

### 4.3 Huntingdonshire waste analysis results

#### 4.3.1 Huntingdonshire sample

Over the course of the project the residual waste from 150 kerbside households was analysed in Huntingdonshire.

The number of households of kerbside waste included for each OAC group in Huntingdonshire is shown in Table 29 below.

*Table 29 Huntingdonshire sample*

OAC Demographic Group	Name of Demographic Group	Total kerbside households included	Sample profile
1	Rural Residents	33	22.0%
2	Cosmopolitans	0	0.0%
3	Ethnicity Central	0	0.0%
4	Multicultural Metropolitans	0	0.0%
5	Urbanites	50	33.3%
6	Suburbanites	42	28.0%
7	Constricted City Dwellers	0	0.0%
8	Hard-Pressed Living	25	16.7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4.3.2 Average composition and arising of kerbside residual waste

The average composition and arising of kerbside residual waste in Huntingdonshire is shown in Table 30 and Figure 19 below.

The results from each demographic group have been weighted to produce an average which is representative of Huntingdonshire as a whole. Please refer to paragraph 2.3.1 for weighting formula.

*Table 30 Composition and arisings of kerbside residual waste in Huntingdonshire*

Primary Category	Composition (%)	Arising (kg/household/week)
Paper	9.4%	0.41
Card	3.0%	0.13
Plastic film	8.5%	0.37
Dense plastics	6.7%	0.29
Textiles	4.9%	0.22
Sanitary inc nappies	5.2%	0.23
Combustibles	6.4%	0.28
Non combustibles	6.0%	0.26
Glass	2.7%	0.12
Ferrous	2.1%	0.09
Non-ferrous	1.4%	0.06
Food	34.9%	1.52
Garden and other organic	5.2%	0.23
WEEE	1.0%	0.04
HHW	0.7%	0.03
Fines	2.0%	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4.35</b>

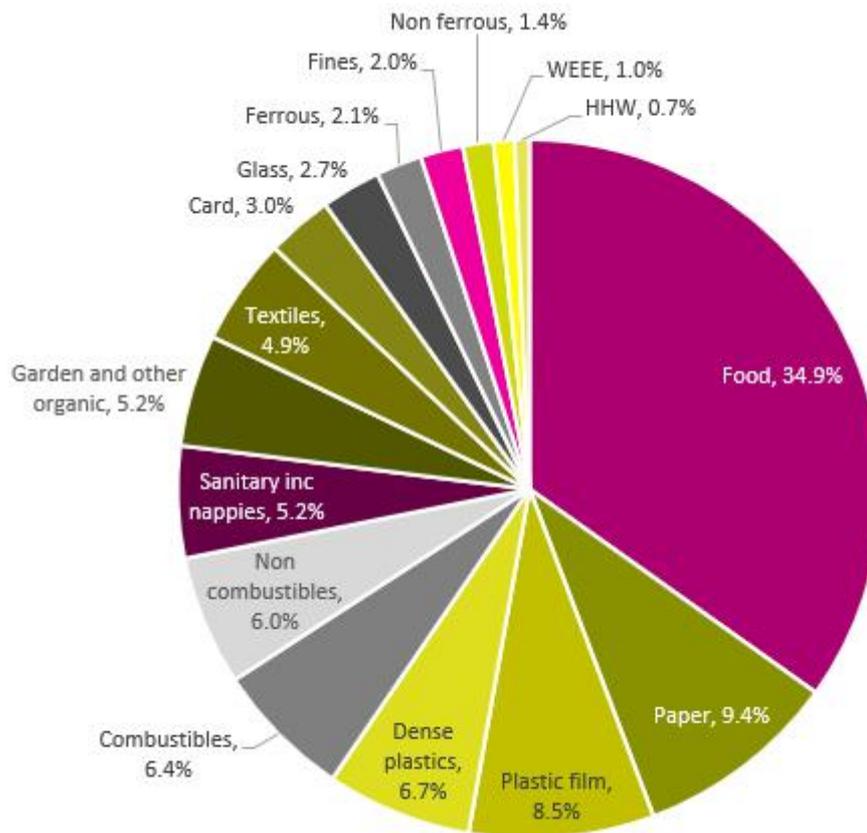


Figure 19 Composition of kerbside residual waste in Huntingdonshire (%)

Food waste made up the highest proportion of the residual waste in Huntingdonshire, making up 34.9% of the residual waste analysed; this composed of 22.0% avoidable food waste, 9.1% unavoidable food waste and 2.7% possible avoidable food waste. Paper made up 9.4% of the overall composition followed by plastic film (8.5%), dense plastics (6.7%), combustibles (6.4%) and non-combustibles (6.0%) and sanitary waste (5.2%).

Overall, 17.8% of the residual waste analysed was recyclable at the kerbside under current arrangements<sup>8</sup> and 52.7% including food, could have been recycled at the kerbside.

The most common kerbside recyclable material found in the residual waste was food, as mentioned above. Plastic pots, tubs and trays, accounted for 3.2% of the residual waste, followed by recyclable paper (2.4%), recyclable card (2.2%) and recyclable glass (2.0%).

65.9% of the residual waste analysed was ‘widely recyclable’; at the kerbside and at local HRCs or bring banks.

<sup>8</sup> Calculated as a sum of recyclable sub-categories, see category list in Appendix B for detail of sub-categories

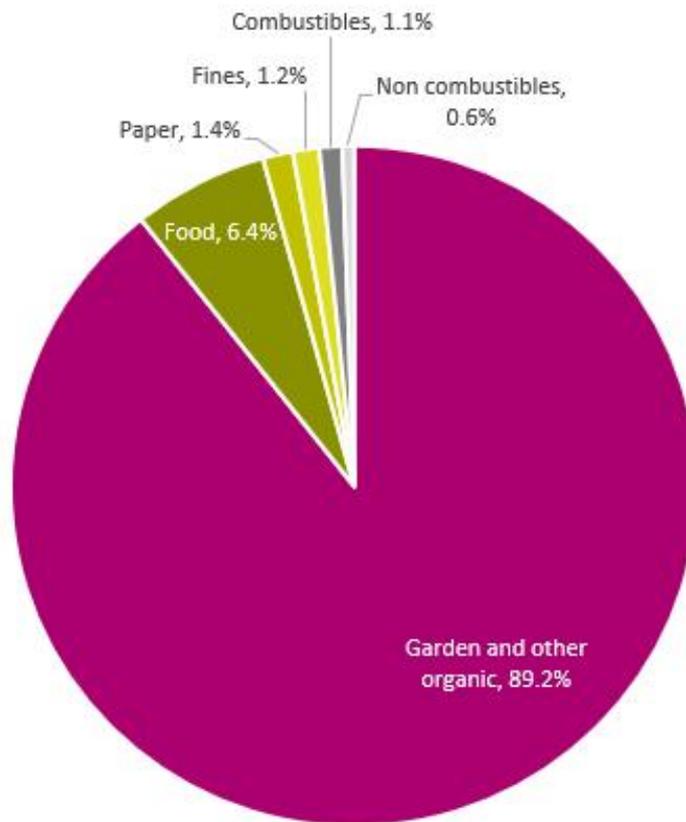
### 4.3.3 Average composition and arising of kerbside organic waste

The average composition and arising of kerbside organic waste in Huntingdonshire is shown in Table 31 and Figure 20 below.

The results from each demographic group have been weighted to produce an average which is representative of Huntingdonshire as a whole, please refer to paragraph 2.3.1 for weighting formula.

*Table 31 Composition and arisings of kerbside organic waste in Huntingdonshire*

Primary Category	Composition (%)	Arising (kg/household/week)
Paper	1.4%	0.14
Card	0.0%	0.00
Plastic film	0.0%	0.00
Dense plastics	0.0%	0.00
Textiles	0.0%	0.00
Sanitary incl. nappies	0.0%	0.00
Combustibles	1.1%	0.10
Non combustibles	0.6%	0.05
Glass	0.0%	0.00
Ferrous	0.0%	0.00
Non-ferrous	0.0%	0.00
Food	6.4%	0.63
Garden and other organic	89.3%	8.71
WEEE	0.0%	0.00
HHW	0.0%	0.00
Fines	1.2%	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9.76</b>



*Figure 20 Composition of kerbside organic waste in Huntingdonshire (%)*

Garden and other organic was the most prominent category at 89.2% of the total composition, including predominantly grass cuttings and leafy garden waste at 81.7%, 5.4% of soil and 1.1% of woody garden waste. Food made up 6.4%. This included 4.0% of unavoidable food, 1.7% of avoidable food and 0.7% of possible avoidable food. Paper contributed a further 1.4% of the composition, followed by fines (1.2%) and combustibles (1.1%).

Overall, 97.6% of the organic waste analysed, including food, was targeted in the kerbside collections under current arrangements. Contamination was 2.4%. The most common contaminant was other wood such as wood packaging or fencing at 1.0%, followed by rubble, ceramics, plaster and bricks at 0.5%.

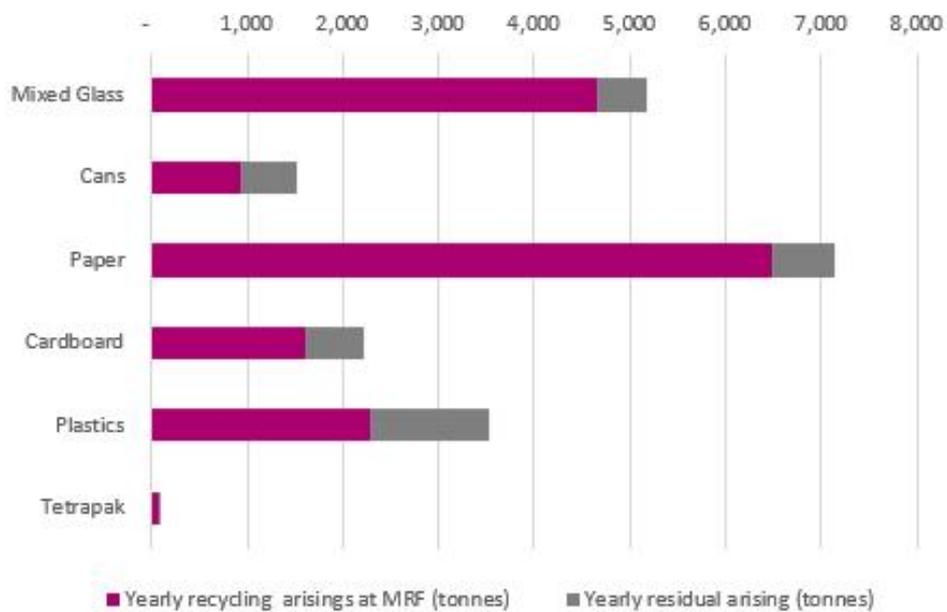
**4.3.4 Average arising of kerbside dry mixed recycling at the MRF and capture rates**

The data in this section is based on information provided by the RECAP Partnership and is calculated from the period July 2018 to June 2019. Further details on the methodology are included in section 2.3.3 above.

The yearly arising of comingled mixed dry recycling at the MRF, yearly arising of recyclate within the residual waste stream<sup>9</sup> and the capture rates in Huntingdonshire are shown in Table 32 and Figure 21 below. The indicative capture rates are based on the data collected during the analysis of residual waste combined with the data provided by the RECAP Partnership.

*Table 32 Yearly recycling arisings (tonnes), yearly arisings within residual (tonnes) and the capture rate (%) in Huntingdonshire*

Primary Category	Yearly recycling arisings at MRF (tonnes)	Yearly arisings within residual (tonnes)	Capture rate (%)
Mixed Glass	4,650	522	90%
Cans	921	589	61%
Paper	6,487	644	91%
Cardboard	1,619	590	73%
Plastics	2,293	1,241	65%
Tetrapak	77	29	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,047</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>82%</b>



*Figure 21 Yearly recycling arisings (tonnes) and yearly arisings within residual (tonnes) in Huntingdonshire*

<sup>9</sup> According to waste composition analysis

The overall capture rate for the recycling service was 84% in Huntingdonshire.

The best captured materials were glass bottles and jars (90%) and paper (91%).

Overall 19,661 tonnes of kerbside recyclable material arose in the area over a year, of which 16,047 was captured for recycling.

#### 4.3.5 Average composition of household residual waste at St Neots HRC in Huntingdonshire

The average composition of household residual waste at St Neots HRC is shown in Table 33 and Figure 22 below. An average of two sampled skips was taken to calculate this composition.

*Table 33 Composition of household residual waste at St Neots HRC in Huntingdonshire (%)*

Category	Huntingdonshire
	St Neots HRC
Paper	6.3%
Card	3.4%
Plastic film	3.2%
Dense plastics	6.3%
Textiles	6.9%
Sanitary	0.6%
Combustibles	55.1%
Non combustibles	0.7%
Glass	1.8%
Ferrous	0.6%
Non-ferrous	0.8%
Food	11.4%
Garden and other organic	1.0%
WEEE	0.8%
HHW	0.3%
Fines	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

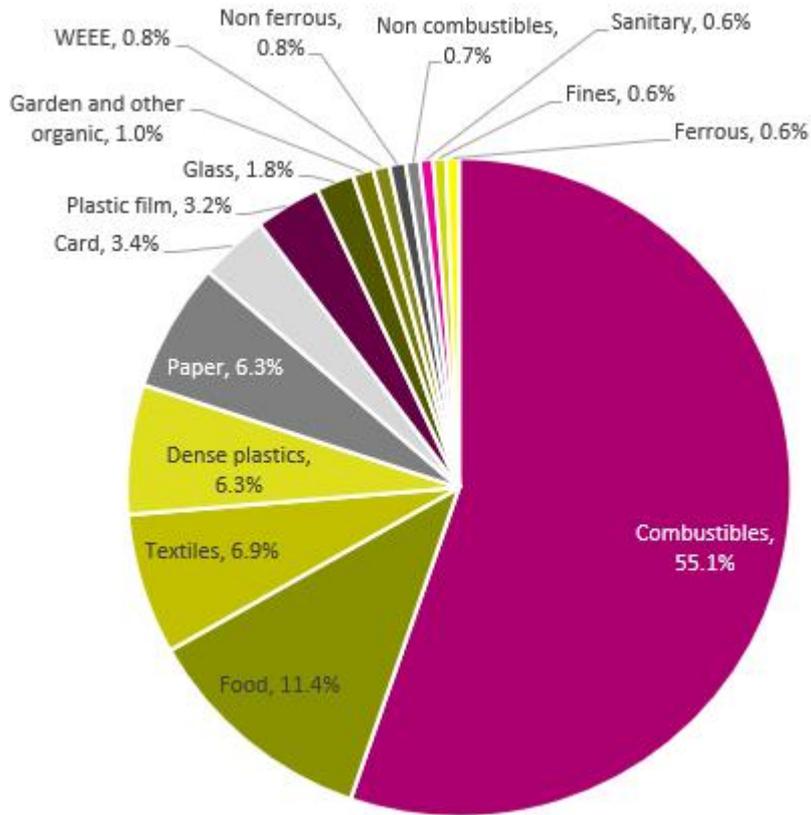


Figure 22 Composition of household residual waste at St Neots HRC in Huntingdonshire (%)

The waste included within the HRC sample was bulky, bagged and loose household residual HRC waste. Combustibles were the most commonly found category within the HRC residual waste (55.1%), which included 23.8% of carpet and underlay, 14.8% of soft furniture, 8.6% of mattresses, 6.2% of other combustibles and 1.1% of other wood.

Organic was the second most common category of the total composition (12.5%), including 11.4% of food and 0.5% of other organic waste. Textiles were the next most common category at 6.9%, followed by dense plastics (6.3%), paper (6.3%), card (3.4%) and plastic film (3.2%).

Overall, 12.0% of the residual waste analysed was recyclable at the kerbside under current arrangements, and 60.1% would have been recyclable at the HRC if placed in the right container. Soft furniture (14.8%), mattresses (7.2%), reusable textiles and non-reusable textiles, including shoes and accessories (4.7%) and recyclable paper (4.7%) were the most prominent materials that could have been recycled at the HRC

### 4.3.6 Yearly tonnage of household residual and indicative recycling capture at St Neots HRC

The RECAP partnership provided yearly tonnage figures for St Neots HRC. The findings from the composition analysis of two skips was applied to annual tonnage data to provide an extrapolation of potential capture rates within recycling compared to the residual skips, as such this should be treated indicative. The capture rates do not take bulky waste skips into consideration.

Table 34 below shows the yearly tonnage of recycling skips, yearly tonnage of residual skips and the capture rates in St Neots HRC.

*Table 34 Yearly tonnage of recycling skips, yearly tonnage of residual skips and capture rates (%) at St Neots HRC*

Category	Yearly tonnage recycling skips	Yearly tonnage residual skips	Capture rates
Cardboard	335.0	9.2	97%
Ferrous Metals	717.5	2.3	100%
Glass	101.6	4.8	95%
Organic	1,269.8	0.9	100%
Hardcore	1,801.4	1.9	100%
Non-Ferrous Metals	32.3	2.8	92%
Paper	66.0	11.1	86%
Plastics	1.7	10.6	14%
Rigid Plastics	170.1	12.2	93%
Textiles	93.7	12.0	89%
Wood	1,995.9	4.4	100%
Car Batteries	10.8	0.1	99%
Cooking Oil	3.0	-	0%
Monitors (incl. CRTRE)	42.6	-	100%
Household Batteries	3.4	-	100%
Large Electrical	94.5	-	100%
Mattresses	-	31.0	0%
Plasterboard	128.2	-	100%
Small Electrical (incl. WEEE)	230.1	2.9	99%