This shows the difference in the costs of wood wastes per tonne (gate fee only and excluding haulage costs) and the level of risk that is posed by moving from high grade recyclable wood destinations to low grade or worse, into the residual waste (an indication of the residual waste costs is shown in figure 2 as landfill tax levels).

Figure 2 – Commodity prices



6. Amey

- 6.1 The contract with Amey effectively passed all risk for the management and cost of all materials delivered to the HWRCs except for residual waste, which remained with the council. Furthermore, the contract requires a fixed annual level of income to be provided to the council with sums generated above that shared between the parties. The contract position, therefore with regards to the negative market movement has proved very beneficial to the council in mitigating financial pressures that would otherwise have arisen since the start of the contract. It has affected the contractor negatively and, by consequence, perhaps stifled some investment and innovation opportunities that the council may want to develop in partnership with Amey over the long-term contract.
- 6.2 Amey have adhered to the provisions within the contract in terms of performance and have provided payments to the council for the management of the recyclable material despite making a net loss on the management and haulage of the material.
- 6.3 A formal approach by Amey in November 2017 outlined their principal concern as a lack of incentive for them to exceed contract minimum baselines for the diversion of material from the residual waste. The contract requires a minimum diversion level of 65% and levels throughout 2017/18 have consistently been in the region of 71%
- 6.4 To put this in context, the network received 80,582 tonnes of waste in 2016/17, of which 71% was diverted from residual waste disposal. This leaves 23,368 tonnes requiring disposal. The effect of Amey reverting to the baseline position of 65% diversion from landfill, assuming the same level of tonnage through the centres, would require an additional 4,836 tonnes of residual waste disposal at the county council's cost. The current level of disposal of residual HWRC waste is in the region of £110 per tonne and therefore, a pressure in the order of £532,000 could arise on the council.
- 6.5 Amey's current operation of the van permit scheme differs from their bid and contract position by allowing unlimited reapplications and they intend to introduce a limit of 12 visits per year. Such restrictions have become common-place nationally.

- 6.6 Amey have been working with the council on a more appropriate digital platform for administering the system and the contractor is developing an improved commercial waste offering, for example, exploring if the 2 mid-week closure days could be used as a means of providing legitimate outlets for commercial waste disposal and/or an option for householders with large quantities of non-household waste rather than use of traditional skip type disposal.
- 6.7 Since the formal approach by Amey in November 2017, officers have conducted substantial investigations into the costs of alternative service provision should the worst case scenario of contract failure occur. The conclusion is that any other alternative provision for the same or similar level of service, be it a replacement contractor, in-house service or arm's length local authority controlled company provision would all require a new pressure for the county council in the order of at least £500,000.

7. Legislation

- 7.1 The principal purpose of HWRCs is to provide facilities for residents that are not readily available at the kerbside. A well-functioning network will not duplicate, but instead compliment, effective kerbside services and typically receive bulky items such as furniture, mattresses, larger garden cuttings and items from garage or shed clearance that residents may carry out from time to time. This is important when considering what is "appropriate and reasonable" access to the HWRCs.
- 7.2 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 ('the 1990 Act') sets out several matters that are relevant to the future sustainability of the Hertfordshire HWRCs in comparison to current mode of service provision and policy. They are:-
- 7.2.1 The duty is to provide "*places*" and does not prescribe the number of HWRCs that an authority is required to provide other than being plural. Hertfordshire currently has 17 HWRCs in its network.
- 7.2.2 The network is required to provide facilities where "*persons resident in its area may deposit their household waste*". This means that access can be restricted to Hertfordshire residents only, for "*their*" own waste and that an HWRC is only obliged to receive "*household waste*".
- 7.2.3 Any HWRC provision needs to be available at "*reasonable times*" including a day falling on a weekend.

- 7.2.4 There is a clear provision in the 1990 Act that the council can make a charge for the receipt of wastes other than household. This would include classifications such as commercial waste and industrial waste, e.g. construction, demolition and excavation wastes such as soils and hardcore. Several authorities have taken this further to mean items such as plasterboard, tyres or wood based construction such as fitted kitchen units that arise from a resident's home.
- 7.2.5 Amey's proposed restriction on re-applications for use of the HWRCs by commercial vehicles and/or vans is not specifically set out in the 1990 Act. Restrictions on the types of material are permitted and a charge can be made as above but the legislation does not specifically permit restrictions or charges for types of vehicle. That a HWRC must be '*reasonably accessible*' has been interpreted by several local authorities as 12 visits per annum and, in the example of Warwickshire County Council, as 6 or 4 visits per year dependent on van size. This authority was challenged on their policy and the local government ombudsman concluded that that it was a policy which the council was entitled to adopt.
- 7.3 Legislation, which came into effect in March 2015 the "Local Authorities (Prohibition of Charging Residents to Deposit Household Waste) Order" prohibits councils from charging their residents for the use of HWRCs either at the point of entry, exit or disposal (of household waste). This does not extend to non-residents who may still be denied access through resident only permit schemes or charged for accessing an authority facility in an area other than which they reside (Information on existing border controls for HWRC access is shown as Appendix 2), nor does it restrict charges for certain types of waste.
- 7.4 The Government's Litter Strategy for England, was published on 10th April 2016 and considered that an increasing number of councils have introduced charges for the use of HWRCs for what are considered 'non household' waste streams, in particular DIY waste from home renovations. The publication highlighted guidance contained within the Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP) HWRC Guide, last updated in January 2016, which suggested that DIY waste is classed as household waste: "...if it results from work a householder would normally carry out."

- 7.5 The Government's strategy states: "*It is therefore important that, where charges are proposed, they are proportionate and transparent and are made in consultation with local residents so that local services meet local needs.*" An interpretation of the wider Government statement is that charges should be based on cost recovery rather than profit making and demonstrably and transparently communicated in an appropriate manner at the facility and in media such as websites.
- 7.6 The Government has pledged to work with WRAP to review current guidance to "*ensure this reflects changes in the law and to make clear what can and cannot be charged for at HWRCs, including in respect of DIY waste*". This revised guidance, which it is claimed will also explore ways of managing HWRC services to facilitate access for local householders and small businesses 'at proportionate cost' was due to be published by the end of 2017 but is not available at the time of writing. In any event, no changes have been made to the legislation pertaining to provision of HWRCs since 2015.

8. Data Analysis

- 8.1 Data provided by Amey shows that 32,790 van permits have been issued between December 2014 and November 2017, of which 9.2% have been issued to non-Hertfordshire residents. This is proportionally higher than the surveyed percentage of non-residents using the HWRCs which was 6%.
- 8.2 The information indicates that 90% of vans issued with a permit since the scheme was introduced in December 2014 have yet to submit a re-application, 9% of vans have been issued with 2 permits and just 1% have been issued with 3 or more permits. This suggests that the 12 visit per annum permit limit intended for implementation by Amey would be more than proportionate for the majority of applicants and that it is a minority of serial users that could be considered to be visiting the centres in excess of that which would be expected as waste generation in the normal course of living.
- 8.3 The Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) system across the network has now been in operation for some months and does highlight disproportionate use of HWRCs by some users (not solely van users). Table 1 below shows a summary of findings from the ANPR data for the 3 month period: from 7th Sept 2017 to 6th December.

Table 1

	On 8 or 9 occasions	Between 10 – 20 occasions	Between 20 – 30 occasions	Between 30 – 40 occasions	Between 40 – 50 occasions	On over 50 occasions
No of specific users attending HWRCs	25	44	10	4	2	7

8.4 Effective challenge of users considered to be bringing in commercial waste in to the HWRCs is the responsibility of the contractor although it is acknowledged that this is not always easy during peak usage times and improvements in this regard are generally dependent on staffing levels and effective systems.

8.5 It is anticipated that a new online digital application platform could be in place by autumn 2018. This could provide multiple benefits including the potential to remove conflict at the centres, allowing for resources to concentrate on performance and services for residents, shortening the customer journey in the provision of permits through electronic means and better informing usage patterns and remaining visit numbers.

9. Peer authority research

9.1 A significant number of Waste Disposal Authorities in England have introduced, or are considering the introduction of, a range of measures to reduce the cost of providing their HWRCs and/or avoid closures of centres. These include charging for non-household wastes, requesting proof of residency, reducing opening hours and reducing the number of centres in their networks. Appendix 1 provides information on the various schemes and Appendix 3 sets out, in summary form, a range of targeted potential options for the Panel to consider and that could provide operational savings and/or generate income.

9.2 The potential savings and income identified are indicative and any final sums will be subject to negotiations with Amey prior to implementation.

- 9.3 It should be noted that there is a perceived risk by residents that some measures introduced to reduce the cost of providing a HWRC network may increase instances of fly tipping. A recently agreed common definition of fly-tipping in Hertfordshire will assist in measuring what, if any, impacts may arise and evidence from the Hertfordshire fly-tipping group is providing encouraging statistics on a reducing trend. There was no demonstrable evidence of increased fly-tipping post the council's changes to operational days and hours in January 2015 and other authorities such as Devon County Council and West Sussex County Council who introduced charges for non-household waste at their centres experienced a decrease in fly tipping incidents on implementation.
- 9.4 It is prudent to work on the basis that any or all the proposed saving options identified in Appendix 3 below will require a public and stakeholder consultation exercise to be completed although it should be noted that adopting multiple options may impact on the deliverable sums.

10. Key considerations for a sustainable HWRC Network

- 10.1 The aging HWRC network will require investment to adequately manage increasing population and housing numbers and to try and avoid escalating disposal costs and a decline in performance. The November 2017 Annex to the Authority's Local Authority Collected Waste Spatial Strategy 2016 (LACWSS16) identified the pressures in housing growth, deficiencies in the existing network and set out an ambition to provide a network of significantly improved centres.
- 10.2 At the November 2017 meeting of the Panel it was noted that there was a desire to develop a network of more modern, fit-for-purpose and larger HWRCs. Whilst a wider range of options have been considered than in Appendix 3, without the provision of better 'super-sites', those options which concern further restrictions on the availability of Centres, be that site closure, reduced days and/or hours of operation, are considered to have the potential to add further and unsustainable pressure to the remaining operational centres.
- 10.3 Any changes to service provision and/or policy should, so far as is possible, not negatively affect the budget position; better protect the authority against some of the key risks (e.g. wood waste and increasing residual waste) and provide an incentive against future pressure on both the contracted supplier and the council.

10.4 The current 'pairing' of HWRCs to provide a 7 day service for residents within a reasonable travelling distance is working well and residents are used to the changes. The provision affords an opportunity to consider what may be the best use of the 2 mid-week closure days. This consideration has formed part of discussions at a recent digital workshop and commercialisation in services meetings. For example, could the Centres be opened on the closures days to accept commercial and other waste on a pay as you throw basis, recouping all operating costs while offering additional flexibility and more productive use of the site.

11. Financial Implications

11.1 This report sets out some key future risks to the HWRC budget, as summarised below, but does not have any immediate financial implications at this time.

11.1.1 The effect of Amey reverting to the baseline position of 65% diversion from landfill, assuming the same level of tonnage through the centres, would mean an estimated pressure in the order of £532,000 to the council. As landfill tax and Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) gate fees rise, this represents increased future risk.

11.1.2 The risk of re-classification of wood is challenging to estimate, however, if 10% of the material was classed as hazardous wood and was disposed into the residual waste, the cost per tonne would rise by c. £70 per tonne with an estimated £120,000 pressure to the council. If 25% of the wood currently classified as suitable for recycling were to be 'downgraded', the cost per tonne would rise by c. £30 per tonne with an estimated £130,000 pressure to the contractor who are liable for disposal costs of this separated material.

11.1.3 The estimated cost of alternative provision for the same or similar level of service, be it a replacement contractor, in-house service or arm's length local authority controlled company provision are considered to all require a new pressure for the council in the order of at least £500,000

11.2 The potential savings and income options are identified in Appendix 3 of this report. Members should note that the sums are indicative as they are based on an interpretation of Amey's financial model. Any final sums will be subject to negotiations with Amey prior to implementation although Members will note that Amey have been requested to add their view on the suggested options.

12. Legal implications

12.1 If an amended residual waste incentive scheme is introduced that better protects the council's budgeted position and seeks to maintain high performance levels, work will be required with the council's legal services department to ensure that any proposed changes are not 'material' under the Public Contract Regulations 2015.

13. Equalities implications

- 13.1 When considering proposals placed before Members it is important that they are fully aware of, and have themselves rigorously considered the equalities implications of the decision that they are taking.
- 13.2 Rigorous consideration will ensure that proper appreciation of any potential impact of that decision on the County Council's statutory obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty. As a minimum this requires decision makers to read and carefully consider the content of any Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) produced by officers.
- 13.3 The Equality Act 2010 requires the Council when exercising its functions to have due regard to the need to (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct prohibited under the Act; (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it and (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. The protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion and belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 13.4 It is recognised that there are potential equality implications should changes to the HWRC service occur and if the use of digital platforms is provided for aspects of the service. Should any of the identified options be taken forward for resident consultation, an Equalities Impact Assessment and involvement of the council's Equality team will be required.

Background Information:

Environmental Protection Act 1990:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents>

The Local Authorities (Prohibition of Charging Residents to Deposit Household Waste) Order 2015:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2015/9780111130629>

Public Contract Regulations 2015

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/102/contents/made>

Community Safety & Waste Management Cabinet Panel- 8 November 2017

<http://cmis.hertfordshire.gov.uk/hertfordshire/Calendarofcouncilmeetings/tabid/70/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/397/Meeting/743/Committee/53/Default.aspx>

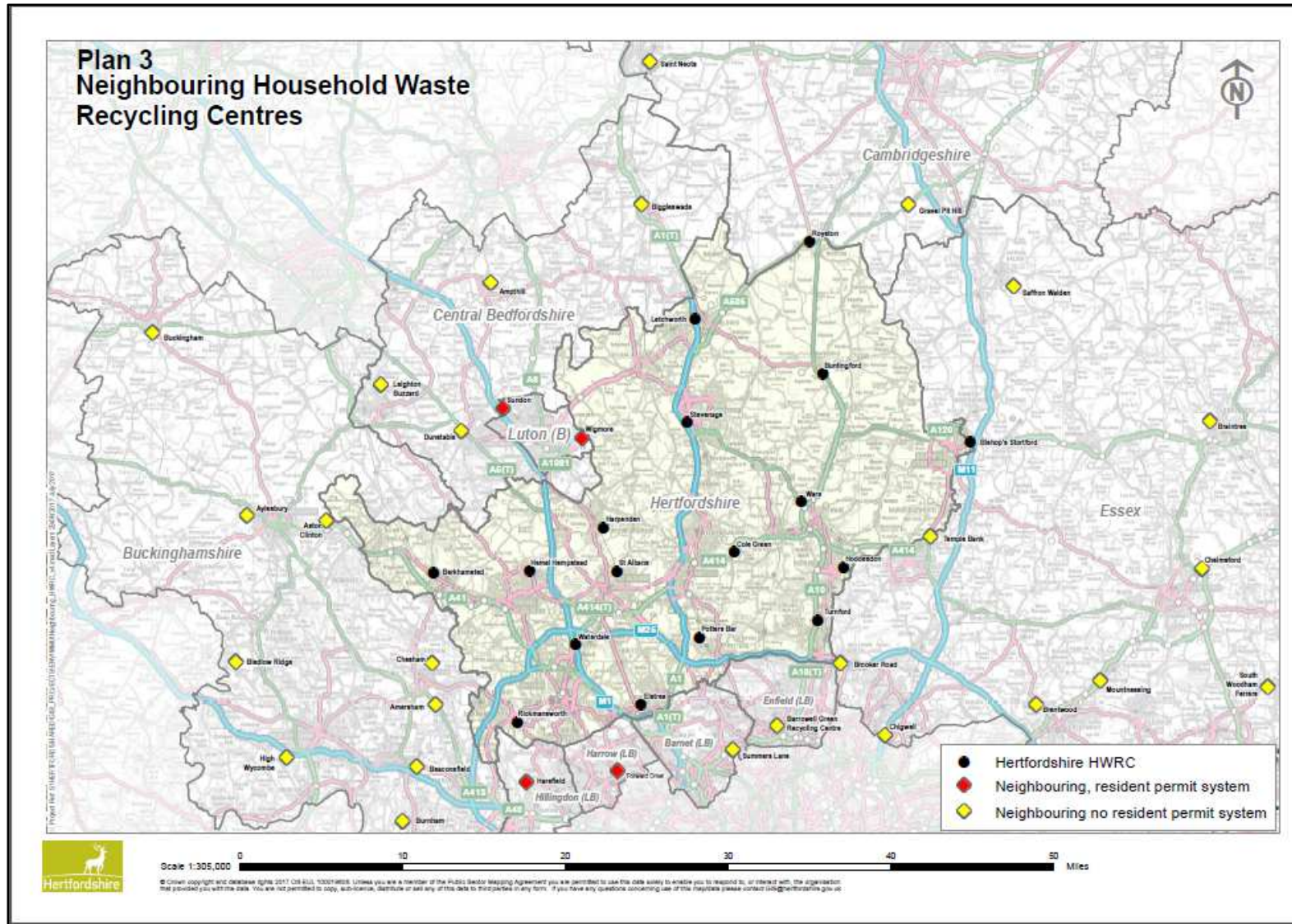
Appendix 1: Authorities that charge for non-household waste and/or have a resident permit scheme in place

Bath & North East Somerset	Resident permit scheme in place	Proof of name and address required to access centres.
Bristol City	Resident permit scheme in place	Photo identification and proof of residency required to access centres.
Caerphilly	Charges for non-household waste	Rubble and soil charges for van users: Small van £35 Medium van £70
Cornwall	Charges for non-household waste	Charges introduced in 2014 Rubble and soil 31.75 per bag Plasterboard £4.40 per bag
Devon	Charges for non-household waste	Rubble and soil £2.10 per bag Tyres £3.60 Plasterboard £4.00 per bag
Hampshire	Charges for non-household waste	Rubble and soil £2.50 per bag Plasterboard £10 per bag Tyres not accepted
Harrow	Resident permit scheme in place	Non-residents may use the centre at a cost of £20 per visit.
Hillingdon	Charges for non-household waste	Charges introduced in 2008 free access to disposal facilities strictly restricted to residents with a 'Hillingdon First Card' or acceptable proof of residence in Hillingdon. Non-residents may use the centre at a cost of £10 per visit.
	Resident permit scheme in place	Charges introduced in 2006. All non-household wastes charged at a minimum of £16.
Kent	Charges for non-household waste	Tyres (up to two) £5
	Resident permit scheme in place	Non-residents may use the Dartford centre at a cost of £5 per visit. No resident only restrictions at other 17 centres.

Lancashire	Charges for non-household waste	Changes introduced in 2015 Residents are permitted to bring 10 bags to the centre and additional bags are charged for. Rubble and soil £3.50 per bag
Leicestershire	Charges for non-household waste	Rubble and soil £3 per bag Plasterboard £3 per bag
Luton	Resident permit scheme in place	A resident only permit scheme is in place.
Norfolk	Charges for non-household waste	DIY 'Pay As You Throw' started in 2007. Free disposal is provided for one 80 litre bag per week otherwise DIY waste can be disposed of at a cost of: Rubble and soil £4.70 per bag Plasterboard £7.60 per bag A small car load £37 A large car load £79
Northamptonshire	Charges for non-household waste	Trade charges for exceeding permitted amount: Rubble and soil £4 per bag Plasterboard £14.23 per bag
North Lincolnshire	Charges for non-household waste	Rubble and soil £2 per bag Tyres £4 Plasterboard £2 per bag
North Yorkshire	Charges for non-household waste	Rubble and soil £3.10 per bag Tyres from £1.70 Plasterboard £2.40 per bag
Nottinghamshire	Resident permit scheme in place	Residents are required to register before they visit a centre
Oxfordshire	Charges for non-household waste	Started making a nominal charge for 'excessive' non-household waste in 2002 of £1 per item. From October 2017 this increased to £1.50 per item and £2.50 for plasterboard.

Poole	Charges for non-household waste	<p>Charges introduced in 2014 Rubble and soil £1.50 Tyres £5.00 Plasterboard £2.00 per bag</p> <p>A reduction in tonnage occurred. The following is the change to tonnage in Apr-Sept 2015/16 compared to the same period in 2014/15: Asbestos: -72% Plasterboard: -66% Soil and rubble: -62% Tyres: -86% Gas bottles: -84%</p>
Somerset	Charges for non-household waste	<p>Charges introduced in 2011. Rubble and soil £3.60 per bag Plasterboard £4.00 per bag</p>
South Gloucestershire	Charges for non-household waste	<p>Charges introduced in 2002 once an allowance of 6 bags has been reached.</p> <p>Each bag charged at £2.50</p> <p>Non-household waste tonnages have dropped from c.10,000 tonnes in 2008 to c.4,000 tonnes per year in 2016.</p>
	Resident permit scheme in place	Residents must register their vehicle prior to visiting a centre.
Surrey	Charges for non-household waste	<p>Rubble and soil £4.00 per bag Tyres £5.00 Plasterboard £4.00 per bag</p>
	Resident permit scheme in place	Surrey resident scheme in place. Non-residents can use two centres where they will be charged the standard waste disposal rate.
Warwickshire	Charges for non-household waste	<p>Trade charges for exceeding permitted quantity: Rubble and soil £4.00 per bag Tyres £6.00 Plasterboard £26.50</p>
West Berkshire	Charges for non-household waste	<p>Charges introduced in September 2017 Rubble and soil £2.45 per bag Plasterboard £4.10 per bag</p>
	Resident permit scheme in place	All residents sent a permit which must be displayed when using the centres. Some eligible Hampshire residents also sent a permit.

Appendix 2: Neighbouring authority resident only controls



Appendix 3: Potential saving options

Change to service	Benefits	Risks	Annual ongoing saving	Implementation possible from	Amey Comments
<p>1. Resident only permit scheme and charge non-Hertfordshire residents to use the centres</p>	<p>Maintain the service without incurring a cost</p> <p>Discourage use of the service by non-residents</p> <p>Increase capacity at the centre for Hertfordshire residents</p> <p>Contribute towards a reduction in centre servicing</p>	<p>Service users would need to prove they are a Hertfordshire resident</p> <p>Other authorities may start to charge (or ban) Hertfordshire residents to use their service</p>	<p>£100,000 to £140,000</p> <p>Unlikely to be sustained</p>	<p>Late 2018/19</p>	<p>Resident only permit scheme would likely reduce disposal costs across the service at specific centres (Border sites) but limited to no effect on others. This would have the benefit of reducing volumes of waste and therefore disposal and transport costs.</p> <p>The option could give rise to safety concerns around challenging non-residents and stopping them tipping but technology (bodycams) would be implemented to mitigate the adverse effects.</p> <p>It is likely that other authorities would implement similar schemes which would mean any benefits would be short lived as Herts residents using other authority's services would be drawn back into the the council's service.</p>

<p>2. Charging service users to deposit non-household waste including tyres, plasterboard and soil and rubble waste</p>	<p>Maintain the service without incurring a cost</p> <p>Reduction in the amount of waste entering the centre</p> <p>Increased capacity at the centre</p> <p>A reduction in disposal costs</p> <p>Contribute towards a reduction in centre servicing</p>	<p>Could be perceived as a service cut by residents</p> <p>Department for Communities and Local Government may review legislation</p>	<p>£300,000</p>	<p>Late 2018/19</p>	<p>This option is deliverable and our calculations of financial saving are not too dissimilar from those estimated here. The largest unknown variable is the volume of waste that continues to be delivered to the HWRCs after the introduction of a pay-per-throw scheme.</p>
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<p>3. Restricting van permits to six (6) visits per year</p>	<p>Reduction in the amount of waste entering the centres</p> <p>Actively mitigates abuse of the service by commercial vehicles</p> <p>Contribute towards a reduction in centre servicing</p>	<p>Could be contested by residents</p>	<p>up to £150,000</p>	<p>Late 2018/19</p>	<p>Amey are actively pursuing reversion to 12 visits per annum. Savings for this increased restriction to 6 visits are, assuming half the waste is residual waste, estimated to be £150,000 per annum.</p>
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