



Waste Not Want Not

**A review of Waste and Recycling in Bracknell Forest
by a Working Group of the
Environment, Culture & Communities Overview & Scrutiny Panel
in partnership with**



Crowthorne Parish Council



Sandhurst Town Council



Warfield Parish Council



February 2009

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Oliver Burt	re ³ Contract Manager
Steve Holgate	Head of Development, SITA UK Ltd
Andrew Woolcock	Smallmead Household Waste Recycling Centre, Reading

The following from Bracknell Forest Council:

Councillor Mrs Hayes MBE	Executive Member for the Environment
Melissa Read	former Planning and Transport Policy Team Manager
Eric Redford	Contracts Officer, Waste and Recycling Team

Additionally, the Panel would like to give special thanks to the following from Bracknell Forest Council. Without their help and support this report would not have been possible. They have provided a huge amount of help, support and guidance, in the management of our meetings, the scheduling of visits and guests and the co-ordination of hundreds of pages of data, graphs, reports and meeting notes:

Steve Loudoun	Chief Officer: Environment and Public Protection
Janet Dowlman	Waste and Recycling Manager
Richard Beaumont	Head of Overview and Scrutiny, Chief Executive's Office
Andrea Carr	Policy Officer (Scrutiny), Chief Executive's Office

1. Foreword by the Lead Member

- 1.1 Waste collection and recycling is one of the Council's most important and visible services to the residents of Bracknell Forest, of universal value to everyone. It has a profound bearing on our visual environment and on public health, and it is a very significant issue for the Borough and the nation.
- 1.2 Given the nature of the work that the Environment, Culture and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Panel was asked to investigate it was clear from the outset that this review would take a considerable period of time to produce, discuss and publish.
- 1.3 In a departure from previous conventions, I have opened up this review to the various Town and Parish Councils that make up Bracknell Forest and working in partnership with them asked for their support and input. On both of the two major projects of this Panel we have been very lucky to have Town and Parish councillors appointed to be part of the Working Group. Their contributions have been invaluable and helped us to ensure that we fully examined everything that we have been tasked to investigate.
- 1.4 I hope that other Panels follow the lead of the Environment, Culture and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Panel and work in partnership on future projects.
- 1.5 Given the nature of the work of this Panel we have, over the past year, collected an enormous amount of information and as part of our work been privy to information of a confidential nature related to contracts and pricing. As this report will be publicly available we have not included all of the information.
- 1.6 This report records the outcome of a strategic review by a Working Group of the Environment, Culture and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Panel of the Council's waste and recycling service. The Working Group comprised:

Bracknell Forest Councillor Marc Brunel-Walker (Lead Member)
Bracknell Forest Councillor Mrs Jan Angell
Bracknell Forest Councillor Mike Beadsley
Bracknell Forest Councillor Mrs Jacqui Ryder
Sandhurst Town Councillor Nick Allen
Warfield Parish Councillor Ms Colleen Healy
Crowthorne Parish Councillor Bob Wade
- 1.7 I thank all of those involved in the production of this report and commend the findings and recommendations to the Executive Member for the Environment, Councillor Mrs Dorothy Hayes.
- 1.8 I would also like to record my thanks to Steve Loudoun, Janet Dowlman and Andrea Carr for their support on the creation of this report. The success of this Working Group is as much due to them as it is to any member of the Working Group.

Councillor Marc Brunel-Walker
Panel Chairman

2. Background

- 2.1 Bracknell Forest Council's (the Council's) former Environment and Leisure Overview and Scrutiny Panel considered a list of potential themes to be reviewed in detail by working groups of the Panel during 2007/08 to complement its ongoing work such as performance monitoring. A strategic review of the Council's waste and recycling service was one of the themes selected to form part of the Panel's work programme.
- 2.2 The Working Group welcomed undertaking this review as waste collection and disposal is a major service which affects all residents of the Borough and has a significant impact on the environment and sustainability implications.
- 2.3 The main purpose of the review has been to undertake a strategic examination of refuse collection, recycling and waste disposal, including the review of progress of the new waste Private Finance Initiative re³ contract and also the experience of the first year of the Alternate Bin Collection (ABC) scheme.
- 2.4 Key objectives of the review have been to develop an appreciation of the types of waste collected and methods of collection and disposal; understand how the re³ project will deliver projected savings; ascertain whether the ABC scheme can be improved; identify options for further reducing the amount of waste generated by households and businesses and to increase recycling; and identify for adoption where appropriate, best waste management practice in relation to the collection of waste and recyclable materials.
- 2.5 The scope of the review has included waste collection, recycling and disposal; detailed consideration of the ABC scheme (including waste composition and bin size); identification of possible methods of reducing food waste; examining the options for increasing the use of the community recycling sites; and understanding how the Longshot Lane Civic Amenity (CA) site is operated and managed.
- 2.6 Aspects excluded from the review include:
- reviewing the decision to implement the ABC scheme;
 - a review of the re³ contract; and
 - littering, fly-tipping, rubbish dumping and graffiti as these have been covered within the scope of the review of street cleaning undertaken by another working group of the Panel.

3. Investigation, Information Gathering and Analysis

Introductory Session with the Chief Officer: Environment and Public Protection

- 3.1 The Working Group received an introductory presentation from the Chief Officer: Environment and Public Protection (attached at Appendix 1). The presentation addressed scoping the review, relevant legislation, national targets to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled, the scale of the waste function, related budgets and questions the Working Group might wish to pose as part of the review.
- 3.2 Members noted that SITA UK Ltd was the Council's waste and recycling collection contractor and that recycling formed part of the re³ project, a 25 year waste disposal contract involving Bracknell Forest, Reading and Wokingham Borough Councils. Local authorities were legally bound to collect and dispose of domestic waste and make arrangements for commercial waste if requested. Legislation placed businesses under a duty of care to dispose of waste and they were fined if they did not comply. They made their own arrangements for recycling. The Borough Council Schools and any other that requested service fell into the household category and the Council's contractor collected their waste and recycling materials. Although there was no obligation for councils to provide CA sites, there was a duty to make such a waste facility available. Bracknell Forest's CA site at Longshot Lane, Bracknell, was shared with Wokingham Borough Council and formed part of the re³ project. There were also mini recycling centres at some sites in the Borough.



Residents disposing of waste at Longshot Lane CA centre and a landfill site.

- 3.3 Issues arising from consideration of the scoping of the review included:-
- The need for the Working Group to appreciate the variety of waste collected and the possible methods of disposal;
 - The possibility of exploring whether the Council could do more to facilitate commercial and domestic recycling in the Borough;
 - Management of the usage, capacity and flow at the CA site in the light of best practice at other sites for comparison;
 - Risks, challenges and pressures with regard to waste service delivery;
 - Possibilities to reduce the amount of waste produced through educating residents and businesses;

- The aspect of the review concerning ABC would consider the success of the scheme following its first year of operation and not review the principle of ABC;
- Measures taken by the Council to assist residents with the implications of kerbside recycling collection e.g. bin size and waste compression and storage;
- Examples of good waste collection / disposal / reduction / recycling practice by other local authorities would be identified in order that the Working Group may explore best practice for possible adoption in Bracknell Forest; and
- Appropriate sites for the Working Group to visit as examples of part of the waste solution practice were the Smallmead Household Waste Recycling Centre at Reading, Planners Farm composting centre at Warfield and the M25 Colnbrook Energy From Waste (EFW) site, which was under construction at the time of the meeting.

Presentation by the re³ Contract Manager

- 3.4 Oliver Burt, re³ Contract Manager, met the Working Group to give a presentation in respect of the re³ partnership's waste disposal and recycling contract relating to the Boroughs of Bracknell Forest, Reading and Wokingham, a copy of which is attached at Appendix 2. The presentation set the background to the partnership and outlined the project drivers, scope of the related contract, regional and other contract facilities, third party facilities and future initiatives.
- 3.5 It was noted that the population of the contract area had risen from 400,000 to 408,000 since the presentation had been prepared. Local government reorganisation had prompted the establishment of the re³ partnership when the former Berkshire County Council had been dissolved and its waste disposal responsibilities passed to the six new unitary authorities. Bracknell Forest, Reading and Wokingham had then formed a partnership with the benefit of £37m of private finance initiative credits to award a 25 year £611m waste disposal and recycling contract to Waste Recycling Group (WRG) Ltd.
- 3.6 Drivers for the re³ project included legislation and associated targets and the regional scarcity and cost of landfill. Each local authority within the partnership was responsible for waste collection in its own borough and although Bracknell Forest and Reading had adopted a similar approach featuring kerbside collection of recyclables, Wokingham utilised a different method.
- 3.7 The contract reduced risk and provided stability for the three member authorities by taking responsibility for the sale and marketing of recycled materials and maintaining a fixed landfill price for the length of the contract. It also brought about benefits associated with council partnership and with public / private partnership working.
- 3.8 Contract facilities were based locally and consisted of the Sutton Courtney landfill site, Planners Farm composting site, two CA centres and ultimately a material recycling facility (MRF) at the Smallmead Household Waste Recycling Centre. Future contract initiatives included the rebuilding of the Longshot Lane

CA site for which there were approved plans but these did not include access or highway improvements. Congestion on the site had always been an issue due to its popularity and, with limited space during the works, it was anticipated that the situation could worsen. The site was now managed on behalf of the partnership by WRG Ltd and would be open to the public for three hours per evening from Monday to Friday and at existing opening times on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays during the reconstruction works, which would commence in April 2008 and be complete by June 2009. Third party facilities would include the treatment of 60,000 tonnes of waste per annum at an EFW centre and possible composting facilities.

3.9 Future activity would include maximising efficiency with a view to increasing the amount of waste recycled from 40% to 50%. The Working Group was advised that methane, a greenhouse gas produced by landfill sites, was 23 times more potent and harmful to the environment than carbon dioxide.

3.10 The following points arose from consideration of the presentation:-

- In terms of contract management, a senior officer from each of the partner authorities, one of whom acted as Project Director, were responsible for the day to day management of the contract with a Joint Waste Board having overall responsibility and delegated authority to make decisions on behalf of all three authorities.
- The merits of persuading supermarkets, possibly through Government lobbying where necessary, to minimise waste by reducing packaging were highlighted and it was noted that some played a role in recycling and influenced behaviour. Attention was drawn to an example of the banning of plastic carrier bags by one retailer in Devon.
- WRG Ltd undertook waste disposal / recycling sales marketing which led to a lower contract price for the partnership and the receipt of royalties in respect of the disposal of trade waste.
- Recycling opportunities in the country remained limited and the number of companies able to receive collected material was low. Whilst most products were recyclable this was only true where there was a plant able to process them. There needed to be a sustainable market in place before introducing a new material to recycling otherwise public confidence would be lost if a product could no longer be collected.
- Storage of recycling materials by residents between collections was highlighted as an area for the Working Group's attention.
- Although the partnership was working together to increase the amount of recycling from 40% to 50% of waste collected, there was an uneven level of input as Wokingham Borough Council employed a different collection method.
- Members were provided with details of the MRF being built at the Smallmead Household Waste Recycling Centre which would enable paper / card, plastic bottles and cans to be collected in one container. Access to the plant would be afforded to Bracknell Forest in the future and

at that time the use of the blue wheeled bins was expected to increase resulting in further improvements in recycling rates.

- The partnership sought to supplement the educational activities undertaken by the individual councils to promote recycling and staff had been active in visiting schools and would take school children to visit the Longshot Lane CA facility when its reconstruction was complete. Officers of the Waste and Recycling Team at Bracknell Forest had worked with the partnership officers on educational events including producing Christmas decorations from recycled CDs.
- Although the tonnage of waste introduced from outside the re³ project area via Longshot Lane CA site was in the region of 3.5% to 4%, some waste generated in the Borough was disposed of elsewhere. Trade waste, which had previously constituted 10% of waste collected, was now excluded from the waste stream due to the management measures employed on site.
- The re³ contractor had developed a trade waste facility and any spare capacity was sold to the trade at the market rate. Many large companies had local or national agreements relating to waste disposal and councils were obliged to provide for trade waste if asked. In Bracknell Forest, SITA UK Ltd provided this service via their commercial division.
- Whilst additional local authorities could in theory be added to the re³ project, this could pose contractual complications.

Presentation by the Waste and Recycling Manager

- 3.11 The Waste and Recycling Manager gave a detailed and thorough presentation (copy attached at Appendix 3) in respect of the Council's domestic waste and recycling collection services. Having introduced the Waste and Recycling Team and explained its functions, the presentation outlined the domestic waste collection contract, identified waste customers, listed other refuse services and described collection arrangements, the history of the service, the introduction of ABC and results after one year. It also explained the landfill directive and allowance, financial drivers, tonnage of recycling and targets, landfill bin analysis, challenges and opportunities, initiatives, service improvements, how Bracknell Forest compared to other unitary authorities and the results of the Acorn (A Classification of Regionalised Neighbourhoods) group survey. The latter survey analysed behaviour towards recycling by households falling into the five financial categories of wealthy achievers, urban prosperity, comfortably off, moderate means and hard pressed. The survey found that wealthy achievers were responsible for the highest levels of potentially recyclable items in landfill bins.
- 3.12 The Working Group was advised that the Contract Management Officer and Recycling Officer had fortnightly supervision meetings with the waste collection contractor and the Waste and Recycling Manager attended quarterly meetings. An officer from the Waste and Recycling Team undertook daily monitoring of contractor performance, ensured that health and safety procedures were followed and noted customer behaviour in relation to overloaded bins or excess rubbish. In the event that a waste bin / recycling box was not emptied, the customer would usually first contact the Council's Customer Services Centre who would take the details and refer them to the contractor. 'Lock out' sheets

were utilised by SITA to record whether a bin had not been put out for refuse / recycling collection. It was regular practice for the refuse operators to compare the number of bins put out for emptying with the amount of houses in a given road and they became familiar with the area and able to report back on issues such as whether a home had more than one bin of the same type. Frail and disabled residents were able to receive an assisted collection service which involved refuse operators collecting and returning their bins. The additional cost of this service to the Council was 20p per lift and checks to ascertain whether occupiers of properties in receipt of the service had a continuing need had led to a saving of £3k per annum. Churches received a free refuse / recycling service and Council owned buildings were recharged for collection but currently not for disposal even though as commercial premises they should be charged for disposal. Schools could only be recharged for collection. Other services offered were:

- Bulky items on request
- Clinical waste
- Sack collections
- Bulk communal bin washing
- Cleaning recycling sites
- Bin/box deliveries
- Deliveries of garden waste sacks to outlets

3.13 All waste enquiries were routed through the Customer Services Centre and either dealt with by the Council or SITA or passed on to the re³ contractor if they related to the Longshot Lane CA site or recycling bank collections. Many requests were being made to order new bins and a customer self-service system was to be trialled. Justified complaints in respect of missed collections were very low comprising less than 500 out of 2.7m collections per annum. Whilst the number of complaints had increased with the introduction of ABC, the main allegations were around maggots. Most were proven unfounded. Christmas waste collection arrangements had also been an issue that year. However, the overall number remained low. Council staff visited complainants regarding ABC issues to advise on possible solutions to their waste problems.

3.14 The Working Group was advised of the history of the waste and recycling service and learned that recycling targets had been met year on year demonstrating effective management of the service. Under the European Landfill Directive relating to biodegradable waste (68% of bin content), the landfill cost per tonne would increase from £24 to £32 with effect from April 2008 and by £8 per tonne per annum thereafter. The penalty to councils for exceeding their individual landfill allowance was £150 per tonne. If the United Kingdom exceeded its landfill allowance overall then each council that contributed to this would have to pay towards the European Union (EU) fine estimated at £500k per day. The theory was that spare landfill allowance could be banked by local authorities for use at a later date if necessary and any surplus allowance could be traded to another local authority. However, as yet such credits had no commercial value.

3.15 There were seasonal fluctuations in the amount of refuse generated owing to factors such as the weather, the growing season and holiday periods. December was traditionally a month of low waste generation. As the amount of recyclable materials collected after Christmas 2007 had exceeded all previous levels, the percentage ratio of recycling to landfill had been favourable. A small

quantity of non recyclable waste from the cans and plastic banks collected by Grundon, a commercial waste collection firm, was disposed of at an EFW plant rather than being landfilled.

- 3.16 The number of new residential developments in the Borough would have an impact on the waste collection and disposal services and have an ongoing budget impact. Although there had been an increase in the kerbside collection of recyclable materials owing to the ABC scheme, there had been no reduction in the amount collected from recycling banks in the Borough which was unexpected. An increase in the amount of recyclable materials collected was expected when the move to a single bin for all but glass and textiles was made in Autumn 2008.
- 3.17 It was noted that food waste was an area to be looked at both locally and nationally as it presently constituted a significant amount of the waste found in green landfill bins. Such a collection service could only be introduced if there was an outlet available for its disposal, which was not the case at the time of the review.
- 3.18 Statistics showed that the amount of residual waste to landfill in Bracknell Forest and Reading Boroughs was lower than that in Wokingham Borough indicating the effectiveness of the ABC scheme that both councils operated. Contamination, where inappropriate forms of refuse appeared in recycling bins, could be an issue. The Acorn Group survey indicated that the most affluent tranche of Bracknell Forest residents were responsible for the greatest amount of recyclable materials being placed in landfill bins. A second waste bin could be provided for incontinence materials and for larger families and each case was addressed on an individual basis.
- 3.19 A combined litter and recycling bin with sections for different types of waste being trialled in Charles Square had proved successful and a further bin of this type was being considered for other sites such as at Bracknell railway station.
- 3.20 Improvements to recycling sites such as introduction of new information signage would be implemented in a few weeks following the meeting. A new A-Z of waste and recycling booklet was being prepared for delivery to residents and publication on the Council's website in March 2008 in order to answer questions concerning disposal of refuse and help residents find alternative ways to deal with their waste, particularly during the development of Longshot Lane CA site.
- 3.21 Further promotion of the use of traditional nappies was welcomed as disposable nappies comprised 5% of bin content. Although the responsibility for such promotions rested with others in the Department, the re³ contract included for the undertaking of promotional work which should start to become more visible as the project continued to develop.
- 3.22 A waste analysis of schools in 2007 showed that 40% of refuse was paper and therefore schools were able to choose SITA to collect paper and card for a collection cost or another local company who collected these items free of charge from recycling bins provided by the Council.
- 3.23 Dumped rubbish at recycling sites was a problem as it was costly to remove and the clearing cost fell to the Council. Some of it originated from businesses

and options to address this issue were being explored. A number of offending businesses had received a warning and reminder of their waste duty of care.

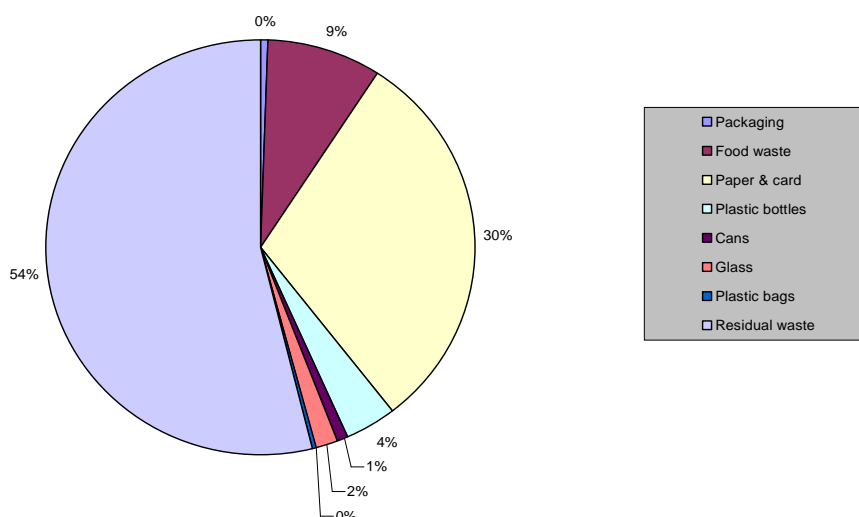
- 3.24 The level of recycling by small local businesses was known to be generally poor and a bid would be made for funding by the re³ councils to investigate needs with a view to increasing awareness and facilitating more recycling.
- 3.25 There were some underground recycling banks in Bracknell Forest (consisting of concrete casing, ground plates and doors) that suffered less from rubbish dumping.
- 3.26 The Waste and Recycling Team worked with supermarkets and one company was pursuing the installation of its own automated recycling centre.
- 3.27 It was costly to process paint and suggested that unwanted paint could be used by schools and other community groups if it could be easily collected and distributed by WRG.
- 3.28 The move to the ABC collection service in the Borough was modelled on that of South Gloucestershire and comparison with the other Berkshire unitary authorities on the basis of the percentage of refuse that was recycled or composted had placed Bracknell Forest in 3rd position in 2006/07 and first position in 2007/08. The following year's performance would be measured on the number of kilograms of waste per head of population landfilled which was a new government national indicator.
- 3.29 The following points arose from questions and discussion stemming from the presentation:-
 - Consideration was to be given to how to collect waste food;
 - In Canada residents were taxed on the basis of bin size and the prospect of paying for what you throw was a matter for ongoing national debate;
 - The national recycling rate was 27% and this demonstrated the impact of ABC in Bracknell Forest where it was now 40%;
 - Shredded personal and confidential information could be placed in paper bags or cardboard boxes for ease of recycling;
 - Clothes and similar items, excluding pillows and duvets, could be disposed of via the appropriate clothing banks and would be transferred to rag dealers if not in a suitable condition for re-wearing;
 - Although larger businesses tended to organise their own trade waste collection with companies such as Grundon, there was a role for the Council to assist smaller firms dispose of their recyclable waste in a cost effective manner. SITA had a commercial division and collected trade waste separately;
 - The need for the Council to increase recycling in its offices and other buildings was emphasised and the Waste and Recycling Manager advised that the new cleaning contract included recycling. Provision was to be made to facilitate more recycling in the proposed new civic hub; and

- Work with schools to promote recycling would continue and form part of the recycling theme in the Bracknell Festival.

Further Meeting with the Waste and Recycling Manager

3.30 The Waste and Recycling Manager circulated graphs (which are attached at Appendices 4a and 4b) indicating the total amount of domestic refuse collected by the tonne each month from 2003/04 to 2007/08, the total quantity of kerbside dry recyclables collected by the tonne each month from 2001/02 to 2007/08 and the total garden waste collections from 2005/06 to 2007/08 per tonne per month. The Working Group also received an analysis of the waste collected from the Council's town centre offices undertaken in February 2008, the results of which are set out below:

Analysis of Waste in landfill bins in Town Centre Offices - February 2008



Packaging	Food Waste	Paper & Card	Plastic Bottles	Cans	Glass	Plastic Bags	Residual Waste
0%	9%	30%	4%	1%	2%	0%	54%

3.31 The Working Group was reminded that the amount of kerbside dry recyclables collected after Christmas 2007 had exceeded all previous levels and advised that figures were awaited from the re³ contractor regarding the tonnage collected from recycling banks which had also been well used over the period. The increase in recycling was balanced by a reduction in the quantity of residual landfill waste collected which was the lowest amount recorded to date. The 2007/08 figures showed an increase in the amount of landfill collected in January that mirrored the pattern of previous years and was presumed to be caused by a post Christmas / New Year 'clear out' by residents.

3.32 The overall bin analysis of the Council's town centre offices, namely, Easthampstead House, Time Square and Seymour House, indicated that 35% of waste bin contents could have been recycled using existing bin provision. Of the three buildings, Time Square generated the highest percentage of recyclable materials in landfill bins, which equated to 69% of bin content.

Seymour House was the best performer in terms of recycling and a significant amount of food waste was found in Easthampstead House bins due to meeting refreshments and catering. One kilogram of plastic bags in the form of bin liners had been collected.

- 3.33 Although other waste bin arrangements could be made in the offices to encourage recycling, such as the withdrawal of personal bins, this was a matter for the building facilities manager. Whilst the cleaning contractor was instructed not to mix office refuse, it could not be proved that cleaners were not placing all waste, including recyclables, into landfill wheeled bins. Each of the three office buildings were supplied with four 1100 litre wheeled bins and, as there was evidence of a business illegally dumping refuse in bins outside Seymour House which would be investigated, it was questioned whether Seymour House needed so much bin capacity. The bin analysis would be shared with the Council's Corporate Management Team and office managers.
- 3.34 The commercial sector was responsible for arranging for its waste to be collected and disposed of as business rates did not include commercial waste collection. Although Bracknell Forest had operated a commercial waste collection service in the past, this had discontinued as the Council had been under cut by a commercial organisation. Whilst larger businesses generally made their own waste collection contractual arrangements, this could be a difficulty for small businesses which did not produce sufficient waste to warrant entering into a waste collection / recycling contract. Although legislation did not allow household and commercial waste to be mixed, providing the latter was weighed and counted separately, it could be disposed of using the Council's landfill arrangements without it counting against the authority's landfill target. Whilst the dumping of commercial recyclables was illegal, there was a grey area where licensed CA sites were concerned.
- 3.35 The Working Group was made aware of 'Free Cycle', a new exchange sales initiative on television similar to 'bring and buy' which was thought to reduce the amount of unwanted articles being thrown away.
- 3.36 As one supermarket chain was phasing out the use of cans for some of its products and using Tetrapaks in their place, there would be a growing need to recycle them which would be hindered by the absence of recycling plants in this country. Collected Tetrapak waste was currently shipped to Sweden, the nearest recycling plant, and Tetrapak had offered to pay the cost for two years after which the cost would fall to the Council although there might be more Tetrapak recycling plants in the UK after that time. Tetrapak was providing each local authority in the UK with five Tetrapak banks and those being provided to Bracknell Forest would be located one each at Longshot Lane CA centre, Waitrose, Sandhurst, Sainsbury's and Albert Road, Bracknell.
- 3.37 The same supermarket chain was in the process of revamping the recycling area at its store in the Borough and sought to discuss the matter with the Council. As discarded plastic bags had been an issue, the location of bag recycling bins at both the recycling area and store entrance would be sought. Other measures to discourage rubbish dumping at that and other sites, such as reduced apertures in recycling banks, improved signage and warnings against rubbish dumping, would be pursued. Certain sites suffered from dumping more than others, one example of which was Quelm Park. SITA cleared sites under such circumstances listing the type of waste removed. It was thought that commercial organisations were abusing the cardboard recycling banks which

were intended for domestic use and, as residents would be able to recycle card and paper in addition to cans and plastics in their free blue wheeled bins in the future, it was hoped that the number of banks could be reduced to minimise misuse. Signage warning against rubbish dumping and wireless CCTV cameras were to be acquired. High profile prosecutions would assist to discourage perpetrators.

- 3.38 The Working Group was advised of a Green Cone garden food waste digester initiative subsidised by the Council and designed to deal with food waste (both cooked and raw). 1,000 cones had been purchased and would be sold to residents on a 'first come first served' basis, for a subsidised price of £10 each if collected or £15 if delivered, on one day in Bracknell and on another in Sandhurst. Home composters were also available as a joint initiative with re³ and Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and subsidised by the government.
- 3.39 The number of residents participating in recycling would be formally monitored and was estimated to have risen from 30% (pre ABC) to 75-80% currently which was a significant increase over past years.
- 3.40 As part of the review, the Working Group has been consulted and commented on a household waste and recycling collection service questionnaire prepared by the Waste and Recycling Team to assess residents' satisfaction with the service, identify any issues and inform future action to promote recycling. 3,000 questionnaires were delivered to homes in the Borough with a £50 garden voucher prize draw incentive and a reply-paid envelope.
- 3.41 1,024 questionnaires had been returned by the date of the meeting and the response had been very positive. The replies indicated that the percentage of overall service satisfaction was 78% in respect of refuse collection and 92% in respect of recycling. 411 comments in relation to the ABC scheme had been received with 9% of all respondents seeking a reinstatement of the weekly refuse collection and 1.7% wanting a weekly collection in the summer months. With regard to service improvements, 71% sought collection of all plastics whilst 42% wished for Tetrapak recycling. In relation to food waste, 56% replied to the effect that they rarely threw away food, whilst 16.1% claimed never to do so and 1.3% admitted to discarding a small amount of food every day. Responding residents had expressed concern in respect of packaging and most felt that supermarkets should reduce the amount used. Some had suggested incineration as an alternative method of disposing of refuse. 89% of respondents had seen material promoting recycling in the national press and 31% had seen it in local publications. Promotional material on stickers and in leaflets had been seen by 10% and on the Council's website by 3%. Half of respondents were familiar with the local re³ logo and the 'Recycle Now' national logo.
- 3.42 The Working Group was advised that there were nine different types of plastic in use, owing to the reaction of oils and other products, and the Council was not proposing to collect all types. Sorting plastics was an issue and the types that could be collected would depend on the provisions of the MRF to be used from autumn 2008. A definite outlet was required for plastics and mixing them led to a low grade product that was difficult to find a market for. Although some local authorities collected all types of glass and all types of plastic together, this depended on the local situation and fiscal position. Some types of plastic, such as margarine tubs, were very light and had minimal impact on landfill tonnage.

3.43 Although many plastic carrier bags and bin liners, which were utilised to wrap food and other waste, were landfilled, they were relatively harmless as they were inert and did not decompose in the ground or produce gases. They could be mined from landfill sites in future years and disposed of by other methods. However, as a main objective was to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill in order to avoid landfill taxes, a reduction in the amount being thrown away would be desirable. As biodegradable plastic bags required light to biodegrade, there was no benefit to be gained from placing them in landfill. The Working Group recognised that the issue of plastic bags in landfill was an on-going debate.

Meeting with the Head of Development, SITA UK Ltd

3.44 The Working Group met Mr Steve Holgate, Head of Development for SITA UK Ltd, the Council's waste and recycling collection contractor, to gain its views on the waste and recycling industry. SITA's origins were in Europe where 70% of waste was recycled. The main issues arising from the discussion were:

- The re³ contract would necessarily shape the Council's decisions on waste collection and recycling.
- The major change in the waste industry concerned food waste collections. The re³ contract did not currently provide for recycling of food waste, which would be landfilled as there were no local facilities to process food waste at present. Bracknell Forest did not need to collect food waste separately in order to meet its recycling or Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets.
- Carbon trading was likely to replace LATS in the future.
- Bracknell Forest was among the best performing local authorities for glass recycling via bring recycling banks.
- Some local authorities were ceasing the recycling of glass bottles as it did not contribute to biodegradable waste targets. Locally, only 5% of glass bottles were placed in landfill bins so kerbside collections of such bottles would make little difference and would incur extra costs.
- It had been demonstrated that offering more recycling facilities for a wider range of materials caused the overall amount of recycling to increase, maximising 'participation and capture'.
- Due to their bulk and light weight, the cost to collect plastics was around £1,000 per tonne.
- There was some public frustration over the recycling of plastics in terms of what types of plastics were acceptable to put in recycling bins. The income value of plastic bottles was around £150 per tonne. However, if collections contained other types of plastics, the volume increased by approximately 100% but the revenue reduced to a third because the recycling processes were necessarily more complex.

- The high calorific value of plastics made them suitable for incineration rather than landfill.
- The Council's communication in the autumn of 2008 when the re³ MRF was completed would make clear to residents what materials they would be allowed to put in their blue wheeled recycling bins.
- Supermarkets were under great pressure to introduce lighter weight and compostable packaging.
- Some 'biodegradable' sacks could take up to 25 years to fully degrade.
- The most economical method of composting was 'windrow' composting, the method utilised at Planners Farm, which processed approximately 10,000 tonnes of green waste annually.
- 'In-vessel composting', which involved placing waste food inside an enclosed cylinder that was rotated and maintained at a constant temperature, was the next most economical option for food waste recycling at a cost of around £35-45 per tonne. In order for this to be viable, Reading, Wokingham and Bracknell Forest residents together would need to generate at least 15,000 tonnes of food waste annually and it was likely they did produce in excess of this amount (to which could be added commercial food waste). Although building a plant would be costly, there could be possibilities to use another plant as it was likely that more would be built for other councils in the region.
- Anaerobic digestion cost some £45-55 per tonne and this method was likely to grow in use.
- The cost of EFW incineration was £65+ per tonne depending on the calorific value of the waste.
- The increase in landfill tax from April 2008 would result in the overall cost of landfill rising to £70-80 per tonne.
- Waste paper currently attracted a high price owing to demand from China. This demand would reduce as its home market became established.
- The 2-3 year planning process together with insufficient guarantees of income made the commercial construction of waste facilities very difficult to progress, even though the plants may be financially viable (viability required an annual throughput of at least 15,000 tonnes).
- Some residents had insufficient space for recycling bins. Although waste compaction systems were available, they were not a viable option.
- Blaby District Council was moving to a system of utilising seven different recycling bins. Some councils were making more frequent collections to improve recycling and the Royal Borough of Kingston made weekly collections of 6 different materials, segregated at the kerbside.
- Many recycling collections in Europe were monthly.

- The cost of purchasing a 'twin pack' (i.e. segregated) refuse vehicle was approximately £140,000.
- Equipping refuse vehicles with weighing and chip reading equipment would cost approximately £30,000 each. There were over 45,000 green wheeled bins in the Borough and it would cost in the region of £5 per bin to fit chips to the existing bins. New bins could be fitted with them at the time of production for about £1.50
- In terms of collecting other recycling materials: nappies were not viable; the tonnage of rags and textiles was insufficient whilst the banks were quite successful; and there were too few batteries to make separate collections worthwhile. Car and other batteries could be deposited at Longshot Lane CA site and there were some commercial 'take back' services. An EU Batteries Directive would come into force in September 2008 when their disposal became the responsibility of the producer.
- Charging for waste ('Pay as You Throw') operated very successfully in Flanders, with a significant 30% impact on waste minimisation, and also on people's attitudes to purchasing.



New waste collection vehicle

Planning Policy Relating to Waste and Recycling

3.45 The Planning and Transport Policy Team Manager met the Working Group to give a response to its wide ranging questions concerning planning policy relating to waste and recycling. The following information was received in response to the Working Group's questions:-

1. *What does the local planning system have in place to cope with the future demands for Berkshire in regards to waste disposal?*

The Working Group was advised that there was an adopted pan-Berkshire Waste Local Plan in place to which all six unitary authorities subscribed. Recent changes in planning guidelines had led to the

introduction of a Waste Local Development Framework (LDF) which was currently at the core strategy stage. This was an over-reaching framework that was presently looking at waste site allocation across the county which would be the subject of consultation in autumn 2008. The Planning Team Manager in the Planning and Transport Policy Section represented Bracknell Forest on a working group which was considering land use issues and received input from the Borough's Waste and Recycling Team. There was some interaction across the local sub-region such as use by the re³ contract of a site in South Oxfordshire. Waste contractors played a part in site selection.

The planning process facilitated the market by identifying potential waste sites fifteen years ahead. Although the number of gravel extraction sites available for landfill was reducing, plenty of alternative waste provision remained. As remains of food and some other forms of waste leached out of landfill sites, it would be necessary to line such sites in the future. Planning for future need in Berkshire included in-vessel composting and waste plants. As there had been rapid changes in the market and demands in recent years, it was necessary to have waste solutions in place to avoid landfill taxes. Siting of waste plants such as EFW incinerators was contentious owing to their unpopularity with residents.

2. *How do the planning arrangements for Bracknell Forest reflect those same needs locally as regard existing sites and new site provision?*

Local arrangements were waste plan-led. Bracknell Forest had adopted the Waste LDF at the core strategy level and Longshot Lane CA site and Planners Farm composting centre were the only waste sites currently identified for the Borough. Although no other sites were presently proposed or deemed necessary, in theory the addition of an EFW site at Longshot Lane CA would accord with the LDF but other sites were against the Council's policy. Whilst the LDF could be challenged and the possibility of planning consent being sought and given in respect of other sites remained, no landowners had come forward with proposals. Although there was pressure from the Government and the EU to solve the problem of dealing with waste, it was a lengthy and complex process.

3. *How does the Section 106 system address the impact arising from development in the context of waste disposal, collection and recycling?*

The Planning and Transport Policy Team Manager referred to the Limiting Impact of Development planning guidance document which applied in this context and had been adopted by the Council. The document was relatively generic and, in the case of residential developments of 100 dwellings or more, required on-site provision which was acquired through Section 106 negotiations. Retail units over a certain size were also required to provide an on-site recycling facility for public use.

The town centre redevelopment would be designed to facilitate recycling, both residential and commercial, and the detail of this, such as including service areas capable of accommodating numerous bin types, would be addressed at the next stage of the redevelopment. An earlier paper of this nature was due for updating to reflect changing waste requirements. As part of the sustainability issues associated with the civic hub planning consent, attention was being given to improving the waste / recycling ratio

associated with its town centre buildings. There were currently successful mini-recycling sites to serve remaining residential areas within the town centre that were not of sufficient scale to be subject to the planning guidance document. Although the associated policy was valid until 2011, it was possible that it would be reviewed earlier. It was feasible to pool small pro-rata tariff Section 106 contributions to fund a recycling centre at a site of the Council's choice.

4. *How does house design take due account of the waste collection arrangements both now and in the future?*

The Sustainable Resource Management (SRM) document, a draft supplementary planning guidance paper consulted upon in November 2007, set standards in relation to recycling and waste collection vehicle size to ensure that sufficient space in residential developments was provided. Although the current amount of residential bin storage was known, it was difficult to predict future waste processes and corresponding residential designs. New residential developments were featuring an increased level of apartments for which communal bin size was specified in this document.

5. *How do we ensure that the planning system takes due account of the waste agenda?*

The core strategy, the highest level LDF document adopted to date, included a policy on sustainable waste management which sought to minimise waste and maximise recycling. All planning applications were judged against this policy. The corresponding detail was included in the SRM document which specified how waste products were managed in relation to development sites and road construction works and how much construction waste should be recycled. A recent development was the necessity for site waste plans reflecting good practice guidelines. New legislation relating to construction projects over £30k in value required the proportion of waste being recycled to be set out.

6. *How might we ensure more sustainable materials are used in the building of new homes?*

The SRM document included a 'green guide' to the life cycle of building materials addressing their source, use and method of disposal. This was utilised as a code for sustainable homes which extended building regulations, featured the grading of building materials and sought agreement that materials used met the required grade. From February / March 2008, planning applications were required to be accompanied by a report from an accredited assessor explaining how the required grade would be met and consents included a condition that construction materials met that grade. Materials were independently assessed and given a certificate of grade compliance before new homes could be occupied. Although this process increased costs for developers, it had minimal resource implications for the authority. The grade Code 6 represented zero carbon and the Council was presently working towards Code 3. Although Council policy obliged private developments to meet Code 3 at present, it was not a Government policy requirement until 2010. This also applied to Registered Social Landlords.

Meeting with the Executive Member for the Environment

3.46 Borough Councillor Mrs Hayes, Executive Member for the Environment, was invited to attend a meeting of the Working Group to provide her perceptions of the waste and recycling service one year on from assuming the Environment portfolio and to answer the Working Group's questions. Councillor Mrs Hayes made the following points:

- a) Mrs Hayes had taken up the Executive position in June 2007, having previously specialised in planning and education.
- b) The Waste and Recycling Team had very good officers, although there had been vacant posts which affected officer capacity.
- c) The first year had been dominated by the challenge of introducing ABC and helping residents become accustomed to it. The Executive Member had met residents with officers and experienced some abuse from an extremely small minority of residents.
- d) A trial of the Green Cone food digesters in Reading had been successful.
- e) The Executive Member recognised that food waste was an issue and advised that Brighton and Hove Borough Council had a 'Love food, hate waste' programme.
- f) Mrs Hayes sought an end to the 'Buy One, Get One Free' (BOGOF) offers by supermarkets, preferring half-price offers, particularly given the recent price increases for foodstuffs. She felt that the Council should lobby supermarkets on this, though it should be recognised that decisions on BOGOF's were probably taken by supermarkets nationally, with little discretion for local supermarket managers.
- g) A note on the feasibility of plastics recycling was provided by the Executive Member. The Working Group was advised that the Chief Officer: Environment and Public Protection was to participate in a SITA field trip to Denmark and Sweden to see examples of in-vessel composting and plastics recycling. The latter was a complex challenge which the Council was taking seriously.
- h) From autumn 2008, when blue wheeled bins could be used for paper and cardboard in addition to cans and plastics, the paper/cardboard waste bring banks would be withdrawn. Residents would be allowed to retain the green recycling boxes as their removal would be costly.
- i) Building work at the Longshot Lane CA site was progressing well, and the web cam was giving better information on the residence of people using the facility.
- j) Fly-tipping remained a problem at some recycling sites, for example at Bagshot Road near the Sainsbury's store and at Quelm Park recycling centre.
- k) SITA was very cooperative with officers regarding bank holiday waste collections.

- l) The Council had joined with the Carbon Trust to ensure minimisation of energy usage in Council buildings. Mrs Hayes welcomed Members' suggestions for further measures, for example on reducing the consumption of plastic cups. Wind turbines were being examined as a possible sustainable energy source.
- m) Improvements to the street scene, for example the recent 'deep clean' at Bullbrook, helped to minimise waste.
- n) At the 12 July 'Big Day Out' event, there would be promotions in respect of Green Cones, clothes recycling and litter picking.
- o) Unsolved problems included the Council's own performance on recycling, and residents' expectations, for example on plastics.

Visit to Smallmead MRF

3.47 As part of its review, the Working Group visited the Smallmead Household Waste Recycling Centre at Reading where it toured facilities including the MRF, the operation of which was explained by Mr Andrew Woolcock. Smallmead employed two people to work on waste education issues and the education programme was to be considered again by the re³ Board in autumn 2008.

Other Information Received by the Working Group

'Bring and Buy' Waste Initiative

3.48 The Working Group received copies of a magazine article concerning a 'Bring and Buy' waste initiative at CA sites in Devon which was one of a package of good practice measures that had earned the county awards for its approach to tackling waste and enabled it to recycle 50% of its collected refuse.

Food Waste Study

3.49 The executive summary of 'The Food We Waste', a study of the amount, type and nature of food thrown away by households in the UK, undertaken by WRAP was drawn to the Working Group's attention together with an associated article prepared by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

3.50 The study, which was believed by DEFRA to be the most comprehensive of its type ever carried out, found that approximately 6.7 million tonnes, around one third of the food purchased in the UK, was thrown away. 61% or 4.1 million tonnes of this food was edible and the cost of needlessly wasted food to UK households was £10 billion a year, equating to averages of £420 per household or £610 per family with children. The cost for local authorities to collect and landfill this wasted food was a further £1 million. Landfilling waste food had a significant impact on the environment and ceasing the avoidable waste of edible food could prevent 18 million tonnes of carbon dioxide being emitted each year, the equivalent of taking one in five cars off the road. The study confirmed that food waste also generated methane gas, a greenhouse gas more powerful than carbon dioxide that accelerated climate change. Significant amounts of greenhouse gases were also emitted by producing, processing and transporting food.

- 3.51 'The Food We Waste' study also found little difference between age groups in terms of the amounts of avoidable food waste generated. Although larger households wasted more food than smaller ones, there were economies of scale indicating that households of two people did not waste twice as much as single person households. On a per capita basis, the latter group created the most avoidable food waste.



Supermarket Waste and Recycling Policies and Practices

- 3.52 The Working Group has recognised that supermarkets have significant influence over waste and recycling in terms of the amount and type of packaging used, food retail practices and the availability of recycling facilities.
- 3.53 Research has indicated that five major supermarket chains with stores in the Borough have an environmental conscience and are actively seeking to reduce waste and packaging and increase recycling, both household and in-store, to shrink their carbon footprints and to obtain products from sustainable sources. All are signatories of the Courtauld Commitment, which is a voluntary agreement between WRAP and major UK grocery organisations that supports less packaging and food waste going to landfill. It is a powerful vehicle for change and in 2008 has led to zero growth in packaging despite increases in sales and population. The agreement asks for signatories to support WRAP in the achievements of its objectives:
- To design out packaging waste growth by 2008 (zero growth achieved);
 - To deliver absolute reductions in packaging waste by 2010; and
 - To identify ways to tackle the problem of food waste.
- 3.54 To deliver this, retailers, brands and their suppliers are working in partnership with WRAP to develop new packaging solutions and technologies across the whole UK supply chain. This includes using innovative packaging formats, reducing the weight of packaging (e.g. bottles, cans and boxes), increasing the use of refill and self-dispensing systems and collaboration on packaging design guidance.

- 3.55 Many of the supermarket chains actively support the 'Love Food, Hate Waste' campaign which was launched by WRAP in November 2007 and aimed at helping consumers, local authorities and businesses to reduce food waste. The campaign has already delivered a reduction of 110,000 tonnes in the annual amount of household food waste.
- 3.56 One retailer aims to achieve best waste and recycling practice through its 'Plan A' initiative which is a five year 100 point 'eco' plan launched in January 2007 to tackle some of its main environmental and social challenges. This includes donation of the profits derived from sale of food carrier bags to the environmental charity Groundwork. Another chain was recognised as an Example of Excellence in the Environmental Leadership category at the Business in the Community Awards for Excellence in July 2008 and utilised DEFRA's 'Waste Hierarchy Triangle' as a guide to environmental packaging, which is shown below (the summit of the triangle represents the best solution which should be aspired to and the base indicates the least favourable option):



- 3.57 A further award, the National Recycling Awards' 'Best Supermarket Recycling Award' was won by a retailer for its 'Recyclopedia' labelling system to advise customers on recycling of packaging.
- 3.58 A supermarket chain has joined forces with the Good Housekeeping Institute to promote the 'Love Your Leftovers' initiative which seeks to reduce food waste by suggesting recipes and tips to encourage consumers to make use of leftovers. This has been featured on television and in Good Housekeeping magazine articles. The same retailer donates unsold edible food between its 'sell by' and 'use by' dates to charities and has announced that it has signed a long-term contract with a food waste recycling company to process all of its food waste from February 2009 starting with its Scottish stores and rolling out across the UK by summer 2009 as part of its commitment to stop sending any food waste to landfill.
- 3.59 Practices pursued by supermarkets to reduce food waste and packaging whilst increasing recycling are:
- Developing and implementing business processes to address the root causes of food surplus.

- Labelling product packaging with WRAP and 'Recycle Now' symbols to inform recycling.
- Reducing the amount and weight of packaging and carrier bags used.
- Encouraging the 'Bag for Life' concept and launching a 'No to Bags' campaign.
- Working with DEFRA, the British Retail Consortium and WRAP to reduce the overall environmental impact of carrier bags.
- Seeking to ensure that future packaging is made entirely from recycled materials and can be easily recycled or composted.
- Identifying new methods of recycling materials.
- Providing top tips to reduce food waste, improve food storage and enhance food enjoyment.

3.60 Although supermarkets are endeavouring to reduce packaging, they are of the opinion that a certain amount is needed as it protects food from damage in transit, ensures that it is safe to eat and preserves the life of food. In many cases a minimal amount of food packaging on supermarket shelves can only be achieved through greater packaging during transit and therefore the correct balance needs to be struck.

Waste and Recycling Performance and Best Practice

3.61 Bracknell Forest's waste and recycling Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) outturns relating to performance for 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2007/08 are set out in Appendix 5 to this report. The performance indicators concern:-

- The percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the local authority for recycling.
- The percentage of household waste sent by the local authority for composting or anaerobic digestion.
- The percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources.
- The percentage of household waste that has been landfilled.
- The number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population.
- The percentage change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population.
- The cost of household waste collected per household.
- The cost of waste disposal per tonne of municipal waste.

- The percentage of households resident in the local authority's area served by kerbside collection of recyclables.
- The percentage of households in the local authority's area served by kerbside collection of at least two recyclables.

3.62 The BVPIs indicate that Bracknell Forest's levels of recycling and composting are rising steadily and improving faster than other comparable local authorities and that the availability of kerbside recycling in the Borough is extremely high compared to other unitary authorities and is continuing to improve. Bracknell Forest's levels of landfill are broadly comparable with other similar local authorities and falling at a similar rate. There has been a fall in the total tonnage of household waste collected in Bracknell Forest per head of population whilst other authorities' outturns are rising. Whilst figures show that the cost of waste collection is generally static or falling, another BVPI indicates that the cost of municipal waste disposal is volatile and generally higher in Bracknell Forest than in comparable authorities. However, an analysis of national comparator data for 2007/08, which was not available when this report was prepared, would be necessary in order to form a more definitive judgment on this matter. Levels of energy recovery from waste collected in the Borough are very low compared to other authorities as they only currently arise from rejected contaminants from card and plastic in recycling banks in the Borough. This will increase significantly when the Colnbrook EFW facility is complete.

3.63 In the latest Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) of the Council, published in February 2009, the Audit Commission rated the Council's Environmental Services as '3' out of a maximum of '4', i.e. a service consistently above minimum requirements. The Audit Commission's Confirmation of Direction of Travel Assessment 2008 stated that the Council is amongst the best performing in the country for waste management.

3.64 Comparison with ten other UAs in 2006/07 indicated that Bracknell Forest had the lowest cost of collection per household at £34.03 whilst the highest cost was £78.25. Of the group compared, Bracknell Forest had the third best rate in Berkshire of recycling and composting in 2006/07 and was in first position in 2007/08.

3.65 A key objective of the review has been to identify, and recommend adoption of where appropriate, best waste management practice in relation to the collection of waste and recyclables. 23 local authorities in England achieved a CPA rating of '4' out of a maximum of '4' for their environmental services in 2007/08 and are therefore likely to be sources of best practice. One of these authorities, the London Borough of Bexley, has been awarded Beacon Council status (national recognition of public sector excellence) for its waste and recycling services on two occasions and is the only Council to have received this award for these services. Bexley's practices include involvement in the 'Recycle at Work' campaign supported by WRAP, which involves a weekly collection of food waste from businesses. The Council operates an annual 'Give or Take Day', where residents can leave unwanted property and / or freely acquire desired items; a Schools Waste Action Club; a Waste Minimisation and Recycling Focus Group involving the public and meeting four times a year; and a door-stepping initiative to actively engage communities in waste minimisation, recycling and composting. It charges non-residents £4 per visit to its CA site and accepts trade waste which is charged for by weight. Another of these councils, Blaby District, pursues best practice through its recycling magazine

and kerbside collection of bagged textiles on a quarterly basis in partnership with a charity. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council has won a national award for its glass recycling and has one of the best paper recycling schemes in the country due to its excellent business approach to partnership working. It has also received Green Apple and Environmental Champion awards. Tameside facilitates trade waste and recycling collection, has a fly tipping enforcement unit and recycles plastics collected in its Borough into garden benches, planters and fence panels which are for sale to the public. Surrey County Council, a soft drinks manufacturer, WRAP and Recoup (a leading authority on plastics packaging recycling) have worked in partnership with Frimley Park Hospital to enable it to become the first 'On the Go Recycling Zone' hospital in the UK. The hospital has 72 high quality recycling bins equally distributed around some of the wards and administrative and public areas of the hospital site for collection of cans, plastic bottles and mixed paper. The County Council is planning similar projects with other main NHS Acute Trusts in Surrey.

3.66 Appendix 6 to this report contains municipal waste data issued by DEFRA in November 2008 in respect of household waste recycling and composting rates for English councils from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008. This data shows each council's recycling rate (dry recyclables), composting rate (green waste and food waste) and the total amount of the two combined for the year. Those councils ranked in first to fifth position are achieving combined rates of 55% and over and include two Devon Districts, namely, Teignbridge and South Hams. A further Devon district, Mid Devon, has won an award for the best kerbside recycling project and received a social enterprise mark. The County Council of Devon has implemented a waste and recycling education strategy and facilitates community composting at sites managed by volunteers.

3.67 Some of the above mentioned councils are trialling kerbside food waste collections and are working to reduce the amount of waste produced in-house. They have recognised that cost savings can be made through reduced purchasing which also assists them to attain their own environmental goals. The following actions have been identified as possible measures to reduce in-house waste:

- Reduction / re-use / recycle awareness programmes for staff.
- Withdrawal of office waste bins and establishment of departmental communal recycling areas featuring compartmentalised bins for locally collected recyclables e.g. paper, card, tins and plastic bottles.
- On site composting of food waste from office kitchens.
- Reduction of paper usage through duplex printing and IT education.
- 'Recycling' scrap paper into note pads for internal use.
- Purchase of recycled materials where possible.
- Reduction in the usage of disposable cups.
- Toner cartridge recycling.
- Collection and recycling of vending cups into items such as pencils.

3.68 'Waste Watch', a UK environmental charity which seeks to change the way people use the world's resources, has established itself as a national expert in waste education through its work. This includes education and training programmes to achieve environmental behaviour change in schools, the community and work places. The schools' programmes are linked to the national curriculum and are designed to assist pupils and staff to quantifiably reduce their environmental impact at school and in the home. The charity has an education network which provides advice, support, training and resources to facilitate sustainability and brings together waste educators, local authorities and officers from across the country to exchange good practice.



Blue wheeled bins are now used for plastic bottles, cans, paper and cardboard. Brown wheeled bins are for garden waste. Green Cone food digesters can be used to tackle all food waste and green wheeled bins are for residual waste to be landfilled.

4. Conclusions

From its investigations, the Working Group concludes that:

- 4.1 The Council's waste collection and recycling service is performing at a commendably high level. Innovative improvements have been made and more are planned. Officers are to be commended for their efforts and achievements.

re³ Project

- 4.2 The re³ project will clearly deliver projected savings by reducing risk and providing stability for the Council by taking responsibility for the sale and marketing of recycled materials and maintaining a fixed landfill price for the length of the contract. The project enables the Council to comply with legislation, meet associated targets and addresses the regional scarcity and cost of landfill. WRG Ltd undertook waste disposal / recycling sales marketing which has led to a lower contract price for the partnership and the receipt of royalties in respect of trade waste.
- 4.3 The partial closure of the Longshot Lane CA facility has not given rise to any significant problems and although there have been radio references to users queuing to access the site during its limited opening times due to redevelopment, it has been found that the site is only busy soon after opening and is quieter towards closing time.
- 4.4 The 'Bring and Buy' waste initiative at CA sites in Devon is recognised as a good practice measure and consideration could be given to undertaking a similar scheme at Longshot Lane when redevelopment works have been completed.
- 4.5 Although Planners Farm composting centre does give rise to some problems, the Working Group feels that there are no significant issues with resulting odours.

ABC Scheme

- 4.6 The first year of the operation of the ABC scheme has been successful and this is demonstrated by the increase from 27% to 40% of household waste being recycled during the period. (This amount has since increased to 42%.)
- 4.7 Storage of wheeled bins and waste awaiting collection is a problem for many residents owing to space confinements. The ABC scheme can be improved by providing smaller households and those with insufficient space to accommodate standard size blue wheeled bins with smaller bins. The introduction of the MRF is an improvement to the ABC scheme as it assists residents by enabling them to place all their kerbside recyclables in their blue wheeled bin.
- 4.8 Although fly-tipping levels in the Borough are very low, there is no indication that there is any increase as a result of ABC and there is a need to reduce them further.
- 4.9 The BVPIs, CPA assessment and comparison with the group of ten other UAs indicate that Bracknell Forest's waste and recycling services are performing well and it can therefore be concluded that the Council is employing good

practice. However, the London Borough of Bexley, Blaby District, Thameside Metropolitan Borough and other top CPA rated councils together with those with the highest rates of recycling and composting, including Teignbridge and South Hams Districts, offer best practice for consideration and possible adoption in this Borough.

- 4.10 The move to placing all dry kerbside recyclables together in wheeled blue bins was introduced in December 2008 following completion of the information gathering element of this review and therefore the Working Group has not had an opportunity to explore the success of this development and any resulting increase in recycling rates.

Minimise Waste / Increase Recycling

- 4.11 Minimisation is the best waste solution in order to decrease landfill, storage and collection issues and should be pursued with re-use and then recycling being the next steps.
- 4.12 Manufacturer and consumer responsibilities for waste need to be highlighted and industry needs an incentive to recycle more types of waste products.
- 4.13 It is problematic to recycle some types of waste as there are no local facilities to do so or there is no market for the recycled product.
- 4.14 Educational activities to promote waste reduction and recycling are undertaken by the Waste and Recycling Team, the re³ partnership and Smallmead Household Waste Recycling Centre. There may be merit in approaching the Social Care and Learning Department and 'Waste Watch' charity concerning pursuing such activities in schools.
- 4.15 Although charging for waste collection has operated very successfully elsewhere, educating residents to buy less and waste less and be mindful of the weight of the waste they dispose of could be an intermediate step, without direct charging.
- 4.16 The Council should remain aware of the waste initiatives and campaigns frequently pursued by the Local Government Association and DEFRA, for some of which volunteer local authorities are sought.
- 4.17 Whilst supermarkets appear to be actively addressing packaging waste in households and stores, there may be merit in lobbying the Government to encourage businesses to pursue the waste reduction agenda further.
- 4.18 As the Council does not collect recyclables from hospitals or all churches and charities, it could assume this role to minimise waste and facilitate recycling.
- 4.19 As waste and recycling collection can pose a problem for small businesses, and can lead to dumping of waste and recyclables at Longshot Lane CA site and bring recycling banks, it is considered beneficial for town centre managers to co-ordinate this for all landlords under one agreement. Contract sharing between companies such as the social enterprise in Reading is an example of such a solution. The Bracknell Forest Local Strategic Partnership is identified as a means of influencing small businesses in this regard. There is scope for the Council to promote and assist a shared waste and recycling collection scheme for small businesses. This assistance could involve SITA's commercial

division and recharging for the use of Bracknell Forest's collection vehicles on Saturdays when they are otherwise unused. There will be spare capacity in SITA collection vehicles following the move to all recyclables being placed in one bin.

Food Waste

- 4.20 This review has found that food waste is a significant issue with approximately one third of the food purchased in the UK being thrown away and landfilled, resulting in the emission of methane and carbon dioxide greenhouse gases. Whilst there has been some promotion of composting food and the sale of a small number of Green Cone food digesters to residents at a subsidised price, further measures are required to discourage residents from wasting food and to reduce the amount of biodegradable food waste being landfilled. The availability of more Green Cone food digesters in Bracknell Forest would assist, possibly subsidised by the three year funding source from DEFRA for such purposes.
- 4.21 Although 'in-vessel' composting of kerbside collected food waste is being pursued in some areas, there are currently no facilities of this sort in the area. In the event that kerbside collection of food waste is pursued in the future, careful consideration needs to be given to the arrangements as it is likely to smell, attract vermin and require separate collection in closed containers that may be difficult to empty.
- 4.22 Although supermarkets appear eager to reduce food waste, they are partly responsible for the amount of food being wasted owing to offers such as BOGOF and the sale of food in multi portion packs only. The Council should aim to persuade supermarkets to reduce BOGOF offers and as supermarket policy is probably set nationally with limited local discretion, this approach should perhaps be made through the Local Government Association (LGA).
- 4.23 The misunderstanding of 'use by' / 'best before' dates can give rise to needless waste.
- 4.24 The 'Love Food, Hate Waste' campaign and the Women's Institute (WI) may assist in this area by promoting reduction and composting of food waste and by advising on recipes to use leftover food.
- 4.25 The use of food waste disposal units may reduce waste generated by residents living in smaller properties with confined space and offer a solution for those living in flats. However, checks with the Water Board are required before the use of such products is promoted.

The Council's Town Centre Offices

- 4.26 Councils should lead by example and be innovative to ensure that their own offices are at the forefront of waste minimisation and recycling. As the overall bin analysis of the Council's town centre offices indicates that 35% of waste bin contents could have been recycled using existing bin provision (this amount was 69% in the case of one building), more work is required to encourage users of the offices to recycle waste and this is acknowledged by the relevant Executive Member. Schemes to promote recycling and the replacement of individual waste bins with office wide compartmentalised bins are possible measures to reduce the amount of recyclable material being landfilled.

Provision should be made to facilitate more recycling in the proposed new civic hub. The charity 'Waste Watch' may be able to advise in this area.

Household Waste and Recycling Collection Service Questionnaire

4.27 The response rate to the household waste and recycling collection service questionnaire was high and the results show that satisfaction with waste and recycling has increased with a percentage of overall service satisfaction of 78% in respect of refuse collection and 92% in respect of recycling. However, the questionnaire is thought to represent only 1% of the local population and it is probably those who engage in recycling and waste minimisation that responded, giving an unbalanced view. Further more widespread resident feedback in respect of the waste and recycling service might give a fuller picture.



Bracknell forest residents are now recycling and composting more than 40% of household waste.

5. Recommendations

It is recommended to the Executive Member for the Environment that:

re³ Project

- 5.1 Should the opportunity arise through the re³ contract, 'in-vessel' composting of food waste be explored;

ABC Scheme

- 5.2 All residents be given the option to request 140 litre wheeled blue recycling bins, (currently only available to Old Age Pensioners), in place of the standard 240 litre bin as they may have no need for / storage space for the standard sized bins;
- 5.3 Action be taken to tackle the increase in fly-tipping;
- 5.4 The waste management practice of the top CPA rated councils and those with the highest levels of recycling and composting be explored to identify best waste and recycling practice for possible adoption in Bracknell Forest;
- 5.5 The Working Group continue to monitor ABC and recycling developments following the move to placing all dry kerbside recyclables together in wheeled blue bins and report its findings in a follow up report in approximately 12 months' time;

Minimise Waste / Increase Recycling

- 5.6 As those on low incomes may not be in a position to buy brown bins or garden refuse sacks leading to garden waste being placed in landfill bins, the cost benefit options of providing them free of charge to those on income support be explored;
- 5.7 The feasibility of providing recycling banks at hospitals, churches and charities, also usable by the public, be investigated;
- 5.8 The Government be lobbied to promote the recycling of additional articles in order to procure more recycling opportunities and achieve sustainability;
- 5.9 The Council be mindful of, and take steps to support, LGA and DEFRA waste reduction campaigns;
- 5.10 Schemes for collecting waste and recyclables from small businesses, such as bin sharing, be investigated and facilitated;
- 5.11 The Social Care and Learning Department be asked to approach schools concerning the provision of educational programmes to promote recycling and waste reduction, possibly in partnership with 'Waste Watch';
- 5.12 The feasibility of introducing a holistic Council-wide Borough slogan and / or logo to promote waste reduction and recycling for use on all paperwork, publications, bins and Council owned vehicles be considered;

Food Waste

- 5.13 Measures to reduce food waste through education and promotion, such as encouraging residents to support the national 'Love Food, Hate Waste' campaign and working with the WI, be pursued;
- 5.14 Opportunities to make further food digesting Green Cones available to residents at a subsidised cost be pursued;
- 5.15 The LGA be requested to advise the national headquarters of major supermarket chains that BOGOF offers and multi portion packs are leading to food waste and ask them to pursue alternatives such as price reductions;
- 5.16 Subject to satisfactory checks with the local Water Board, the use of food waste disposal units to facilitate food waste reduction by residents living in smaller properties with confined space or flats be promoted;

The Council's Town Centre Offices

- 5.17 Alternative bin arrangements in the Council's offices, such as the replacement of personal bins with compartmentalised bins to facilitate recycling, be pursued;
- 5.18 A recycling plan for the new civic hub be developed when the operational fit out stage is reached; and

Satisfaction Levels with the Waste and Recycling Collection Service

- 5.19 Further residents' feedback in respect of the waste and recycling service be sought through whatever means are considered to be appropriate.

6. Glossary


ABC	Alternate Bin Collection
ACORN	A Classification of Regionalised Neighbourhoods
BMW	Biological Municipal Waste
BOGOF	'Buy One, Get One Free' food sale promotion
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CA	Civic Amenity
CAA	Comprehensive Area Assessment
CPA	Comprehensive Performance Assessment
CRM	Customer Relationship Management
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EFW	Energy From Waste
EU	European Union
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LDF	Local Development Framework
LGA	Local Government Association
MRF	Material Recycling Facility
NI	National Indicator set
re ³	'Reduce, reuse and recycle' – the logo of the waste disposal contract for Bracknell Forest, Reading and Wokingham Councils.
SRM	Sustainable Resource Management
UAs	Unitary authorities
WI	Women's Institute
WRAP	Waste & Resources Action Programme - helps individuals, businesses and local authorities to reduce waste and recycle more, making better use of resources and helping to tackle climate change.
WRG	Waste Recycling Group – the re ³ contractor

Overview and Scrutiny
7 November 2007

Waste
Steve Loudoun

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Appendix 1



Scoping the work

- Waste collection
 - Recycling collection
 - Refuse collection
 - Bulky items
 - Clinical waste
- Recycling facilities
- Waste disposal
 - Re3
 - Longshot Lane

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Legislation

- Duty to collect from domestic properties and make arrangements for commercial properties
- Powers to charge
- No obligation to provide Civic Amenity site within the Borough - but duty to make provision

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Drivers

National target is to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled:-

- By 2010 to 75% of that produced in 1995
- By 2013 to 50% of that produced in 1995
- By 2020 to 35% of that produced in 1995

PENALTY £150/tonne

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Scale

The waste function includes

- The weekly collection of household waste from all residents
- Collection of waste from schools, community centres, council premises
- The disposal of circa 52,000 tonnes of household waste including the recycled waste a year
- The recycling of about 15 types of materials
- The provision and cleaning of 36 recycling sites

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Budgets

- £611m contract with Re3 for disposal of waste over the next 24 years in partnership with Reading and Wokingham
- Household waste collection £734k
- Recycling £1.6m
- Waste disposal £2.8m
- Composting -£13k

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Questions

- Where are our weaknesses?
- Where are the next pressures?
 - food waste, charging, refuse contract retendered, more products to be recycled?
- What are the opportunities?
- How might we address them within the constraints?
- Is ABC working?
- How well do we promote?

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re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council

re3 Partnership
Bracknell Forest Perspective
11 December 2007



Appendix 2

re3member re3ducere3user re3cyclere3cover re3peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council

re3 partnership

- Bracknell, Reading, Wokingham,
- Circa 210,000 tonnes p.a.
- Population approx. 400,000
- Shared need for long term sustainable solution
- Contract with WRG (£611m)
- £37m PFI credits

re3member re3ducere3user re3cyclere3cover re3peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council

Project Drivers

- Legislation and associated targets
- Regional scarcity and price of landfill
- Waste growth
- ‘Doing nothing’ increasingly costly and in breach of statutory requirements
- Need to develop more sustainable services

re3member re3ducere3user re3cyclere3cover re3peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council

Scope of contract


- Waste reception and transfer;
- Civic Amenity sites;
- Waste treatment and recovery;
- Composting operations;
- Recycling operations;
- Marketing and sale of recovered materials;
- Educational and promotional activities;
- “Bring” recycling sites;
- Disposal of residual waste

re3member re3ducere3user re3cyclere3cover re3peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council

Regional Contract Facilities



LF - Landfill Site
CS - Compost Site
E.F.W - Energy from Waste
MRF - Material Recovery Facility

re3member re3ducere3user re3cyclere3cover re3peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council

WRG will now...

- Redevelop the Island Road site (Reading)
 - Indoor Civic Amenity site
 - MRF
 - Waste reception and transfer
 - Education and awareness activities/centre
 - Construction Jan 2007 to April 2008



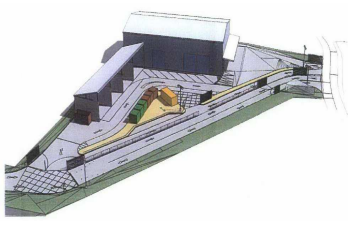
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re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council.

WRG will now...

- Rebuild Longshot Lane in Bracknell
 - Civic Amenity site upgrade
 - Waste reception and transfer
 - Visitor centre
 - Construction Apr 2008 to June 2009



re3member **re3**ducer **re3**user **re3**cycler **re3**cover **re3**peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council.

Other Contract Facilities

- Planners Farm Composting Facility
 - Existing Bracknell facility.
- Sutton Courtenay Landfill
 - Existing WRG facility.

re3member **re3**ducer **re3**user **re3**cycler **re3**cover **re3**peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council.

Third Party facilities

- Contract also includes 60,000 t/pa to EfW
- Joint venture - Grundon and Viridor. Due for completion in July 2008
- Other third party facilities for composting being considered



re3member **re3**ducer **re3**user **re3**cycler **re3**cover **re3**peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council.

What Is re3 Really About? (1)

- Council Partnership
 - Politics overlooked. Collaboration to solve a shared problem.
 - Sharing the load - each council has a partnership role
 - Renewed co-operation on collection strategies
 - Long-term approach - potential for sharing other related services

re3member **re3**ducer **re3**user **re3**cycler **re3**cover **re3**peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council.

What Is re3 Really About? (2)

- Public/Private Partnership
 - Contractor Strengths
 - Construction ahead of schedule
 - Compliance/ licensing/ EA
 - Council Strengths
 - Attention to detail in service delivery
 - Imagination/ Problem solving

re3member **re3**ducer **re3**user **re3**cycler **re3**cover **re3**peat

re3
zeroing in on waste

A waste management partnership between Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham District Council.

What Happens Now?

- Build on the success of ABC's
- Push on from 40% towards 50%
- Education across the Partnership
- Target smaller fractions of bin composition
- Tackle waste at point of purchase
- Waste role in climate change
- Further sharing of services

re3member **re3**ducer **re3**user **re3**cycler **re3**cover **re3**peat

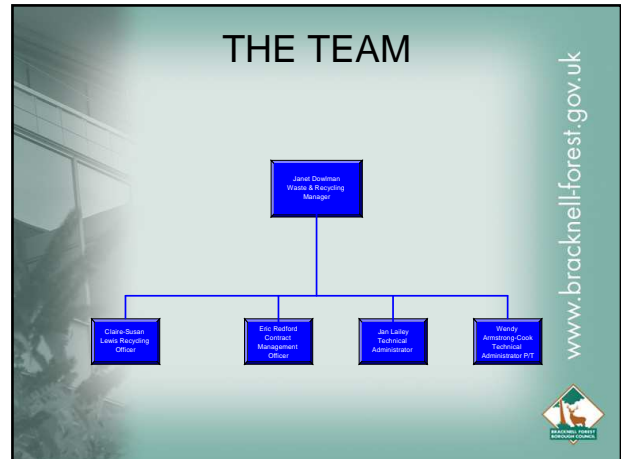
REFUSE & RECYCLING COLLECTION SERVICES IN BRACKNELL FOREST

JANET DOWLMAN

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY
15 JANUARY 2008

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Appendix 3

What we do

MANAGE PERFORMANCE OF:-

- Refuse & Recycling Kerbside Contractors
- 35 Recycling Sites
- BFBC waste disposal via re3 partnership
- Customer interface via CRM system
- Ordering of equipment
- Waste minimisation & recycling promotions
- Statistical information for government
- Planners Farm – currently licence holder

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The Contractor – SITA UK

- Contract awarded to SITA 2001-2006
- Contract varied & extended 2006 - 2011 (ABC)
- Vehicles: 4 Refuse, 4 Recycling, 2 Green Waste
- Manager & 2 supervisors & 43 staff
- Partnership contract – managed via:
 - Fortnightly ops meetings
 - Quarterly review Meetings
 - Service improvement meetings (6-8weekly)
 - Daily contract monitoring – performance/H &S

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Our Customers

Who we collect from:

- All households including flats
- All Schools & Colleges & Libraries
- Council Offices and other Premises
- Leisure Facilities & Community Centres
- Social Services Homes
- Some charities & churches


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Other services

- Bulky items on request (35 per week)
- Clinical Waste (40 per week)
- Sack Collections (216)
- Assisted Collections (1300)
- Bulk communal bin washing (annually)
- Cleaning recycling sites
- Bin/box deliveries
- Deliveries of garden waste sacks to outlets

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Scope of work

- Contract Budget: - £1.9 million
- No of enquiries dealt with p/a – 20,000
- Total Collections per annum:- 2,700,000
- Justified Missed Collections – < 500
- Complaints:-
 - Contractor Performance - 300 (est. 2007/8)
 - Council Policy – 1050 (est. 2007/8)

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What we collect - WEEK 1



General rubbish not suitable for recycling

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What we collect - WEEK 2

Brown Bin for Garden Waste



OR



Sack For Garden Waste

PLUS



Kerbside box(es) paper PLUS Card plus kerbside box(es) cans & Plastic bottles

OR

Blue Bin for Cans & Plastic Bottles ONLY (to include Paper & Card from Dec 2008)



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History of Waste & Recycling in Bracknell Forest

- Pre 1993:- "in house" sack collections
 - bottle ,paper & textile banks
- 93/4 - wheeled bin trial & implementation
 - Refuse contract tendered – CCT
- Cleanaway 1993 -2001 - SITA 2001-2011
- 1996- Introduced kerbside paper collection
- 1998 – Unitary authority – Waste disposal
- 1999 – Kerbside box for paper & cans

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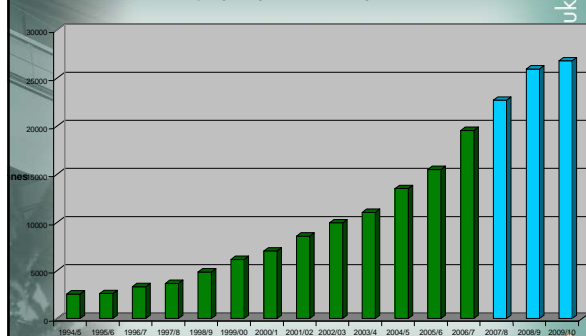
History of Waste & Recycling (contd)

- 2001/2 Garden waste separated – CA site
- 2003/4 Kerbside Plastic bottles collected
- 2005/6 Awarded £600k for vehicles
- 2004-6 Kerbside Card & Garden Waste
- 2006/7 Alternate Weekly Collections (ABC)
- 2006/7 Joint Waste Partnership – re3

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Total recycling tonnages 1994- 2006/7 & targets until 2010



Introduction of ABC Why we did it..

- EU Landfill Directive
- Financial Drivers
- Government landfill allowances (LATS)
- Environmental – Climate Change


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Landfill Directive

National target is to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled:-

- By 2010 to 75% of that produced in 1995
- By 2013 to 50% of that produced in 1995
- By 2020 to 35% of that produced in 1995



Financial Drivers

Landfill Tax

- Increased £3 per tonne per year - from April 2008 + £8
- Total cost from April - £1,152,000 approx

Collection costs - Staying the Same

- Existing Fleet £1,930,000


Alternate/segregated weekly collection

- Existing Fleet £1,830,000

Government Fines

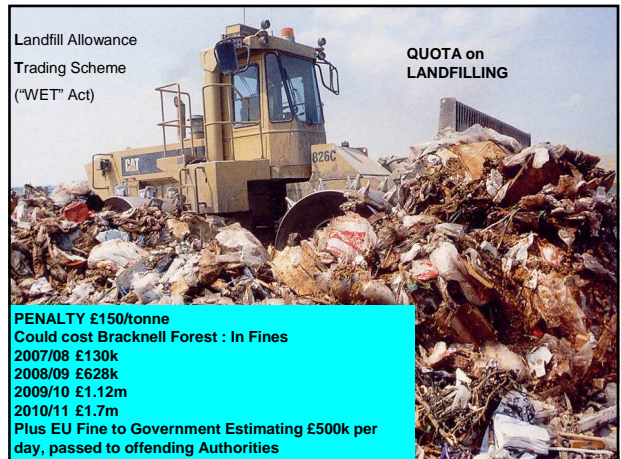
Penalties under PFI contract

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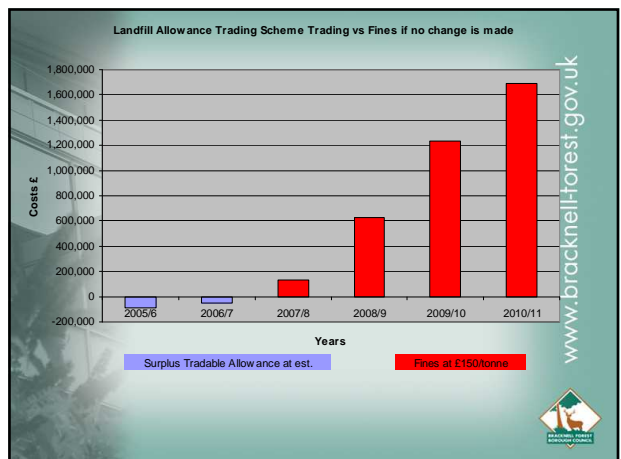
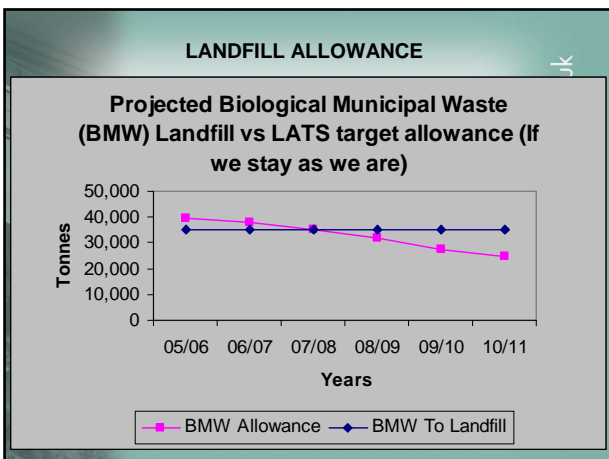


Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme ("WET" Act)

QUOTA on LANDFILLING



PENALTY £150/tonne
Could cost Bracknell Forest : In Fines
 2007/08 £130k
 2008/09 £628k
 2009/10 £1.12m
 2010/11 £1.7m
 Plus EU Fine to Government Estimating £500k per day, passed to offending Authorities



ABC one year on

- Implementation went well majority of residents accepted the need for change
- Issues in first year :-
 - maggots, odours, food waste, non recyclable packaging, disposable nappies, incontinence materials.
 - Media attention

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Results after one year of ABC 2007/8 to December

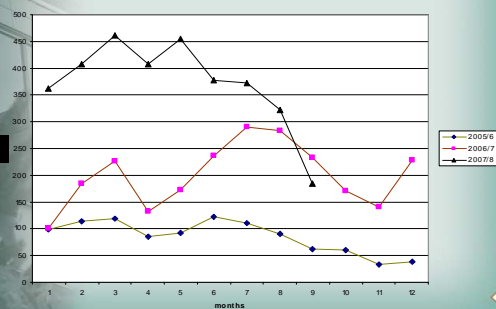
- Recycled - target 26% actual 25.6%
- Composted - target 14% actual 14.8%
- Landfilled – target 60% actual 59.3%
- Amount of landfill tax avoided £103,200
- Surplus landfill allowances £14,000

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Increase in Garden Waste

Garden waste collections 2005/6 vs 2006/7

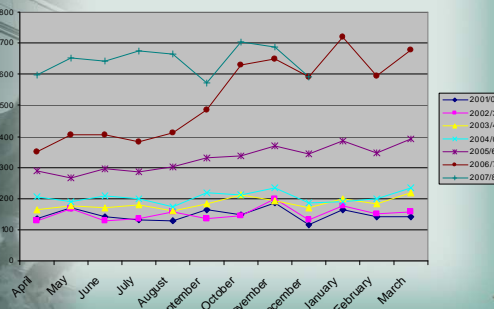


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Increase in Recycling

Total kerbside dry recyclables

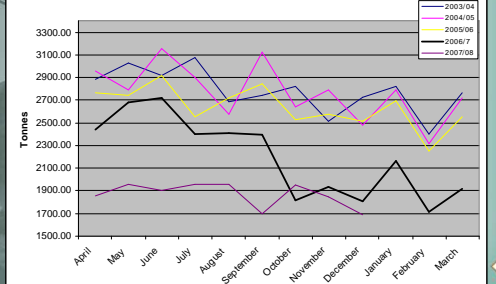


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Reduction in refuse collected

Total Amount of Refuse Collected

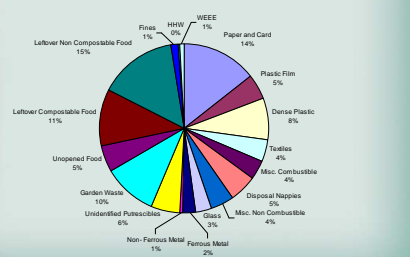


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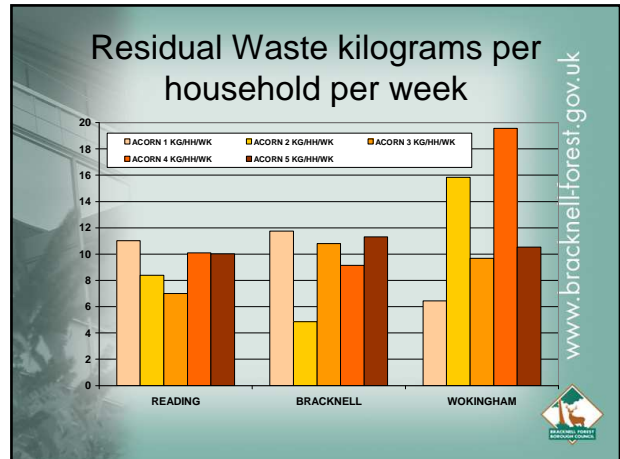
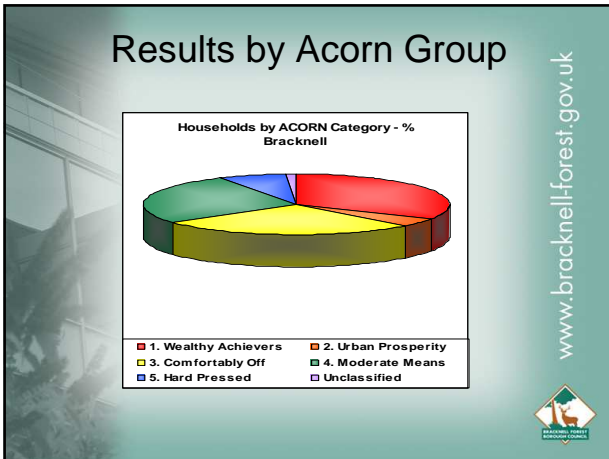
Waste analysis what is in BFBC landfill bins

Average Percentage Concentrations by Weight in Bracknell Waste - June 2007



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Results by Acorn Group

	ACORN 1	ACORN 2	ACORN 3	ACORN 4	ACORN 5
POTENTIALLY RECYCLABLE (IN LANDFILL BINS)					
DRY RECYCLABLE	13.47%	14.77%	14.02%	12.47%	15.39%
GREEN RECYCLABLE	13.97%	10.41%	12.06%	7.19%	6.68%
TOTAL RECYCLABLE	27.44%	25.18%	26.08%	19.66%	22.07%
Kg/HH/WK RECYCLABLE	3.22	1.22	2.81	1.80	2.50

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- ### Challenges and Opportunities
- WORKPLAN 2008 to April
- Waste Analysis of Council Office bins
 - Customer Survey & Participation
 - Recycling Site Improvements
 - Finalise re3 Joint Waste Strategy
 - Real Nappy Week
 - Improve Recycling in flats
 - Longshot Lane Closure – communications
 - Issue A-Z waste booklet & fact pack to all
- www.bracknellForest.gov.uk

- ### Challenges & Opportunities
- Workplan from April 2008
- WRAP Home Composting Partnership
 - Increase Brown bin use
 - Events – swap shops (Longshot Lane)
 - Love Food Hate Waste campaign
 - Pilot Customer Self Service – bin orders
 - Promotional Activity by Acorn Group
 - Recycling Theme – Bracknell Festival
 - Co mingled recycling collections (MRF)
 - Underground recycling sites – Ascot & new developments
- www.bracknellForest.gov.uk

- ### Other initiatives/challenges
- CCTV for dumped rubbish at Recycling sites
 - Work with Supermarkets
 - Collect other items : “tetrapaks” batteries
 - Help Improve Local Business Recycling
 - Pursue Recycling Social Enterprise
 - Reducing Carbon Footprint
 - Waste Reduction – reduce kgs per head
 - Council Offices recycling
- www.bracknellForest.gov.uk

Service Improvements

Strengths

Good Partnerships – SITA & re3
 CRM – Customer Services Interface
 Record keeping/Databases
 Good Audit results
 Competent enthusiastic proactive team
 Flexible attitudes – SITA/Client
 Re3 Waste Minimisation Officers

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Service Improvements

WEAKNESSES

Small Team
 Unable to collect Food waste/plastic packaging

THREATS

Public perceptions/attitudes
 Longshot Lane Closure
 Hot summer
 Contamination of blue bins from Autumn 08

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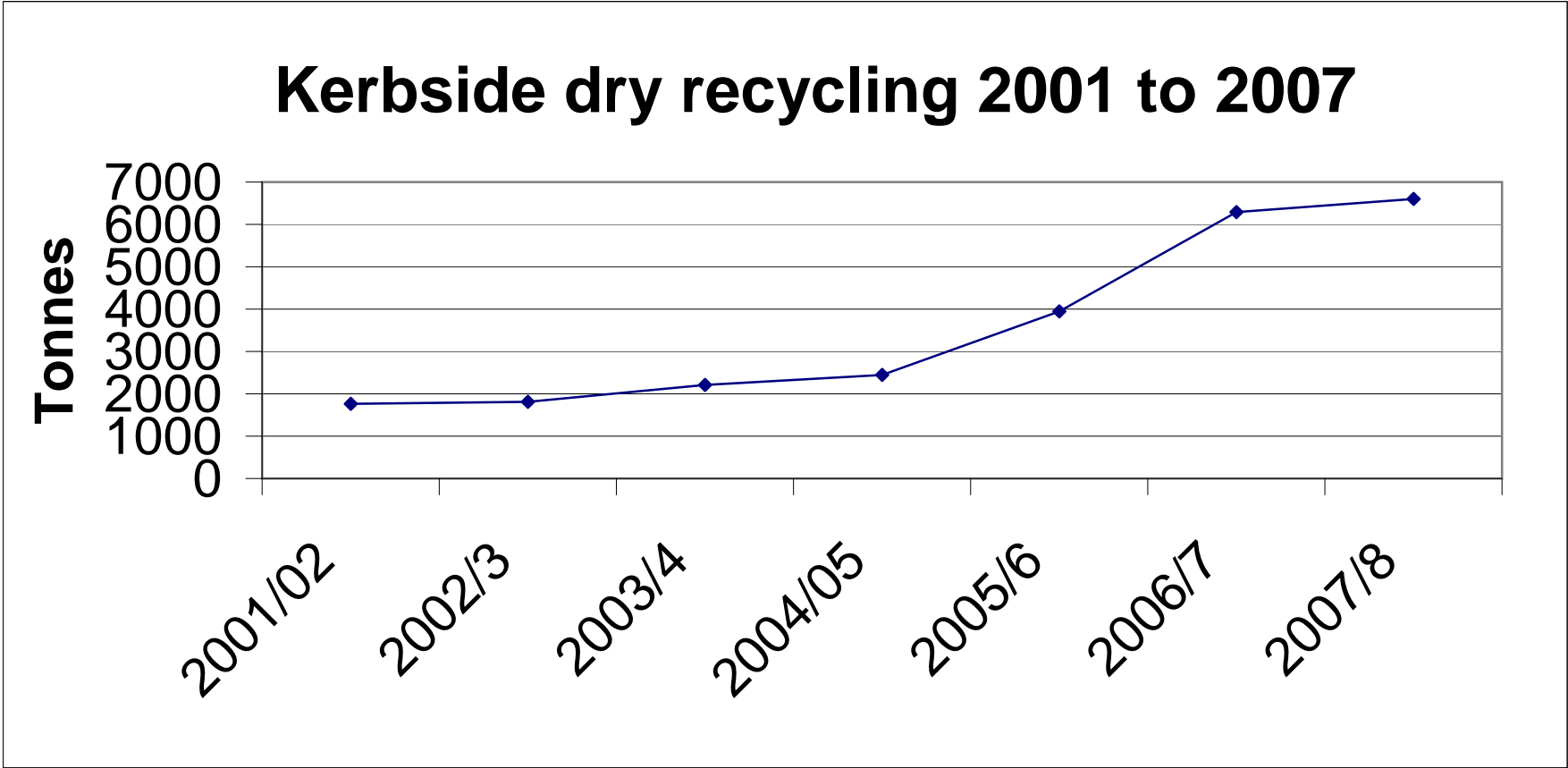


How we compare Unitary Authorities 2006/7

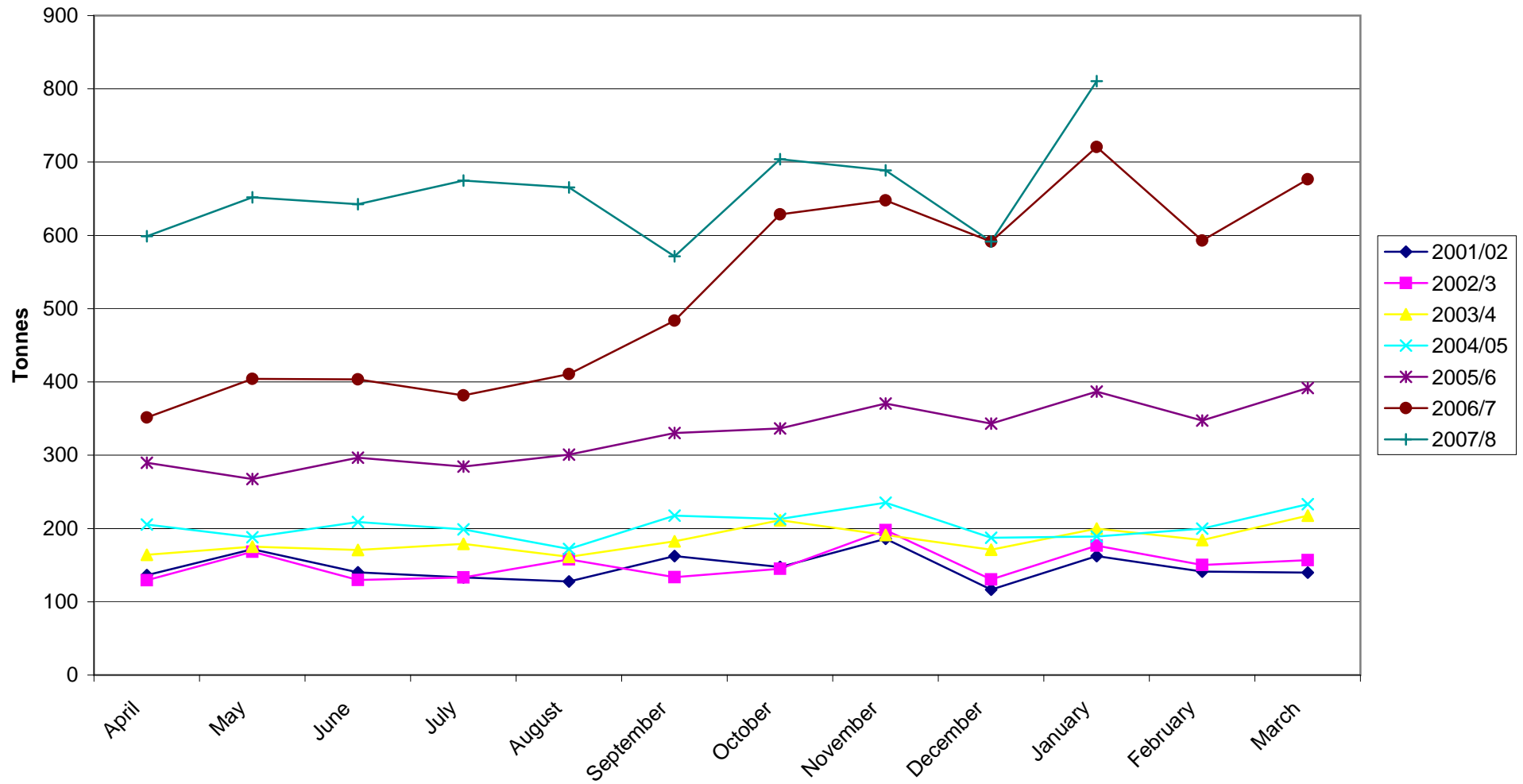
	Recycled Composted	Cost Of Collection per household	Kgs per head
Bracknell Forest B C	35.49%	£34.03	496
Reading BC	27.64%	£43.63	463
Slough BC	22.47%	£62.07	454
West Berkshire	22.17%	£78.19	572
Wokingham BC	33.99%	£38.27	470
Windsor & Maidenhead	31.93%	£60.56	495
Bournemouth BC	36.27%	£64.40	513
Brighton & Hove	27.27%	£62.81	432
Milton Keynes	34.95%	£78.25	556
South Gloucestershire	39.54%	£64.40	554
Swindon BC	32.13%	£67.07	477

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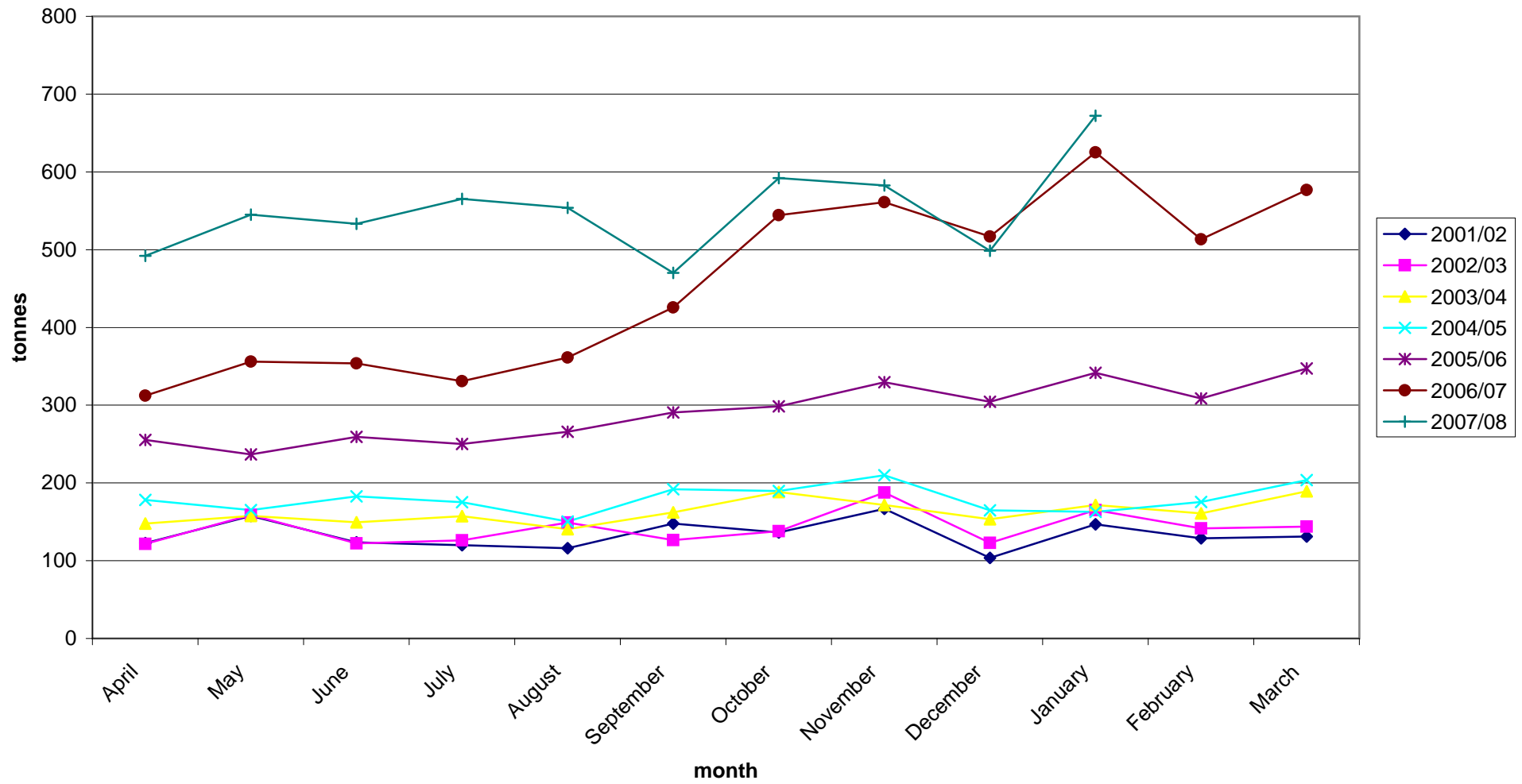


**Kerbside Dry Recyclables 2001/02 - 2007/08
Total Tonnage by Month**

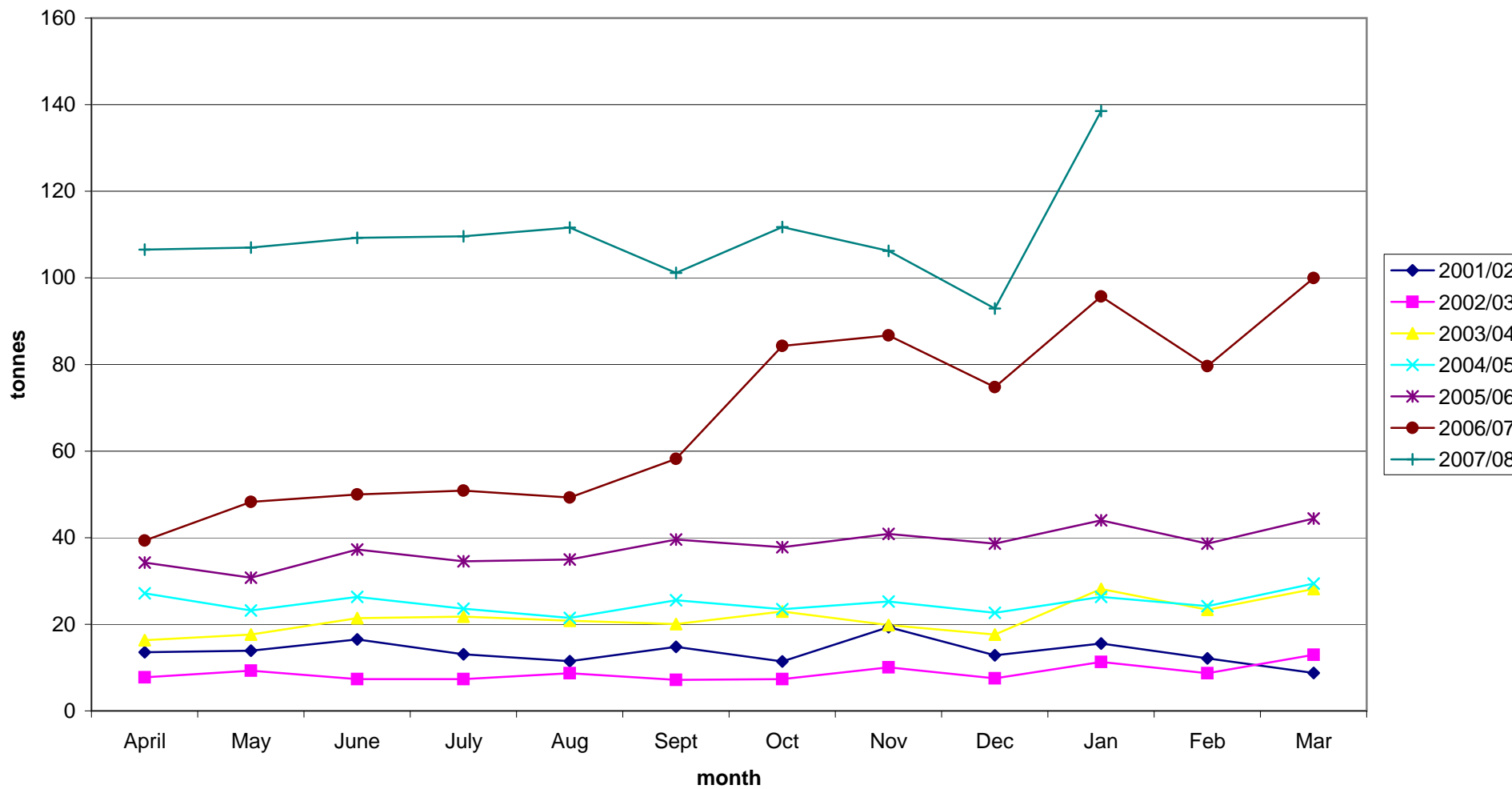


Appendix 4a Kerb Tonnages

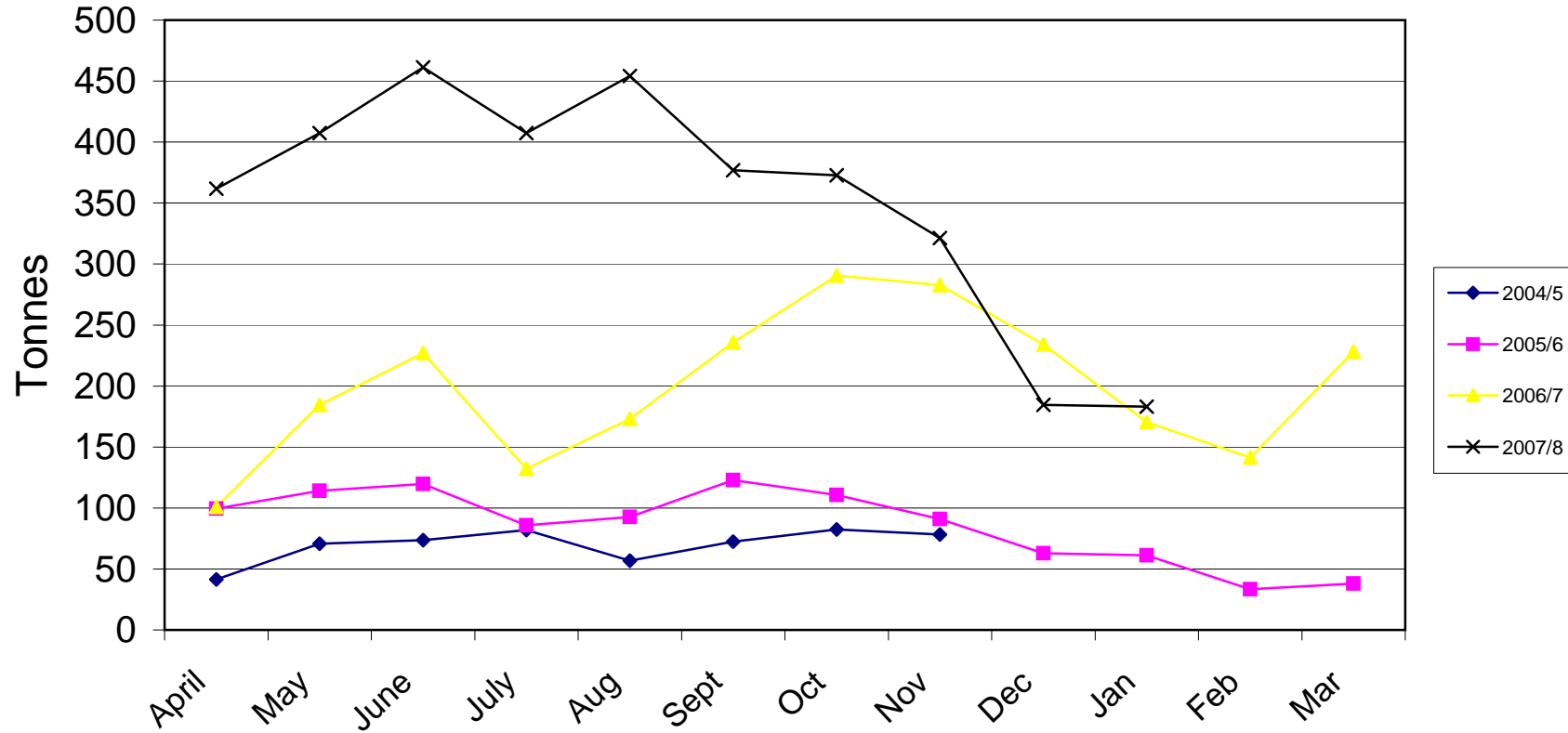
Paper 2001/02 - 2007/08
Total Tonnages by Month



Kerbside Cans 2001-3 and Cans & Plastic from 2003 Total Tonnage by Month



Kerbside Garden Waste 2004/05 - 2007/08 Total Tonnage by Month



Appendix 4a Kerb Tonnage

Total Kerbside Tonnage (excluding Garden)

	<u>2001/02</u>	<u>2002/3</u>	<u>2003/4</u>	<u>2004/05</u>	<u>2005/6</u>	<u>2006/7</u>	<u>2007/8</u>
April	136.26	129.52	164.04	205.26	289.66	351.52	598.72
May	171.62	168.1	175.34	188.16	267.46	404.36	651.86
June	140.08	129.66	170.72	208.96	296.64	403.58	642.56
July	133.08	133.38	179.16	198.8	284.62	381.8	674.93
Aug	127.64	157.72	161.46	171.98	300.92	410.64	665.5
Sept	162.4	133.54	182.38	217.54	330.24	483.7	571.4
Oct	147.62	145.2	211.22	212.98	336.38	628.62	703.88
Nov	186.1	197.86	191.3	235.24	370.38	647.64	688.86
Dec	116.6	130.44	170.98	187.5	343.06	591.71	591.48
Jan	162.52	176.5	199.8	189.26	386.72	720.78	810.52
Feb	141.08	150.4	184.16	199.92	347.14	592.79	
Mar	139.87	156.82	217.46	232.98	391.66	676.7	
Total	1764.87	1809.14	2208.02	2448.58	3944.88	6293.84	6599.71

Green Waste Collections

	<u>2004/5</u> <u>(Trial)</u>	<u>2005/6</u>	<u>2006/7</u>	<u>2007/8</u>
April	41.46	99.38	100.84	361.76
May	70.68	113.98	184.54	407.26
June	73.72	119.64	226.98	461.12
July	81.94	85.78	132.02	407.32
Aug	56.82	92.74	173.14	454.26
Sept	72.52	122.76	235.8	376.834
Oct	82.52	110.68	290.58	372.66
Nov	78.30	90.86	282.86	321.42
Dec		62.9	233.94	184.52
Jan		61.18	170.48	182.96
Feb		33.42	141.48	
Mar		38.1	228.13	
Total	557.96	1031.42	2400.79	3530.114

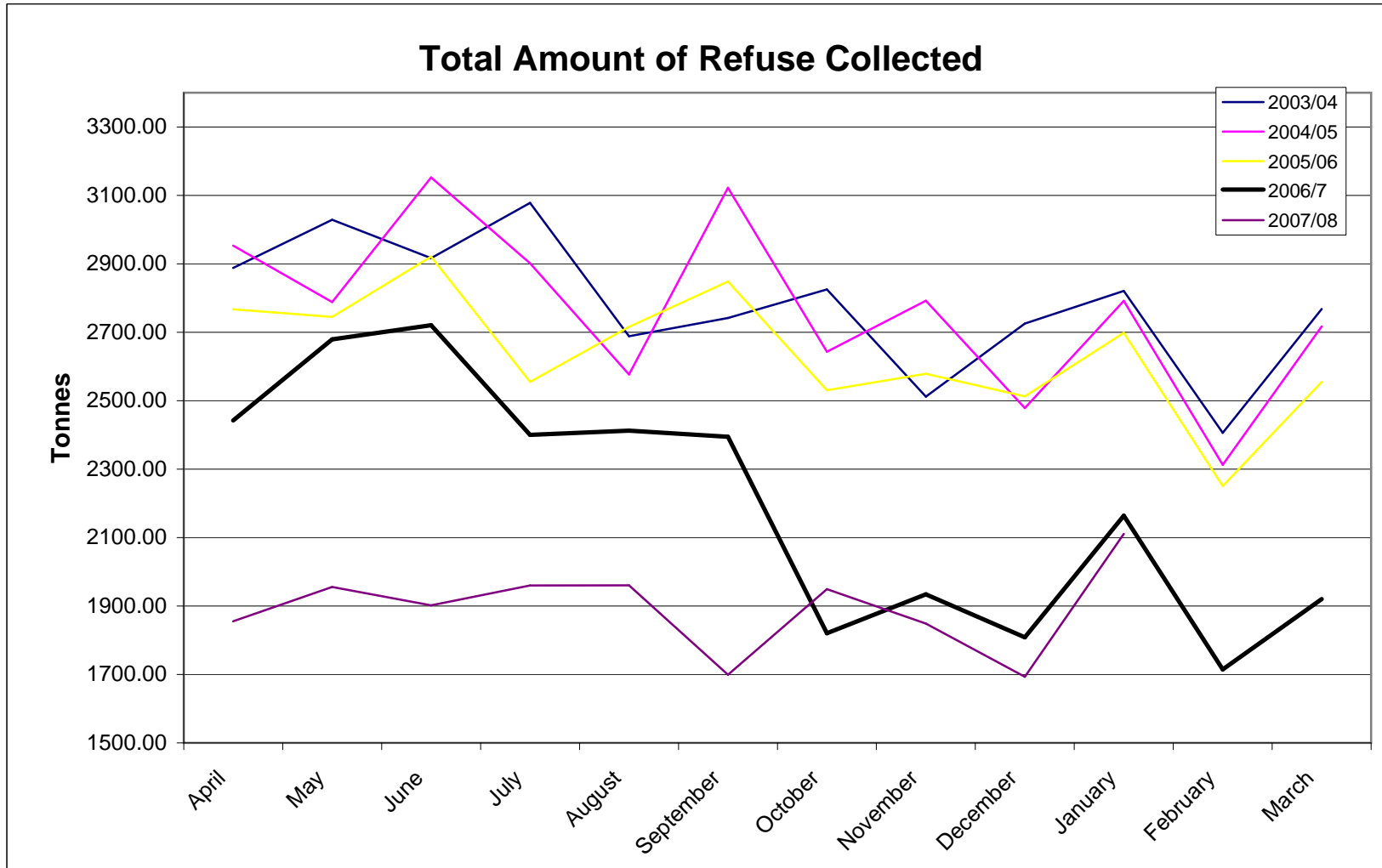
Kerbside Paper tonnage

	<u>2001/02</u>	<u>2002/03</u>	<u>2003/04</u>	<u>2004/05</u>	<u>2005/06</u>	<u>2006/07</u>	<u>2007/08</u>
April	122.72	121.76	147.7	178.1	255.4	312.18	492.18
May	157.74	158.84	157.7	164.98	236.7	356.1	544.84
June	123.60	122.32	149.3	182.64	259.36	353.62	533.32
July	119.98	126.06	157.4	175.2	250.1	330.94	565.32
Aug	116.16	149.04	140.62	150.5	265.94	361.38	553.9
Sep	147.64	126.36	162.28	192	290.64	425.52	470.24
Oct	136.18	137.84	188.28	189.5	298.6	544.34	592.16
Nov	166.76	187.78	171.5	209.96	329.48	560.92	582.6
Dec	103.74	122.92	153.36	164.86	304.42	516.93	498.56
Jan	146.94	165.22	171.66	162.96	341.74	625.08	672.02
Feb	128.96	141.68	160.78	175.7	308.5	513.2	
Mar	131.11	143.88	189.32	203.58	347.24	576.76	
Total	1601.53	1703.7	1949.9	2149.98	3488.12	5476.97	5505.14

Kerbside Cans (2001-03) plus plastic bottles from April 03

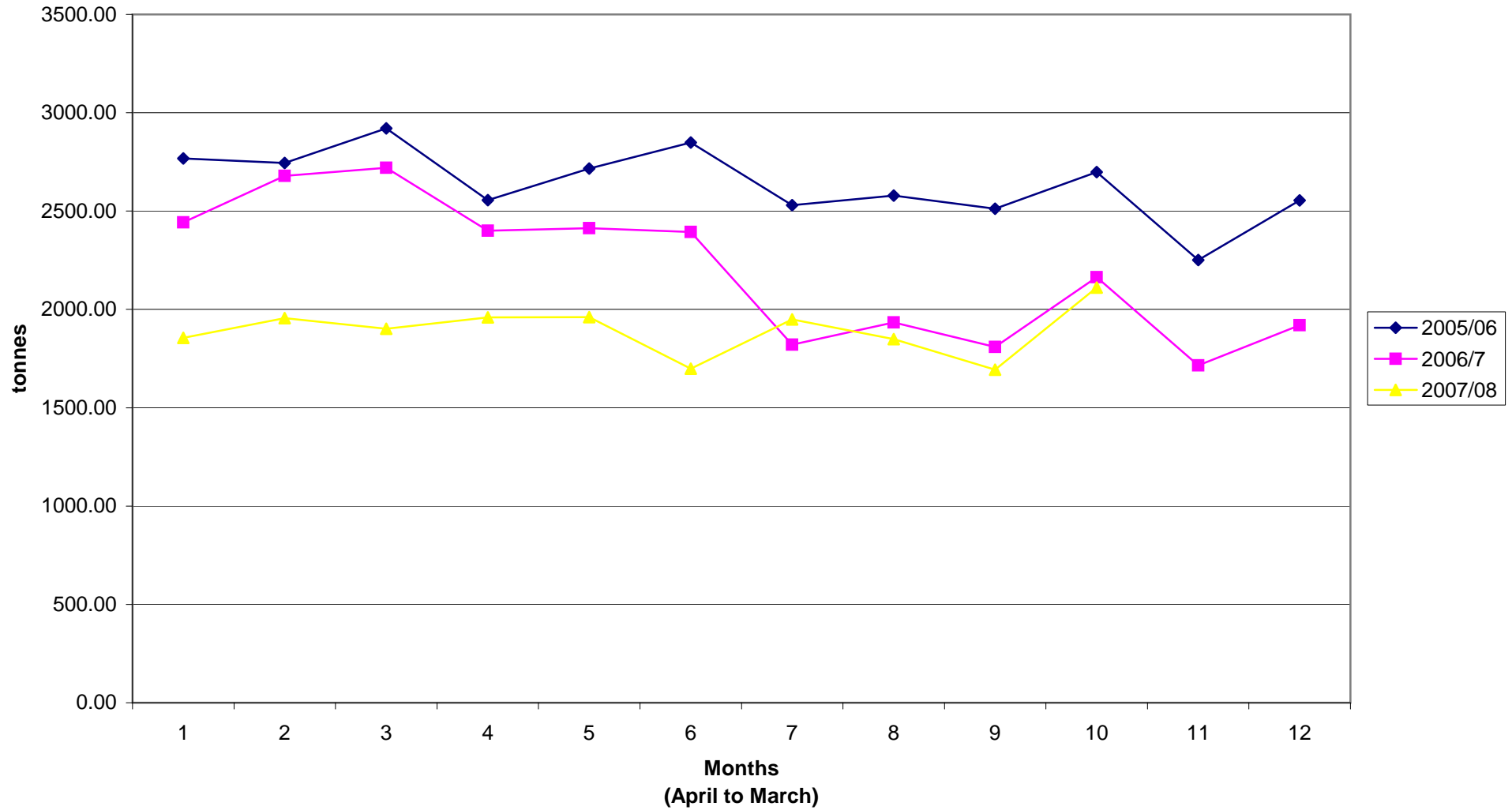
	<u>2001/02</u>	<u>2002/03</u>	<u>2003/04</u>	<u>2004/05</u>	<u>2005/06</u>	<u>2006/07</u>	<u>2007/08</u>
April	13.54	7.76	16.34	27.16	34.26	39.34	106.54
May	13.88	9.26	17.64	23.18	30.76	48.26	107.02
June	16.48	7.34	21.42	26.32	37.28	49.96	109.24
July	13.1	7.32	21.76	23.6	34.52	50.86	109.61
Aug	11.48	8.68	20.84	21.48	34.98	49.26	111.6
Sept	14.76	7.18	20.08	25.54	39.6	58.18	101.16
Oct	11.44	7.36	22.94	23.48	37.78	84.28	111.72
Nov	19.34	10.08	19.8	25.28	40.9	86.72	106.26
Dec	12.86	7.52	17.62	22.64	38.64	74.78	92.92
Jan	15.58	11.28	28.14	26.3	43.98	95.7	138.5
Feb	12.12	8.72	23.38	24.22	38.64	79.59	
Mar	8.76	12.94	28.14	29.4	44.42	99.94	
Total	163.34	105.44	258.1	298.6	455.76	816.87	1094.57

Appendix 4b Refuce Collection Chart



Appendix 4b Refuse Collection Chart

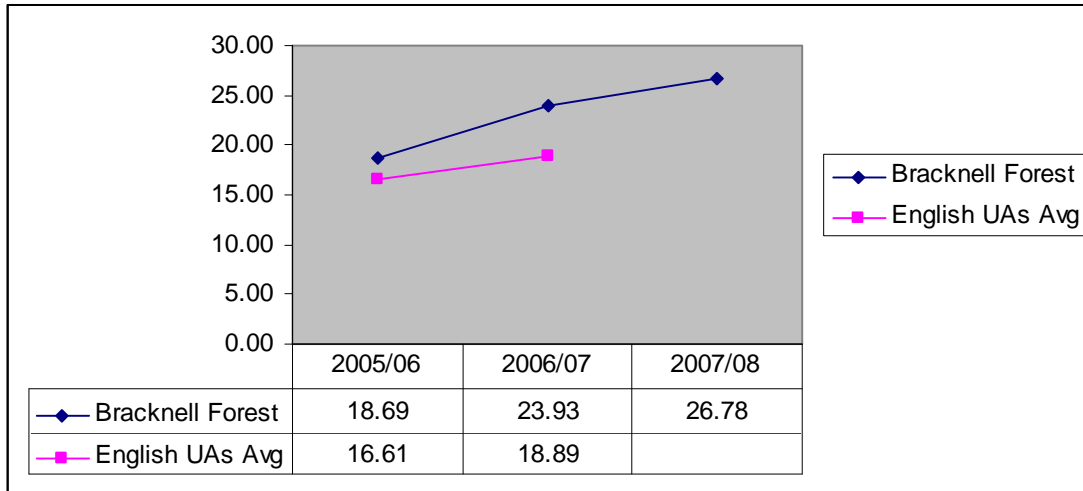
Refuse collected for landfill 2005/6 to 2007/8



BEST VALUE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – WASTE

BVPI 82ai

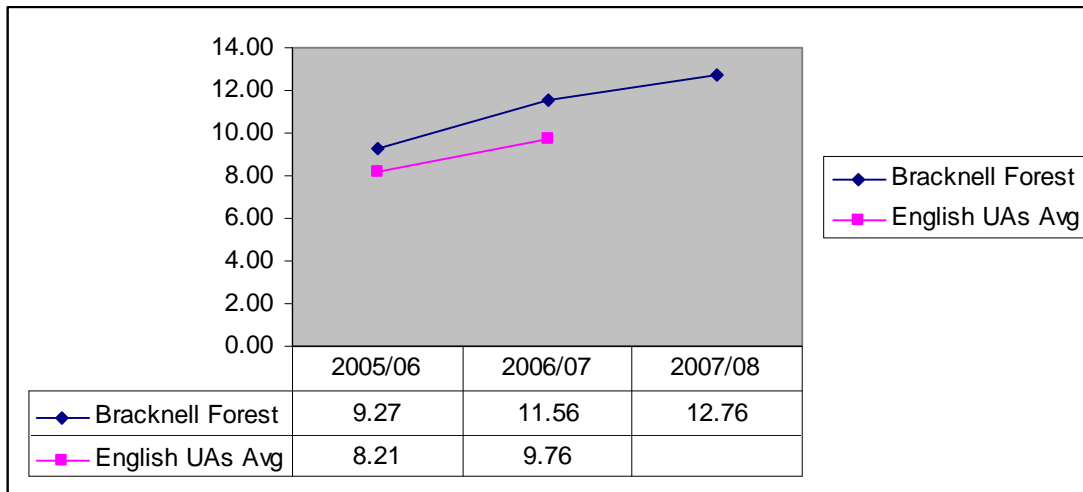
Percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the local authority for recycling.



The graph shows that Bracknell Forest's levels of recycling are rising steadily and improving faster than other comparable authorities. (National comparator data is not yet available for 2007/08.) This graph must be read in conjunction with the other graphs for BVPI 82, however.

BVPI 82bi

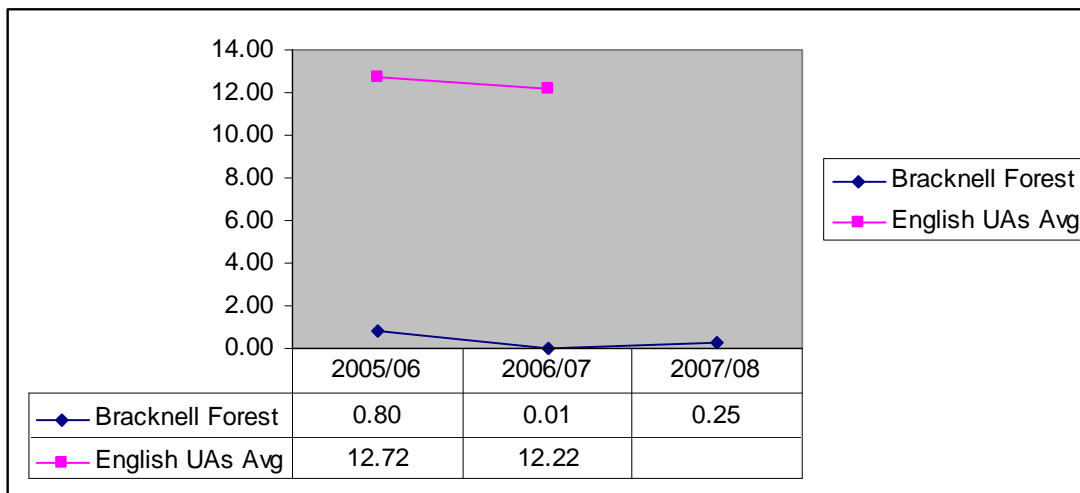
The percentage of household waste sent by the authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion.



The graph shows that Bracknell Forest's levels of composting are rising steadily and improving faster than other comparable authorities. (National comparator data is not yet available for 2007/08.) This graph must be read in conjunction with the other graphs for BVPI 82, however.

BVPI 82ci

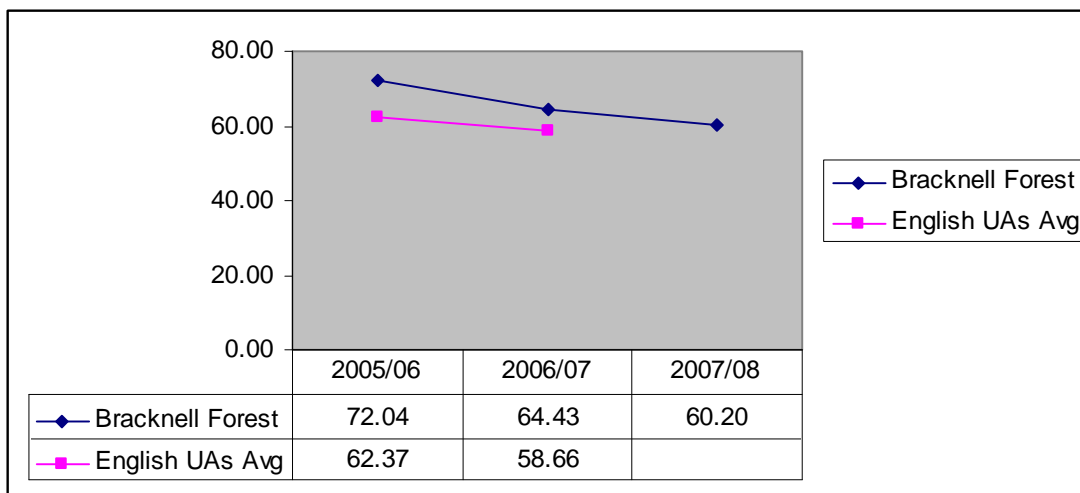
Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources.



The graph shows that Bracknell Forest's levels of energy recovery from waste are very low compared to other authorities and are rising only slowly; given that the amount landfilled in Bracknell Forest is broadly comparable to other authorities, this graph is the corollary to the previous two, which show comparatively good levels of recycling and composting. (National comparator data is not yet available for 2007/08.) The anomalous figure of 0.80% in 2005/06 is due to a wood recycling trial which was largely unsuccessful and in which most of the wood was eventually used to recover energy instead.

BVPI 82di

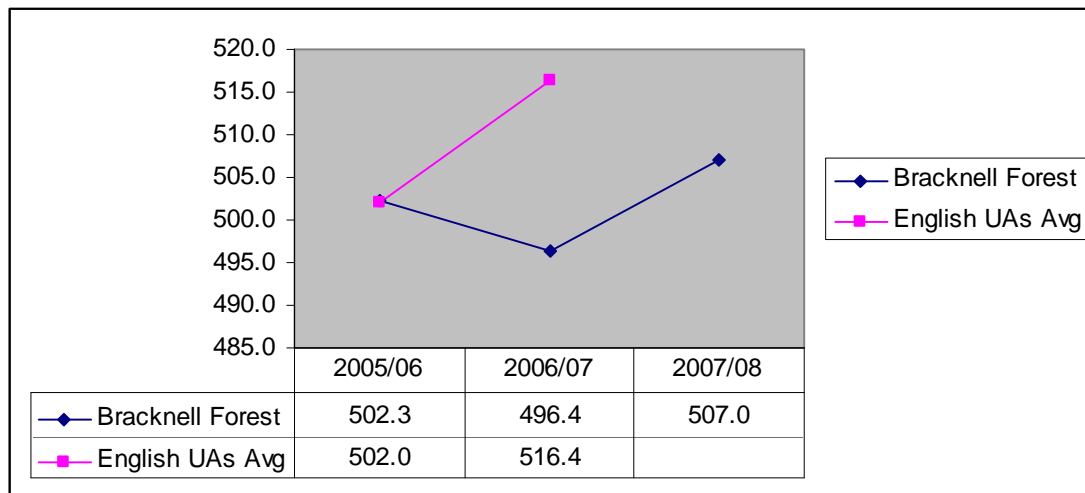
Percentage of household waste that has been landfilled.



The graph shows that Bracknell Forest's levels of landfill are broadly comparable with other similar authorities, and falling at a similar rate. Although the average (mean) figure among UAs was better than Bracknell Forest's outturn, this result was skewed by a small number of very high-performing councils, and the median — arguably a more representative figure — was higher than Bracknell Forest's at 67.37%. (National comparator data is not yet available for 2007/08.)

BVPI 84a

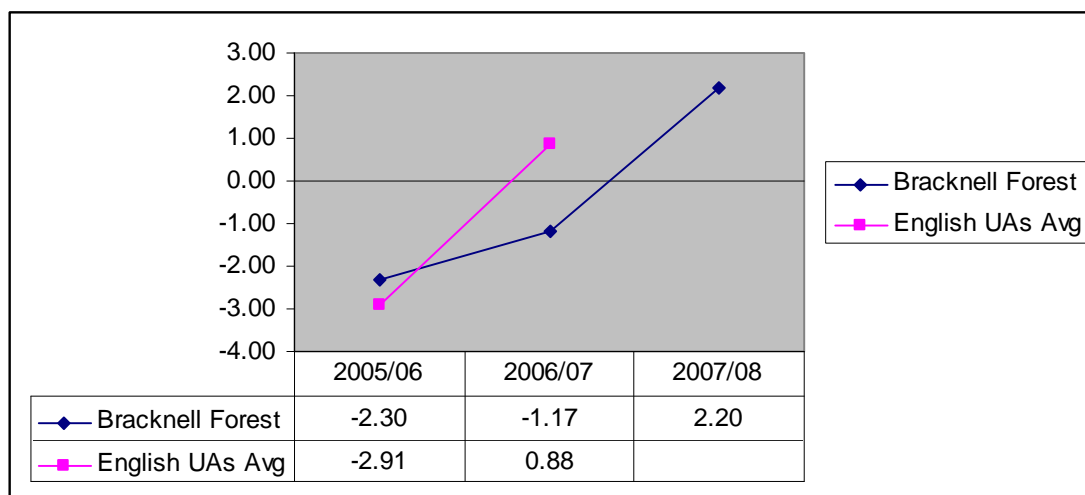
Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population.



The graph demonstrates a fall in the total tonnage collected in Bracknell Forest in 2006/07, when other authorities' outturns were rising. Because relevant national comparator data is not yet available, we do not yet know whether the rise in the Bracknell Forest figure during the following year will be mirrored by other authorities or whether there will be a re-convergence of the Bracknell Forest and average figures.

BVPI 84b

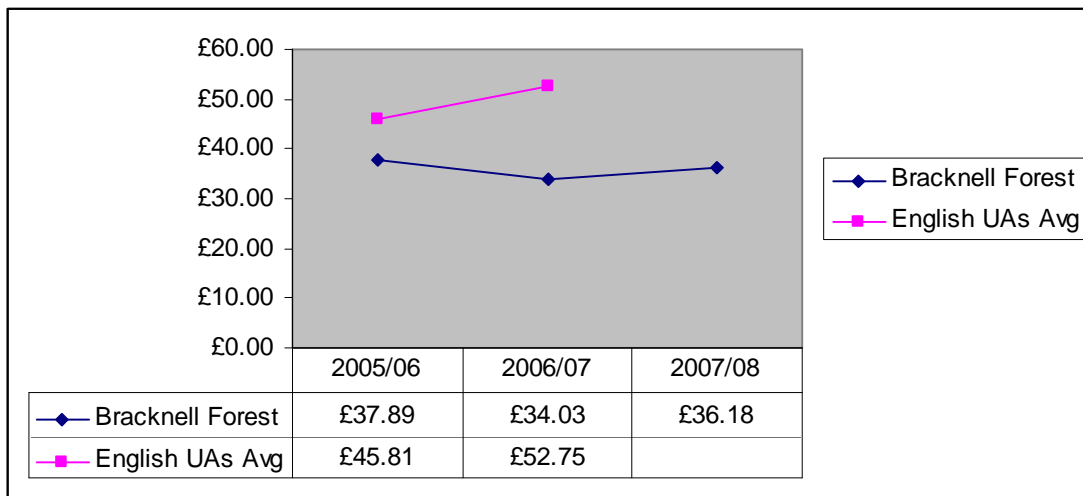
Percentage change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population.



Graphical representation of this indicator is complicated by a double polarity, in which movement downward from the zero line represents good performance while movement upward represents worse performance: the trend lines joining the points are thus a little misleading. In any event, this indicator is only an alternative means of presenting the data in BVPI 84a (above), adding little to what that more substantive indicator reveals.

BVPI 86

Cost of household waste collection per household.



The graph shows that the cost of household waste collection is generally static or falling (the figures here are not adjusted for inflation) in Bracknell Forest, and much lower than in comparable authorities, where they are generally rising. (National comparator data is not yet available for 2007/08.)

BVPI 87

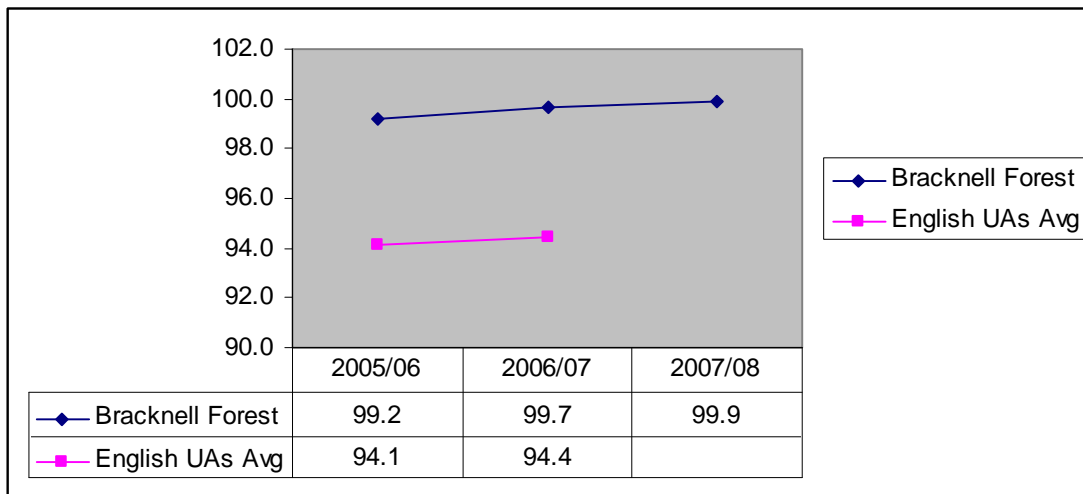
Cost of waste disposal per tonne municipal waste.



In contradistinction to BVPI 86 (above), this graph shows that the cost of municipal waste disposal is volatile and generally higher in Bracknell Forest than in comparable authorities, although an analysis of national comparator data for 2007/08, which is not yet available, would be necessary in order to form a more definitive judgment on this.

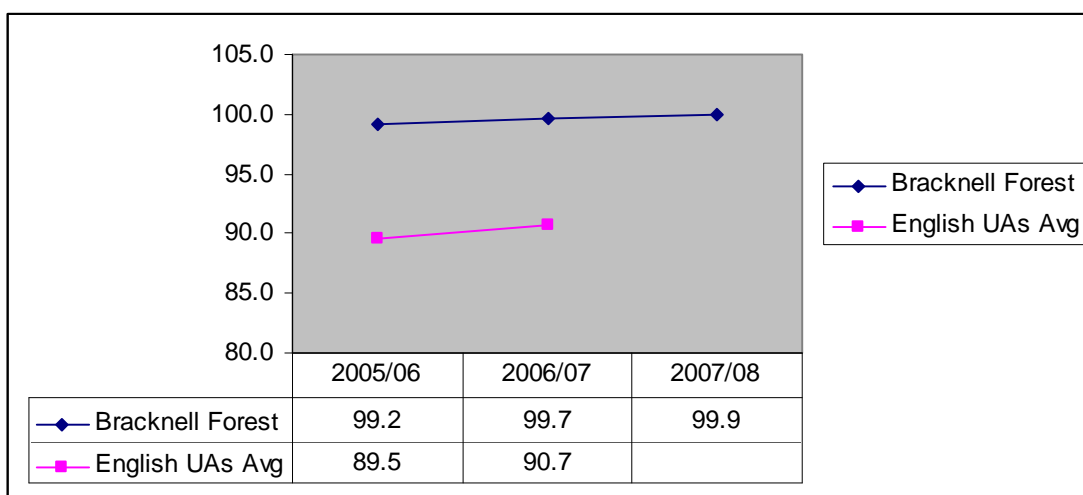
BVPI 91a

Percentage of households resident in the authority's area served by kerbside collection of recyclables.



BVPI 91b

Percentage of households in the authority's area served by kerbside collection of at least two recyclables.



These two graphs show that Bracknell Forest's levels of kerbside recycling availability are extremely high compared to other unitary authorities, and are continuing to improve, with very nearly 100% being achieved last year. (National comparator data is not yet available for 2007/08.)

Note on replacement of BVPIs by the new National Indicator Set

It must be noted, finally, that all of these Best Value Performance Indicators have now been superseded by the new National Indicator set, of which the following are relevant to Waste:

- NI 193: Percentage of municipal waste landfilled (LAA indicator in Bracknell Forest);
- NI 191: Residual household waste per household (CAA indicator in Bracknell Forest);
- NI 192: Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (CAA indicator in Bracknell Forest).

England Local Authorities – Performance on Waste 2007/08

The following table contains municipal waste data provided by DEFRA in November 2008 for the period covering the financial year 2007/08.

The data shows household waste recycling and composting rates for English councils from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 showing recycling rate (dry recyclables), composting rate (green waste and food waste) and the total amount of combined recycling and composting for the year.

Councils are listed in overall performance order and Berkshire UAs are highlighted:

Rank	Local Authority	Recycling %	Composting %	Total
1	East Lindsey District Council	26.83	31.57	58.40
2	South Hams District Council	30.01	27.06	57.07
3	North Kesteven District Council	29.15	26.79	55.94
4	Teignbridge District Council	20.57	35.01	55.58
5	Huntingdonshire District Council	26.50	28.64	55.14
6	Uttlesford District Council	34.69	19.81	54.50
7	South Cambridgeshire District Council	18.70	34.51	53.21
8	Staffordshire Moorlands District Council	18.29	34.58	52.87
9	Rushcliffe Borough Council	26.89	25.48	52.38
10	South Shropshire District Council	22.13	29.92	52.06
11	Waveney District Council	26.87	24.75	51.62
12	Ryedale District Council	20.41	31.14	51.55
13	Somerset County Council	28.10	22.81	50.90
14	St Edmundsbury Borough Council	23.70	27.11	50.80
15	Harborough District Council	20.20	30.41	50.61
16	Lincolnshire County Council	29.33	21.22	50.55
17	Cambridgeshire County Council	22.86	27.44	50.30
18	Lichfield District Council	25.35	24.93	50.28
19	Fenland District Council	21.93	28.19	50.12
20	Melton Borough Council	24.07	25.54	49.61
21	South Kesteven District Council	34.18	15.36	49.54
22	Taunton Deane Borough Council	26.60	22.66	49.26
23	South Somerset District Council	28.20	20.80	49.00
24	Carlisle City Council	28.04	20.70	48.74
25	North Shropshire District Council	15.88	32.79	48.67
26	Leicestershire County Council	22.92	25.52	48.44
27	Mid Devon District Council	18.65	29.74	48.39
28	South Northamptonshire District Council	19.01	28.93	47.93
29	Daventry District Council	18.57	29.31	47.88
30	Broadland District Council	33.09	14.42	47.51
31	Cherwell District Council	25.04	22.42	47.46
32	Chiltern District Council	31.91	15.31	47.22
33	Chorley Borough Council	25.63	21.56	47.19
34	Devon County Council	26.35	20.71	47.06
35	Three Rivers District Council	20.84	26.11	46.95
36	South Staffordshire Council	22.57	24.07	46.64
37	Peterborough City Council	20.68	25.94	46.61
38	Canterbury City Council	28.87	17.64	46.51
39	Forest Heath District Council	23.05	23.38	46.44

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40	Macclesfield Borough Council	21.96	24.17	46.13
41	Dacorum Borough Council	21.73	24.34	46.07
42	Tunbridge Wells Borough Council	23.35	22.67	46.03
43	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	18.98	26.91	45.89
44	Suffolk County Council	25.63	20.22	45.85
45	Kettering Borough Council	21.00	24.78	45.78
46	Mole Valley District Council	32.81	12.91	45.72
47	Dorset County Council	25.79	19.50	45.29
48	Vale Royal Borough Council	19.48	25.69	45.16
49	Ellesmere Port and Neston Borough Council	25.33	19.75	45.08
50	North Norfolk District Council	28.40	16.68	45.08
51	Mendip District Council	24.41	20.65	45.06
52	Eden District Council	24.15	20.33	44.48
53	South Ribble Borough Council	22.89	21.36	44.25
54	Wycombe District Council	23.14	20.46	43.60
55	Hambleton District Council	16.45	27.15	43.60
56	Bromsgrove District Council	22.54	21.02	43.56
57	Shropshire County Council	21.06	22.38	43.44
58	Stratford-on-Avon District Council	15.52	27.88	43.40
59	York City Council	25.99	17.38	43.37
60	North Lincolnshire Council	21.11	22.19	43.30
61	Oswestry Borough Council	19.05	24.25	43.30
62	Oadby and Wigston Borough Council	26.09	17.21	43.30
63	Cotswold District Council	19.89	23.40	43.29
64	Congleton Borough Council	17.28	26.01	43.29
65	West Lancashire District Council	21.04	22.06	43.10
66	Suffolk Coastal District Council	18.97	24.00	42.96
67	Bath and North East Somerset Council	27.02	15.92	42.94
68	Weymouth and Portland Borough Council	27.76	15.14	42.90
69	Braintree District Council	26.81	15.95	42.76
70	Wyre Borough Council	20.14	22.39	42.54
71	Staffordshire County Council	21.67	20.65	42.31
72	Erewash Borough Council	24.26	18.05	42.31
73	Northamptonshire County Council	22.72	19.55	42.27
74	South Gloucestershire Council	22.82	19.46	42.27
75	South Lakeland District Council	23.79	18.38	42.17
76	Lincoln City Council	22.34	19.71	42.05
77	Fareham Borough Council	28.65	13.40	42.05
78	Buckinghamshire County Council	25.22	16.71	41.93
79	Fylde Borough Council	19.30	22.58	41.87
80	Breckland Council	30.26	11.53	41.79
81	Bexley LB	24.03	17.62	41.64
82	Cambridge City Council	17.80	23.74	41.54
83	Lancashire County Council	26.49	14.76	41.24
84	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	24.10	17.12	41.22
85	Cheshire County Council	20.94	20.10	41.04
86	Bournemouth Borough Council	33.36	7.65	41.01
87	Epping Forest Borough Council	27.51	13.49	41.00
88	Woking Borough Council	29.99	10.83	40.82
89	Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council	20.07	20.54	40.61
90	Cannock Chase Council	20.04	20.56	40.60
91	Derby City Council	21.59	18.98	40.57
92	Brentwood Borough Council	27.56	12.97	40.53
93	Horsham District Council	15.97	24.44	40.41
94	Castle Morpeth Borough Council	30.15	10.24	40.39
95	Norfolk County Council	27.18	13.17	40.35

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96	Kennet District Council	26.87	13.47	40.34
97	Oxfordshire County Council	25.15	14.99	40.13
98	North Hertfordshire District Council	18.26	21.82	40.08
99	Shepway District Council	27.17	12.81	39.98
100	Tamworth Borough Council	24.55	15.42	39.96
101	Ipswich Borough Council	21.25	18.67	39.91
102	Mid Sussex District Council	32.85	7.05	39.90
103	North East Derbyshire District Council	15.82	24.07	39.89
104	Blaby District Council	27.99	11.89	39.88
105	Hampshire County Council	27.11	12.73	39.84
106	Derbyshire Dales District Council	18.89	20.93	39.83
107	Essex County Council	25.90	13.91	39.80
108	Bracknell Forest Borough Council	26.89	12.81	39.70
109	West Wiltshire District Council	19.84	19.85	39.69
110	Guildford Borough Council	28.82	10.86	39.69
111	Hart District Council	34.06	5.55	39.60
112	Harrow LB	21.35	18.20	39.55
113	Bedfordshire County Council	24.11	15.36	39.46
114	Broxtowe Borough Council	26.10	13.31	39.41
115	Nottinghamshire County Council	26.11	13.16	39.27
116	Charnwood Borough Council	30.32	8.92	39.24
117	Babergh District Council	30.59	8.63	39.23
118	Waverley Borough Council	34.53	4.65	39.18
119	South Bedfordshire District Council	22.49	16.67	39.16
120	North West Leicestershire District Council	17.24	21.91	39.15
121	Eastleigh Borough Council	32.60	6.53	39.13
122	Poole Borough Council	23.34	15.76	39.10
123	North Devon District Council	20.03	18.95	38.98
124	South Oxfordshire District Council	28.57	10.38	38.95
125	West Devon Borough Council	24.92	13.93	38.85
126	Bridgnorth District Council	22.61	16.10	38.71
127	Hertfordshire County Council	21.56	16.99	38.55
128	Cumbria County Council	22.17	16.34	38.51
129	South Norfolk Council	31.77	6.70	38.47
130	North Yorkshire County Council	21.75	16.63	38.38
131	Corby Borough Council	19.02	19.35	38.37
132	Worcestershire County Council	27.81	10.54	38.35
133	East Hampshire District Council	32.30	5.79	38.09
134	Mid Suffolk District Council	37.10	0.72	37.82
135	Northampton Borough Council	21.54	16.16	37.70
136	Chichester District Council	33.50	4.05	37.55
137	Forest of Dean District Council	15.46	22.07	37.53
138	West Sussex County Council	23.92	13.54	37.45
139	Reigate and Banstead Borough Council	26.47	10.96	37.43
140	Crewe and Nantwich Borough Council	24.14	13.11	37.26
141	Derbyshire County Council	20.88	16.37	37.26
142	Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council	18.22	18.98	37.20
143	Wokingham Council	22.68	14.42	37.10
144	Mid Bedfordshire District Council	26.94	10.05	36.99
145	West Lindsey District Council	21.59	15.38	36.97
146	Wiltshire County Council	23.30	13.55	36.85
147	East Dorset District Council	23.44	13.37	36.81
148	Isle of Wight Council	14.16	22.63	36.79
149	South Derbyshire District Council	17.25	19.39	36.64
150	Allerdale Borough Council	19.31	17.19	36.51
151	Northumberland County Council	25.96	10.48	36.44

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152	Hyndburn Borough Council	26.60	9.77	36.37
153	St Albans City and District Council	19.76	16.56	36.32
154	North Cornwall District Council	28.21	8.11	36.32
155	Chesterfield Borough Council	16.95	19.35	36.30
156	Bristol City Council	21.71	14.57	36.27
157	Carrick District Council	26.79	9.45	36.24
158	Gloucestershire County Council	21.65	14.53	36.18
159	Richmond upon Thames LB	24.60	11.54	36.14
160	Winchester City Council	28.25	7.75	36.00
161	East Staffordshire Borough Council	15.37	20.46	35.83
162	Kent County Council	24.21	11.61	35.82
163	Exeter City Council	30.13	5.68	35.81
164	Gedling Borough Council	30.73	5.03	35.77
165	Milton Keynes Council	23.44	12.25	35.69
166	Oxford City Council	24.38	11.24	35.62
167	East Cambridgeshire District Council	16.45	19.10	35.55
168	Warwickshire County Council	17.50	17.90	35.39
169	Stockport MBC	17.93	17.44	35.37
170	Teesdale District Council	17.91	17.40	35.31
171	Torridge District Council	18.94	16.36	35.30
172	Arun District Council	27.80	7.46	35.26
173	Test Valley Borough Council	28.87	6.22	35.09
174	Surrey County Council	23.25	11.81	35.06
175	Rotherham MBC	20.88	14.16	35.04
176	Telford and Wrekin Council	19.76	15.20	34.95
177	Maldon District Council	21.90	12.99	34.89
178	Chelmsford Borough Council	18.78	16.05	34.83
179	Swindon Borough Council	22.82	11.97	34.79
180	Doncaster MBC	18.41	16.32	34.73
181	South Bucks District Council	27.32	7.39	34.71
182	Watford Borough Council	19.73	14.96	34.70
183	Wellingborough Borough Council	20.00	14.61	34.62
184	Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council	27.12	7.45	34.57
185	Bromley LB	27.62	6.84	34.46
186	Cornwall County Council	24.05	10.35	34.40
187	Rossendale Borough Council	26.07	8.27	34.34
188	Copeland Borough Council	17.85	16.44	34.28
189	North Somerset Council	19.86	14.30	34.15
190	Alnwick District Council	27.99	6.15	34.14
191	Worcester City Council	34.03	0.05	34.08
192	Reading Borough Council	26.32	7.70	34.03
193	Blackpool Borough Council	21.29	12.60	33.89
194	Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council	26.63	7.19	33.83
195	Hillingdon LB	21.17	12.58	33.76
196	Southend-on-Sea Borough Council	23.79	9.88	33.67
197	Pendle Borough Council	22.24	11.42	33.66
198	Stafford Borough Council	13.72	19.83	33.55
199	Leicester City Council	16.97	16.49	33.46
200	City of London	33.02	0.38	33.39
201	Elmbridge Borough Council	27.12	6.21	33.33
202	North Dorset District Council	25.54	7.73	33.28
203	Purbeck District Council	31.91	1.31	33.22
204	New Forest District Council	30.26	2.94	33.20
205	Richmondshire District Council	21.35	11.79	33.15
206	Burnley Borough Council	22.89	9.99	32.88
207	East Sussex County Council	21.22	11.62	32.85

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208	Warrington Borough Council	15.83	16.94	32.77
209	Wealden District Council	15.04	17.72	32.76
210	Vale of White Horse District Council	23.58	9.08	32.67
211	Mansfield District Council	21.32	11.29	32.61
212	Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Council	23.68	8.87	32.55
213	Sutton LB	22.61	9.86	32.48
214	Caradon District Council	25.76	6.50	32.26
215	Selby District Council	15.08	17.15	32.23
216	Havant Borough Council	31.68	0.49	32.18
217	Redditch Borough Council	32.16	0.00	32.16
218	Hartlepool Borough Council	19.49	12.63	32.12
219	Basildon District Council	22.87	9.18	32.06
220	Barnsley MBC	16.56	15.45	32.01
221	Wirral MBC	21.10	10.85	31.95
222	Luton Borough Council	21.58	10.35	31.94
223	Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Council MBC	16.09	15.84	31.94
224	Sevenoaks District Council	25.81	6.08	31.90
225	Medway Borough Council	19.99	11.73	31.73
226	Chester City Council	16.30	15.39	31.69
227	Craven District Council	20.40	11.05	31.45
228	East Riding of Yorkshire Council	21.89	9.43	31.32
229	Cheltenham Borough Council	19.19	12.12	31.31
230	Colchester Borough Council	19.48	11.75	31.22
231	Plymouth City Council	23.43	7.75	31.18
232	Walsall MBC	17.51	13.64	31.15
233	High Peak Borough Council	18.47	12.63	31.11
234	South Holland District Council	30.97	0.13	31.10
235	Welwyn Hatfield Council	14.25	16.84	31.09
236	Warwick District Council	16.65	14.23	30.88
237	Solihull MBC	17.68	13.19	30.87
238	Lancaster City Council	18.69	12.14	30.83
239	Bedford Borough Council	16.08	14.72	30.81
240	Barnet LB	18.26	12.42	30.68
241	East Northamptonshire Council	24.72	5.86	30.57
242	Bolton MBC	19.41	11.17	30.57
243	Greenwich LB	25.74	4.78	30.52
244	Preston City Council	17.46	12.89	30.35
245	Herefordshire Council	22.67	7.59	30.26
246	West Dorset District Council	29.67	0.47	30.14
247	Kerrier District Council	22.52	7.62	30.14
248	Wansbeck District Council	24.08	6.02	30.10
249	Surrey Heath Borough Council	22.87	7.19	30.06
250	East Hertfordshire District Council	17.71	12.16	29.87
251	Broxbourne Borough Council	15.83	14.00	29.83
252	Sefton MBC	17.68	12.08	29.76
253	Waltham Forest LB	19.69	10.05	29.74
254	Epsom and Ewell Borough Council	21.28	8.41	29.69
255	Hertsmere Borough Council	17.50	12.15	29.64
256	Tewkesbury Borough Council	18.26	11.17	29.42
257	Merseyside WDA (MBC)	17.95	11.35	29.30
258	Greater Manchester WDA (MBC)	19.80	9.47	29.28
259	Rother District Council	23.97	5.16	29.13
260	Adur District Council	28.55	0.51	29.07
261	Nottingham City Council	19.65	9.35	29.00
262	Tynedale District Council	23.59	5.41	29.00
263	Ealing LB	21.08	7.86	28.94

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264	Penwith District Council	21.26	7.63	28.89
265	Scarborough Borough Council	16.88	11.92	28.80
266	Rutland County Council	17.05	11.75	28.80
267	Boston Borough Council	27.57	0.96	28.53
268	Ashfield District Council	27.59	0.89	28.48
269	Wyre Forest District Council	28.45	0.00	28.45
270	West Oxfordshire District Council	24.54	3.87	28.41
271	Brighton and Hove Council	24.87	3.52	28.39
272	North Warwickshire Borough Council	11.19	17.09	28.28
273	South Tyneside MBC	16.63	11.57	28.20
274	Enfield LB	18.08	10.11	28.19
275	Torbay Council	21.10	6.99	28.08
276	Trafford MBC	16.46	11.54	28.00
277	Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea	27.03	0.90	27.93
278	Stevenage Borough Council	16.44	11.46	27.90
279	Blyth Valley Borough Council	25.35	2.34	27.69
280	Thurrock Council	20.14	7.47	27.61
281	Crawley Borough Council	26.95	0.42	27.37
282	Swale Borough Council	26.07	1.22	27.29
283	Sheffield City Council	19.87	7.40	27.27
284	Southampton City Council	19.28	7.86	27.13
285	Camden LB	23.89	3.23	27.12
286	Salisbury District Council	21.89	5.22	27.11
287	Dudley MBC	14.14	12.96	27.10
288	West London Waste Authority	17.68	9.42	27.09
289	Tameside MBC	20.16	6.93	27.09
290	Gravesham Borough Council	27.09	0.00	27.09
291	Merton LB	23.33	3.75	27.08
292	Castle Point Borough Council	17.81	9.25	27.06
293	Derwentside District Council	25.49	1.44	26.92
294	Christchurch Borough Council	22.57	4.35	26.92
295	Hammersmith and Fulham LB	25.39	1.50	26.89
296	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council	11.74	15.15	26.89
297	Sunderland City Council	17.34	9.52	26.85
298	Amber Valley Borough Council	26.79	0.00	26.79
299	Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council	18.00	8.79	26.79
300	Tendring District Council	26.73	0.00	26.73
301	Great Yarmouth Borough Council	26.73	0.00	26.73
302	Wolverhampton MBC	11.60	15.02	26.62
303	North East Lincolnshire Council	13.00	13.55	26.54
304	Thanet District Council	20.19	6.30	26.49
305	Tandridge District Council	26.48	0.00	26.48
306	North Tyneside Council	15.27	11.18	26.46
307	Birmingham City Council	14.84	11.59	26.43
308	Bury MBC	15.87	10.49	26.36
309	Wigan MBC	16.10	10.24	26.34
310	Islington LB	20.92	5.41	26.33
311	Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	16.43	9.79	26.22
312	Ribble Valley Borough Council	15.94	10.25	26.19
313	Newark and Sherwood District Council	26.19	0.00	26.19
314	Western Riverside Waste Authority	24.30	1.84	26.14
315	Worthing Borough Council	22.40	3.71	26.11
316	Wakefield City MDC	14.77	11.30	26.07
317	Malvern Hills District Council	26.01	0.00	26.01
318	Rugby Borough Council	13.60	12.40	26.00
319	Kirklees MBC	18.75	7.22	25.97

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320	Leeds City Council MBC	17.82	8.11	25.93
321	Stroud District Council	25.57	0.31	25.88
322	West Somerset District Council	22.60	3.28	25.87
323	Gosport Borough Council	24.44	1.42	25.86
324	Coventry City Council	14.26	11.57	25.83
325	Bolsover District Council	11.00	14.81	25.81
326	St Helens MBC	11.77	14.02	25.79
327	Rushmoor Borough Council	22.76	3.02	25.79
328	Haringey LB	19.11	6.57	25.68
329	Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames	18.96	6.66	25.62
330	Halton Borough Council	15.09	10.38	25.47
331	Eastbourne Borough Council	19.98	5.34	25.32
332	Sandwell MBC	15.01	10.28	25.29
333	Harrogate Borough Council	17.48	7.80	25.28
334	Gloucester City Council	16.79	8.38	25.17
335		22.54	2.58	25.12
336	Gateshead MBC	15.01	10.05	25.06
337	Darlington Borough Council	17.96	7.05	25.01
338	Calderdale MBC	17.85	7.07	24.92
339	Rochdale MBC	16.58	8.24	24.81
340	Kingston-upon-Hull City Council	17.32	7.49	24.81
341	Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Council	23.65	1.09	24.74
342	Lewes District Council	23.81	0.89	24.70
343	Spelthorne Borough Council	23.43	1.27	24.70
344		24.37	0.29	24.66
345	Stoke-on-Trent City Council	15.96	8.67	24.63
346	Maidstone Borough Council	15.14	9.41	24.54
347	Bassetlaw District Council	22.41	2.08	24.49
348	Portsmouth City Council	20.48	4.00	24.48
349	North London Waste Authority	16.88	7.49	24.37
350	Sedgemoor District Council	16.35	7.83	24.18
351	Slough Borough Council	15.04	9.06	24.10
352	Durham County Council	18.09	5.89	23.98
353	Havering LB	16.16	7.82	23.98
354	Wychavon District Council	23.90	0.08	23.97
355	Restormel Borough Council	23.89	0.00	23.89
356	Salford City Council MBC	16.74	7.12	23.85
357	North Wiltshire District Council	17.81	6.00	23.81
358	Bradford City MDC (MBC)	12.17	11.61	23.77
359	Hastings Borough Council	22.88	0.86	23.74
360	Norwich City Council	22.49	1.11	23.60
361	Runnymede Borough Council	19.72	3.57	23.29
362	Durham City Council	20.18	2.81	22.99
363	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council	22.03	0.95	22.98
364	West Berkshire District Council	16.75	6.05	22.80
365	Westminster City Council	21.88	0.84	22.72
366	Croydon LB	16.42	6.29	22.71
367	Aylesbury Vale District Council	21.38	1.15	22.53
368	Harlow District Council	21.27	1.18	22.45
369	Redbridge LB	17.39	5.00	22.38
370	Hackney LB	15.85	6.53	22.38
371	Dover District Council	15.08	7.19	22.28
372	Dartford Borough Council	22.08	0.00	22.08
373	Liverpool City Council	13.54	8.46	22.00
374	Lewisham LB	21.40	0.58	21.99
375	East Devon District Council	21.45	0.42	21.87

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376	Hounslow LB	17.49	4.26	21.75
377	Wear Valley District Council	18.58	3.16	21.74
378	Ashford Borough Council	15.66	6.02	21.68
379	Manchester City Council MBC	16.72	4.84	21.56
380	Brent LB	12.08	8.90	20.98
381	Barking and Dagenham LB	14.83	5.58	20.41
382	Easington District Council	15.95	4.24	20.19
383	Oldham MBC	12.96	7.08	20.04
384	Southwark LB	16.01	4.02	20.02
385	Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council	10.81	9.20	20.01
386	East London Waste Authority	14.97	4.99	19.96
387	Middlesbrough Borough Council	14.98	4.24	19.22
388	Rochford District Council	16.70	2.30	19.00
389	Chester-Le-Street District Council	18.70	0.00	18.70
390	Knowsley MBC	9.09	9.31	18.40
391	Sedgefield Borough Council	16.96	1.34	18.30
392	Newham LB	12.34	2.06	14.40
393	Council of the Isles of Scilly	9.69	4.43	14.12
394	Tower Hamlets LB	12.89	0.15	13.04