

## Agenda for a meeting of the Regeneration and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on Tuesday, 17 January 2023 at 5.30 pm in the Council Chamber - City Hall, Bradford

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### Members of the Committee – Councillors

LABOUR	CONSERVATIVE	GREEN	BRADFORD INDEPENDENTS GROUP
Mohammed Kamran Hussain Cunningham Dearden Hussain Rowe	Herd	Watson	Elahi

### Alternates:

LABOUR	CONSERVATIVE	GREEN	BRADFORD INDEPENDENTS GROUP
Choudhry Mukhtar Shafiq Walsh Wheatley	Davies	Warnes	Sajawal

### Notes:

- This agenda can be made available in Braille, large print or tape format on request by contacting the Agenda contact shown below.
- The taking of photographs, filming and sound recording of the meeting is allowed except if Councillors vote to exclude the public to discuss confidential matters covered by Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. Recording activity should be respectful to the conduct of the meeting and behaviour that disrupts the meeting (such as oral commentary) will not be permitted. Anyone attending the meeting who wishes to record or film the meeting's proceedings is advised to liaise with the Agenda Contact who will provide guidance and ensure that any necessary arrangements are in place. Those present who are invited to make spoken contributions to the meeting should be aware that they may be filmed or sound recorded.
- If any further information is required about any item on this agenda, please contact the officer named at the foot of that agenda item.

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From:

To:

Asif Ibrahim  
Director of Legal and Governance  
Agenda Contact: Su Booth  
Phone: 07814 073884  
E-mail: [susan.booth2@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:susan.booth2@bradford.gov.uk)

## A. PROCEDURAL ITEMS

### 1. ALTERNATE MEMBERS (Standing Order 34)

The Director of Legal and Governance will report the names of alternate Members who are attending the meeting in place of appointed Members.

### 2. DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

Members Code of Conduct – Part 4A of the Constitution)

To receive disclosures of interests from members and co-opted members on matters to be considered at the meeting. The disclosure must include the nature of the interest.

An interest must also be disclosed in the meeting when it becomes apparent to the member during the meeting.

#### **Notes:**

- (1) *Members must consider their interests, and act according to the following:*

#### **Type of Interest**

#### **You must:**

*Disclosable Pecuniary Interests*

*Disclose the interest; not participate in the discussion or vote; and leave the meeting unless you have a dispensation.*

*Other Registrable Interests (Directly Related)*

*Disclose the interest; speak on the item only if the public are also allowed to speak but otherwise not participate in the discussion or vote; and leave the meeting unless you have a dispensation.*

**OR**

*Non-Registrable Interests (Directly Related)*

*Other Registrable Interests (Affects)*

*Disclose the interest; remain in the meeting, participate and vote unless the matter affects the financial interest or well-being*

**OR**

*Non-Registrable Interests (Affects)*

*(a) to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of a majority of inhabitants of the affected ward, and  
(b) a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest;  
in which case speak on the item only if the public are also allowed to speak but otherwise not do not participate in the discussion or vote; and leave the meeting unless you have a dispensation.*

- (2) *Disclosable pecuniary interests relate to the Member concerned or their*

*spouse/partner.*

- (3) *Members in arrears of Council Tax by more than two months must not vote in decisions on, or which might affect, budget calculations, and must disclose at the meeting that this restriction applies to them. A failure to comply with these requirements is a criminal offence under section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.*
- (4) *Officers must disclose interests in accordance with Council Standing Order 44.*

### **3. MINUTES**

**Recommended –**

**That the minutes of the meeting held on 6 December 2022 be signed as a correct record (previously circulated).**

(Su Booth – 07814 073884)

### **4. REFERRALS TO THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Any referrals that have been made to this Committee up to and including the date of publication of this agenda will be reported at the meeting.

### **5. INSPECTION OF REPORTS AND BACKGROUND PAPERS**

(Access to Information Procedure Rules – Part 3B of the Constitution)

Reports and background papers for agenda items may be inspected by contacting the person shown after each agenda item. Certain reports and background papers may be restricted.

Any request to remove the restriction on a report or background paper should be made to the relevant Strategic Director or Assistant Director whose name is shown on the front page of the report.

If that request is refused, there is a right of appeal to this meeting.

Please contact the officer shown below in advance of the meeting if you wish to appeal.

(Su Booth – 07814 073884)

## **B. OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY ACTIVITIES**

### **6. BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENT ACT UPDATE**

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The report of the Interim Strategic Director, Place (**Document “T”**) will be submitted to the Committee to provide Members with an update on developments relating to the Environment Act 2021.

**Recommended –**

**That Members note the progress made and support the general aims to protect and improve the Districts biodiversity**

(Danny Jackson – 01274 431230)

**7. WASTE SERVICES PERFORMANCE AND CONTRACT REVIEW 11 - 36**

The report of the Interim Strategic Director, Place (**Document “U”**) will be submitted to the Committee to provide Members with a description of the service provision and all Waste related activities during 2022 and those planned for 2023, to improve the management of waste to more sustainable levels in line with the Waste Strategy (Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy 2015).

**Recommended –**

- 1. That Regeneration and Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee consider the information presented in this report and request a further progress report in twelve months’ time.**
- 2. That a site meeting/plant tour be arranged for the Regeneration and Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee to visit AWM’s waste processing plant at Leeds and also the Ferrybridge FM2 waste to energy plant.**

(Richard Galthen – 01274 431217)

**8. WORK PROGRAMME**

A verbal report will be given by the Lead Scrutiny Officer to update Members on work planning and a discussion will take place on the Committee’s work programme for the remainder of the 2022/23 municipal year.

(Caroline Coombes - 07970 413828)

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## **Report of the Director of Place to the meeting of Regeneration and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2023**

**T**

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### **Subject:**

**Biodiversity and Environment Act update**

### **Summary statement:**

**The Committee has previously considered issues around biodiversity policy (in 2019 and 2020). The 2020 report focused on elements emerging from the Environment Bill, focusing in particular on Biodiversity Net Gain. This report updates the Committee on developments since the Bill became law in 2021.**

### **EQUALITY & DIVERSITY:**

The public sector equality duty in s149 of the Equalities Act applies to the Council in the exercise of its functions. The duty is to “have due regard to the need to (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited under [the 2010 Act], (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it.”.

With regards to biodiversity, the proposals included within this report will contribute to the Council’s efforts to address the duty, in particular by providing equality of opportunity for people of all protected characteristics to experience and benefit from biodiversity.

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Alan Lunt  
Strategic Director of Place

**Portfolio:**  
**Regeneration, Planning and Transport**

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**Overview & Scrutiny Area:**  
**Regeneration and Environment**





## 1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The Committee has previously considered issues around biodiversity policy (in 2019 and 2020). The 2020 report focused on elements emerging from the Environment Bill, focusing in particular on Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). This report updates the Committee on developments since the Bill became law in 2021.

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Committee received a report in March 2020 which outlined the progress through Parliament of the Environment Bill and subsequent consultation. The Bill contained proposals to introduce additional statutory obligations on Local Authorities, on top of the existing general biodiversity duty enshrined within the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. This general duty is as follows:

*“Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity”*

The Environment Bill strengthens this biodiversity duty and now requires public authorities to *“conserve and enhance”* biodiversity

- 2.2 The Environment Bill – as set out in the previous March 2020 report – included a mandatory obligation that a minimum of a 10% net gain in biodiversity must result from every planning approval. The detail of how this could be achieved is set out in that report. The other main biodiversity-related element of the Bill was the duty, imposed upon a “responsible authority”, to produce a Local Nature Recovery Strategy, setting out spatial strategies that will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature’s recovery and provide wider environmental benefits.
- 2.3 The Environment Bill passed through the parliamentary process and eventually received Royal Assent in November 2021, now referred to as the Environment Act 2021. Both the main biodiversity elements (biodiversity net gain and Local Nature Recovery Strategies) are retained and are set out in Part 6 of the Act.
- 2.4 Although detailed government guidance and regulation relating to the Act is still awaited, this report updates the Committee on work done to date to implement these provisions as far as practicable at this stage.

## 3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 **Biodiversity net gain:** The Act includes a requirement that any planning approval must be subject to a condition to secure a biodiversity net gain of at least 10%. This will become mandatory in November 2023 and effectively means that any planning application must include a calculation (using a standard DEFRA metric) that shows the pre-development biodiversity value of the site and the post-development biodiversity value (both expressed as “biodiversity units”). The post development value must, at present, be at least 10% higher than the pre-development value.

- 3.2 The post-development biodiversity value is:
- the total of the post-development biodiversity value of the on-site habitat (i.e. measures included in the proposal which retain or enhance on-site biodiversity)
  - the biodiversity value, in relation to the development, of any registered off-site biodiversity gain allocated to the development (otherwise known as offsetting)
  - the biodiversity value of any biodiversity credits purchased for the development
- 3.3 The current review of the Bradford District Local Plan presents an opportunity to reflect this requirement in a revised biodiversity policy. The current policy relating to biodiversity encourages development to enhance biodiversity, but does not require it, and does not explicitly make reference to net gains for biodiversity. Clearly, once BNG becomes mandatory this will be a legal requirement, but our local polices should also reflect that.
- 3.4 If developments cannot show that BNG has been achieved on-site to the required level, there is the option to offset the enhancement on nearby land in the control of the applicant, or to pay a contribution (based on the balance of biodiversity units required) to secure habitat enhancement on land elsewhere and provided by a third party “habitat bank”.
- 3.5 Since the last report, officers have worked in conjunction with the other 4 West Yorkshire Local Authorities, plus West Yorkshire Ecology and Natural England, on a West Yorkshire wide proposal to establish a local authority-led habitat bank. This would include land owned and managed by the local authorities so that they can provide the offset funded by the biodiversity unit payments. Currently the standard West Yorkshire cost of a biodiversity unit is £20,000 plus 25% (monitoring (10%), facilitation (10%) and strategic biodiversity projects (5%)). Costed into this unit value is the initial cost of the site habitat enhancement plus a 30-year maintenance requirement. The principle of setting up a West Yorkshire wide habitat bank has been approved at West Yorkshire Combined Authority Directors of Development and Heads of Planning levels. Work is also underway with the other West Yorkshire authorities to prepare a joint Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This SPD will set out the local and sub-regional priorities for the delivery of BNG and descriptions of what constitutes best practice in the individual districts and across West Yorkshire. The SPD will also provide information on how BNG should contribute to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.
- 3.6 A further significant piece of work relating to BNG has been completed since the last update report. This focused on understanding the resource implications of the new burdens imposed by the Environment Act and further detail is set out in Section 4 of this report.
- 3.7 In advance of the SPD mentioned in 3.5 above, the mandatory requirement for BNG and the adoption of the new Local Plan, officers have been working on an interim guidance note to help developers, agents, designers and ecologists understand their obligations in order to satisfy the requirements for delivering BNG within the Bradford District. The guidance note sets out the information that should

be provided with planning applications, provides details of the local approach to delivering BNG and how to determine the strategic significance of a site ahead of the preparation of Local Nature Recovery Strategies, and will be a material consideration in planning decisions.

3.8 **Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS):** The Government have appointed West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) as the responsible authority to prepare and publish a Local Nature Recovery Strategy. Bradford, along with the other West Yorkshire local authorities, will feed into this process.

3.9 The Act sets out that a LNRS is to include:

- a statement of biodiversity priorities for the strategy area, and
- a local habitat map for the whole strategy area
- a statement of biodiversity priorities to include—
  - a description of the strategy area and its biodiversity,
  - a description of the opportunities for recovering or enhancing biodiversity, in terms of habitats and species, in the strategy area,
  - the priorities, in terms of habitats and species, for recovering or enhancing biodiversity (taking into account the contribution that recovering or enhancing biodiversity can also make to other environmental benefits), and
  - proposals as to potential measures relating to those priorities

3.10 Clearly, the work being undertaken across West Yorkshire on a habitat bank, to include Council-owned sites and any other third party land, will feed into and be guided by the development of the regional LNRS. This also applies to Species Action Plans that the Council developed as part of its Biodiversity Action Plan – covering, for example, bumblebee species and other pollinators. LNRS's will take account of such plans for the conservation and recovery of these species.

3.11 At present, the full guidance on how LNRS's are to be developed is awaited and so work has not fully commenced at WYCA on this. Council Officers will be fully engaged with this process and ensure that whatever is produced reflects the biodiversity aspirations of the Bradford District.

3.12 **South Pennine Moors Supplementary Planning Document:** A further key development since the last update report, but unrelated to the Environment Act, is the adoption in January 2022 of a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) relating to protecting the South Pennine Moors in the Bradford District from the impacts of development.

3.13 Blocks of moorland in the north (Rombalds Moor) and west (Keighley Moor, Haworth Moor, Oxenhope Moor, Thornton Moor) of the District have international designation under the Habitats Regulations which protects them. These regulations require that any plan or project (including the Local Development Plan) demonstrate no harmful impacts emerging from that plan or project on the South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) – designations which all these moors in the District carry.

3.14 In order to comply with this legal requirement, the adopted Local Plan Core Strategy included policy SC8, which identified zones of influence around these

moorland areas, within which adverse impacts from development would potentially result, in the absence of the necessary avoidance or mitigation.

- 3.15 Zone A of the policy extends up to 400m from the moorland edge and protects the moors from “urban edge” impacts associated with development. Thus any net increase in dwellings within this zone is prohibited. Zone B (up to 2.5kms from the moors) protects land outside the SPA boundary, which provides essential foraging areas for the bird species for which the SPA is designated. This is known as “functionally linked supporting habitat”, The loss or degradation of these habitats, within 2.5km of the SPA, potentially represents a significant adverse effect on the designation features of the SPA (bird species).
- 3.16 Zone C of policy SC8 covers an area of 7km from the moorland edge, within which additional recreational pressure would result on the moors from housing development. This conclusion is based on comprehensive research (including multiple visitor surveys) about patterns of behaviour and the maximum distance travelled to visit the moors.
- 3.17 In order to give certainty to the Council, and developers, that the requirements of the Habitats Regulations are being addressed, the SPD sets out a tariff to be paid on every additional dwelling built within the 7km zone. The tariff would then be used to fund management measures designed to protect the moors from adverse impacts. These could include the provision or improvement of suitable alternative natural greenspaces (SANGs) – which would deflect and absorb pressure from the sensitive moorland areas; plus management measures on the moors themselves such as provision of wardens, path and other infrastructure improvements, information for visitors (including interpretation boards) etc. The full list of mitigation measures is outlined in the Appendix to the SPD document (see link below).
- 3.18 The SPD was adopted in January 2022 and collection of the tariff from relevant housing development is currently underway. The document itself can be accessed here:  
[https://www.bradford.gov.uk/Documents/South%20Pennine%20Moors%20SPD//South%20Pennine%20Moors%20SPA%20SAC%20Planning%20Framework%20SPD%20\(Adopted%20January%202022\).pdf](https://www.bradford.gov.uk/Documents/South%20Pennine%20Moors%20SPD//South%20Pennine%20Moors%20SPA%20SAC%20Planning%20Framework%20SPD%20(Adopted%20January%202022).pdf)
- 3.19 The governance and funding arrangements of these mitigation measures are currently being finalised. It is likely that a delivery officer will be employed who will report to a steering group to guide and monitor the implementation of these interventions.

#### **4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

- 4.1 The key finance and resource impacts of the issues set out in this report relate to the Council’s ability to fully implement the Biodiversity Net Gain requirement.
- 4.2 The financial impact assessment of the emerging Environment Bill, published by Government in October 2019, stated:

*“For local government, our findings indicate that the initial annual costs total £9.5m throughout the first two years. Thereafter, costs are ongoing equalling £9.5m per year. Of these costs, £1.1m are associated with spatial planning.”*

A further policy statement from government dated January 2020 pledged:

*“Government will fully fund all new burdens on local authorities arising from the Bill in order to make our ambition a reality. We are committed to working in partnership with local government, businesses and wider stakeholders on the implementation of these measures, to identify and secure the capacity and skills to deliver a cleaner, greener and healthier environment.”*

- 4.3 Clearly, these commitments were made pre-pandemic and further public funding issues have arisen since then. There is currently no clarity on whether this commitment to fully fund the new burdens will be honoured.
- 4.4 In an effort to provide further detail on this issue, the West Yorkshire Local Planning Authorities funded a scoping study last year by WSP consultants. This report can be circulated to Members on request. One of the key elements of this study was to ascertain what additional resources would be required to set up a West Yorkshire wide biodiversity net-gain system. The report concluded that there is a need for additional staff resource to implement the extra responsibilities – this includes additional ecological expertise/biodiversity officers; planning and monitoring resource, legal and enforcement input. Bradford currently employs one Biodiversity Officer, whose remit extends beyond BNG and covers input into general development management, advising on site management and the Council’s wider biodiversity duty and input into Council-led infrastructure projects.
- 4.5 Resourcing the additional burdens of the Environment Act across the Planning, Highways and Transportation Service remains a key consideration yet to be resolved. In essence, however, the facilitation of development through creation of a (local or West Yorkshire-wide) habitat bank or ad-hoc provision of offsetting sites offers the opportunity to direct private sector funding towards the enhancement of biodiversity on council-owned land and to enhance the greenspace resource of the district where public access and biodiversity priorities do not conflict. As well as meeting BNG requirements the habitat banks offers the chance to create new roles within the district for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of BNG

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

- 5.1 The main risk arising from the matters outlined in the report is a lack of adequate resource to fully engage with the new duties imposed by the Environment Act. This would expose the Council to legal challenge, reputational damage and loss of biodiversity resulting from failure to achieve a mandatory planning requirement.

## **6. LEGAL APPRAISAL**

- 6.1 The Environment Act has introduced a new mandatory requirement for biodiversity net gain in the planning system and consequently upon all Local Planning

Authorities, to ensure that all new developments increase biodiversity by a minimum of 10%, with this requirement coming into effect from late 2023. The aspiration for achieving biodiversity net gain is also set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Supplementary Planning Document to be put forward for adoption by the Council will explain how biodiversity net gain can be achieved in the West Yorkshire area.

The Environment Act has integrated the requirement to deliver biodiversity net gain by development into the planning system and sets out the following key components of mandatory biodiversity gain:

- Amendment of Town & Country Planning Act (TCPA).
- Requirement for a minimum 10% gain calculated using the Biodiversity Metric & approval of a biodiversity gain plan.
- Habitat is required to be secured for at least 30 years via planning obligations or conservation covenants.
- Delivered on-site, off-site or via a new government statutory biodiversity credits scheme (although this would be a last resort option); and
- The setting up of a national register for net gain delivery sites.

The biodiversity net gain requirements of the Act will become mandatory in November 2023, which has given local authorities a two-year transition window within which to implement net gain within the planning system. A supplementary planning document will aid this implementation. The Supplementary Planning Document will be prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), which includes consultation requirements at Regulations 12 and 13.

## 7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

### 7.1 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

The Council has produced a Sustainable Development Action Plan which includes specific actions relating to biodiversity and addresses the need for further action as a result of the declared climate emergency.

This plan acknowledges the opportunities within the District for the generation of renewable energy, flood alleviation and carbon sequestration measures and community engagement in environmental, biodiversity and local food initiatives

It includes other commitments to combat climate change through:

- **Flood management and natural flood** management - continue working with local communities and key public bodies such as the Environment Agency.
- **Tree planting and woodlands** - as part of the Council's ongoing contribution to the Northern Forest, an ambitious programme of tree planting and woodland creation is under way.
- **Peat bog protection and restoration** – re-wetting and sphagnum moss planting work to improve and restore important carbon sinks. A peat bog can store up to seven times the carbon of woodland.

- **Biodiversity duty/habitat network development** - Managing habitat change proactively alongside legal habitat protection and enforcement to ensure biodiversity and wildlife protection. Progress Bradford District Habitat Network – working to link key sites and corridors across and beyond the District.

In terms of the Council's role in development management, the coming years will see a requirement for the District to accommodate new development – for both housing and employment. In terms of housing alone, a requirement of 30,672 new homes has been identified in the draft Bradford District Local Plan over the period 2020-2038 (equating to 1,704 dwellings per year) plus all the necessary infrastructure which goes along with this. There are clear environmental benefits to ensuring that all this development results in a net gain for biodiversity, thus helping to secure the District's ecological value, its resilience to climate change, its quality of life and wider social and economic benefits.

As a general principle, based on the fact that net gain is an expectation in current national planning policy, the Council has been requesting that developments demonstrate a net gain prior to this becoming law.

## **7.2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

As stated above, biodiversity plays a key role in combatting or ameliorating the impacts of greenhouse gases and climate change. It is widely accepted that trees, wetlands and other habitats can absorb and lock-up carbon from the atmosphere. It is clear that any gains in biodiversity across the District will only serve to enhance this positive effect.

## **7.3 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

None

## **7.4 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

Protection, enhancement and access to biodiversity is a basic human right. This is usefully summed up by United Nations report "Biodiversity and Human Rights" (2017), which states:

*"Biodiversity is necessary for ecosystem services that support the full enjoyment of a wide range of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water and culture. In order to protect human rights, States have a general obligation to protect ecosystems and biodiversity"*

## **7.5 TRADE UNION**

None

**7.6 WARD IMPLICATIONS**

All Wards will be subject to development and therefore net-gain benefits. A habitat bank for offsetting these benefits should include sites in all Wards across the District.

**7.7 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS  
(for reports to Area Committees only)**

N/A

**7.8 IMPLICATIONS FOR CORPORATE PARENTING**

None

**7.9 ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESMENT**

None

**8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

None

**9. OPTIONS**

To note the progress set out in this report with regard to compliance with the general biodiversity duty and the requirements of the Environment Act 2021.

**10. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Members note the progress made and support the general aims to protect and improve the Districts biodiversity





## **Report of the Strategic Director (Place) to the meeting of Regeneration & Environment and Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2023**

**U**

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**Subject:**

### **Waste Services Performance and Contract review**

**Summary statement:**

This report provides a description of the service provision and all Waste related activities during 2022 and those planned for 2023, to improve the management of waste to more sustainable levels in line with the Waste Strategy (Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy 2015).

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Alan Lunt  
Strategic Director

**Portfolio:**

**Cllr Sarah Ferriby**

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**Overview & Scrutiny Area:**  
**Regeneration & Environment**

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## EQUALITY & DIVERSITY:

This report is an information update only on the annual performance of Waste Services. However, Waste Services aim to meet and exceed the council's equality objectives by:

- **Visibility, leadership and accountability:** Having zero tolerance for discriminatory behaviour
- **Workforce:** Attempting to recruit and enhance employees from the diverse communities we serve and support all staff to achieve their full potential.
- **Community:** Actively engaging with our communities via multiple platforms to improve the services we provide. We will ensure through our Social Value Procurement Policy that more resources are retained in the District to support and invest in our people and our voluntary and community sector.
- **Services:** We will design, commission and deliver services that are accessible, inclusive and responsive to the needs of people and communities. We will provide information about waste services in a range of accessible formats so that people know what services are available to them. We will aim to contract and commission locally wherever possible so that we can support our local economy. This will help us build a local supply chain connected to its wider social responsibilities and offering high quality employment and training opportunities to local people, while delivering equitable services that are value for money.

## 1. SUMMARY

This report provides details of the current management of waste by providing a description of Waste Services operations, and an update on the work projects undertaken in 2021 to 2022, and those planned for 2023, to manage waste to more sustainable levels (e.g. minimise residual waste and increase recycling) in line with the Waste Strategy (Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy 2015) and the impending 2023 Government Waste Strategy implementations.

## 2. BACKGROUND

The Council has statutory responsibilities for the following waste streams which are currently managed by Waste Services:

- Kerbside Collections of dry mixed recycling (DMR) from residents;
- Kerbside Collections of residual household waste from residents;
- Bulky Waste collections upon request from residents (paid for service);
- Clinical Waste collections upon request from residents (not under district healthcare);
- Provision of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) across the district;
- Closed Landfill site monitoring;

In addition to the above, Waste Services also provide the following discretionary services which can be requested:

- Kerbside Collection of Garden Waste (paid for service);
- Trade Waste Services to commercial businesses (paid for service)
- Clinical Waste collections to commercial businesses (paid for service)
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) collections to residents (paid for service)

All the above services are provided by in-house operations (described below), which are supported by several external contracts with the private sector for treatment of recyclates, residual waste and disposal services

### 2.1 CURRENT SERVICES (2022)

#### 2.1.1 Kerbside Collections

The collection service operates an Alternate Weekly Collection regime (AWC) where residual waste is collected on one week, and DMR the next, requiring 37 collection rounds, including 2 rural collections.

Most collections are made via 26 tonne Refuse Collection Vehicles (RCVs) with smaller vehicles being used for areas which are inaccessible to the larger RCVs.

Going forward property growth and the impact it has on the Service will be an on-going consideration as part of the budget setting process. On average, a new round is required per 5,000 to 6,000 properties. This figure varies between rounds due to distance, property

types etc.

Each property utilises standard 240L wheeled bins for residual waste and DMR. This can be increased at cost to the resident for larger households to an additional 140L bin for residual waste. Prior to November 2022, we supplied a replacement 360L bin but due to supply issues, cost and manual handling, they will be phased out with additional smaller bins provided instead.

Communal properties tend to have larger 1100L wheeled containers that are shared between the properties and in most cases are purchased by the Management Companies/Landlords under their responsibility for waste bin provision to residents. There is no defined ratio of communal bins per communal property but nationally, 1 x 1100L bin per 5 properties if multi-occupied seems to be the norm. This reduces to 1 per 8 properties for sole occupants. We advise of the relevant quantities required and monitor this moving forward but have no actual control over this area.

Approx. 110,000 tonnes of residual waste and 42,000 tonnes of DMR are collected from kerbside each year. Equating to around 600kg and 230kg per household respectively. This varies massively between different sized households and locations meaning that rounds are constantly being monitored to ensure they are efficient.

Approx. minimum of 88 RCV loads per day are required to facilitate the collection of material from kerbside.

### **2.1.2 Kerbside Recycling**

The use of a fully comingled DMR bin makes our system one of the simplest systems in the country for the householder to use. However, we then need to sort the DMR into separate commodities to comply with Waste Regulations. From January 2022, these regulations and quality requirements have increased significantly. We are awaiting announcement from DEFRA regarding the mandated change to segregated DMR collections for all Councils, which has been delayed by over 12 months.

Market conditions, demand and ability of processors for a core mix of glass, cans, plastic, paper and card, changes on a monthly basis. We do suffer with up to 45% contamination within DMR consisting of food, liquids, oils, nappies etc. This contamination tends to be hidden at the bottom of bins and in plain view sometimes and one bin can potentially contaminate a part or full load in a RCV.

2022 has seen a marked improvement in income from DMR sales compared to the previous three years. Combined with changes to our processing regime and use of third parties, we have seen the lowest operational cost for a number of years in this area.

### **2.1.3 Garden Waste Collections**

This paid for service which commenced in June 2016, with over 34,000 customers signing up for the service in 2017, over 35,000 in 2018, over 37,000 in 2019 over 40,000 in following years.

Currently we collect on a 12 x 4 weekly collection cycle, with no collections from early December to early January. The present annual charge for this service is £44 paid for up front with an early-bird discount of £7.

The garden waste is then sent for processing in to a PAS100 quality compost by a Contractor.

#### **2.1.4 Bulky Waste Collections**

This service is provided to domestic residents via a request system, for which an up-front charge is levied. The scale of charges relates to the number of items requiring removal, and a collection date is now provided at the point of service request. Collections are provided by a single team working Tuesday to Friday, with demand for the service remaining fairly consistent at approximately 10,000 requests producing around 1,100 tonnes annually.

Charges ranged from £15 to £35 for 5 to 25 items for a number of years, but this has had to change in 2022 in order to protect the service by covering the operational cost. The cost is now £20 for 5 items and £35 for 10 items.

These items are essentially furniture-type products that are too large to be placed in a bin and that residents are unable to transport to a HWRC. The service is for residents only and should not be used by commercial companies or Landlords.

The costs of service provision are directly linked to increases in vehicle, fuel, staff and waste disposal and therefore need to be reflected in the annual review of charges.

#### **2.1.5 Clinical Waste Collections**

The Council has a duty to collect certain clinical and offensive waste free of charge from residents who are treating themselves at home. A suitably trained driver and specialised collection vehicle are used to facilitate this.

Where a resident is under district care, it is the responsibility of the care provider to dispose of any associated clinical waste.

In addition to providing a clinical waste and offensive waste collection under section 22(3) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 or section 89, 92(9), 92C(3) or 93 of the Act which is to be treated as household waste or commercial waste in accordance with entries 1 to 6, the service generates income by providing this service to other 3<sup>rd</sup> parties where we are not required under statutory provision to provide this.

This includes agreed collections at cost from Dentists, Doctors, Clinics, Pharmacies, Tattooists and similar with income used to cover costs of the service provision. Approx. 20 tonnes of Clinical waste are collected each year.

#### **2.1.6 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)**

The Council currently provides household waste and recycling services to the district's residents at eight locations across the district. These sites are staffed and open 362 days per year, providing a wide range of containers to encourage recycling. A van permit scheme was introduced in 2006 to combat abuse of such sites by traders. In 2013 a residents' only permit scheme was introduced to control cross border activity.

In March 2017 every household in the district was issued with a permit as part of the annual council tax papers sent to all 225,000 households. This now makes HWRC permits universally available to all our residents, encourages responsible management of domestic wastes and promotes greater recycling.

Materials accepted at HWRCs include; residual waste, paper, cardboard, metal, glass, green waste, wood, plastics, shoes, textiles, books, oil (both engine oil and vegetable oil), paints, carpets, mattresses, push bikes (which go to a reuse scheme) soil, bricks and rubble, polystyrene, batteries, light bulbs, florescent tubes, electrical equipment and unwanted household chemicals.

Our two Transfer Loading Stations (TLS) with prior notice, also accept Trade waste and other chargeable materials such as windows, tyres, plasterboard etc. for a cost to cover the operation of haulage, documentation and disposal. Specialist waste such as bonded asbestos, clinical and offensive can also be deposited by residents.

It is anticipated other DIY and construction type material such as soil, rubble and ceramics will have charges applied as above in order to cover the increasing costs of disposal and reduce the level of trade-type materials entering the sites. This is already standard practice across bordering LAs which may lead to non-Bradford residents attempting to use the HWRCs.

These sites also provide a local outlet for some precinct sweepers to reduce their travel time to tip.

On average, around 45,000 tonnes of material is deposited at the HWRCs per year. This consists of 17,000 tonnes of general waste and 28,000 tonnes of other materials as described above.

Resident visits have been measured since April 2020 with 2022 data provided below. These figures have seen peaks of 4,500 per day at times across the sites. Midland Rd, Dowley Gap and Dealburn Rd are the most visited sites but as displayed, levels of activity per day vary from site to site. These figures are an approximate 300,000 reduction on 2021 figures.

	Dealburn Road	Midland Road	Bowling Back Lane	Royd Ings Keighley	Golden Butts	Dowley Gap	Ford Hill	Sugden End	Average
Total vists last 12 months	118,994	129,876	110,069	101,302	84,806	117,982	85,842	92,897	105,221
Average per day	331	361	306	281	236	328	238	258	292
Monday	399	441	368	375	295	411	281	302	359
Tuesday	390	441	368	360	266	373	267	284	344
Wednesday	396	453	388	344	278	366	287	293	351
Thursday	381	426	371	354	273	341	273	274	337
Friday	390	419	363	343	283	353	278	279	338
Saturday	408	443	377	189	304	468	311	370	359
Sunday	488	489	404	469	339	534	364	429	440

Major changes to HWRC provision are expected in 2023 due to budget demands and waste legislation changes. This may include closure or limitations on certain sites, subject to consultation.

### 2.1.8 Transfer Loading Stations (TLS)

The service has two Transfer Loading Stations, one at Bradford, Bowling Back Lane and one at Keighley, Royd Ings Avenue. The TLS is where the waste collected is tipped off and weighed. The two loading stations receive approximately 230,000 tonnes of materials per year.

The tonnage described above is transferred to various processing and/or disposal sites by a mixture of internal fleet and contracted haulage. Approx. 40 truck-loads per day are required to facilitate the movement.

### **2.1.9 Nodes**

2016 saw the first two Recycling Collection Nodes piloted in Bradford City Centre for residents living in multi occupancy accommodation, this was initially due to the number of large old office building being converted to apartments and not enough provision being made for the residents by the developers. There are now four Nodes within the City Centre placed strategically for residents and pedestrians to recycle, glass, cans, plastic bottles, paper and cardboard. They are located in Little Germany, outside Britannia House, Manor Row and Forster Square. Further nodes are being considered for the City Centre.

The Nodes are collected fortnightly by RCVs. There have been some instances of contamination of non-recyclable material on occasions but it has not been a major problem. Consideration is currently underway to site two further nodes at newly refurbished Multi Occupancy buildings in Keighley.

One issue with having on-street nodes is that some residents, businesses and by-passers see it as a central waste collection site and leave waste at the side of the nodes. This also happens with on-street waste bins (both trade and domestic)

### **2.1.10 Trade Waste Collections**

The Council operates a Trade Waste collection service to local businesses which currently has approximately 3,200 customers, collecting around 13,000 tonnes per annum of waste plus around 1,000 tonnes of DMR via 4 collection rounds.

Trade Waste operates separately to domestic collections with a dedicated team of staff involved. The following processes are in place or are being implemented to ensure costs of service provision are covered.

1. Full automation of the administration procedures.
2. Restructure of collection rounds.
3. Including a recycling offer as part of the overall Trade Waste Service offer.
4. The introduction of a weight based charging system

The back-office processes are now fully automated which allows the production and management of invoicing which also alerts the service to stop collection if a payment has not been made, thus ensuring that the Service does not incur any future bad debt. Historically bad debt was a major issue for the service.

The Trade Waste database will allow customers to self-serve via a portal which also alerts customers when payments are due to avoid collections being ceased.

This service is intended to offer local business an alternative to multiple private sector companies that operate within Bradford. It is entirely discretionary and any income is re-invested within the service. The annual operational costs involved are circa £3m which is forecast to be covered this financial year. Each year costs must be reviewed and adjusted accordingly to ensure the service does not make a loss.

Businesses must pay for the waste we collect from them and 2022 has been a tough year with many customers disposing of more than 200% of their contracted allowance which

effectively means the service loses money and is at risk of ceasing operation. A lot of work has taken place to educate businesses and ensure correct processes and contracts are followed. Where businesses refuse to comply, there is no option other than to cancel contracts.

### **2.1.11 Waste electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE)**

Waste Services are working with Wiser Recycling Ltd to ensure correct collection, recycling, processing and disposal of WEEE takes place at our HWRCs in line with current GDPR regulations and the WEEE Directive. Residents can deposit the items below securely at HWRCs or use our website to directly arrange kerbside collection of larger WEEE items by the Contractor.

- Mobile telephones
- Electronic tablets
- Laptop, desk top computers
- Hard Drives
- Internet connected devices TV's and TV Boxes
- Games machines (Nintendo, X Box, PlayStation)
- White goods
- Large domestic appliances
- Small domestic appliances

Wiser Recycling Ltd provide suitable locked receptacles where residents can dispose of the above items at the sites. They also have a fully licensed and permitted site to store, process and recycle equipment as well as multiple other contracts to ensure compliance with the contract and all other WEEE regulations. Residents are advised to remove and delete all personal data and personal accounts before disposing of the item(s); this statement has been agreed with Legal.

### **2.1.12 Closed Landfill Sites (CLS)**

The Council currently manages five closed landfill sites at; Dean House Farm, Manywells, Odsal, Sugden End and Wilson Road. Closed landfill sites are governed by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

These sites were previously used for the disposal of domestic and industrial waste generated by households and businesses from across the District. These sites are managed internally with a specialist contractor carrying out infrastructure works as needed.

Following closure of a landfill site it may require gas control measures to be installed. Manywells and Sugden End both have gas pumped out and burnt by a process known as 'flaring'.

Flaring takes place in specially built flaring units which break down the main part of the gas (methane) into carbon dioxide and water. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas and burning it in this way greatly reduces its impact on Global Warming.

Bacteria in the buried waste cause it to decompose, producing landfill gas containing methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). This process can last for more than 50 years. Methane has to be carefully disposed of as it is potentially flammable or explosive and is a potent greenhouse gas. It is one of the jobs of the Waste Services to ensure that landfill gas is safely managed.



All of our sites are monitored on a monthly basis and a report is sent to the Environment Agency with the data collected from the sites as required. In 2022 we have started to develop a revised aftercare plan due to the sites no longer being permitted. This is an ongoing project.

It should be noted that there are over 100 closed landfill sites within the district. Almost all are commercial sites that have been closed for a long period. Waste Services are only responsible for minimal regulatory work on the six landfill sites that are owned/managed by the Council. There is no budget allocated for large-scale investigation and remediation works with any such works being assessed as required. In some cases, budgets for the sites are split between multiple departments including Asset Management, Environmental Health and even Children Services.

Odsal CLS is one of the most challenging sites at present with various historic drainage problems, local housing development and leasing issues close to the site. There is potential for major works to be required in 2023 to repair/renew drainage and watercourse.

### **2.1.13 Waste & DMR Treatment**

There are several contracts in place for the treatment of DMR and residual waste.

In October 2019, the global recycling market went into a swift decline which effectively left most DMR unsuitable for sale.

This issue resolved very slowly and the markets picked up from April 2021 and are now at their highest in a long time if not forever. We do now need to provide cleaner, high quality DMR to end processors than before, with most demanding 95% quality and above.

Multiple changes to internal processing have taken place and/or are planned to ensure we have a fit-for-purpose MRF and infrastructure in place moving forward.

The delayed announcements from DEFRA are anticipated to incur extra cost for LAs with a view to reducing waste and creating a more circular economy. These include:

- **The Environment Act** - Will give ministers the power to introduce a range of waste reforms such as extended producer responsibility, consistent collections and a deposit return scheme. DEFRA is currently working on consultation responses, which are due out early next year with the aim to help “transition to a more circular economy, incentivising people to recycle more, encouraging businesses to create sustainable packaging, making household recycling easier and stopping the export of polluting plastic waste to developing countries”
- **Consistent Collections** will directly affect the service we provide by potentially dictating allowance of multi-stream kerbside collections with 3 to 4 receptacles expected. Additional fleet, staff, storage and contracts will be needed with our initial estimates showing c£4.5m needed to facilitate if we have to follow this route. Segregated food waste collection (if mandated) will be the largest and costliest change to the service due to the Environmental Regulations involved.
- **Plastic Packaging Tax** - will provide a clear economic incentive for businesses to use recycled plastic material in plastic packaging and places a £200 per tonne levy on producers or importers of plastic packaging if they do not include 30% recycled content. The plastic tax could encourage manufacturers and retailers to switch to

compostable packaging. Councils do not have the infrastructure in place to sort and treat compostable packaging, and there is a risk that compostable packaging will contaminate plastic recycling streams.

- **Extended Producer Responsibility** - will mean that packaging producers will pay the full cost of managing packaging once it becomes waste. This will encourage producers to use less packaging and use more recyclable materials, reducing the amount of hard to recycle packaging placed on the market.
- **Deposit Return Scheme** - Will help to deliver improved quality and quantity of recyclates and change consumer behaviour

A new DMR processing contract will be tendered in the coming months to start April 2023. The main issue with this is that the above changes could have a number of unknown effects on the contract.

Around 150,000 tonnes per year of residual waste are usually processed by our contractor (AWM). Throughout Covid19, this increased to circa 170,000 tonnes which has now declined to pre-Covid levels. Recently we have seen a marked reduction of circa 200 tonnes per week of residual waste which is believed to be partly due to the current cost of living increases combined with better bin policy compliance from residents.

The waste treatment contract for the Council's residual waste commenced April 2018. This 12-year contract was awarded to Associated Waste Management. (AWM) At present the contract is working well and performance is reported to this committee within Section 3 of this report - CONTRACTOR'S RESIDUAL WASTE TREATMENT PERFORMANCE

#### **2.1.15 MRF**

Our Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF) is located at the Bowling Back Lane site, in order to support processing of DMR from the kerbside. A mix of mechanical and manual picking separates out various DMR and contamination, to produce mixed glass, cardboard, mixed papers, steel tins/can, alloy tins/cans and mixed plastics.

The levels of DMR contamination presented by residents means that we are reliant on third party processors who have capability to clean contaminated products.

Due to the above mentioned quality requirements increasing in 2022, our MRF is not capable of producing the required level on its own. Several trials of new machinery and market intelligence suggested a commercial-grade MRF would be needed. A business case was drawn-up to procure this with estimates of £4.5m investment needed. Unfortunately, market volatility, Covid delays, uncertainty around DEFRA guidelines from 2023 and site utility issues have prevented this project from taking place.

This delay/prevention has allowed us time to re-assess the market and our needs. Several trials of allowing raw (unprocessed) DMR to be sent directly to processors with high-end sortation equipment have proven that in-house manual picking of DMR is not the way forward for us. Without a guaranteed feedstock, a bespoke MRF would not be successful other than for reducing external spend.

We now (subject to business case and PAG approval) plan to replace the entire MRF with an automated 14-meter-long trommel for better removal of contamination and fines which will leave us with a better mix of "end of line" DMR which can then be sent to processors for a final clean and sortation. This will also future-proof us against the DEFRA plan for multi-

stream collections if we have to use several kerbside bins/caddies

Contamination of DMR at the kerbside is a major concern and awareness and education campaigns continue alongside enforcement. Recycling Advisors are a crucial role as is the Recycling Champion programme, launched during National Recycling Week (September 2018) to supplement face to face contact in every ward. Levels vary from 9% to 45% across the district with a cost of £1m plus per year being incurred.

## **2.2 WORK PROJECTS**

### **2.2.1 Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy (MWMMS)**

The Council's Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy was approved by the Executive in January 2015, and highlighted future waste policy development and the need to manage waste to more sustainable levels, by minimising waste, encouraging re-use and improving recycling at the kerbside and reducing levels of residual waste.

The Council's strategy will be revised when it is known what the implications of the Government's Waste & Resources Strategy released 18 December 2018 will be (e.g. food waste and segregated DMR collections – results now due early 2023) and to take into account all the changes which have been introduced in the last six years and to inform on the current and proposed changes to ensure the Council achieves its statutory obligations and targets with the ever changing legislation on Waste.

### **2.2.2 Alternate Weekly Collection**

Ongoing efficiency work and service improvements are being made to ensure a cost-effective service is provided to residents. Costs of vehicles, parts and fuel are providing many challenges to the service at present.

### **2.2.3 Enforcement**

Enforcement of the Bin Policy is carried out in conjunction with proactive engagement and behavioural change activities with residents across the District as outlined below. The crews use In-Cab technology to log any property which does not comply with the Bin Policy or produces contaminated recycling. This information is then used to issue a Section 46 notice to the householders detailing what action they need to take to rectify this and prevent further action being taken. Where a householder continues to present uncontained waste (side waste) an overloaded bin or contaminated recycling the Council reserves the right to take appropriate enforcement action which can lead to a fine being imposed on the householder(s).

The current number of Enforcement notices which have been issued during 21/22 compared to previous years are detailed below. Figures indicate the AWC has considerably reduced side waste in Bradford but not in Keighley where it has increased, however stage two action has reduced considerably in both areas. Contamination of recycling bins and subsequent enforcement has increased on both areas.

Bin Policy - Additional Bin / Side Waste		2018/19	2020/21	2021/22
Bradford Area	Stage 1	6905	2973	6137
	Stage 2	365	83	58
	Stage 3			3

Keighley Area	Stage 1	415	760	664
	Stage 2	93	12	1
	Stage 3			1

Bin Policy – Recycling contamination		2018/19	2020/21	2021/22
Bradford Area	Stage 1	6538	7257	2738
	Stage 2	24	78	30
	Stage 3			0
Keighley Area	Stage 1	1380	1450	612
	Stage 2	10	15	13
	Stage 3			0

### 2.2.4 Engagement & Behavioural Change

Changing behaviours through education, engagement and enforcement is key, as is improving and introducing a systematic and consistent approach to communications across the district in respect to waste and waste management. This is achieved through a wide range of formats i.e. leaflets/posters/letters/ stickers/website/press/radio/Council APP/Facebook/Twitter/Stay-Connected and Roadshows held at events and throughout the communities.

A programme of intense and targeted marketing communications work focusses on specific areas which have been highlighted as having high levels of contamination of recycling bins by staff at the MRF.

We introduced ‘Operation Contamination’ to combat recycling contamination: our Recycling Advisors accompany the crews and check recycling bins, placing contaminated bin hangers on any bins which contain contamination advising the residents this will not be emptied until the next scheduled collection and only if the contamination has been removed. A record is made of the addresses for enforcement in the future if necessary.

Recycling Advisors then re-visit the area to post through a letter and leaflet explaining that there are issues with contaminated bins and highlighting what can go in each bin (in simple pictorial form). Monitoring then takes place for the next few weeks, combined with door knocking at properties that may not be recycling as much as they can, or are confused about what goes in which bin. Enforcement letters are sent if the householder persistently contaminates their bin or places more than one bin out for emptying.

Results from this initiative have been very encouraging, with both crews and staff at the MRF noticing that recycling bins are not as contaminated and are generally fuller as a result of the campaign.

Information and demonstration bins are also placed in local public buildings, such as community centres and libraries to reinforce recycling messages in the target areas.

### 2.2.5 Recycling Advisors

The promotion of recycling is a vital part of reducing the amount of residual waste the Bradford District needs to dispose of. We have four Recycling Advisors who work across the District visiting households and advising them of how to manage their waste in line with

the Bin Policy. This has proved to be an invaluable way of engaging with residents.

The advisors look at the households needs and advise them on how they can reduce the amount of residual waste they produce by simply recycling. They also advise on what items can be recycled. The recycling advisors also visit residents who have requested a larger 360L residual bin to ensure the household meets the criteria of 7 or more residents in the property.

### **2.2.6 Recycling Champions**

As a further recycling initiative we asked for residents of the District who are interested in becoming volunteer Recycling Champions and willing to provide advice and guidance to other residents on a voluntary basis to help others to recycle more and waste less. We currently have 240 Recycling Champions signed up across the District.

Anyone who is over 18 and is interested in recycling and environmental issues can become a recycling champion – they don't need any specialist knowledge, just be enthusiastic and willing to speak to other people, put large stickers on the side of their bins which say 'Ask me about recycling', be prepared to answer any queries their neighbours may have or get in touch with the Council on their behalf to find out more. They receive:

- Training
- Bin stickers to put on the side of their recycling wheelie bin
- Annual thank you event
- Stay connected monthly newsletter
- Access to extra information or promotions
- Up-to-date information before anyone else

At the training session the champions are asked to let us know if they are also prepared to:

- Share information with any groups they are involved in e.g. faith organisations, voluntary groups, parish councils
- Give talks to local groups
- Proactively distribute information in their local area
- Assist at local events/road shows
- Give feedback about what is working well or not

### **2.2.7 Electric RCV**

We have recently trialled and then purchased an electric 26 tonne refuse collection vehicle. This has so far proven to be great value for money as well as environmentally friendly. The RCV is being used mainly around the city centre and CAZ.

Initial data shows that the vehicle performs just as well as a fuelled variant and is capable of doing two days' work on a full charge.

### **2.2.8 WRAP Service Review**

We have now completed an industry specialist review (DEFRA funded) to benchmark our various service provisions, locally and nationally to ensure we are operating efficiently and following best practice. This will aid with the expected changes from DEFRA in 2023 and predicts the best options for service delivery.

### **2.2.9 Investable Proposition**

The Council is taking a whole system approach to transform the waste system in the district and is seeking specialist advice to determine what the new system should look like and how to deliver this in a commercial and sustainable way.

There is a need to move away from thinking about waste as a public sector service and instead look at the Council’s operations in the context of the broader waste system and consider the economic and commercial opportunities associated with waste as a resource. The Council are keen to take a more commercial and holistic approach to waste.

By transforming the waste system in the Bradford District and as part of our Clean Growth approach, the Council is aiming to:

- reduce waste and become a zero-waste Council and district by 2038
- ensure no single use plastics across the Council by 2024
- be a test bed for clean growth and the circular economy
- have a Waste Service that is future proofed, cost effective, maximises income generation, and positively contributes to the circular economy
- have the right facilities in the right location
- attract businesses that use waste as a resource to locate in Bradford
- aid existing businesses to reduce waste and be part of the new waste system
- maximise job creation in the waste industry in Bradford
- support neighbouring authorities to improve their waste system through collaboration

The primary output from this commission will be a roadmap detailing how the district can transition to a new waste system that will achieve the transformation aims listed above. The Council needs the consultant to propose practical solutions to break the Council’s waste budget crisis, enable Bradford to become a zero-waste district and maximise opportunities to deliver clean growth in the district. The project and outcomes must inform or deliver a new strategic waste management strategy

This project is almost complete with a final output report expected early 2023.

### **2.3 SERVICE PERFORMANCE**

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), street cleaning operations and trade waste collections.

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 street litter collected from around the district which under Waste Data Flow is classed as household waste.

Table 1 shows the overall results from 2014/15 to 2020/21 for LACW and HW.

**Table 1 Waste Arising’s**

	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
LACW (tonnes)	225,645	233,323	231,453	222,002	227,350	227,570	240,442	<b>235,933</b>

HW (tonnes)	197,455	204,418	201,190	191,681	194,900	195,025	212,054	206,356
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The increase in tonnages from 2017/18 can be directly attributed to the increased level of property growth and population within the District as shown in table 2 below.

**Table 2 Bradford Infrastructure**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Number of Domestic Properties	213,915	215,369	213,790	215,180	216,700	218,190	219,140	219,613
Population	527,600	529,900	532,500	534,800	537,173	537,173	539,776	542,128

The reduction in waste arising is shown in a different way in Table 3 below. The continuation of the bin policy and the full year effect of Alternate Weekly Collections (AWC) in 2018/19 should continue to bring about an improvement in these indicators over the next few years however property and population growth will also have an impact. Unfortunately, the NI 191 total doesn't reflect this although this has reduced, the reasons are due to the definition of NI 191 and how it is calculated, and this is explained further in key performance indicators section.

**Table 3 Kilos per Property/Person**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Kilos of Household Waste per person	374	386	378	358	362	361	393	380
Kilos of residual Household Waste per Household (NI 191)	447	563	569	563	544	530	602	600

## 2.4 WASTE SERVICES OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Residual kerbside waste has reduced again in 2021/22 compared to 2017/18 whilst kerbside recycling has increased. Garden waste kerbside has fallen despite an increase in customers subscribing to the service.

**Table 4 Kerbside Collection Performances**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
All tonnes Collected at Kerbside	156,844	161,373	157,292	146,636	145,388	143,612	163,754	154,916
Residual tonnes at the kerbside	130,072	132,497	127,437	108,117	104,061	101,301	112,504	108,823
Recycled tonnes at the Kerbside								
Paper & Card tonnes	8,960	9,106	9,997	29,536	34,498	34,767	42,174	37,330

Glass, Cans & Plastic tonnes	8,332	8,871	10,606					
Garden Waste tonnes	9,480	10,899	8,085	7,983	6,829	7,544	9,076	8,763
Number of Properties Collected per day per round (average)	1,935	1,990	1,982	1,727	1,746	1,559	1,598	1,571
% rate of missed bins		0.135%	0.133%	0.31%	0.24%	0.16%	0.10%	0.07%

Garden waste tonnages collected at the kerbside have reduced owing to this now being a chargeable service (see also comments in item 6 below).

The bottom line in Table 4 (which was a new addition from 2015/16) is an attempt to measure the quality of the service, whose main aim is to empty bins; therefore, a measure of the level of quality could be regarded as the % of missed bins, i.e. service failure, however it is recognised that not all reported missed bins are confirmed missed bins – with the continued use of In-Cab technology the true figures will be more accurate.

## 2.5 BULKY WASTE COLLECTIONS

The bulky waste collection service continues to collect between 1,000 – 1,200 tonnes per year. The introduction of a charge for bulk waste collections during September 2013, has not affected the overall tonnages collected.

**Table 5 Bulk Collections**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Bulk Collection Tonnage	1,021	1,167	1108	1,139	1,213	1,039	1,010

## 2.6 HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRES (HWRC)

Use of HWRCs remains high as shown in Table 6 post introduction of the resident only permit scheme in 2013.

Dry recycling shows a slight decrease however HWRC continue to show excellent levels of waste diversion before treatment.

**Table 6 Household Waste Recycling Centres**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Total Waste arising at HWRCs (tonnes)	31,800	35,088	39,246	43,450	47,132	48,467	45,451	47,682
Residual waste - sent to landfill/treatment (tonnes)	9,111	10,349	10,691	13,571	16,799	17,047	17,112	18,444
Waste Recycled (tonnes)								
Garden Waste (tonnes)	8,169	7,689	8,739	8,256	8,404	8,614	7,306	8,047
Dry Recycling (tonnes)	10,883	12,836	15,010	16,184	15,801	15,634	13,756	13,997



Soil/Rubble (tonnes)	3,638	4,214	4,806	5,439	6,128	7,171	7,277	7,194
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## 2.7 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

Table 8 below shows the KPIs for Waste Services.

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Kilos of residual Household Waste per Household (NI 191)	447	563	569	563	543	530	602	600
Total %waste recycled/composted including contribution from waste treatment (NI 192)	51.6%	40%	37%	35%	39.8%	40.7%	37.8%	36.1%
Total tonnes of waste to Landfill (NI 193)	43,139	39,510	17,711	10,095	7,789	2736	2,821	2,973
Kerbside recycling %	17.1%	18.2%	18.24%	26%	33%	29%	31%	44%
HWRC recycling %	71.3%	70.5%	72.76%	69%	64%	65%	62%	61%
Total waste to Energy Recovery %	29.5%	40.5%	52%	60%	58%	59%	62%	63%
Total waste to landfill %	19.13%	18%	7.7%	4.5%	3.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%

NI 191 figures post 2016 exclude recycling, reuse or composting under the refined definition. The net result is that NI 191 has increased because we have not been able to claim any composting tonnages compared to previous years.

NI 192 performance is directly linked to the global recycling commodities market, environmental legislation and quality demands. Recycling performance remains below previous years despite improved recycling tonnes collected at both kerbside and via Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC). In addition, our waste contractor (AWM) creates refuse derived fuel (RDF) instead of recycling low quality recyclates extracted from our waste, due to depressed commodity prices. RDF does not count towards recycling performance.

Due to contamination levels of recyclates running at circa 40% when presented by residents, there is a large cost of attempting to clean and segregate the material and dispose of the left over waste. Continued education campaigns have had little effect on improvement.

Alternative working arrangements and planned improvements at the Material Recycling Facility (MRF) should also see improved recycling rates in the coming years.

NI 193 Waste sent to landfill continues to be minimal due to the nature of the treatment contract.

The Council's upstream kerbside recycling performance as shown on line 4 has increased significantly.

HWRC recycling and diversion performance continues to remain high as shown in line 3.

In line 6 waste to energy has risen significantly owing to more waste being placed to waste for energy and thus less tonnes landfilled as noted above.

### 3. REPORT ISSUES

#### **CONTRACTOR'S RESIDUAL WASTE TREATMENT PERFORMANCE**

##### **Associated Waste Management Ltd – Bradford Waste Treatment Project - Executive Summary**

Associated Waste Management Ltd (AWM) is pleased to submit its report for the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council's (Council) Waste Treatment and Disposal Project (Project). AWM believes it has been well placed to meet all of the Council's objectives for the Project.

The table below reflects the performance by the waste treatment contractor in treating and disposing of the Council's residual waste.

##### **Treatment/Disposal Performance (in tonnes)**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Waste direct to landfill	161	1,477	135	179	261			
Waste to treatment	164,951	167,136	163,762	154,046	155,383	132,245	154,376	168,446
Waste recycled or composted via treatment	57,014	24,822	26,075	17,657	18,850	17,200	22,027	37,376
Waste to Energy Recovery	66,483	94,506	119,976	126,768	130,620	110,353	128,652	128,825
Total waste to Landfill (NI 193)	43,139	39,510	17,711	9,621	6,048	2221	2,315	2,244

##### Waste direct to landfill

Waste sent direct to landfill decreased in 2021/22 owing to improved availability of waste treatment facilities operated by the waste treatment contractor compared to last year. Note disposal of residual waste to landfill is always a last resort.

##### Waste to treatment

This has increased during 2021/22 owing to additional waste which is mainly attributed to the Covid pandemic and more people working from home.

##### Waste recycled/composted

There has been an increase in recycling over the previous year due to more recycling of the residual waste prior to treatment. Whilst the market has seen lower prices in commodities generally we have maintained our production through improvements to quality and reliable off takers through AWM.

Composting options still remain scarce, but we continue to work with new outlets and audit the facilities prior to use accordingly to ensure the process is robust and offers the optimum

disposal BAT option for the contract

Waste to energy

This has maintained a steady level since the opening of the EF2 site, and again is welcomed as the waste is used to produce energy for the grid and provide power and jobs for the local Yorkshire community. However further tonnes have been put to waste to energy at the expense of landfill tonnages, resulting in a significant reduction in waste sent to landfill. This continued reduction in waste sent to landfill is again is to be welcomed.

The % of our waste sent to landfill was 1.5%, well within our targets set to AWM under the contract.

**Background and Energy from Waste (EfW) update:**

AWM contracted with Effinium Multifuel Energy 2 Ltd (EF2) who have built and now operate a 630,000 RDF processing facility (EF2) at Effinium power station in West Yorkshire. EF2 is a joint venture organisation ultimately controlled by SSE plc and Wheelabrator Technologies Inc, two multinational companies with extensive expertise in the fields of waste management and power generation. These same two companies also own Effinium Multifuel Energy Ltd which operates the ‘sister’ plant (EF1) alongside which EDF2 is being built at Effinium. FM1 has been operational since July 2015.

Secondarily, as a long term contingency solution, we are contracted with experts in RDF processing/export in Europe. The contracts with AVR, Andusia and Geminor guarantee access for the full volume of RDF to be produced from Contract Waste to large CHP plants in cities such as Oslo, Amsterdam and Bremen.

As a result of this structure AWM is in a position to offer the Council a solution that treats Contract Waste in an effective, efficient, economic and environmentally sustainable manner which meets and exceeds the Councils output specification and objectives, specifically to:

- Commit to the Council’s turnaround targets as set out in the Performance Framework
- Guarantee diversion of Contract Waste from landfill by more than 90% with a forecast performance in excess of 95%
- Guarantee more than 6.0 % recycling rate for the Council from Contract Waste
- Guarantee a recovery rate of more than 95% with all our proposed RDF processing outlets being R1 compliant
- Continue to offer substantial added value with regards to environmental, economic and social benefits, to the district of Bradford and the Yorkshire region

AWM continues to offer a two site waste reception and processing solution both of which are fully controlled by AWM. Details of the sites and the individual technologies proposed are outlined in the table below.

<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Treatment Technology</b>	<b>Permitted Tonnage</b>	<b>Turnaround Times</b>
Valley Farm Road MRF, Stourton, Leeds	Primary facility for receipt and processing Contract Waste	Mechanical reclamation & automated separation	450,000 tonnes	20 minutes bulk & 15 mins RCV direct

Gelderd Road, Leeds	Contingent facility for receipt and processing Contract Waste		200,000 tonnes	
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Valley Farm Road operates as a 'super MRF' and has the capacity of 450,000 tonnes per annum of mixed waste streams including Municipal Solid Waste. Like all AWM MRF plants the front end technology copes with a high throughput of materials typically running at between 45-55 tonnes per hour.

All processing post receipt of waste into the reception area is checked by a manual handling process to ensure the principal waste acceptance criteria are met. Waste is then loaded into the reception shredder and cut to a fraction size of between 270-300mm.

All waste is then subjected to a screening process to separate 2D and 3D materials and to separate small fine and organic materials from added value materials such as commodities including metals, plastics, paper fibre and inerts.

In order to process and capture materials we use a combination of screening technologies to prepare the waste streams prior to market.

The Valley Farm Road MRF plant recovers the specified materials in our solution by using the plant shown below. The other AWM MRF facilities also have installed equipment very similar to this but utilise the principle methodology of magnetic fields, high and low pressure environments with sieve screening throughout the processes.

<b>Guaranteed (Bid Back) Performance Category</b>	<b>Guaranteed (Bid Back) Performance Levels (%)</b>
Guaranteed Contract Waste Landfill Diversion Rate	90.01%

The actual diversion rate was 98.5%

AWM facilities have developed significantly over the past 10 years from simple transfer stations operating a range of recycling equipment to the introduction of bespoke and complex Material Reclamation Facilities treating a range of mixed and single stream waste streams. AWM have permits and manage planning regulations on more than 4 locations across West Yorkshire receiving more than 600,000 tonnes of mixed waste streams including MSW, C & I and C & D. Total direct landfill as a consequence of all treatment plants operated by AWM mean that less than 20,000 tonnes per annum have historically been landfilled from all incoming waste streams.

Today AWM can report that the landfill diversion for MSW and LA waste inputs is over 90% landfill diversion.

AWM have historically reported continuous landfill diversion on behalf of Bradford Council up until 2015 at 76%. Since April 2016 the diversion has increased to over 95% as reported monthly as part of Defra Waste Data Flow.

AWM can boast in 2007 the first installed combination of technology offered and used by BradMet provided in part from Holland, Germany and the UK.

During the past 14 years AWM management have seen huge advances both in technology and also Environmental Permitting, including waste management licences and risk

assessments including Health and Safety, Environmental, Odour and nuisance management. The most significant aspects being the H4 Odour management protocols issued for consultation in 2011/12 requiring operators to formulate operate and correctly manage control measures for air pollution and odour migration emanating from more difficult and organic waste streams such as MSW.

<b>Guaranteed (Bid Back) Performance Category</b>	<b>Guaranteed (Bid Back) Performance Levels (%)</b>
Guaranteed Recycling Rate	6.01%

The actual performance during 2021/22 was 24.62%

The MRF technology provided by AWM has been designed to recover the following key commodities;

1. Paper and Card
2. Plastic films and Rigid plastic
3. Inerts and glass
4. Ferrous Metals and Non Ferrous Metals
5. Wood

With the exceptions of Metals and Inerts the other commodities are recovered through use of mechanical and manual means. Metal recovery is achieved by way of automated and mechanical systems involving electromagnetic fields and eddy current separators using opposing fields. We have summarised the flow diagram below illustrating the component parts and capture and exit points for recovered materials. This also includes the scrap and ash recycling carried out from the RDF incineration residues arising from the Effinium sites at Ferrybridge

<b>Guaranteed (Bid Back) Performance Category</b>	<b>Guaranteed (Bid Back) Performance Levels (%)</b>
Guaranteed Contract Waste Recovery Rate	95.01%

The actual recovery rate excluding landfill and recycling / compost was 99.8%

Since 2010 AWM has pioneered the export and preparation of RDF from the treatment of MSW, supplying quality CHP plants throughout Northern Europe. The plants supplied include those operated by local municipalities, state utilities and merchant plant operators.

AWM holds term contracts with several outlet companies / operators and are listed beneath.

<b>Company</b>	<b>Plant</b>	<b>Contracted tonnage</b>	<b>CHP Rating</b>	<b>Term</b>	
AVR	Rotterdam	14,000 tpa	R1	2011-2032	
Andusia	Amsterdam	20,000 tpa		R1	2015-2032
	Bremen				
Geminor	Oslo	20,000 tpa			2015-2032
	TFS's across Europe	20,000 tpa			

The primary RDF offtake solution is still FM2 facility operated by Effinium who work closely with AWM to ensure the Council has the best local circular solution

FM1 has an industry leading high efficiency of 31% net/thermal efficiency, scoring 86% R1 assessment using first 6 months' operational data.

The enfinium Ferrybridge 2 Energy from Waste facility received 630,000 tonnes of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), produced from commercial and municipal waste, shredded to less than 300mm and delivered to FM2 by road haulage.

All RDF delivered to FM2 is subject to strict quality controls and an extensive sector leading sampling and testing regime with further spot inspections taking place during unloading.

All delivered RDF is incinerated in two purpose designed water tube boilers with a moving grate floor which progresses the RDF through the boiler heat zones with temperatures exceeding 850°C in a controlled manner to achieve complete combustion with the heat produced being used to raise steam to produce electricity to power the facility and also export to the to the regional distribution network. In 2020/21, Ferrybridge 2 exported 548,000 MWh, enough to power 130,000 homes.

Incinerator bottom ash and recovered ferrous metal are removed from site by road haulier and reprocessed into construction materials and recycled ferrous metal respectively. In 2020/21, 120,000 tonnes of Incinerator Bottom Ash were taken to the adjacent Blue Phoenix Ferrybridge facility for reprocessing and 19,500 tonnes of ferrous and non-ferrous metals were recovered for recycling.

Flue Gas Treatment takes place inside a semi-dry rector positioned downstream of the boiler, where the waste gases pass through powdered lime to reduce acid gases and also powdered activated carbon which absorbs heavy metals present in the gas stream. they pass through banks of bag filters to remove particulate matter (dust) which is contaminated with Lime and Carbon, known as Air Pollution Control residue (APCr). In 2020/21, 25,000 tonnes of APCr was taken to OCO Technology Ltd in Leeds where it is reprocessed into an aggregate product which can be used in the construction and road building industries.

Flue Gases are emitted from the 100m tall stack after they have been passed through the Flue Gas Treatment area for the reduction of harmful components. Emissions are continuously monitored for compliance with the emission limits specified in the Environmental Permit.

Bottom ash is currently contracted to Ballast Phoenix at their Sheffield site where they extract any residual metal and recycle the aggregates generated by grading the ash. This provides a valuable resource for local projects in the South Yorkshire area.

The AWM staffing figure has grown significantly (530%) since the Company formed in 2000, with the need for a more diverse, adaptable and skilled workforce.

The breakdown of our entire workforce is as follows:

28% administration & management

37% drivers

12% engineering

23% industrial pick-pack

AWM commenced a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme in 2012 that was designed and developed with sustainability in mind. To address the needs of the Social Value Act our CSR policy was developed to address three main focus areas:

- Community
- Environment
- Economic Growth

One key initiative to benefit the business and local community was a drive for each site to recruit from their local community. Our data shows that with this principle in place, 85 jobs have been created and satisfied by people from Bradford; in turn this created an additional 'local' salary growth of £250,000 during 2015 alone.

Not only does this increase local peoples' work prospects but by recruiting people that live within a short distance to the facility they will be working, the carbon impact of their journey to work will also be minimised.

Once recruited, AWM then use third party training companies to enhance the transferrable skill base of our workforce to meet the needs and demands of the business. In addition to creating main stream career opportunities, AWM have also engaged in the delivery of Apprenticeships within our Engineering division. Providing young people with prospects within vocational roles not only gives us the chance to close skills gaps but also utilise local communities as a source of labour; enhancing local peoples earning & prospect potentials.

AWM is committed to providing a quality service which supports the Council in a variety of key areas, as well as adding value to, and having a positive impact on the local communities and environment within which it operates. As an example AWM and FMFE2L have proposed two sharing mechanisms to the benefit of the Council as part of our Bid:

- AWM have guaranteed a substantial volume of income from recyclates in the financial model and this is helping to subsidise the guaranteed Waste Treatment Rate being proposed. In addition to this guaranteed subsidy AWM will share upside in excess of the guaranteed levels. The mechanism is detailed in our Financial Schedule 5 (Payment Mechanism) response but in simple terms it offers the Council the opportunity to share in upside generated either as a result of rising commodity prices and/or increased performance by AWM with regards to recyclate capture from Contract Waste.
- The gate fee incurred by AWM for RDF processing at FM2 is already substantially subsidised by guaranteed levels of power income. In addition, FMFE2L have proposed a sharing mechanism which offers the Council the opportunity to benefit from the impact of electricity prices being above specified 'strike' prices in the future. The mechanism is detailed in our Financial Schedule 5 (Payment Mechanism) response. The mechanism is detailed in our Financial Schedule 5 (Payment Mechanism) response.

#### **4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

Volatility of residual waste and recycling tonnages have financial impacts on the service budget which requires constant monitoring and management. The service has no control

over market conditions and income can reduce massively with no notice. We can however minimise and/or reduce internal processing costs and share risk with processors via a gain-share agreement.

Waste legislation, property growth and resident behaviour have a direct impact on budget expenditure and this is constantly changing. Efforts have been made to deliver the service within budget, however the inflationary pressures in 2021/22 have seen increases in expenditure of over £1m due to fuel (30% increase), gate fees (10% increase), vehicle and parts costs (20% increase in some areas).

We are currently tasked with reducing budget expenditure and this has been an on-going effort to reduce:

- Casual overtime
- Fleet costs
- HWRC running costs
- MRF running costs
- Trade Waste running costs

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

This report is for information and discussion only.

## **6. LEGAL APPRAISAL**

There are no direct legal implications arising from this report, however care needs to be taken to ensure that no commercially sensitive information is disclosed.

## **7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

None known

### **7.1 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS**

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

The RCV fleet is now 100% CAZ compliant, including 1 x electric RCV. Further plans for Bio-methane, Electric and/or Hydrogen powered fleet being explored.

### **7.2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

As above – 7.1

### **7.3 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

N/A

### **7.4 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**



N/A

## **7.5 TRADE UNION**

Trade Unions are updated monthly on all plans/projects within the service.

## **7.6 WARD IMPLICATIONS**

There are different levels of recycling and bin policy compliance by collection round and hence by each ward. Relevant communication takes place in an attempt to increase recycling participation and reduce waste/fly-tipping.

Particular projects to reduce side waste and fly-tipping in the city centre and work with Neighbourhood Wardens has been taking place during 2022.

## **7.7 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS (for reports to Area Committees only)**

N/A

## **7.8 IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE**

Our service strives to educate children and young people regarding recycling and reducing waste. We have a team of advisors that attend schools, roadshows and community events to highlight the environmental impact of waste and how to reduce this.

## **7.9 ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESMENT**

N/A

## **8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

N/A

## **9. OPTIONS**

N/A

## **10. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Regeneration and Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee consider the information presented in this report and request a further progress report in twelve months' time.

That a site meeting/plant tour be arranged for the Regeneration and Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee to visit AWM's waste processing plant at Leeds and also the Ferrybridge FM2 waste to energy plant.

## **11. APPENDICES**

N/A

## **12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

CBMDC Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy

CBMDC Domestic Waste Recycling Policy