

**Report of the Strategic Director (Environment & Sport)  
to the meeting of Environment and Waste Management  
Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 20th  
September 2016.**

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**Subject:**

**2015-16 Performance Outturn report for Waste Management**

**Summary statement:**

**This report provides a summary to the committee on the performance of Waste Services for the year 2015-16.**

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Steve Hartley  
Environment & Sport Strategic  
Director

**Portfolio:**

**Environment, Sport and Culture**

Report Contact: Richard Longcake  
Phone: (01274) 432855  
E-mail:  
[richard.longcake@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:richard.longcake@bradford.gov.uk)

**Overview & Scrutiny Area:**

**Environment & Waste Management**

## 1. SUMMARY

This report provides a summary to the committee on the performance of Waste Services for the year 2015-16.

## 2. BACKGROUND

Members of the Environment and Waste Management Overview and Scrutiny committee require performance reporting to the committee on an annual basis in relation to waste services.

## 3. WASTE ARISING

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), formerly known as Municipal Waste, is the total amount of waste that Waste Services handles; this includes waste from domestic collections, Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC), trade waste collections and some street cleaning operations.

Household Waste (HW) which forms the majority of LACW, is that waste which arises from domestic situations, and includes kerbside collections of residual waste and recyclates, green waste collections, bulky waste collections, and waste and recyclates delivered by residents to HWRCs. It also includes recycling delivered to Bring Sites and some street litter collected from around the district which under Waste Data Flow is classed as household waste.

Following the economic crash in 2008/09, the general trend for LACW nationally has been downwards, attributed to both economic downturn, increased public awareness of environmental issues, and reduced packaging in manufacturing/retailing.

However since 2014 there are signs of waste tonnes increasing again nationally. As illustrated in Table 1 below, Bradford has experienced an increase of 3.4% in LACW for 2015/16 over the previous year, an 8,000 tonnes increase. The vast majority of this increase is attributable to greater quantities in Household Waste, some 7,000 tonnes. Again the reasons for this are as reported last year, namely improving economy and feel good factor leading to increased consumer activity (and thus waste), and more new domestic property development, which is very evident around the district. The annual rate of property growth in Bradford (including previous industrial property converted to dwellings) remains at around 1% per year, (approximately 2000 new properties per year). As a rule of thumb, each dwelling produces almost 1 tonne per year of HW.

For England, waste statistics show the average annual growth in HW at 3% (2015).

**Table 1 Waste Arisings**

Tonnes	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Municipal Waste Arisings	226,310	222,837	225,645	233,323
Household Waste Arisings	197,058	194,859	197,455	204,418

Further analysis shows that for quarters 1 – 3 (Apr-Dec 2015), the % increase in household waste was in the order of 2%, however the fourth quarter (Jan-Mar 2016), showed a higher % rise of around 7%. The reason for this increase in part is believed to

be as a consequence of the Boxing Day floods, and in the aftermath householders disposing of the flood damaged household items. Waste skips put out in the flood affected areas for householders to deposit flood damaged items were removed for disposal. The contents of these skips amounted to 120 tonnes, and were recorded as household waste. HWRCs are unable to record if items deposited were as a result of the floods, however staff reported sites to be busier than normal in the early new year. Provision was made to open some sites longer, and the resident only permit scheme was also relaxed at this time. Comparing the quarter 4 Jan – Mar 2016 with the same period in 2015 shows an increase in tonnages at HWRCs of 1,350 tonnes, and it is fair to assumed that much of this extra tonnage is attributable to extra inputs owing to the floods. The impact on HWRC performance is also visible in Table 6.

Putting the issue of the floods to one side, it is likely that the general upward trend in waste arisings will continue in to the future in line with improving economic conditions and property growth to support a growing population. This is illustrated in Table 2.

**Table 2 Bradford Infrastructure**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
No of Domestic Properties	210,210	211,285	213,915	215,369
Population	523,100	524,619	526,369	531,176

This increase in waste arisings is shown in a different way in Table 3. This clearly illustrates the effects of the increase in household waste on various key indicators\*, including the national Indicator NI 191. This is a disappointing outcome compared to recent years.

\*note the definitions of the National Indicators used in this report are given in Appendix 1.

The policy changes of the bin policy in 2016, and the planned Alternate Weekly Collections (AWC) in 2017 should bring about an improvement in these indicators over the next few years, particularly NI 191.

**Table 3 Kilos per Property/Person**

KG	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total Kilos of Household Waste per property	937	923	923	949
Kilos of Household Waste per person	377	371	375	384
Kilo's of Household Waste not sent for recycling/composting per Household ( <b>NI 191</b> )	451.4	454.4	447	563

#### **4. WASTE SERVICES OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE**

The performance of the waste services continues to be encouraging. As can be seen from Table 4 line 1, though the overall waste collected has increase, the levels of recyclates collected continues to improve year on year, and is forecast to continue for the next two years at least as the outcomes of the policy initiatives mentioned in 3 above begin to bear

fruit.

**Table 4 Kerbside Collection Performances**

Tonnes	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Waste Collected at Kerbside (tonnes)	151,961	153,153	156,844	161,373
Recycled At the kerbside (Tonnes)				
Paper & Card	7,895	7,644	8,960	9,106
Glass, Cans & Plastic	6,207	7,553	8,332	8,871
Garden Waste	8,402	7,878	9,480	10,899
No. of Properties Collected per day per round (ave.)	2,100	2,111	1,935	1,990
% rate of missed kerbside residual waste bins	-	-	-	0.135%

The efficiency of the collection crews, and as shown on line 6 in Table 4 has increased to almost 2,000 properties per day average, and is a very creditable performance. The bottom line is a new addition to this table. Clearly the daily property measure of efficiency is high, but is this achieved at the expense of quality? The main aim of the service is to empty residual bins, therefore a measure of the level of quality could be regarded as the % of missed bins, ie service failure. The service makes 215,000 visits per week to collect residual bins, or 11.2m visits per year. The average missed bin count per week is around 300. One of the most common causes of missed bins is blocked access for the collection vehicle, often caused by inconsiderate parking.

The level as shown in the bottom line of Table 4 would indicate a very high success rate in achieving the service aim.

The Bulky waste collection service continues to collect between 1,000 – 1,100 tonnes per year. The introduction of a charge for bulk waste collections during September 2013, has not affected the tonnages collected.

**Table 5 Bulk Collections (shown as Table 6 in previous reports)**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Bulk Collection Tonnage	1,109	1,259	1,086	1,021

Use of HWRCs remains high as shown in Table 6 post introduction of the resident only permit scheme in 2013. 2015/16 shows a substantial increase in input of 10.3% (3288 tonnes). Notwithstanding the floods, it is anticipated tonnes will increase in 2021/17 as more garden waste is deposited by residents following the introduction of charges in summer of 2016 for kerbside collection of green waste (note green waste deposited at HWRCs is all composted). The HWRCs continue to maintain excellent levels of diversion (70% by weight), even before treatment of the residual waste from HWRCs takes place.

**Table 6 Household Waste Recycling Centres (shown as Table 5 in previous reports)**

Tonnes	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
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Total Waste arisings at HWRCs (tonnes)	34,602	32,077	31,800	35,088
Sent to landfill/treatment	9,437	8,787	9,111	10,349
Waste Recycled (tonnes)				
Garden Waste	8,728	8,415	8,169	7,689
Dry Recycling	12,578	11,148	10,883	12,836
Soil/Rubble	3,719	3,727	3,638	4,214

## 5. CONTRACTOR'S RESIDUAL WASTE TREATMENT PERFORMANCE

Table 7 below reflects the performance by the residual waste treatment contractor, and as can be seen there have been some significant performance changes which are discussed below, that have had a negative impact on the Council's overall key performance indicator NI 192 as shown in Table 8.

**Table 7 Treatment/Disposal Performance**

Tonnes	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Waste direct to landfill	2,594	593	161	1,477
Waste to treatment	161,550	164,998	164,951	167,136
Waste recycled or composted via treatment	55,769	59,199	57,014	24,822
Waste to Energy Recovery	59,423	61,275	66,483	94,506
Total waste to Landfill ( <b>NI 193</b> )	48,952	45,117	43,139	39,510 (17%)

### Waste direct to landfill

Although waste sent direct to landfill remains low (1,477 tonnes), the increase compared to the previous year was mainly due to the non availability of residual treatment facilities, particularly over the Christmas/New Year period as planning permissions prevent them opening on Bank Holidays, or mechanical breakdowns at the facility. As refuse is still collected throughout the festive period, where no treatment outlets are available, those tonnes are re directed to landfill for disposal. Were this option of last resort not used, this could prevent refuse being collected.

### Waste to treatment

This has increased in 2015/16 owing to increases in residual waste requiring treatment.

### Waste recycled

The reduction in waste recycled via the waste treatment contract is due to depressed commodity prices for recyclables, reducing the demand for low quality recyclables extracted from mixed waste. This has resulted in the economic incentive for the contractor to extract recyclates from our residual waste diminishing, with a consequent re focusing by the contractor on creating more Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). Therefore this previously recycled material has gone into the RDF fraction instead.

## Waste Composted

Part of the treatment of residual waste is the screening out of organic rich fines by the contractor which is sent for Anaerobic Digestion (AD) in order to generate a gas to create energy. The resultant solid matter has been used as a compost like output (CLO) for land reclamation. As such these tonnes contributed to the composting performance. In 2014/15 this amounted to some 23,391 tonnes, and forms part of the 57,014 tonnes shown on line 3 of Table 7. However the ability to claim this material as composting has now been disallowed by the Environment Agency (EA). The net result is that in 2015/16 only 6,807 tonnes was classified as composting.

Clearly Bradford's waste is not the only material affected by the EA's decision, we understand Calderdale, Darlington and a small portion of Leeds' waste have been similarly affected.

## Waste to energy

The consequent losses detailed above means that there has been a corresponding increase in the creation of RDF placed to energy recovery. Although less of our waste has been recycled or composted via the waste treatment contract, it has none the less been beneficially used to create power rather than being landfilled.

## 6. Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

**Table 8 key performances**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Kilo's of Household Waste not sent for recycling/composting per Household ( <b>NI 191</b> )	451.4	454.4	447	563
Percentage of Household waste sent for recycling/composting including contribution from waste treatment ( <b>NI 192</b> )	51.8%	50.80%	51.6%	41.5%
Total waste to Landfill ( <b>NI 193</b> )	48,952 (22%)	45,117 (23%)	43,139 (19%)	39,510 (17%)
Kerbside recycling	14.8%	15.07%	17.1%	18.2%
HWRC recycling	72.6%	72.61%	71.3%	70.5%
Total waste to Energy Recovery	26.2%	27.8%	29.5%	40.5%

NI 191 has been negatively impacted upon by extra household waste owing to the annual increase in waste, and the extra waste generated by the Boxing Day floods. At 563 kg per household of residual waste, is now slightly above the average for England of 558kg (2015 value).

NI192 has shown a dramatic fall down to 41.5% owing to 1. reduced recycle extracted by

the waste treatment contractor; and 2. the EA no longer allowing residues from the waste treatment contract AD process to qualify as composting. For comparison the average NI 192 performance for England is 44% (2015 value).

The Council's upstream kerbside recycling performance continues on an upward trend as shown on line 4, this upward trend is expected to continue in 2016/17 when the benefit of the bin policy initiatives, which only began to be phased in from November 2015, will have a full year effect.

HWRC recycling and diversion performance continues to remain high as shown on line 5.

In line 6 waste to energy has risen significantly as that material which was previously recycled/composted by the waste treatment contract is now placed to RDF.

NI 193 total waste sent to landfill on line 3 continues to reduce year on year and is now at 17%.

## **7. STREET SCENE**

All categories of waste listed in Table 9 below are collected by Street Scene services, however the management of these tonnes are through the treatment/disposal contracts that are managed by Waste Services, hence their inclusion in this report.

**Table 9 Street Scene**

Waste Type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Litter & Fly Tipping	3,733	3,298	3,426	3,603*
Mechanical Sweepings	6,365	5,958	5,998	6,575
Gully	957	1,107	1,179	1,218
Misc	243	335	250	271
Total	11,299	10,698	10,853	11,667

\*600 tonnes is estimated to be fly tip waste.

The overall position is an increase in tonnes of over 800 tonnes.

## **8. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

This report is for information and discussion only.

## **9. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

Increased tonnages requiring collection and treatment have financial impacts on service budgets.

## **10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

N/A

## **11. LEGAL APPRAISAL**

The Council continues to provide a good level of service in connection with the management of Local Authority Collected Waste and is meeting all of its statutory responsibilities.

## **12. OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

N/A

### **12.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY**

The services referenced in this report are in line and fully supportive of the Council's Equality & Diversity Strategy.

### **12.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS**

The initial continued increases in recyclates collected and overall reductions in waste to landfill contribute positively towards national and EU targets.

### **12.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

Increased recycling and continued diversion from landfill contribute positively to climate change and reduction in greenhouse gases.

### **12.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

There are no community safety implications.

### **12.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

There are no known Human Rights Act implications.

### **12.6 TRADE UNION**

There are no staffing implications arising from this report

### **12.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS**

There are no individual Ward implications.

### **12.8 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS**

N/A

## **13. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

None

## **14. RECOMMENDATIONS**



That the Committee acknowledge the report on the performance of Waste Services in 2015/16, and continue to support Waste Services in their efforts to improve the management of the Local Authority Collected Waste, and the services provided to the public.

## **15. APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 – National Indicator Definitions

## **16. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

None

### **Appendix 1 – National Indicator Definitions**

NI 191 – The amount of residual household waste per household;  
(calculated as household waste not sent for recycling or composting)

NI 192 - The percentage of household waste that is sent for reuse, recycling or composting;

NI 193 – The percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill.

