Report of the Director of Place to the meeting of Environment and Waste Management Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 21st November 2017.

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Subject:

2016-17 Performance Outturn report for Waste Management

Summary statement:

This report provides a summary to the committee on the performance of Waste Services for the year 2016-17.

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Environment & Waste

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Environment & Waste Management

1. SUMMARY

This report provides a summary to the committee on the performance of Waste Services for the year 2016-17.

2. BACKGROUND

Members of the Environment and Waste Management Overview and Scrutiny committee require performance reporting to the committee on an annual basis in relation to waste services. For comparison purposes the format of the report is very similar to those of previous years.

3. WASTE ARISINGS

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 garden waste collections, bulky waste collections, and waste and recyclates delivered by residents to HWRCs. It also includes recycling delivered to Bring Sites and some street litter collected from around the district which under Waste Data Flow is classed as household waste.

Table 1 shows the overall results from 2013/14 to 2016/17 for LACW and HW.

Table 1 Waste Arisings

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
LACW (tonnes)	222,837	225,645	233,323	231,453
HW (tonnes)	194,859	197,455	204,418	201,190

The interesting feature here is that despite continued growth in the number of households (as shown in Table 2 below), the upward trend in waste arisings since 2013 has been halted, and shows a reduction of 2,000t for LACW and 3,000t for HW for 2016/17. This waste reduction was predicted in last year's report as a result of policy changes (the Bin Policy) in 2016, and is to be welcomed.

Table 2 Bradford Infrastructure

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
No of Domestic Properties	211,285	213,915	215,369	222,696
Population	524,619	526,369	531,176	534,300

Further analysis of 2016/17 results for kerbside collected waste tonnes are quite interesting (as shown later in Table 4), and show a reduction of 5,000t in kerbside residual waste compared to 2015/16. This larger reduction (than shown in Table 1) can be explained by the tonnes of dry recyclates collected at the kerbside, which show an increase of 2,600t compared to 2015/16, clearly there has been a "win" of recyclates from the residual waste stream, which again is to be welcomed, and illustrates that the policy changes are having the desired effect.

The reduction in waste arisings 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 2017/18 should continue to bring about an improvement in these indicators over the next few years. Unfortunately the NI 191 total doesn't reflect this, the reasons are due to the definition of NI 191 and how it is calculated, this is explained further in item 6 below.

Table 3 Kilos per Property/Person

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Kilos of Household Waste per property	923	923	949	903
Kilos of Household Waste per person	371	375	384	378
Kilo's of residual Household Waste per Household (**NI 191**)	454.4	447	563	569

4. WASTE SERVICES OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Kerbside Waste Collections

The performance of the kerbside waste collection continues to be encouraging. As can be seen from Table 4 the levels of dry recyclables collected (paper, card, glass, cans and plastics) continues to improve year on year, up by 15% on previous year, and is forecast to continue for the next two years at least as the outcomes of the policy initiatives mentioned in 3 above continue to bare fruit. In addition, and most importantly there is now evidence of a reduction in residual tonnes at the kerbside (a new addition into Table 4).

Table 4 Kerbside Collection Performances

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
All tonnes Collected at Kerbside	153,153	156,844	161,373	157,292
Residual tonnes at the kerbside	130,078	130,072	132,497	127,437
Recycled tonnes at the kerbside				
Paper & Card tonnes	7,644	8,960	9,106	9,997
Glass, Cans & Plastic tonnes	7,553	8,332	8,871	10,606
Green Waste tonnes	7,878	9,480	10,899	8,085
No. of Properties Collected per day per round (ave.)	2,111	1,935	1,990	1,982
% rate of missed bins	-	-	0.135%	0.133%

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

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

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Bulk Collection Tonnage	1,259	1,086	1,021	1,167

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. 2016/17 shows a substantial increase in input of 4,000t (almost 12%) compared to last year, which itself showed a similar increase on 2014/15 values. However owing to the excellent recycling activity at HWRCs, the residual waste has only increased marginally by 300t.

Green Garden waste inputs have continued to increase as more green waste is deposited by residents at HWRCs following the introduction of charges in summer of 2016 for kerbside collection of green waste (note green garden waste deposited at HWRCs is all composted).

The dry recycling shows a substantial increase of 17%, HWRCs continue to maintain excellent levels of diversion (73% by weight up from 70% in 2015/16), even before treatment of the residual waste from HWRCs takes place.

Table 6 Household Waste Recycling Centres

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total Waste arisings at HWRCs (tonnes)	32,077	31,800	35,088	39,246
Residual waste - sent to landfill/treatment (tonnes)	8,787	9,111	10,349	10,691
Waste Recycled (tonnes)				
Green Waste (tonnes)	8,415	8,169	7,689	8,739
Dry Recycling (tonnes)	11,148	10,883	12,836	15,010
Soil/Rubble (tonnes)	3,727	3,638	4,214	4,806

5. CONTRACTOR'S RESIDUAL WASTE TREATMENT PERFORMANCE

Table 7 below reflects the performance by the waste treatment contractor in treating and disposing of the Council's residual waste.

Table 7 Treatment/Disposal Performance (in tonnes)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Waste direct to landfill	593	161	1,477	135
Waste to treatment	164,998	164,951	167,136	163,762
Waste recycled or composted via treatment	59,199	57,014	24,822	26,075
Waste to Energy Recovery	61,275	66,483	94,506	119,976
Total waste to Landfill (**NI 193**)	45,117	43,139	39,510	17,711

Waste direct to landfill

Although waste sent direct to landfill increased in 2015/16 (1,477t), this has now reduced substantially in 2016/17 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 reduced in 2016/17 owing to reductions in residual waste tonnages requiring treatment.

Waste recycled/composted

There has been an increase in recycling of 1253t over the previous year via the waste treatment contract which is welcomed, despite another difficult year on commodity prices. However the overall tonnage remains lower than in earlier years as can be seen in Table 7, owing to certain compost like outputs which were previously allowed as composting, no longer being so allowed by the Environment Agency. This situation was detailed in last year's report, and continues to apply.

Waste to energy

This has continued to increase, and again is welcomed as the waste is used to produce energy. As reported last year those tonnages which previously were composted have been diverted to energy from waste, and this has been maintained in 2016/17. 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 of some 21,799t compared to last year. This continued reduction in waste sent to landfill is again is to be welcomed.

6. Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

Table 8 below shows the KPIs.

Table 8 key performances

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Kilos of residual Household Waste per Household (**NI 191**)	454.4	447	563	569

Total %waste recycled/composted including contribution from waste treatment (**NI 192**)	50.80%	51.6%	40%	37%
Total tonnes of waste to Landfill (**NI 193**)	45,117	43,139	39,510	17,711
Kerbside recycling %	15.07%	17.1%	18.2%	18.24%
HWRC recycling %	72.61%	71.3%	70.5%	72.76%
Total waste to Energy Recovery %	27.8%	29.5%	40.5%	52%
Total waste to landfill %	23.12%	19.13%	18%	7.7%

NI 191 figures for 2015/16 and 2016/17 seem at odds with the overall position that residual waste is reducing as shown in Table 4. Under waste data flow NI 191 is defined as household waste that is not sent for recycling, reuse or **composting**, in other words residual waste. Unfortunately as reported in the performance report for 2015/16, apart from quarter 1 of 2015/16 amounting to 6,807t of composting (this is composting of the organic fraction in our residual waste sent for treatment as distinct from green waste composting which is unaffected), the ability to claim further tonnes of composting of this fraction has been disallowed by the EA. In 2014/15 we claimed 23,391 tonnes of composting from our residual waste. The net result is that NI 191 has increased because we have not been able to claim any composting from our residual waste as can be seen for the last 2 years compared to previous years.

This same situation has also negatively impacted on **NI 192** for the same reasons as described above, added again to a difficult year on the commodity markets, resulting in an NI 192 value of 37% for 2016/17.

NI 193 Waste sent to landfill on line 3 continues to reduce year on year and is now at 7.7% as shown on line 7.

The Council's upstream kerbside recycling performance as shown on line 4 appears to be flat. Dry recyclables of paper, glass cans, and plastics collected at the kerbside has increase by 2,600 tonnes or 15% on the previous year, but this has been negated by a similar reduction in kerbside collected green waste, where the charging for this service 9introduced in 2016) has seen a shift in some green waste tonnages away from kerbside and into HWRCs where residents can deposit their green waste FOC.

HWRC recycling and diversion performance continues to remain high at 73% as shown on line 5.

In line 6 waste to energy has risen significantly owing to more waste being placed to waste for energy (including that residual waste previously composted), and thus less tonnes landfilled as noted above.

7. STREET SCENE

The waste types and tonnes listed in Table 9 below are not collected by Waste Services, however the management and financial cost for the treatment and disposal of these tonnes is undertaken by Waste Services, hence their inclusion in this report.

Table 9 Street Scene

Waste Type in tonnes	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Litter & Fly Tipping	3,298	3,426	3,603	3,800
Mechanical Sweepings	5,958	5,998	6,575	6,120
Gully	1,107	1,179	1,218	1,115
Misc	335	250	271	233
Total	10,698	10,853	11,667	11,268

The overall position remains very similar to last year with a small (3.5%) overall reduction in tonnages.

8. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

This report is for information and discussion only.

9. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

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

10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

N/A

11. LEGAL APPRAISAL

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

12. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

N/A

12.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

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

12.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

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

12.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

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

12.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

There are no community safety implications.

12.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

There are no known Human Rights Act implications.

12.6 TRADE UNION

There are no staffing implications arising from this report

12.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

There are no individual Ward implications.

12.8 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS

N/A

13. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

None

14. RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee acknowledge the report on the performance of Waste Services in 2016/17, and continue to support Waste Services in their efforts to improve the management of the Local Authority Collected Waste, and the services provided to the public.

15. APPENDICES

N/A

16. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

2015-16 Performance Outturn report for Waste Management