

Report of the Strategic Director (Place) to the meeting of Regeneration & Environment and Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on Tuesday 20 November 2018

X

Subject:

The management of waste and recycling activities within the District

Summary statement:

This report provides a description of the current management of waste, and gives an update on the work programmes undertaken in 2018, and those planned for 2019, to improve the management of waste to more sustainable levels in line with the Waste Strategy (Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy 2015).

The report also provides performance details for the year 2017/2018

Steve Hartley
Place Strategic Director

Report Contact: Susan Spink
Principal Officer Waste Management
Phone: (01274) 434779
E-mail: susan.spink@bradford.gov.uk

Portfolio:

Cllr Sarah Ferriby

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Regeneration & Environment

1. SUMMARY

This report provides details of the current management of waste by providing a description of waste service operations, and an update on the work programmes (established in 2015) undertaken in 2018, and those planned for 2019, 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).

The report also provides relevant performance data for the year 17/18

2. BACKGROUND

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

- Kerbside collections of recycling 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;
- 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 services:

- Kerbside collection of garden waste (a non-statutory paid for service upon request);
- Chemical advisory services to residents;
- Trade waste services to commercial businesses (paid for service); and
- Clinical waste collections to commercial businesses (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 (2018)

Kerbside Collections

During 2017 the collection service moved from a weekly collection of residual waste and a fortnightly collection of recyclates requiring 28 residual rounds and 13 recycling rounds: a total of 41 collection rounds, to an Alternate Weekly Collection regime (AWC) where residual waste is collected on one week, and recycling the next, requiring only 33 rounds. As such the residual and recycling rounds mirror each other, meaning the same vehicle and crew collect both the residual and recyclates collections using the standard 3 axle 26 tonne gross weight refuse collection vehicles with a driver and two loaders.

The rural areas of the district have also moved to Alternate Weekly Kerbside Collections with the introduction of Collections Points to enable access for the 26

tonne vehicles.

The typical receptacle for residual waste and recycle is a standard 240L wheeled bin.

Kerbside Recycling

As part of the move to AWC, there has been an increase in the types of recyclates collected at the kerbside, all the recycling is simply deposited by the householder into the grey coloured recycling bin. This makes our system one of the simplest systems for the householder to use.

Garden Waste Collections

This is a non-statutory paid for service which commenced in June 2016, and has proved very popular, with over 34,000 customers signing up for the service in 2017, and over 35,000 to date in 2018. This service currently utilises 4 collection rounds using 26 tonne gross weight refuse collection vehicles. This provides a 12 x 4 weekly collection cycle, with no collections from early December to early January. The present annual charge for this service is £36 paid for up front.

An early bird discount scheme has been in place since the commencement of the chargeable service. In year one 20% was offered on the introductory price of £35, therefore £28 if it was paid before the 31st May 2016. In the subsequent two years a discount of £5 has been offered based on the annual subscription price of £35 for 2017 and £36 for 2018 (increase to cover inflation). The early bird discount has been very popular with residents and our income target is being achieved within this time.

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 10k requests producing around 1,100 tonnes annually.

Clinical Waste Collections (domestic)

The Council has a duty to collect certain clinical waste free of charge from residents who are treating themselves at home. The service uses a single driver/operative and a specialised collection vehicle.

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 3rd parties where we are not required under statutory provision to provide this.

Income generated for the last 3 financial years for this additional collection service is shown in Table A below;

Table A

2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
89,438	108,181	105,343

Chemical Advisory Service

The chemical advisory service via one operative and a van provides to householders within the district an inspection, consignment, and transportation to correctly collect and dispose of small quantities of unwanted hazardous wastes that may be found at domestic premises, such as:

- Chemicals;
- Pharmaceuticals;
- Herbicides;
- Poisons;
- Chemical reagents;
- Unidentified powders and liquids.

This service also collects hazardous waste (as listed above) deposited by the public into special purpose containers located at the Household Waste Recycling Centres (see below). The service also undertakes some commercial collections to other establishments within the district, such as Schools and Hospitals. The service carries out some consultancy work for other Local Authorities and schools for which it levies a charge. Income generated over the last three years is shown in the table B below.

Table B

2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
7,491	14,833	23,469

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, accepting waste, some of which is not normally collected from households by the refuse collection service. 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. This initiative was also important in supporting the move to AWC in 2017.

Materials accepted at HWRCs include; residual waste, paper, cardboard, metal, glass, green waste, wood, plastics, cartons, tyres, shoes, textiles, books, oil (both engine oil and vegetable oil), paints, carpets, mattresses, plaster board, push bikes (which go to a reuse scheme) soil, bricks and rubble, polystyrene, batteries, light

bulbs, florescent tubes, electrical equipment and unwanted household chemicals. Certain HWRCs, with prior notice, also accept tyres, gas bottles and bonded asbestos waste from residents.

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

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 200,000 tonnes of waste per year ranging from domestic, bulky, co-mingled, green, wood, sweepings and glass waste products.

The domestic, bulky, co-mingled and green waste are all moved by our own articulated vehicles, the Council has a fleet of 10 articulated units and 11 bulk ejection trailers, 4 loading shovels and 4 rolonof vehicles, with a total of 25 staff managing the operation of both sites throughout the year. The recycling waste from Keighley TLS is transported to Bradford where it is processed through the MRF.

The other waste products glass, wood and sweepings are removed from our transfer stations by third party companies.

Bring Sites

The Council previously provided Bring sites: a network of mini-recycling sites which provide a series of recycling banks often located in public areas, such as supermarket car parks. These provided facilities for residents to recycle glass bottles, jars, textiles, plastic bottles, paper, cans etc., and 6 sites which included WEEE Banks for small electric items.

However there have been many instances of fly tipping at these sites and the recycling banks were not always being used in the correct way. We received a number of requests to remove them and we were requested by the Management of Morrison's, Mayo Avenue, to close this site because of persistent fly tipping. We then looked at the costs associated with providing this service – the vehicles, the recycling banks, collection and disposal of the waste. Following the introduction of AWC and the provision of free recycling bins to residents along with the recycling facilities available at the HWRCs, the provision of Bring sites was no longer considered viable. The Council have therefore now removed all their recycling banks from Bring sites.

Nodes

2016 saw two Recycling Collection Nodes piloted in Bradford City Centre for residents living in multi occupancy accommodation. There are now four Nodes within the City Centre placed strategically for residents and pedestrians to recycle, glass, cans, plastic bottles, paper and cardboard. In the coming months the signage on the Nodes will be changed to reflect the increased amount of materials which can now be recycled.

The Nodes are collected fortnightly by the Rear End Loader (REL) wagon and the Trade Waste Paper/Cardboard wagon. 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.

Trade Waste Collections

The Council operates a Trade Waste collection service to local businesses which currently has 3,600 customers, collecting around 19,500 tonnes per annum of waste plus around 800 tonnes of recyclates via 6 collection rounds using a wide range of receptacles from small blue coloured sacks, to wheeled bins, skips and large containers.

Following the restructure of Waste Services the contract side of Trade Waste was moved into the operational side of Waste Collections. The following process improvements to the future delivery of the service have been identified and when implemented will realise cashable savings.

1. Full automation of the administration procedures
2. Reduction of one round
3. Initial deposit prior to service commencement to avoid the accumulation of bad debt
4. Consideration of how the domestic refuse collection, trade waste service and trade waste collection service can better support each other.
5. Including a recycling offer as part of the overall Trade Waste service offer.

Business and process changes will take place over the next 12 months. The service is currently examining the existing administration processes and identifying improvements. The back office processes are to be fully automated. The Council has issued a procurement for a new Trade Waste database which will eliminate back office paper processes. This will also include the production and management of invoices and payments processes which will alert the service to stop collection if a payment has not been made thus ensuring that the Service does not incur any future bad debt. The new Trade Waste database will allow customers to self-serve via a portal which will also alert customers when payments are due and if not paid will mean that their collection will not take place.

In addition to the above improvements, a more commercial and professional approach to the service is due to be launched later this year. Standard letters, a new commercial agreement, new vehicle signage, redesigned website and more business centred focus will be adopted which will increase revenue through expanding the customer base and reducing the number of customers that do not pay for the service they receive.

As part of the Trade Waste service some all in one recycling is offered to schools that have a Trade contract in place. Further recycling options are being considered but this will require a review of the charging policy which will be carried out in early 2019

Clinical Waste Collections (commercial)

The Council offers trade waste collection contracts to collect clinical wastes from commercial establishments utilising spare capacity from the domestic clinical collections. The Council collects approximately 21 tonnes of clinical waste each year from both households and commercial establishments which require specialised treatment and disposal via a treatment contract.

Closed Landfill Sites

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 by our Specialised Waste Team.

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 (CH₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). 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 Specialised Waste Team to ensure that landfill gas is safely managed.

All of our sites are monitored on a weekly basis and a report is sent to the Environment Agency with the data collected from the sites every three months. This is a statutory requirement.

Waste Treatment

There are several contracts in place for the treatment of recyclables and residual waste. During 2017 a number of the contracts with recycling merchants came to an end, and have been retendered, this included glass and cardboard.

The new 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 will be fully reported to this committee after the first years operation.

MRF

2018 has seen further development of the Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF) located at the existing Bowling Back Lane site, in order to support the move to AWC and the co-mingling of recyclates from the kerbside. A mix of mechanical and manual picking separates out various recyclates and contamination, to produce mixed glass, cardboard, mixed papers, steel tins/can, alloy tins/cans and mixed plastics.

An additional shift was added to enable the processing of all the recyclates through the MRF, however, the levels of contamination resulted in the requirement for a new trommel to take out the contamination at the front end of the MRF. The Council entered into procurement for such but the Contractor was unable to deliver within the terms of the procurement.

The trommel was planned to sit at the front of the Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF) to remove the majority of contamination prior to decent quality recycle then passing through the MRF to be sorted and 'polished' into a higher value/quality recycle. It would also have enabled the MRF to operate at a speed capable of handling all of the district's recycle, i.e. 30-35,000 tonnes and thereby derive total value from the district's recycles.

Contamination of recycles at the kerbside is a major concern and awareness and education campaigns continue alongside enforcement. Waste Advisors are a crucial role as is the Recycling Ambassador programme, launched during National Recycling Week (September 2018) to supplement face to face contact in every ward.

The working of the MRF has now been revised to enable it to operate at a higher speed and reduces the number of staff required. The Council secures value from the recycles that it still removes at the MRF and is using third party contractors to further sort the recycles. The arrangement reduces the amount of cost that the Council has to pay to dispose of contamination within the collected recycle and is being trialled for a short period to determine the Council's longer term solution.

2.2 Work Programmes

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 strategy is currently being revised to take into account all the changes which have been introduced in the last three 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 Management.

In addition the Government is developing its own Waste and resources Strategy which is understood to be in its final stages of production and is expected to be published before the end of the year. Clearly the Council will need to take account of the detail of this strategy in planning for the future of waste handling within the district.

Waste Programme

Alternate Weekly Collection

The introduction of the Bin Policy in 2015 and AWC in 2017 were the biggest changes to the collection service since the introduction of a wheeled bin collection

method 20 years ago. The changes have had an impact on up to 225,000+ properties across the whole District.

All residents including rural now have the same collection day but on alternate weeks for both residual and recycling. The same crews and vehicles follow the same rounds each week just collecting a different bin which means we have a more consistent, efficient and cheaper waste collection service.

The service has been working hard to ensure residents have means to recycle and since the implementation of the Bin Policy over 95,000 recycling bins have been delivered to residents across the District.

Enforcement

Enforcement of the Bin Policy has been 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. 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 since March 2016 is shown in the table below:

Bin Policy - Additional Bin / Side Waste	
Bradford Area	Stage 1 = 4797
	Stage 2 = 143
	Stage 3 = 0
Keighley Area	Stage 1 = 1731
	Stage 2 = 68
	Stage 3 = 0

Recycling Contamination	
Bradford Area	Stage 1 = 4286
	Stage 2 = 0
	Stage 3 = 0
Keighley Area	Stage 1 = 677
	Stage 2 = 2
	Stage 3 = 0

Engagement & behavioural change

Changing behaviours through education, engagement and enforcement are 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 Road shows held at events and throughout the communities.

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

Firstly, a Recycling Advisor accompanies the crews and checks recycling bins, placing contaminated bin hangers on any bins which really need emptying with the general waste bins due to high levels of contamination. These bins are then emptied the following week so that they can be used for recycling in the future. A note is made of the addresses for enforcement in the future if necessary.

Recycling Advisors then 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.

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

The first area targeted was Fagley and initial results have been very encouraging, with both crews and staff at the MRF noticing that bins are not as contaminated and are generally fuller as a result of the campaign.

Work is now underway at Ravenscliffe, along with other partners including Wardens and PCSOs, whilst Fagley continues to be monitored. A thank you postcard will be delivered in a few weeks to thank residents for their efforts and keep up the good work.

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 and will order as many recycling bins as the residents need to manage their waste effectively. 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.

Recycling Champions

As a further recycling initiative we are looking 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 and help others to recycle more and waste less. We have received over 100 expressions of interest. Meetings are scheduled 7th & 12th November 2018 at City Hall for all the residents who are interested in becoming a recycling champion for Bradford Council.

Being a recycling champion is all about encouraging neighbours, friends, family and colleagues to reduce reuse and recycle, making a positive difference in the community and even learning new skills.

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 will 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 will receive:

- Informal 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 informal training they will also be 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

Waste service infrastructure

This project has improved efficiencies within waste management through better ways of communicating, data collection and improved service delivery both internal and externally including routing systems and back office integration with oracle/arc GIS. This has replaced previous ad hoc systems with supported solutions. The routing of the residual and recycling rounds, rural rounds and garden waste has been completed and we are currently working on the trade waste rounds which will be followed by the bin delivery rounds.

The service is undertaking a piece of work determine information via GIS mapping that will support the further development of work organisation by understanding the location of;

1. The mapping and location of collection points across the District
2. Alternative solutions to the collections points
3. Problem collections points
4. Contamination at collection points
5. Rural Garden Waste collection points and the possibility of increased income

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 2013/14 to 2017/18 for LACW and HW.

Table 1 Waste Arising's

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
LACW (tonnes)	222,837	225,645	233,323	231,453	222,002
HW (tonnes)	194,859	197,455	204,418	201,190	191,681

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 arising since 2013 has been halted, and shows a reduction of 835 for LACW and 3,178 tonnes for HW for 2017/18.

Table 2 Bradford Infrastructure

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
No of Domestic Properties	211,285	213,915	215,369	222,696	224,915
Population	525,900	527,600	529,900	532,500	534,800

Further analysis of 2017/18 results for kerbside collected waste tonnes are quite interesting (as shown later in Table 4), and show a reduction of 10,656 tonnes in kerbside collected waste compared to 2016/17. 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 8,933 tonnes compared to 2016/17, 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 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 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, and this is explained further in key performance indicators section

Table 3 Kilos per Property/Person

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total Kilos of Household Waste per property	923	923	949	903	852
Kilos of Household Waste per person	371	374	386	378	358
Kilos of residual Household Waste per Household (NI 191)	454.4	447	563	569	563

2.4 Waste Services Operational Performance

Residual kerbside waste has reduced again compared to 2016/2017 by 19,320 tonnes. Kerbside recycling has increased against the previous year by 8,933 tonnes. Garden waste kerbside has fallen slightly by 102 tonnes.

Table 4 Kerbside Collection Performances

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
All tonnes Collected at Kerbside	153,153	156,844	161,373	157,292	146,636
Residual tonnes at the kerbside	130,078	130,072	132,497	127,437	108,117
Recycled tonnes at the kerbside					
Paper & Card tonnes	7,644	8,960	9,106	9,997	29,536
Glass, Cans & Plastic tonnes	7,553	8,332	8,871	10,606	
Garden Waste tonnes	7,878	9,480	10,899	8,085	7,983
No. of Properties Collected per day per round (ave.)	2,111	1,935	1,990	1,982	1,727
% rate of missed bins	-	-	0.135%	0.133%	0.31%

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.

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

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Bulk Collection Tonnage	1,086	1,021	1,167	1108

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 further increase and HWRC continue to show excellent levels of waste diversion before treatment.

Table 6 Household Waste Recycling Centres

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total Waste arising at HWRCs (tonnes)	32,077	31,800	35,088	39,246	43,450
Residual waste - sent to landfill/treatment (tonnes)	8,787	9,111	10,349	10,691	13,571
Waste Recycled (tonnes)					
Garden Waste (tonnes)	8,415	8,169	7,689	8,739	8,256
Dry Recycling (tonnes)	11,148	10,883	12,836	15,010	16,184
Soil/Rubble (tonnes)	3,727	3,638	4,214	4,806	5,439

3. 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	2017/18
Waste direct to landfill	593	161	1,477	135	179
Waste to treatment	164,998	164,951	167,136	163,762	154,046
Waste recycled or composted via treatment	59,199	57,014	24,822	26,075	17,657
Waste to Energy Recovery	61,275	66,483	94,506	119,976	126,768
Total waste to Landfill (NI 193)	45,117	43,139	39,510	17,711	9,621

Waste direct to landfill

Waste sent direct to landfill increased in 2017/2018 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 2017/18 owing to reductions in residual waste tonnages requiring treatment.

Waste recycled/composted

There has been a decrease in recycling of 8,418t over the previous year via the waste treatment contract due less recycling in the residual waste and lower prices in the commodities market. 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 2017/18. 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 8,090t compared to last year. This continued reduction in waste sent to landfill is again is to be welcomed.

4. Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

Table 8 below shows the KPIs.

Table 8 key performances

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Kilo's of residual Household Waste per Household (NI 191)	454.4	447	563	569	563
Total %waste recycled/composted including contribution from waste treatment (NI 192)	50.80%	51.6%	40%	37%	35%
Total tonnes of waste to Landfill (NI 193)	45,117	43,139	39,510	17,711	10,095
Kerbside recycling %	15.07%	17.1%	18.2%	18.24%	26%
HWRC recycling %	72.61%	71.3%	70.5%	72.76%	69%
Total waste to Energy Recovery %	27.8%	29.5%	40.5%	52%	60%
Total waste to landfill %	23.12%	19.13%	18%	7.7%	4.5%

NI 191 figures for 2016/17 and 2017/2018 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, the ability to claim further tonnes of composting has been disallowed by the EA. In 2014/15 we claimed 23,391 tonnes of composting. The net result is that NI 191 has increased because we have not been able to claim any composting as can be seen for the last 3 years compared to previous years.

This 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 35% for 2017/18. The recycling performance in 15/16 and 16/17 remained below previous years despite improved recycling tonnes collected at both kerbside and via Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC). This was due to previous compostable material extracted from our residual waste being disallowed after the first quarter of 15/16 and for all of 16/17. In addition, the waste contractor chose to focus on creating 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.

The further 2% reduction in recycling performance in 17/18 was due to contamination levels of recyclates running at 40% and the impact of the “beast from the East” storm in early 2018 which saw three weeks’ worth of recyclates having to be disposed of as residual waste in order to catch up on whole district collections.

The new residual waste treatment contract will guarantee a 6% contribution to this target due to performance standards built into the contract which when added to our upstream performance at kerbside and HWRC’s, is expected to see the indicator exceed 40% at current performance levels.

In addition, alternative working arrangements at the Material Recycling Facility (MRF) should also see improved recycling rates.

NI 193 Waste sent to landfill decreased in 2017/2018 to 4.5%.

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

HWRC recycling and diversion performance continues to remain high at 69% 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.

5. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

This report is for information and discussion only.

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

Volatility of residual and recycling tonnages have financial impacts on the service budget which requires constant monitoring and management.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

This report which is for information and discussion only.

8. LEGAL APPRAISAL

There are no legal issues arising from this report however care has been taken to ensure that no commercial sensitivities are divulged.

9. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

9.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

N/A

9.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

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

9.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

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

9.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

There are no community safety implications

9.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

There are no known Human Rights Act implications

9.6 TRADE UNION

There are no staffing implications arising from this report

9.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

There are differential levels of recycling by collection round and hence ward.

9.8 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS

(for reports to Area Committees only)

N/A

9.9 IMPLICATIONS FOR CORPORATE PARENTING

N/A

9.10 ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESMENT

N/A

10. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

None

11. OPTIONS

N/A

12. 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.

13. APPENDICES

None.

14. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy (Executive Report 13th January 2015)