



Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Prepared by the Kent Waste Partnership
April 2007

The **Kent Waste Partnership** (KWP) is made up of the thirteen local authorities in Kent. These are the district/borough councils of Ashford, Canterbury, Dartford, Dover, Gravesham, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Shepway, Swale, Thanet, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells and Kent County Council.

The key activities of the KWP are to:

- Ensure delivery of the Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
- Provide a platform for cooperative and joint working to improve services
- Act as a single voice for strategic waste issues for Kent local authorities
- Increase awareness of waste as a resource, promote waste minimisation and achieve an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable waste strategy
- Work with stakeholders who are developing, supporting and influencing the future direction of sustainable waste/ resource management

www.kent.gov.uk/kwp

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foreword



The need for local councils and residents to work together on managing household waste has never been more important in Kent than it is now. The benefits of working together will be felt environmentally and financially. Every effort will need to be made by all the Kent councils to put in place the services that enable residents to dispose of their waste responsibly. The formation of the Kent Waste Partnership of all thirteen Kent local authorities is a major step in the right direction to finding the best solutions to meet the challenges we face in Kent.

Finding the right balance between social, environmental and economic impacts is a more difficult challenge than ever to meet. This new Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy seeks to provide a reasonable balance to meet those needs. Over the last two years, Kent local authorities have worked collectively to develop a realistic Strategy. The key goals of the Strategy are to do more to put downward pressure on how much waste is produced in Kent, recycle more and drastically cut how much waste goes to landfill.

The process to develop this Strategy has involved stakeholders from across Kent culminating in a widespread public consultation in autumn 2006. On behalf of the Partnership I would like to thank organisations and individuals for the time and effort you have dedicated. I also thank all residents and partners for their efforts in managing our household waste to meet the new and future challenges we face in Kent.

Councillor Keith Ferrin
Cabinet Member for Environment, Highways and Waste, Kent County Council
Chairman of the Kent Waste Partnership

Summary

The Kent Waste Partnership (KWP) is made up of the thirteen local authorities in Kent¹. This is its Strategy for the management of Kent's municipal solid waste for the next 20 years.

The key elements of the Strategy are as follows:

- The KWP will adopt an approach which views waste as a resource and will seek to influence other areas of public services to support this.
- The KWP is a newly constituted formal joint committee. All 13 of Kent's principal councils are committed to strengthening partnership working through formation of the KWP. It will continue to seek the views and contributions of community and industry stakeholders.
- The authorities' principal objectives are to deliver high quality services, meet the statutory targets set for Kent, and exceed them where this is a locally agreed priority.
- Waste minimisation and re-use will be a priority in order to break the link between waste production and economic growth.
- The KWP will achieve a minimum level of 40% recycling and composting of household waste in Kent by 2012/13. Individual authorities will reach recycling levels above or below this figure according to their local circumstances; Kent County Council will increase recycling at Household Waste Recycling Centres to 60% by 2012/13.
- Information and education campaigns will seek to change behaviours and to increase the performance of existing recycling schemes.
- Timely procurement of treatment capacity for residual waste will ensure that Kent meets government targets for diverting biodegradable wastes from landfill. Exact treatment methods are not specified at the outset because new technologies are likely to be developed. Whatever the solution, the KWP and local residents will need confidence that it will deliver this Strategy's aims and objectives.

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy has been informed by detailed research and assessments. All the background information can be found at www.kent.gov.uk/kwp. To deliver the Strategy, the KWP will agree annual action plans.

In parallel with the Strategy, the Local Development Framework for Waste is being prepared. This is the planning policy document that will guide the location and scale of new waste management facilities for all wastes (household, commercial and industrial).

¹The twelve waste collection authorities in Kent are the district/borough councils of Ashford, Canterbury, Dartford, Dover, Gravesham, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Shepway, Swale, Thanet, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells. The waste disposal authority is Kent County Council. Together these form the Kent Waste Partnership.

1 Introduction

This Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (the Strategy) has been developed by the partner local authorities that comprise the Kent Waste Partnership (KWP). These are the district/borough councils of Ashford, Canterbury, Dartford, Dover, Gravesham, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Shepway, Swale, Thanet, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells, as well as Kent County Council, which has responsibility for disposing of municipal waste.

The purpose of the Strategy is to set out how the KWP intends to manage municipal solid waste arising over the next 20 years. The development of the Strategy was informed by background reports, which are available at www.kent.gov.uk/kwp

3 Given the long-term nature of this Strategy, it is fully expected that it will evolve over time in response to changes in legislation. This includes the awaited National Waste Strategy of the UK Government in the Spring/Summer of 2007. This Strategy has been developed to deliver against the circumstances as they were known at the time, while allowing flexibility to meet changing legislation and policy.

1.1 What does this Strategy cover?

This Strategy covers what happens to municipal waste including collection and disposal issues. This includes waste collected from households, street sweepings, trade waste collections (where appropriate), and waste collected at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). These are collectively called municipal solid waste (MSW).



Day-in, day-out, working together to provide high quality services

This Strategy does not address waste generated by businesses in Kent other than where authorities arrange for its collection. Neither does it include information on specific sites or the location of waste treatment facilities. Those issues are being addressed through the Local Development Framework for Waste (LDF). Government policy requires the LDF to have regard to this Strategy.

1.2 How was the Strategy developed?

The development of the Strategy was steered by the Kent local authorities over the last two years. The process involved a series of workshops with all of the partners, the development of Strategy background reports and presentations at key stages to the KWP.

Views from the wider community were sought through the Kent Waste Open Forum. Extensive consultation with the public, as part of the preparation of the LDF, was also taken into consideration in the preparation of the Strategy documentation.

The Strategy has been subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), carried out in conjunction with the Sustainability Appraisal of the LDF. The outputs of the SEA are available online at www.kent.gov.uk/kwp

2 Strategy Context

A baseline report was created in December 2005 to provide a baseline upon which Strategy choices could be made. The principal messages from the baseline report are outlined below.

2.1 How much municipal solid waste is generated in Kent?

In 2005/06 Kent residents produced approximately 812,830 tonnes of MSW. This is more than 1.4 tonnes per household or well over half a tonne per person.

The trend in recent times, consistent with experience elsewhere in the UK, was for waste in Kent to grow year on year. This is generally understood to be a result of two factors: growth in the number of households; and increased consumption per household. However, in Kent the amount of MSW produced fell from 826,203 tonnes to approximately 811,000 tonnes in 2005/6.

For the purposes of the Strategy it has been forecast that the amount of waste produced per household stabilises, in response to the pressures for waste minimisation. However, overall MSW levels are assumed to grow in Kent due to the number of new house-builds, particularly in the Ashford and Thames Gateway areas. The quantity of MSW will be monitored closely and the Strategy and its action plans will be reviewed as required. The Strategy's policies for encouraging waste minimisation are set out in Section 4.

2.2 Waste Minimisation

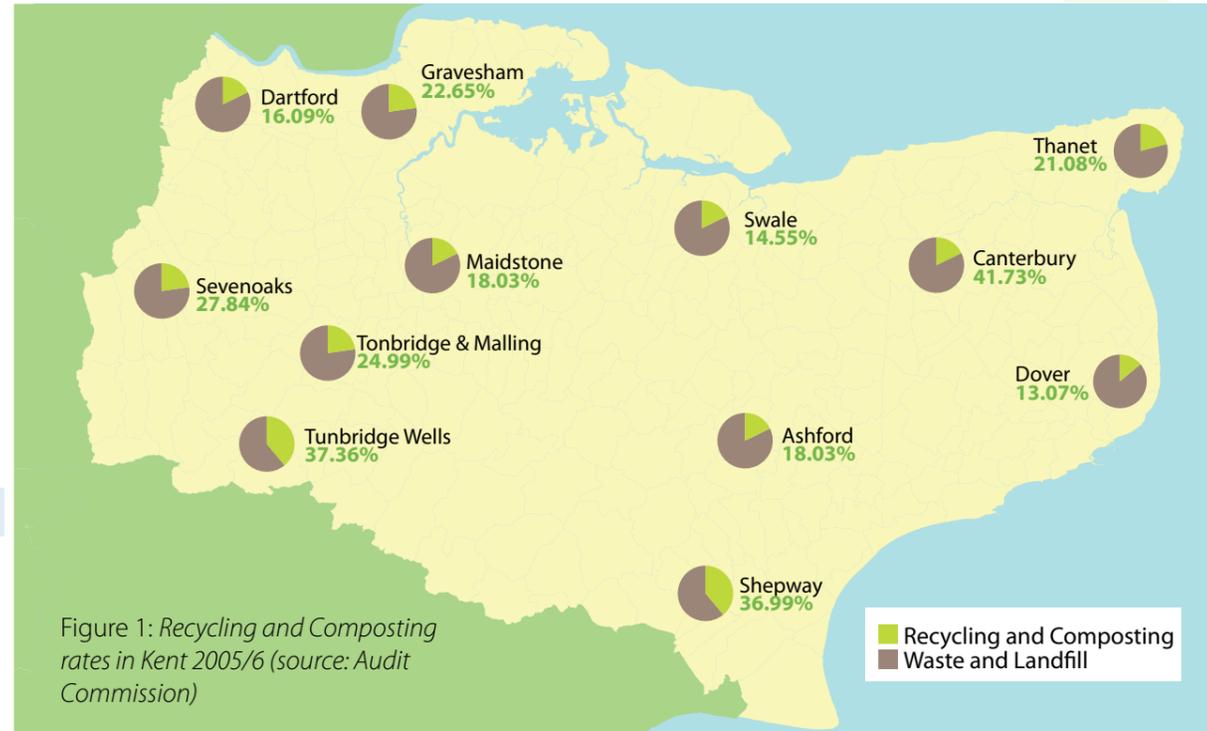
The KWP recognises the importance of waste minimisation. There are several waste minimisation programmes across Kent, including:

- home composting promotion;
- reusable nappies promotion; and
- furniture reuse groups.

Options for waste minimisation were appraised to inform the Strategy. The Waste Minimisation Options Appraisal is available online at www.kent.gov.uk/kwp



Composting at home helps to minimise waste



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2.3 Recycling and Composting

Each of the Kent councils had statutory Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) targets for recycling and composting of household waste in 2005/06. These targets were set by Government and are different for each council area. The recycling and composting rates for each of the district authorities in 2005/06 is provided in Figure 1. The combined household recycling and composting rate for Kent, including material recycled at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), was 28.1% in 2005/06.

The 18 HWRCs in Kent delivered a combined household waste recycling and composting rate of 40.94% in 2005/06. On top of this, a further 13.3% of soil and rubble deposited at the sites was also diverted for re-use but this does not contribute to the BVPI recycling rate.

As part of the commitment to recycling and composting, the Allington Waste Management Facility incorporates a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) to sort commingled recyclable materials collected from Kent districts.

2.4 Energy Recovery

Recovery is the capture of value from residual waste, usually in the form of energy. The Allington Waste Management Facility incorporates an Energy from Waste (EfW) plant. Kent County Council has agreed a long term contract with the operators, Kent Enviropower, to recover energy from 349,000 tonnes of waste a year. This is converted into electricity that is put back into the National Grid, thereby saving the use of raw materials at power stations. The EfW plant can generate 40 megawatt hours of electricity from municipal waste.

2.5 Disposal to Landfill

In 2005/06 Kent used landfill sites to deal with approximately 554,000 tonnes of MSW. This amounted to 68% of Kent's MSW. This was not sustainable environmentally and has been restricted under the landfill directive. Past strategies and plans recognised the need to deal with these issues head-on. The Allington Waste Management Facility has led to a reduction in the amount of MSW being landfilled in Kent. This Strategy endorses the view that waste is a resource to be put to good use. Disposal to landfill is the option of last resort after waste reduction, reuse, recycling and energy recovery.



Landfill: the option of last resort

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3 Key Reasons for Change

Kent's previous waste management strategy was published in November 2002. There are a number of key reasons why the strategy needed to be updated. These are outlined below.

3.1 Sustainable waste management

The Government's national Sustainable Development Strategy¹, published in 2005, identifies the way we produce, consume and waste resources as an increasing burden and stress on resources and environmental systems.

3.2 The direction of waste policy

National and regional waste policy envisages a closer fit between actual practice and the waste hierarchy² as seen in Figure 2. In particular, it advocates a greater focus on waste reduction and re-use and delivery of higher levels of recycling and composting than was previously envisaged. Government has also provided new guidance on the development of Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategies and continues to revise its policies to take account of issues such as climate change.



Figure 2: Waste Hierarchy

3.3 Recycling and composting targets

Statutory Best Value Performance Indicator targets (BVPIs) for recycling and composting household waste were set by the Government for all waste collection and disposal authorities for 2003/04 and 2005/06. Further targets for future years are to be finalised, consistent with national policy.

3.4 Diversion from landfill

The Landfill Directive³ sets the UK targets for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill. In England, waste disposal authorities, such as Kent County Council, have been allocated annual permits for the disposal of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill that reduce year on year to 2020.

¹www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm

²Taken from: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. *Changes to Decision Making Principles in Waste Strategy 2000*. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2004)

³www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/topics/landfill-dir/

4 Strategy Objectives and Policies

Objectives

The principal objectives in managing municipal waste management in Kent are to:

- deliver high quality services to the people of Kent, including an emphasis on waste reduction, recycling and diversion from landfill
- meet the statutory targets set for Kent, and exceed them in areas where this is a locally agreed priority
- support, where possible, other related policy aims of the Kent authorities (e.g. regeneration)

In order to deliver the Strategy the KWP will:

- engage householders so that they understand the need for, and participate fully in, waste reduction and recycling and composting initiatives
- be responsive to the needs of the community
- proactively influence Kent's Local Development Framework for Waste (LDF) and the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)
- secure sufficient funding to implement the Strategy

Decisions regarding the detailed implementation of the Strategy will favour balanced solutions that are deliverable, cost effective, environmentally sound and socially beneficial.

Policies

This section sets out the policies formulated for the purposes of delivering the Strategy.

4.1 Resource Management

The word "waste" implies something that we do not want, and that we intend to discard. However, wastes have an inherent value because of the materials they contain and the energy they can create. Disposal of waste to landfill represents a loss of materials and energy from the economy, and means that they are

replaced with finite raw materials that need high amounts of energy to make new products. All partners recognise that, where practicable, consumption of resources should be reduced and product and material life extended. The KWP views waste itself as a resource. Seeking to maximise the recovery of resources from "waste" is consistent with the national principles of sustainable development and the waste hierarchy, and underpins this Strategy.

Waste management processes, and the transport of wastes or separated materials, consume materials and energy. Where practicable, this should be minimised. Where wastes are produced, as much value as possible should be recovered, and secondary materials and energy employed locally. The development of markets in Kent will deliver a management system for resources that approaches a closed loop. The KWP recognises that to develop this to the full, a resource-focused approach will need to reach areas such as public procurement, planning policy, economic development and regeneration.

Policy 1 - The KWP will encourage the conservation of resources through the use in Kent of materials and energy recovered from wastes produced in Kent. It will aim to influence other areas of public policy and service delivery to support this agenda.



Recycling more materials, more often

4.2 Partnership

In parallel with the development of this strategy, the local authorities have considered how best to work together to implement it. They have reviewed their previous informal arrangements and established the Kent Waste Partnership. This is a formal Joint Waste Management Committee for Kent supported by an advisory committee of Chief / Senior Officers. A wider Kent Waste Open Forum body will support the work of the KWP, through consultation and debate involving stakeholders from the community, voluntary and industry sectors.

The KWP's purpose is to deliver the Strategy and provide a platform for joint working in the areas of best practice, delivering efficiencies, information exchange and the evaluation and monitoring of services.

Policy 2 - To deliver the Strategy, the County, District and Borough Councils will work proactively as the Kent Waste Partnership within a formal joint committee structure; they will actively seek the views of stakeholders, and their contribution to achieving the strategy's objectives.

4.3 Education and Engagement

Community engagement and education regarding waste issues is essential. Delivery of the Strategy relies on every stakeholder and householder in Kent taking responsibility for the waste they produce, and requires change in the attitudes and behaviour of waste producers in Kent. Changes in society and our current ways of living and working can create barriers to participation. The services provided in Kent must be adaptable to local and individual circumstances to ensure that participation and engagement in waste management initiatives are maximised wherever opportunities arise.

Policy 3 - All stakeholders, including elected Members, will be kept informed and consulted on waste management issues affecting Strategy implementation.

Policy 4 - Targeted and co-ordinated campaigns will be run across Kent to inform, to educate and to work towards changing behaviours of residents, consumers and the wider community.



Campaigns aim to change attitudes and behaviours

There is a thriving and committed Community and Social Enterprise Sector in Kent, operating at the local level and offering a range of waste management services. There is considerable potential for these services to be expanded in order to contribute to the delivery of the Strategy and for the benefit of the community. Nevertheless, historically there have been obstacles that have hindered this expansion. These barriers should be removed and opportunities identified for the Sector to compete for contracts where it can deliver cost-effective and sustainable services.

Policy 5 - The authorities will work jointly and individually to encourage the Community and Social Enterprise Sector to reach its full potential in delivering cost-effective and sustainable waste management services.

4.4 Waste Minimisation and Re-Use

Waste minimisation and reuse are at the top of the waste hierarchy and are priorities for the KWP. By minimising the amount of waste we produce, and reusing materials, the cost of waste management and the demand on finite global resources will reduce. Over the next 20 years there are approximately 80,000 new homes planned to be built in Kent. Because of this, the overall amount of waste managed in Kent is expected to grow. It is, therefore, even more essential that the waste produced by each household is reduced. The Waste Minimisation Options Appraisal report (available on the website www.kent.gov.uk/kwp) assesses the impact of a number of minimisation and reuse initiatives including home composting and furniture reuse programmes.

Policy 6 - Waste minimisation and re-use will be prioritised and the KWP will seek, through its wider policy aims, to break the link between waste production and economic growth.



One baby using cloth nappies for two years diverts 500 kg of waste from landfill

Policy 7 - The KWP will lobby for measures to combat waste growth in areas such as product design, packaging and other producer responsibility issues, which are most effectively pursued at the national and international levels.

4.5 Recycling and Composting

Around 30% of waste produced by households in Kent is separated for recycling through kerbside collection, household waste recycling centres (HWRCs) and bring bank facilities. The KWP plans to increase this level in order to divert more waste away from landfill.

Current levels of recycling vary considerably across the county, due largely to varying priorities and statutory obligations placed on each of the authorities. The Strategy goes beyond the current statutory targets, and commits the KWP to working together towards a pooled recycling and composting target of 40% for Kent for 2012/13. Further aims will be considered when the Strategy is reviewed and/or when the National Waste Strategy presents statutory targets.

The Strategy target is challenging. However, with increased investment and engagement, the KWP believes it has the mechanisms for ensuring it is deliverable. The KWP considers the target should be genuinely attainable rather than merely aspirational. The Strategy aims to achieve the target early, and to exceed it in later years, where this is consistent with broader objectives. Achieving the target demands joint working to identify, to implement and to maintain schemes that yield the best results for Kent communities as a whole, supporting authorities whatever their current levels of operation.

Policy 8 - The KWP will achieve a minimum level of 40% recycling and composting of household waste by 2012/13 and will seek to exceed this target.



Aiming high to meet and exceed our recycling targets

Policy 9 - The KWP will work to develop, to maintain and to improve schemes that secure the best recycling and composting performance for Kent authorities as a whole.

The KWP's aims include delivering higher recycling rates and meeting customers' expectations for high quality services. The KWP has commissioned options appraisal studies to assess the best ways of securing those aims whilst also managing costs. Many services are not used to their maximum potential by the public. The KWP will improve the efficiency of these services by proactively encouraging increased householder participation. This will lead to a higher capture rate of recyclable materials.

Policy 10 - The KWP will secure higher rates of performance from existing services through education and awareness-raising.

Policy 11 - The KWP will strive to make waste and recycling services accessible and easy to use for all householders, across all housing types and sectors of the community.



Services that meet residents' needs

Beyond their ambitions for waste reduction through home composting, some of the authorities are seeking to divert additional biodegradable municipal waste from landfill through collection of garden and/or kitchen waste for composting. An in-vessel compost facility is being provided in west Kent to treat this material. For the authorities in the east of the County, appropriate infrastructure will be required to fulfil their composting ambitions.

Policy 12 - The KWP will work to secure composting capacity including in-vessel in the County to enable the authorities in the east of Kent to provide an efficient and cost-effective service for managing compostable wastes.



Completing the loop – green waste from the home made into compost for gardens

Wastes deposited for recycling and composting at the 18 HWRCs in Kent contribute significantly to the total amount of material collected. These sites achieved a household waste recycling and composting rate of over 40% in 2005/06. In addition, a large proportion of soil and rubble deposited at the sites was also diverted for re-use although this does not contribute to the household waste recycling rate. The potential of these sites for further diversion will be realised by enhancing separation activities through changes to site design and infrastructure,

incentivising contractors and achieving continuous improvement. This will move the emphasis of the sites even further away from disposal towards recycling and composting.

Policy 13 - The recycling and composting performance of HWRCs will be improved, reaching 60% by 2012/13, while maintaining high standards of customer service.

4.6 Residual Waste Management Services

4.6.1 Energy Recovery

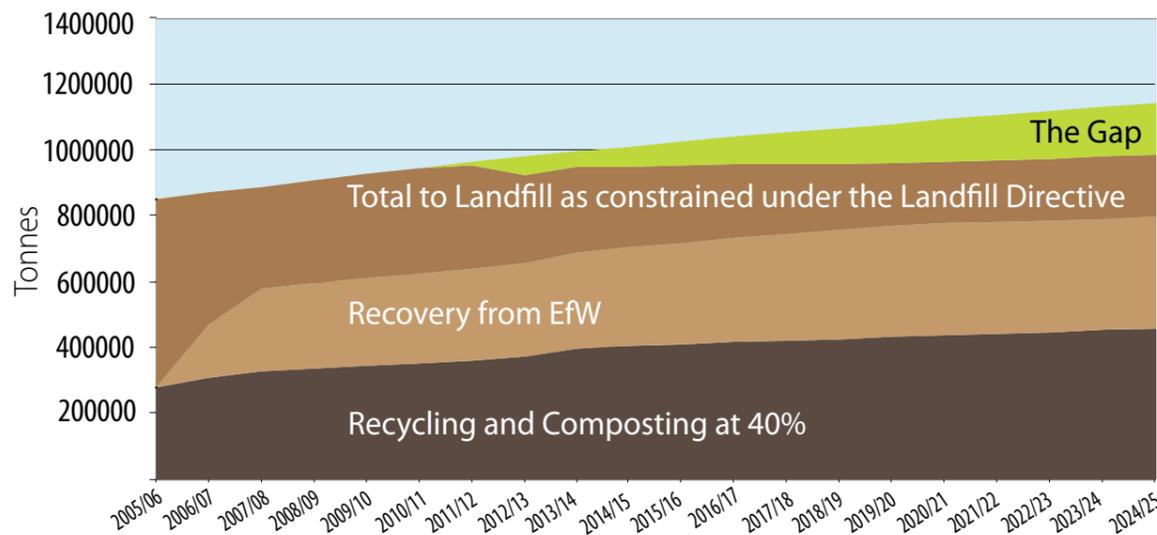
The Strategy's expectations for recycling and composting alone will be insufficient to meet the future statutory targets to divert biodegradable municipal waste from landfill. Capacity must also be provided at recovery facilities in order to meet the targets. Contracted capacity at the Allington EfW plant meets Kent's needs in the short-term.

The projections on which the Strategy is based identify a need for additional recovery beyond 2010/11, which increases over time as waste arisings grow and diversion targets become more demanding. Monitoring and review of the Strategy will trigger the procurement of additional capacity if these projections are borne out. Careful consideration of the lead time for new facilities will be required.

Policy 14 – A timely procurement programme will be implemented to provide sufficient capacity for Kent to continue to meet its statutory targets for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste.

The contribution of the EfW plant at Allington, and the further recovery gap, is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: The contribution of the EfW Plant at Allington to targets to divert biodegradable municipal waste from landfill



Monitoring and reviewing of the need for additional capacity will inform the scale of facilities sought in any procurement. There may be opportunities for achieving economies of scale through co-management of MSW with commercial, agricultural and other wastes with similar characteristics to MSW. However, the Strategy seeks to avoid the import of waste into Kent for recovery and disposal.

Policy 15 – The procurement programme for additional capacity will take account of the opportunities for co-management with other waste streams, but will discourage facilities of a scale that will attract imports of waste to the County.

The residual waste options appraisal, undertaken as part of the development of the strategy, has indicated that there is a balance of advantages and disadvantages between the recovery technologies available and the number and scale of facilities. This will be used to help guide procurement. Landfill diversion targets have to be met. Any technology proposed to

help meet these needs to be deliverable and reliable.

In the procurement of additional capacity, no specific technology or scale of facility is favoured.

Policy 16 - Procurement of additional capacity will keep technical options open and flexible in terms of the number and scale of facilities to be provided but will need to emphasise deliverability.



Investing in the smartest solutions for managing Kent's waste

The performance of recycling and composting collections, and the contribution of the EfW plant at Allington, provides Kent with a surplus of permits for the landfill of biodegradable municipal waste. Policy 12 will ensure this situation continues in the medium and long-term. The government has introduced a trading system which allows obligated authorities to buy and sell permits in meeting their targets. Kent County Council will seek to trade its surplus permits to cross-subsidise new waste and recycling services in the County.

Policy 17 – Kent County Council will take a pragmatic approach to trading landfill allowances, being willing to trade, but not reliant on trading for compliance or essential income.

4.6.2 Disposal to Landfill

Compliant with statutory targets, a proportion of Kent's MSW will continue to be landfilled. Landfill capacity in Kent is in short supply, and will continue to be required for the disposal of residual wastes in the long-term. Constraints on landfill capacity may make other treatment routes more attractive for the proportion of MSW that the County could continue to landfill after meeting its statutory obligations.



Diverting resources from landfill

Policy 18 - Kent will procure landfill capacity to meet the need for the disposal of residual waste for which recovery capacity is not contracted.

Policy 19 - Where it is cost-effective, Kent will exceed its statutory targets for diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill in order to preserve landfill void space in the County.

4.6.3 Waste Transfer Facilities

Kent has a network of five waste transfer stations, all with HWRCs attached. The waste transfer station network will be improved to facilitate transport of materials to the recycling, composting, treatment, recovery and disposal infrastructure provided across the County. The transfer station network will deliver reduced environmental impacts, cost-effective and efficient transport, and efficiencies for collection services. Acceptance of non-municipal waste streams at transfer facilities will be explored where there is a positive business case to be made.

Policy 20 - The transfer station network will be improved across Kent to promote the efficient transport of wastes for treatment, recovery and disposal.

5 Making it Happen – Implementing the Strategy



Delivering high quality services is a key objective

5.1 Action Plans

KWP will develop and implement an annual action plan to deliver the Strategy. It will provide detail on the specific initiatives and decisions that will implement the Strategy, particularly in the short-term, together with responsibilities and timescales. Additional detail will be placed in the action plan as further choices are made by the KWP and individual authorities on service provision beyond the current planning horizon. The action plan will be monitored and revised as the Strategy is implemented in order to respond to changing circumstances and to maintain a focus on the next phase of delivering new waste management services.

The action plan will be monitored and revised annually in response to changing circumstances in order to focus on the next phase of service delivery.

5.2 Engagement

Delivery of the Strategy's objectives is reliant on the greater involvement of householders and businesses in Kent in changing how we manage waste. Without commitment and participation, limiting or reversing waste growth (and achieving higher levels of source separation for recycling and composting) will be compromised. If the Strategy's ambitions in these areas are undermined, the costs of waste management will increase at an even higher rate than expected and further capacity for residual waste treatment and disposal will need to be procured as the 'gap' grows.

Extensive and effective awareness-raising and communication will motivate a high proportion of householders to participate in the authorities' waste reduction and source separation initiatives.

5.3 Infrastructure Development

Implementation of the Strategy will require new infrastructure to be delivered in Kent. Provision of adequate sites for the wastes to be managed in Kent will be made through the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the Local Development Framework (LDF). Government policy is that this Strategy should be a material consideration in the development of both documents. The KWP will seek to ensure that sufficient regard is given to the capacity requirements of the Strategy and to demands made by non waste-related development.

The KWP will seek to ensure that the provisions of the RSS and the LDF are sufficient to enable the delivery of the Strategy.

5.4 Partnerships

The Strategy has been developed through partnership working between the authorities, and has been adopted by them all. Delivery of the Strategy will require that the authorities continue to work together in order to meet objectives in the most effective, efficient and economic ways. Partnership working in delivering shared ambitions for the Kent community enables benefits to be secured. These include benefits on minimising the impact of increased costs on the Council Tax payer. It also provides the flexibility that partners need to deliver against local priorities whilst achieving those of Kent as a whole.

The KWP will work together to achieve the objectives of this Strategy and is committed to sharing equitably the costs and rewards of delivery.

5.5 Monitoring & Reviewing

The Strategy will be monitored for compliance with government policy and guidance ensuring it is current and relevant in the light of changing circumstances. The Strategy will be material to the LDF for waste. The Strategy will be subject to a comprehensive review and revision no later than 2010/11.

The Strategy will be monitored to ensure its currency and relevancy, and will be revised no later than 2010/11.

6 Glossary of Terms

Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI)	Service targets set by Government for all councils and some other public bodies (e.g. Police and Fire Authorities) to deliver. These are designed to ensure that the public can see how well their public services are delivered and at what costs.
Biodegradable Waste	This is waste that is able to decompose through the action of bacteria or other microbes, including materials such as paper, food waste and garden waste.
Bring site	A bring site or bring bank is a local collection point for recyclables such as glass, paper, cans, etc.
Bulky waste	Waste is considered 'bulky' if it weighs more than 25kg or any item that does not fit into the householder's bin; or if no container is provided, a cylindrical receptacle of 750mm diameter and 1m high.
Commercial waste	Commercial waste arises from premises used for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, but excludes municipal and industrial waste.
Community and social enterprise sector	A social enterprise is a business that has social objectives as its main reason for existing. Profits are principally reinvested back into the community on those social issues objectives that the business supports.
Composting	The degradation of organic wastes in the presence of oxygen to produce a fertiliser or soil conditioner. This can either be an enclosed process (in-vessel) or operated as an 'open windrow' process.
Dry recyclables	Materials such as paper, textiles and cans that can be collected through kerbside schemes or bring banks.
The Environment Agency (England and Wales)	The Environment Agency for England was formed by the Environment Act 1995 to regulate emissions of and pollutants to air, land and water. The Agency's main role in the management of waste is through its regulatory activities to protect the environment and human health.
Energy from Waste	The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often heat or electricity.
Fly-tipping	The illegal deposit of waste on land.
Green waste	Vegetation and plant waste from household gardens and public parks and gardens.
Household waste	Waste from domestic properties including waste from HWRCs, material collected for recycling and composting, plus waste from educational establishments, residential homes and street cleansing waste.
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)	Sites operated by either the Waste Disposal Authority (under the Environmental Protection Act 1990) or the local waste authority (under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978) where residents within a specified area can dispose of their household waste, in particular bulky waste, free of charge.

In-vessel compost facility	An enclosed facility that makes compost out of organic wastes (e.g. green garden and food waste). The facility usually operates at high natural temperatures to ensure any harmful organisms are eradicated.
Kerbside collection	Any regular collection of recyclables from private households and from commercial or industrial premises. It excludes collection services requested on demand.
Kent Waste Open Forum (KWOF)	A wider stakeholder group including community representatives that the KWP has consulted in developing Strategy and service issues.
Kent Waste Partnership (KWP)	The body that is entrusted to develop and deliver the Kent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. It is made up of elected councilors from each of the Kent district councils and Kent County Council.
Landfill sites	Landfills are areas of land in which waste is deposited, often disused quarries. In areas where there are limited, or no, ready-made voids, the waste is deposited above ground and the landscape is contoured. This is known as land-raising.
Material Reclamation Facility (MRF)	A transfer station for the storage and segregation of recyclable materials. Also sometimes known as a Materials Recycling Facility or Materials Recovery Facility.
Minimisation (or 'reduction')	Minimisation can be accomplished through reviewing the production processes so as to optimise utilisation of raw (and secondary) materials and recirculation processes. This may lower disposal costs and the usage for raw materials and energy. Also householders can reduce waste by reusing products and buying goods with reduced packaging.
Municipal solid waste (MSW)	This includes all waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. It includes all household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and garden wastes, council office waste, civic amenity site waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authority waste collection agreements are in place.
Recycling	Recycling involves the reprocessing of waste material, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metals can be recycled.
Recovery	Recovery is defined in Waste Strategy 2000 (see SR-2) as meaning obtaining value from waste through re-use; recycling; composting; other means of material recovery (such as anaerobic digestion); or energy recovery.
Re-use	The commercial sector can re-use products a number of times, such as re-usable packaging. Householders can buy refillable containers, or re-use plastic bags. Re-use contributes to sustainable development and can save raw materials, energy and transport costs.



Sustainable development	Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development, as defined by UK Government [DEFRA. Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy, March 2005], is the integration of social, economic and environmental objectives.
Sustainable waste management	Using material resources efficiently, to cut down on the amount of waste we produce. Where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.
Treatment	This involves the chemical or biological processing of certain types of waste to render them harmless, to reduce their volume before landfilling, or to recycle certain materials.
Waste arisings	This is the amount of waste produced in a given area during a given period of time.
Waste Collection Authority (WCA)	A local authority charged with the collection of waste from each household in its area on a regular basis. It can also collect, if requested, commercial and industrial wastes from the private sector. In England these are district councils and unitary authorities.
Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)	A local authority charged with the disposal of waste collected by waste collection authorities in its area, or collected by itself (for example at Household Waste Recycling Centres). In England these are usually County Councils and Unitary Authorities.
Waste Hierarchy	The Waste Hierarchy, introduced by the EU Waste Framework Directive, is an abstract framework that prioritises the options for waste management. It represents a sliding scale starting with the most sustainable option (reduction) and ending with the least sustainable option (disposal): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce; • re-use; • recovery (i.e. recycling, composting and energy recovery); and • disposal.
Waste management industry	This comprises businesses and not-for-profit organisations carrying out the collection, treatment and disposal of waste.
Based on a glossary courtesy of the Surrey Local Government Association's Waste Consultation of April 2006.	



The Kent Waste Partnership is made up of the thirteen local authorities in Kent. These are the district/borough councils Ashford, Canterbury, Dartford, Dover, Gravesham, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Shepway, Swale, Thanet, Tonbridge & Malling and Tunbridge Wells and Kent County Council.

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