

	<b>Waste Composition Analysis Recommendation</b>	<b>Responsible Officer</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Status of Action</b>
<b>1.</b>	The introduction of separate food waste collections has the potential to significantly reduce the quantity of residual waste requiring treatment and disposal and to improve recycling performance. The “whole system costs” (i.e. from collection through to treatment/disposal) would need to be considered to fully assess the economic viability of separate food waste collections	<b>Chief Executive</b>	<b>TBC</b>	
<b>2.</b>	24% of kerbside residual waste going to landfill (approx. 86,000 tonnes) was composed of recyclable materials which are currently collected by at least one of the Districts. The Partnership should target these materials to divert them from the residual waste stream into the dry recycling or garden waste services;	<b>TBC</b>	<b>TBC</b>	
<b>3.</b>	16% of the kerbside dry recycling collected (18,000 tonnes) was composed of materials which are not targeted for recycling. Communication and education initiatives which reduce the level of contamination in the dry recycling bins would improve the quality of recyclable materials collected by the Partnership.	<b>TBC</b>	<b>TBC</b>	
<b>4.</b>	45% of the HWRC residual waste (approx. 21,000 tonnes) was furniture. This is an unusual result which requires further investigation to confirm the contribution of furniture to this waste stream and identify ways in which furniture can be managed more sustainably.	<b>TBC</b>	<b>TBC</b>	