



## Performance Monitoring Report

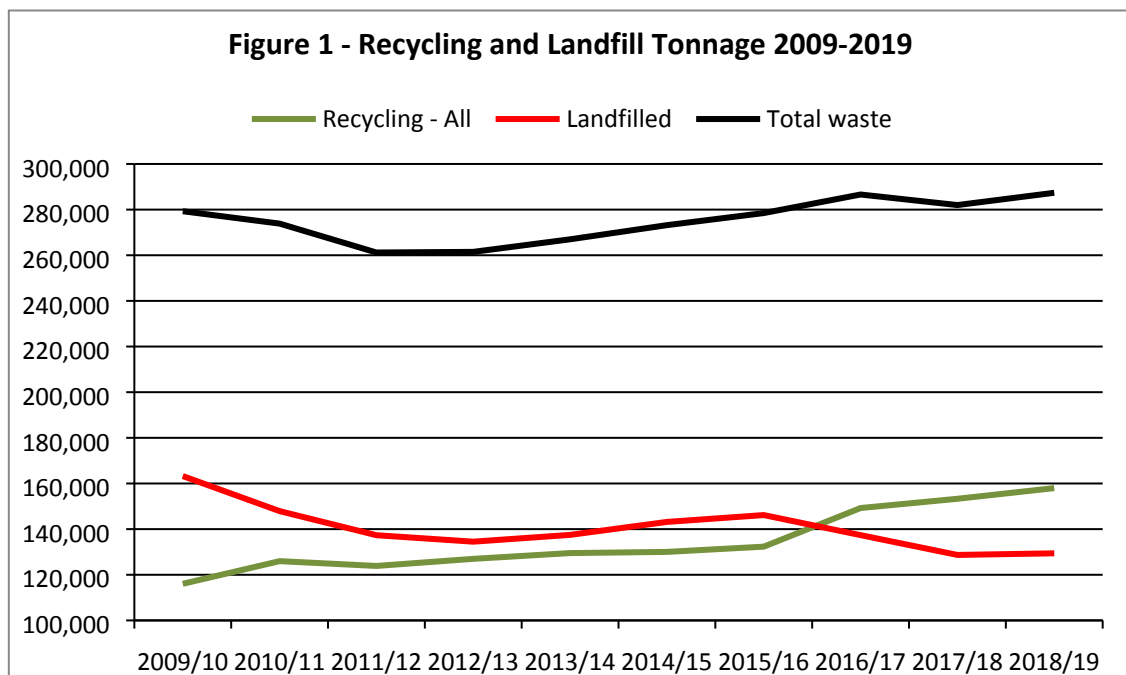
<b>Committee</b>	Gloucestershire Joint Waste Committee
<b>Committee Date</b>	18th June 2019
<b>Significant Decision</b>	No
<b>Responsible Officers</b>	<b>Andy Pritchard, Strategy and Development Manager 01452 427014; andy.pritchard@gloucestershire.gov.uk</b>
<b>Main Consultees</b>	None
<b>Purpose of Report</b>	To update members on forecast performance for the financial year 2018/19.
<b>Recommendations</b>	It is recommended that the Committee notes the report.
<b>Resource Implications</b>	None

### 1. Background

- 1.1 This report sets out the performance of the Gloucestershire Councils for 2018/19, setting out how much waste is treated, the levels of recycling and composting achieved and individual councils performance against strategy targets.

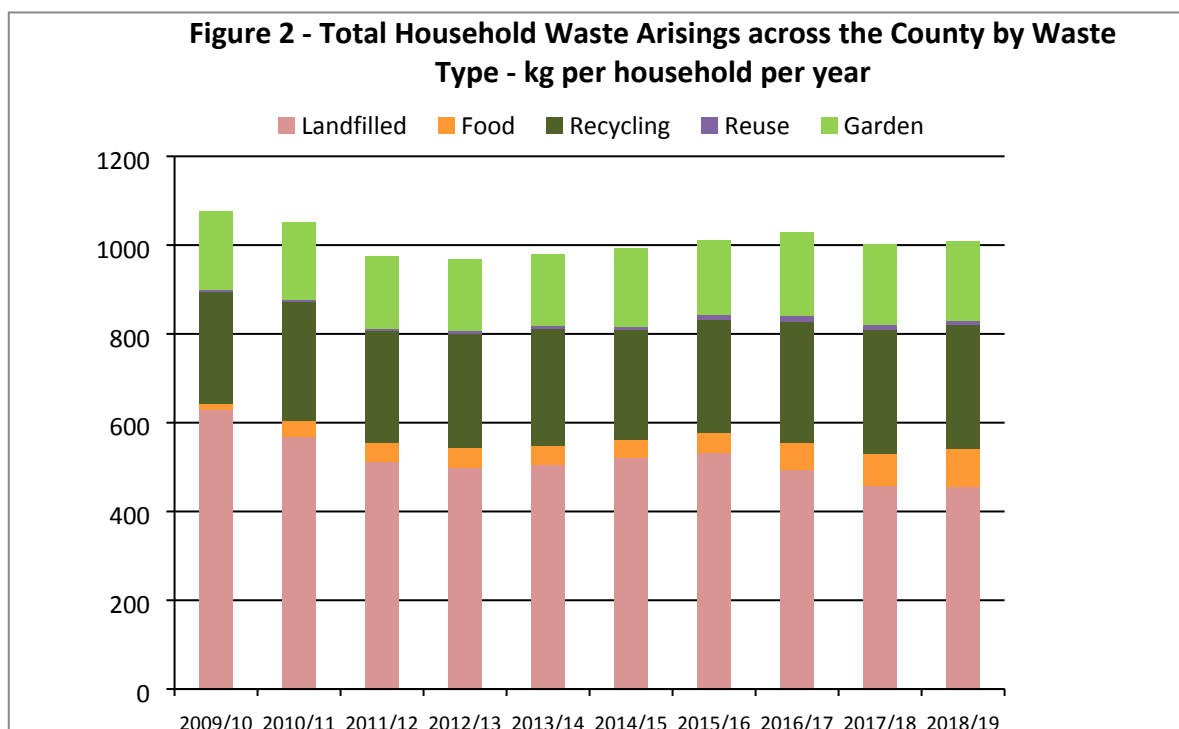
### 2. Performance

- 2.1. Figure 1 shows the total waste arisings across the county, total recycling (including reuse, recycling, AD and composting) and landfill from 2009/10 to the current year.



- 2.1.1. Total waste across Gloucestershire increased by 1.9% in 2018/19 compared to 2017/18.
- 2.1.2. The proportion of waste being recycled remains higher than that being landfilled, and the majority of the increased total waste tonnage is recycling (including food waste) rather than landfill.
- 2.1.3. Note that due to a change in outlet from October 2018, HRC wood waste is now being used as biomass for energy generation. Whilst this is not landfilled (it becomes 'recovery') it no longer counts within the recycling statistics, whereas previously it contributed around 1.75% to the total county recycling rate each year. An adjustment has been made to the final recycling rate to account for this change. DEFRA guidance on the application of the waste hierarchy states that energy recovery is the most suitable option for lower grade wood such as that collected at HRCs<sup>1</sup>.

2.2. Figure 2 shows the total household waste arisings across the county by waste type in kg per household (kg/hh) from 2009/10 to 2018/19.



For Cotswold the proportion of food waste has been estimated as 27% of total mixed food and garden waste.

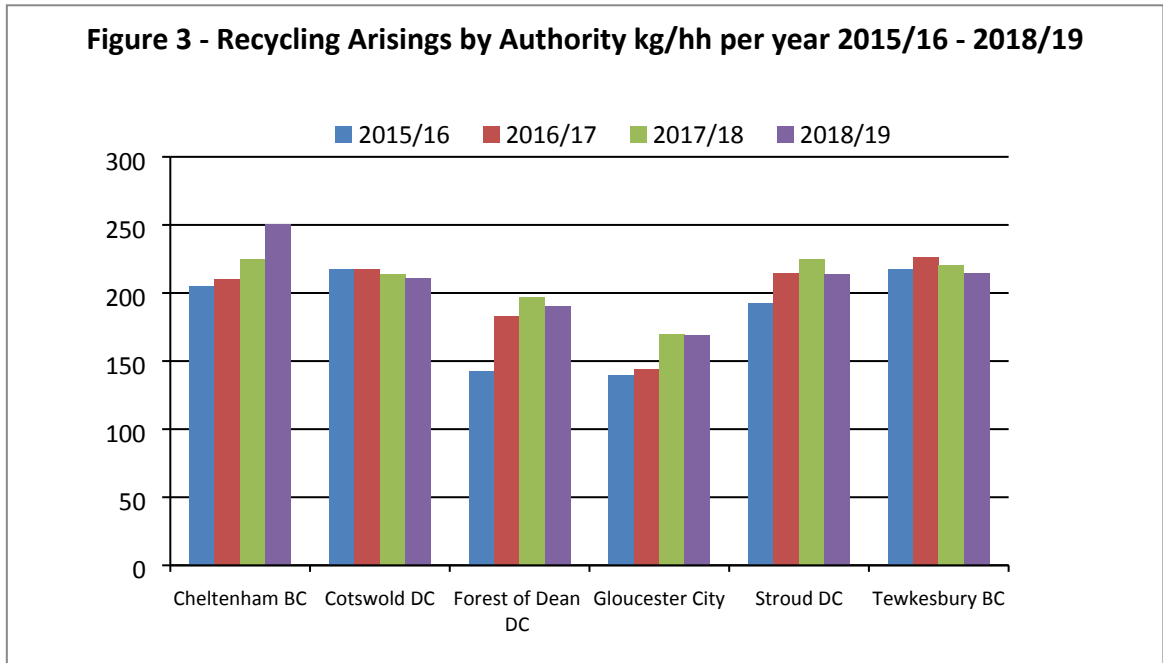
- 2.2.1. From 2009 to 2012 there was a year on year reduction in total waste and residual waste which was linked to the success of the service changes that took place at Cheltenham B.C, Cotswold D.C, Gloucester City, Forest of Dean and Tewkesbury B.C to support the Joint Waste Municipal Waste Strategy with the introduction of weekly food waste collections, a move from weekly to fortnightly residual waste collections and provision of improved kerbside recycling services.
- 2.2.2. Since 2012 residual waste has increased, which was in part due to the upturn in the economy and the absence of any further major collection service changes.

<sup>1</sup> DEFRA (2011) "Applying the Waste Hierarchy: Evidence Summary".

2.2.3. Positively in 2018/19 the kg/hh of residual waste has reduced to 454 kg/hh; an improvement on last years performance of 458 kg/hh.

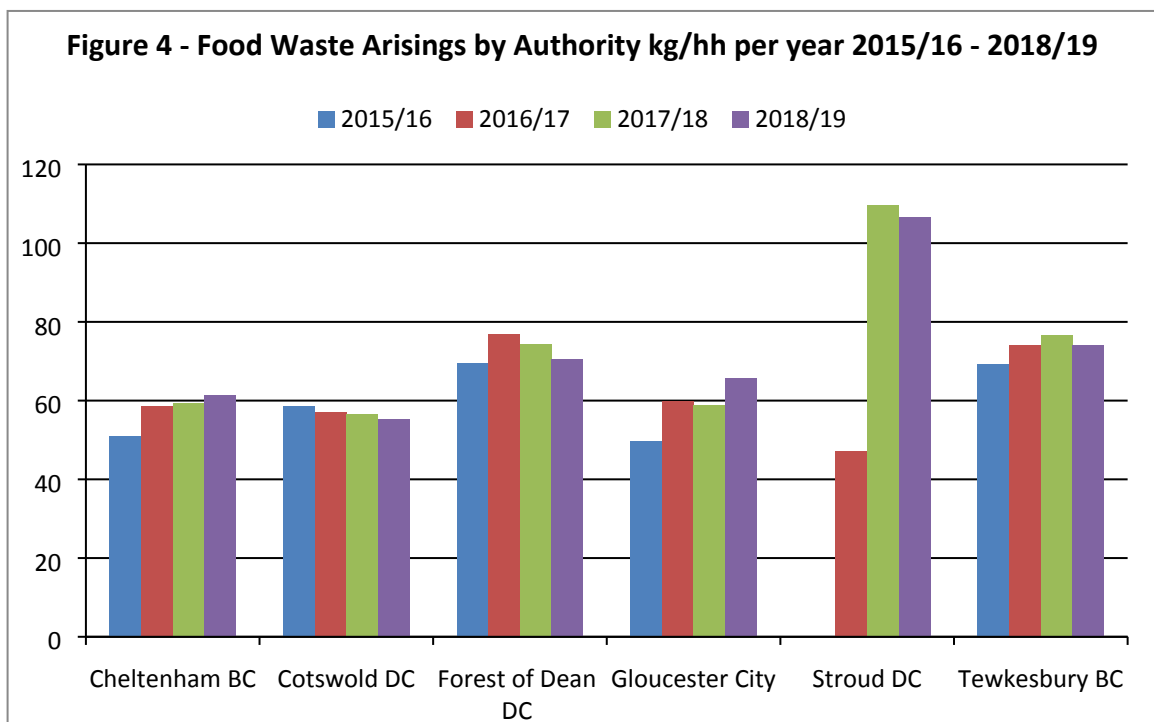
2.2.4. Food waste capture has increased from 73kg/hh to 88 kg/hh.

2.3. Figure 3 shows the recycling arisings for each collection authority for the last four years.



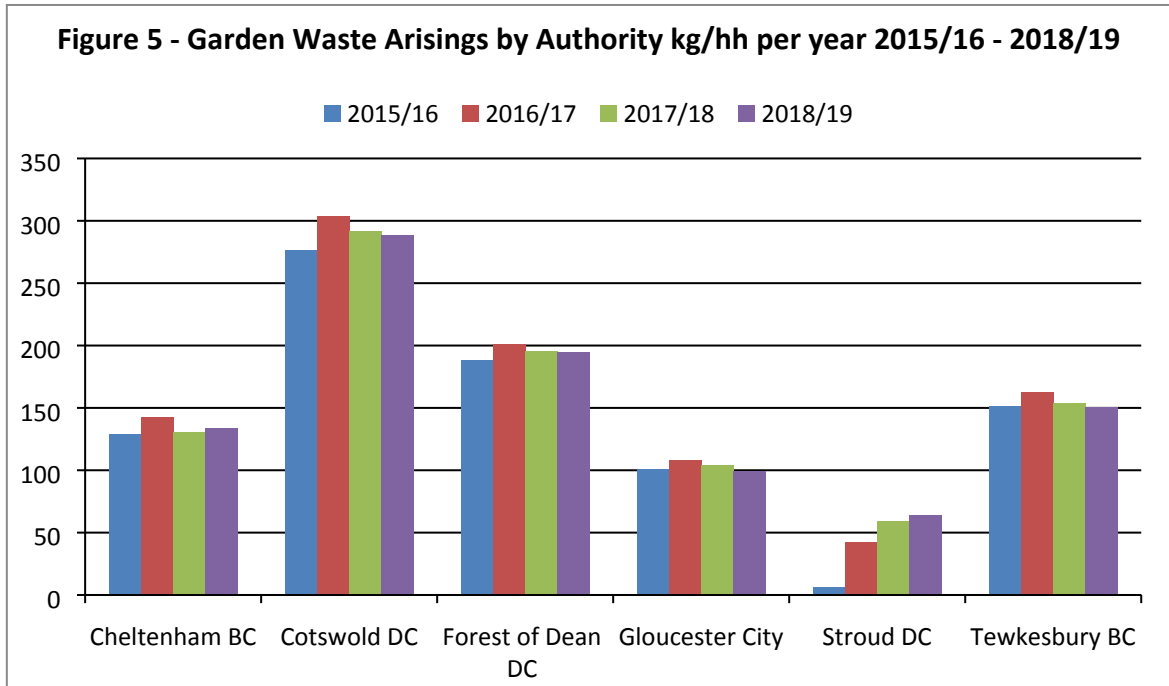
2.3.1. Dry recycling in Cheltenham is boosted by the operation of Swindon Rd Household Recycling Centre which contributes a significant proportion of the kg/hh (currently 29% by weight).

2.4 Figure 4 shows the food waste arisings by authority for the last four years.



2.4.1 Whilst the overall food waste tonnage captured has increased in 2018/19, the results per household have varied between collection authorities, with Cheltenham and Gloucester showing an improvement in the amount captured for AD treatment.

2.5 Figure 5 shows the garden waste arisings for each collection authority for the last four years. As Cotswold D.C mixes food and garden waste, the garden waste tonnage is an estimate (73% of total mixed food and garden waste collected). Garden waste tonnage is of course affected by the weather and growing conditions, and no guarantee can be given regarding future forecasts.

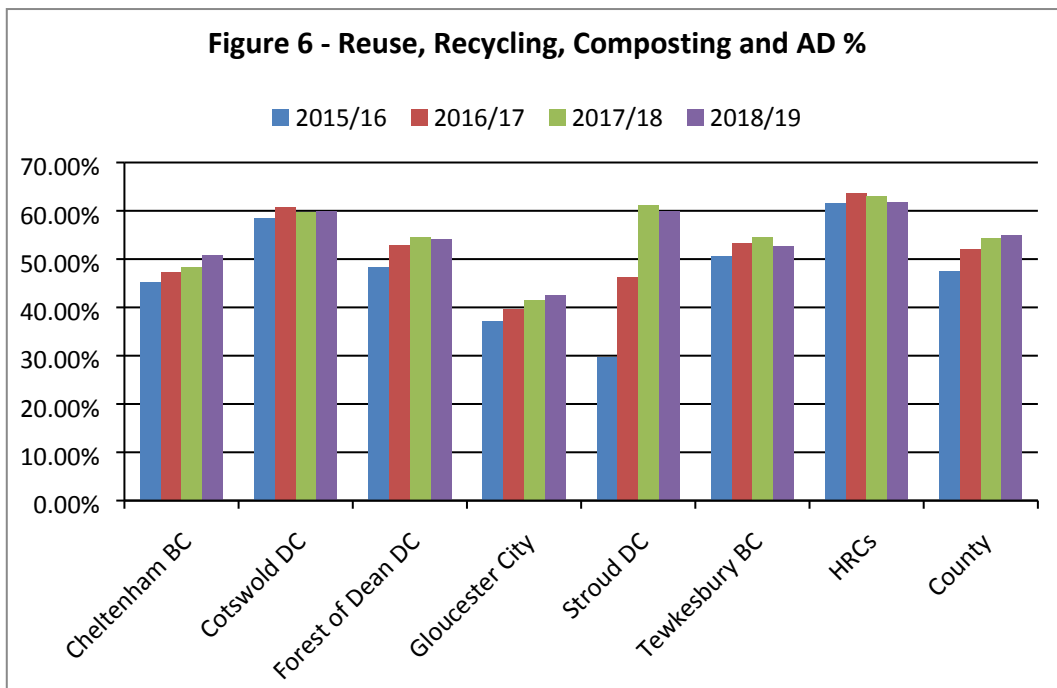


### 3. Targets

3.1. When the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) was signed in April 2008 each local authority signed up to meeting the following targets which were aligned to the former national key performance indicators NI191 and NI192.

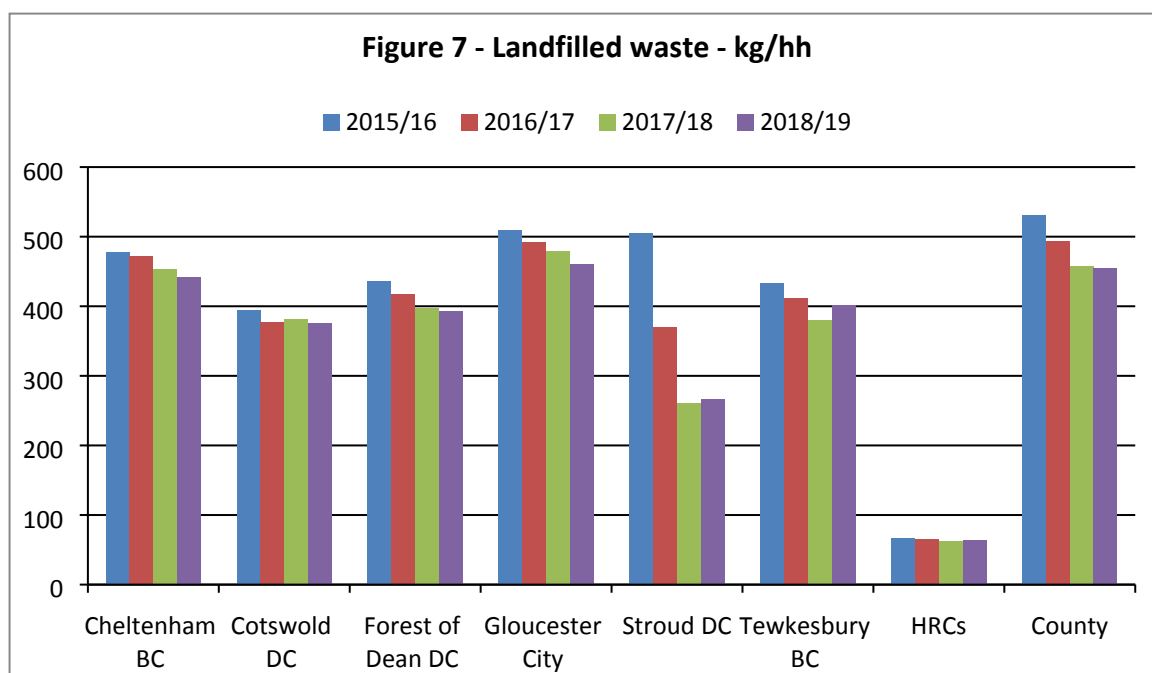
NI 192 – % of Household Waste Sent for Reuse, Recycling, Composting and AD		
2009/10	40%	Achieved
2014/15	50%	48% (52% achieved in 2016/17)
2019/20	60%	(2020 target)
NI 191 – kg/hh of Residual Waste		
2009/10	659 kg/hh	Achieved
2014/15	573 kg/hh	Achieved
2019/20	479 kg/hh	(2020 target)

3.2. Figure 6 shows the former NI192 actuals for the previous four years against these targets.



3.2.1. The overall county performance reached 54.97% in 2018/19. However, this figure is inclusive of the HRC wood which is now sent for energy recovery (see paragraph 2.1.3 above). The final reuse, recycling and composting figure which will be published later in the year will exclude this wood recovery and will be reported as 52.69%. The figure of 54.97% is shown in the graph above in order to demonstrate the ongoing improvement in landfill diversion. Note that all data reporting in 2019/20 will change to reflect the new mix of residual energy recovery and landfill, but reporting of reuse, recycling and composting will continue.

3.3. Figure 7 shows the former NI191 indicator – kg/hh of residual waste arisings by authority.



3.3.1. The 2020 target is 479kg/hh of residual waste. The overall county position for 2018/19 has reached 454kg/hh, already ahead of the 2020 target. The

county position takes into account the waste collected at the kerbside and the waste at Household Recycling Centres.

- 3.3.2. All data is subject to validation by Defra prior to formal publishing later in the year, and some minor changes may occur before this time as final statistics are validated.