

(This report is not a key decision. This report has been subject to appropriate notice of publication under the Council's Access to Information Rules)

**WEST SUFFOLK
WASTE AND STREET
SCENE SERVICES
JOINT COMMITTEE**

22 MARCH 2013

JWC13/050

Report of the Head of Waste Management and Property Services

PROGRESS ON DELIVERING THE 2012/2013 JOINT WASTE SERVICE PLAN AND REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

1. Summary and reasons for recommendations

- 1.1 This report updates the Joint Committee on progress made against the key tasks in the 2012/13 Joint Service Plan and the related key performance indicators for the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 and subject to any comments by Members is for noting only.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1 The Joint Committee are requested to note:

- i. Progress made against the projects identified in the Joint Service Plan 2012/13;**
- ii. Waste management performance in relation to other councils; and**
- iii. Performance in relation to the service performance indicators.**

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1. How will the recommendations help us meet our strategic priorities?

1.1 The report outlines the performance of the waste and street scene service over quarters 1 to (and including) quarter 3 2012/13. Any lack of progress against projects or areas of underperformance will be reviewed as part of the ongoing work plan of the joint service.

2. Key issues

2.1 The Joint Service Plan is intended to aid the integration of service delivery and enable the Joint Committee to manage the delivery of services in accordance with the Partnering Agreement. The service plan is supported with a range of performance indicators in order to determine if progress is on target and to determine where further action is needed.

2.2 This report is intended to update Members of the following:

- a. Progress against the service plan actions; and
- b. Cumulative progress with the service indicator dataset.

PROGRESS TO DATE

2.3 Performance of the Joint Waste Partnership is monitored and measured in relation to the following:

- Part 1: The Service Plan actions and milestones; and
- Part 2: Performance against the agreed performance indicators and targets.

PART 1: The Service Plan actions and milestones

2.4 Table 1 below provides a summary of the progress up to end of March 2013 against the service plan actions.

Table 1: Summary of progress against the 2012/13 Service Plan

Action 2012/13		Lead officer	Delivery period (including estimated start / end dates)	Progress
Ref:	Detail			
WSS T1	Complete transformation to a single joint waste partnership.	MW	31 March 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared service project is progressing at a corporate level. • Business Process Reengineering and the staff structure review are being implemented as part of a corporate timetable.
WSS T2	Contribute to the Suffolk-wide Infrastructure project for provision of transfer stations for waste.	MW	31 March 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project has commenced to identify options for the number of waste transfer locations across Suffolk. • A review of costs and risks for West Suffolk has been progressed and is being used for the decision making process.
WSS T3	Support and contribute to the Suffolk Waste Partnership.	MW	31 March 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of workstreams have been identified with the aim of reducing waste to landfill, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Communications Plan • Review of bulk waste collection services • Review of street sweepings • Recycling incentives project • The projects have been approved by Directors. • The textiles recycling scheme is fully implemented and operational.

WSS T4	Integrate both trade waste services into a single delivery service.	MC/CS	31 March 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work commenced in October 2012. • Joint vehicle branding has been completed. • Joint service charges, documentation and services offered have been agreed and are being implemented.
WSS T5	Development and commence delivery of a targeted education and enforcement strategy.	MC/MCu/ LW	30 Sept 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter from Vehicles reporting project has commenced and continues. • Notification to households of service changes has continued with West Suffolk wide leaflets to households before Christmas and Easter (expected delivery in Mid March). • Targeted textiles roadshows undertaken in December 2012 • Ongoing programme of school presentations and litter pick projects. • Launch of plastic recycling project expected in mid March 2013.
WSS T6	Continue the introduction of a single approach to service identity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff appearance • Vehicle livery • Service marketing tools 	CS MC/PC MC	31 March 2013 (to 12 months) (3 years) (6 to 12 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of staff has now transferred to the new coloured uniform. • Vehicle side branding has progressed with the commercial waste service. • This is progressing alongside the vehicle branding project.
WSS T7	Implement a unified approach to customer relationship management (CRM), the management of service data and the use of mobile devices for operational tasking.	MC/CS	31 March 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of alternative CRM suppliers has commenced. This project will form part of the corporate business process reengineering project.
WSS T8	Review ability to introduce food waste collections from municipal waste.	MC/CS	31 March 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council position agreed. Further actions subject to change in circumstances.

2.5 The key areas of progress to note since the last update includes:

A. PROJECTS UPDATE

a. Vehicle Procurement

Work is continuing on the combined procurement exercise for a range of waste and street scene vehicles. A number of mechanical sweepers and refuse collection vehicles are now operational.

Furthermore the advertising design for our commercial refuse vehicles has been finalised and has been sent to print. Work is still continuing with the designs for the domestic fleet.

b. Suffolk Waste Partnership

Officers are currently involved with the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk and the associated Action Plan which will identify specific projects up to the end of the contract in 2014. Specific workstreams in progress involve:

- Communications programmes incorporating textiles, plastics and food waste;
- Hazardous waste management; and
- Increasing reuse and recycling of specific wastestreams including street sweepings and bulky waste

c. Textile Recycling

A refresher textile recycling campaign was launched in the lead up to Christmas. It aimed to raise general awareness of the new scheme especially to those residents who were still unaware of new blue bin recycling scheme or how it works. Specific messages were focused on how to get a replacement textile bag to minimise the risk of disengagement from the scheme and textiles going into the bin loose.

The key campaign activities involved: high profile Suffolk wide "Dressing a Statue" events; textile roadshows (Apex and Merry Mildenhall); a press advert and radio releases and a replacement bag poster campaign.

The success of the scheme is highlighted by the 508 tonnes of textiles that has already been collected Suffolk-wide (Aug 12 to Dec 12 figures). Of this, West Suffolk has collected 137 tonnes (91 tonnes SEBC and 46 tonnes FHDC).

In addition to Brandon, Mildenhall Newmarket, West Suffolk House, Haverhill House and Bury St Edmunds Tourist Information Centre residents can now collect replacement bags from all Suffolk libraries.

d. Transfer Station Infrastructure Project

Work is progressing to identify the options available to West Suffolk and the risks attached. A separate report is to be presented on this project.

e. Waste Team Restructuring and Business Process Reengineering

Officers are involved in two separate but connected projects to redesign work as part of the shared services programme. To date, workshops have

been undertaken with staff to identify opportunities to integrate and simplify the current work processes utilised and ensure that they “fit” with the corporate approach to customer management, including the promotion of web based self service and the adoption of in-cab and mobile technology.

This project is linked to the review of the waste and street scene staffing structure, looking at staff numbers and roles and the outcome of this review will be made available to this committee over the next few months.

f. The Branding of Waste and Street Scene Vehicles

Phase one of the vehicle side branding project, involving the West Suffolk refuse collection vehicles used for our commercial waste services, has been completed.

The branding specifically focuses on the promotion of the commercial services and has a design integrating three key aspects:

1. The vehicles are identified as the council - promoting community visibility of frontline services;
2. The full range of commercial waste and street scene services are listed, maximising service exposure to local businesses; and
3. The use of the commercially focused message “JOB DONE” is intended to appeal to the business community to denote service efficiency and reliability.

The next phase will involve household waste and recycling services and street cleansing vehicles.

g. Municipal Vehicle Operator and Plant Review Magazine Article

The West Suffolk waste team features prominently in this month’s Municipal Vehicle Operator and Plant Review (MVO) magazine. A glowing four-page feature talks about how our two councils have combined the waste and recycling operations, the benefits of doing so over using commercial contractors, and the new fleet of refuse vehicles.

This has resulted in the successful delivery and implementation of the 18 new fleet vehicles, and for ensuring the continued success of the joint waste service.

h. Minimising service disruption

Despite severe weather in January, service disruption was kept to a minimum across West Suffolk.

Operational crews worked hard to catch up on collections following the cancellation of bin collections for one day due to heavy snow and ice making travel and access difficult. The brown bin service was postponed for one week to support crews and counter issues with frozen bins.

Waste and Street Scene Customer Service staff managed the customer calls during this period and overall the vast majority of residents contacting us appreciated the situation we were faced with.

B. UP COMING PROJECTS AND SERVICE CHANGES

a. Plastics Recycling Project

On 18 March 2013, the Suffolk Waste Partnership will launch a Suffolk wide campaign aimed at promoting the recycling of plastic in the blue bin and household waste recycling centres. A video promotion will be accessible and will be promoted through the delivery of an A5 leaflets to all Suffolk homes by the Royal Mail. For noting, a high proportion of West Suffolk households are in post code areas that cross into non Suffolk areas and therefore a separate targeted distribution will be undertaken using a different distribution company.

b. Hazardous Waste

A countywide contract for the collection and disposal of household hazardous waste will take effect from 1 April 2013 until the commencement of the new Energy from Waste contract. A standard Suffolk charge of £36.30 per collection will be applied to all customers requiring the service and is in line with current charges.

c. Textiles recycling

A Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) study into the recycling of textiles has been extended into Suffolk, involving a waste composition survey and door knocking survey of awareness and behaviours. The waste composition survey will follow the format of previous studies and enable householders to opt out; there are 400 households taking part across Suffolk.

Both surveys will take place between 18 to 27 March 2013.

d. Bank Holiday notification for residents

Notification will be delivered to all households identifying waste collection day changes for Easter and the remaining bank holidays in 2013. The A5 leaflet will also promote blue bin recycling and the Spring Clean campaign 2013.

e. Spring Clean 2013

This year's Spring Clean fortnight will take place from Monday 25 March to Sunday 7 April 2013 (provisional dates).

The Spring Clean campaign encourages people to participate in local clean up events across West Suffolk and the County to reduce litter and improve the local environment. It forms part of Suffolk County Council's "Creating the Greenest County" initiative which aims to respond to climate change and enhance the natural and historic environment.

The co-ordinated litter picks have proved to very successful in the past. They enable people to improve the look and feel of their local community and remove litter that could otherwise harm wildlife and damage the

environment. It is also an educational experience, opening people's eyes to the sheer volume of rubbish that is needlessly dropped in our district.

West Suffolk will provide interested groups and individuals with litter pickers, black refuse sacks for the litter collected, disposable rubber gloves and arrange for the collection and disposal of the rubbish collected. Although it's called 'Spring Clean', litter picks can be carried out at any time of the year.

C. WEST SUFFOLK'S WASTE PERFORMANCE 2011-12

Appendix 1 provides a detailed overview of the performance of Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury for 2011-12 in a national context. The key points to note are:

a. Percentage of household waste recycled and composted

- FHDC achieved 47.53%, ranking 69th against all 229 English WCAs (this was a drop of 4 places from 2010/11). This ranked FHDC 7th out of its 15 nearest neighbours.
- SEBC achieved 52.34%, ranking 33rd against all 229 English WCAs (this was a drop of 7 places from 2010/11). This ranked SEBC 4th out of its 15 nearest neighbours.
- FHDC and SEBC are ranked 4th and 2nd respectively across the 6 Suffolk WCAs.

b. Cost of waste collection

- The cost of waste includes waste collection, recycling, trade waste and waste minimisation but excludes disposal cost and capital costs.
- FHDC's cost of waste collection per head in 2011/12 was £16.22p, in a comparator group ranging from £9.49 to £22.23.
- SEBC's cost of waste collection per head in 2011/12 was £16.93p, in a comparator group ranging from £12.70 to £27.33.
- The relationship between service cost and recycling performance for both councils is outlined in appendix 1.

c. Kg residual household waste sent to landfill

- FHDC achieved 455.37 kg/hhld/yr, ranking 83rd against all 229 English WCAs (this was a drop of 2 places from 2010/11). This ranked FHDC 5th out of its 15 nearest neighbours.
- SEBC achieved 461.39 kg/hhld/yr, ranking 90th against all 229 English WCAs (this was a gain of 1 place from 2010/11). This ranked SEBC 10th out of its 15 nearest neighbours.
- FHDC and SEBC are ranked 4th and 5th respectively across the 6 Suffolk WCAs.

PART 2: Performance against the national performance indicators and agreed targets

- 2.6 Table 2 below outlines the service indicators that relate to waste and street cleansing services for Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury, for the period 1 April 2012 to 31 December 2012 inclusive. The targets for 2012/13 are listed along with the data outturn for 2011/12 to compare the current performance with that of the previous year. **Please note that due to the timeline for report submission, the complete quarter 4 data has yet to be received, checked and audited for completeness. As such, the final 2012/2013 data outcome is an estimate using quarter 4 data from 2011/2012.**
- 2.7 Appendix 2 (Charts 1 and 2) details the current profiled waste recycling progress against the same period in 2011/12 for both councils.

Table 2: Service Indicators 2012/13 (DRAFT USING ESTIMATES)

DESCRIPTION		2011/12		2012/13	2012/13	ESTIMATED
		ACTUAL	TARGET	TARGET	QTR 3	2012/13
						QTR 4
Residual waste per household	FHDC	450kg	460kg	440kg	333kg	455kg*
	SEBC	464kg	473kg	473kg	345kg	457kg*
Percentage of household waste recycled and composted	FHDC	48.09%	47.00%	49.00%	52.35%	49.53%*
	SEBC	52.30%	53.00%	53.00%	55.06%	53.67%*
Percentage of municipal waste landfilled	FHDC	52.24%	56.00%	53.00%	50.53%	54.13%*
	SEBC	51.50%	52.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Improved street and environmental cleanliness – litter	FHDC	9%	8%	8%	13%	12%*
	SEBC	ND	N/A	8%	14%	12%
Improved street and environmental cleanliness – detritus	FHDC	17%	25%	20%	21%	19%*
	SEBC	ND	N/A	20%	12%	18%
Improved street and environmental cleanliness – graffiti	FHDC	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%*
	SEBC	ND	N/A	3%	1%	1%
Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly-tipping	FHDC	Effective	Very Effective	Very Effective	Very Effective	Effective*
	SEBC	Very Effective	Very Effective	Effective	Very Effective	Very Effective

* Due to the reporting timeline please note that the final data for Quarter 4 has yet to be fully finalised. Any changes may change the result provided.

ND: No data is available for 2011/12 as monitoring commenced in 2012/13.

2.8 The key trends to note are:

a. In terms of municipal waste management:

- In FHDC, the trend for the generation of household waste between April and December 2012/13 in comparison with the same period last year has changed; an additional 1,461 tonnes of household waste have been collected.
- In SEBC, the trend in the overall generation of household waste between April and December 2012/13 in comparison with the same period last year is relatively constant although changes in residual and recyclable waste generation have had a positive effect on the recycling rate.
- The reasons are as follows:
 - FHDC:
 - an increase of 1,169 tonnes of material collected from the brown bin scheme, blue bin scheme, recycling sites and composted street sweepings.
 - an increase of 292 tonnes of residual household waste collected.
 - SEBC:
 - an increase of 413 tonnes of material collected from the brown bin scheme, blue bin scheme, recycling sites and the collection household batteries, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), white metals and composted street sweepings.
 - a decrease of 109 tonnes of residual household waste collected.

(b) In terms of street scene:

- FHDC:
 - With regard to fly tipping, there were 229 incidents in Quarter's 1 to 3 (2012/13) compared with 336 incidents for the same period last year. This followed continued targeted enforcement in 'hotspot' areas and 4 successful prosecutions.
 - With regard to street cleansing, this is the second year of using the new LEQS monitoring system and the result for quarter's 1 to 4 cumulatively (2012/13) is 12% for litter and 19% for detritus, which is significantly under target. However the litter score for the last 2 quarters was 9%, which is just 1% below target. The same is true of the detritus score, which was 14% for the last 2 quarters and has meant that the target would have been met if the indicator was not calculated cumulatively. Both these results demonstrate improvement, which follows the recommendations highlighted last summer. i.e. round review, acquisition of new vehicles and improved working methods.

- Industrial areas and other highways performed poorly, which was aggravated by the unavailability of sufficient resources, both staff and vehicular, at certain times.
- SEBC:
 - With regard to fly tipping, up until the end of quarter 3, SEBC have achieved a “very effective” classification.
 - In terms of litter, alleyways, industrial areas and areas of no off street parking had significant failures. The litter standards on roads and housing areas with off street parking locations however were good and there were no significant amounts of graffiti or detritus.
 - Similar to FHDC, performance improved in Quarter 4.
- Overall, there are a number of factors relating to the performance of litter cleanliness, including:
 - System issues relating to changes in the way in which the monitoring system works whereby there is more focus on areas that are more prone to litter to ensure that it reflects what the public experience. Moreover, the results are cumulative, which makes it difficult to recover performance if problems occur at the start of the year.
 - Service issues relating to staff absence resulting in fewer resources available to deliver the work, which was also hampered by inclement weather and access. The changes introduced in October 2012 following the cleansing review however have resulted in positive cleanliness standards in Quarter 4.

2.9 For noting, the fly tipping and litter/detritus performance indicators are cumulative and the current position may change throughout the year.

3. Other options considered

3.1 Not Applicable

4. Community Impact

4.1 **Crime and Disorder Impact** *(including Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998)*

4.1.1 There are no crime and disorder implications identified in this report.

4.2 **Diversity and Equality Impact** *(including the findings of the Equality Impact Assessment)*

4.2.1 There are no human rights or diversity implications associated with this report.

4.3 **Sustainability Impact** *(including completing a Sustainability Impact Assessment)*

4.3.1 The performance achieved and targets set aimed to reduce the total amount of waste sent to landfill through increasing the amount of waste available for re-use, recycling and composting. Furthermore, the provision of an effective street scene service will maintain high environmental standards and protect local amenity.

4.4 **Other Impact** *(any other impacts affecting this report)*

4.4.1 There are no other impacts affecting this report.

5. **Consultation** *(what consultation has been undertaken, and what were the outcomes?)*

5.1 No direct consultation has taken place but feedback from general council surveys, individual residents and trends in the waste industry and government initiatives are taken into account when drafting the annual joint service plan.

6. **Financial and resource implications** *(including asset management implications)*

6.1 To date there have been no financial or resource implications as all the key tasks have been delivered within existing budgets.

6.2 The successful completion of the service plan actions was dependant on support from other council services.

7. **Risk/Opportunity Assessment** *(potential hazards or opportunities affecting corporate, service or project objectives)*

Risk area	Inherent level of Risk (before controls)	Controls	Residual Risk (after controls)
	High/Medium/Low		High/Medium/Low
Adequacy of targets set	Low	The targets for 2012/13 were set following consideration by Officers and received Member approval.	Low
Failure to achieve targets	Low	Performance is reported quarterly to the Joint Committee to monitor progress and ensure that targets are being achieved.	Low

8. **Legal and policy implications**

8.1 There are no policy compliance or legal issues associated with this report.

- 8.2 The Joint Service Plan requirements were in line with the Partnering Agreement and supported both councils' policies and objectives.
- 8.3 The Joint Service Plan supports the vision and actions of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk.
- 8.4 As part of the data quality and verification processes, both Councils collate, record and monitor statistical information to the required standard.
- 8.5 The performance data outlined in this report refer to service indicators reported by both councils.

9. Wards affected

- 9.1 All wards across both Councils.

10. Background papers

- 10.1 Waste and Street Scene Services Service Plan 2012/13

11. Documents attached

Appendix 1: West Suffolk's Waste Performance 2011/12

Appendix 2: Trend in Household Waste Generation and Recycling

Background:

The annual release of waste data by DEFRA enables the comparison of West Suffolk's performance against other English Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs).

Waste Data Flow returns for England 2011/12 were published on Thursday 8th November 2012.

Headline results – a national perspective

In 2011/12 across England, 43 per cent of household waste was recycled. Although this is the highest recycling rate recorded for England, the rate of increase has been levelling off, with 2011/12 being the lowest year on year increase for ten years.

Household waste generation was 22.9 million tonnes, continuing the year on year fall seen since 2007/8. This amounts to 431kg of waste per person.

Local Authorities recycled, composted or reused 10.7 million tonnes of the waste they collected. This amounted to more than was land filled for the first time since records began, although an increase in incineration may have partly accounted for the change in landfill.

This analysis compares the performance of West Suffolk against that of other authorities, against headline indicators. As such there is insufficient detailed information to accurately predict the reasons behind performance. This analysis specifically considers the following:

1. Percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting
2. Cost of waste collection against recycling and composting performance
3. Residual household waste per household (kg/hhld/yr)
4. Collected household waste per person (kg)
5. Carbon impact of West Suffolk's waste management

1 Percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting**1.1 Comparison against all English Waste Collection Authorities (WCA)**

The top three performing authorities in England were;

1. Vale of White Horse DC; 68.71%
2. South Oxfordshire DC; 67.92%
3. Rochford DC; 67.35%

FHDC achieved 47.53% recycling, ranking 69th against all 229 English WCAs (this was a drop of 4 places from 2010/11). FHDC recycled 5,707 tonnes and composted 6,030 tonnes equating to 11,737 tonnes of a total of 24,693 tonnes of household waste generated.

SEBC achieved 52.34% recycling, ranking 33rd against all 229 English WCAs (this was a drop of 7 places from 2010/11). SEBC recycled 10,878 tonnes and composted

12,912 tonnes equating to 23,790 tonnes of a total of 45,457 tonnes of household waste generated.

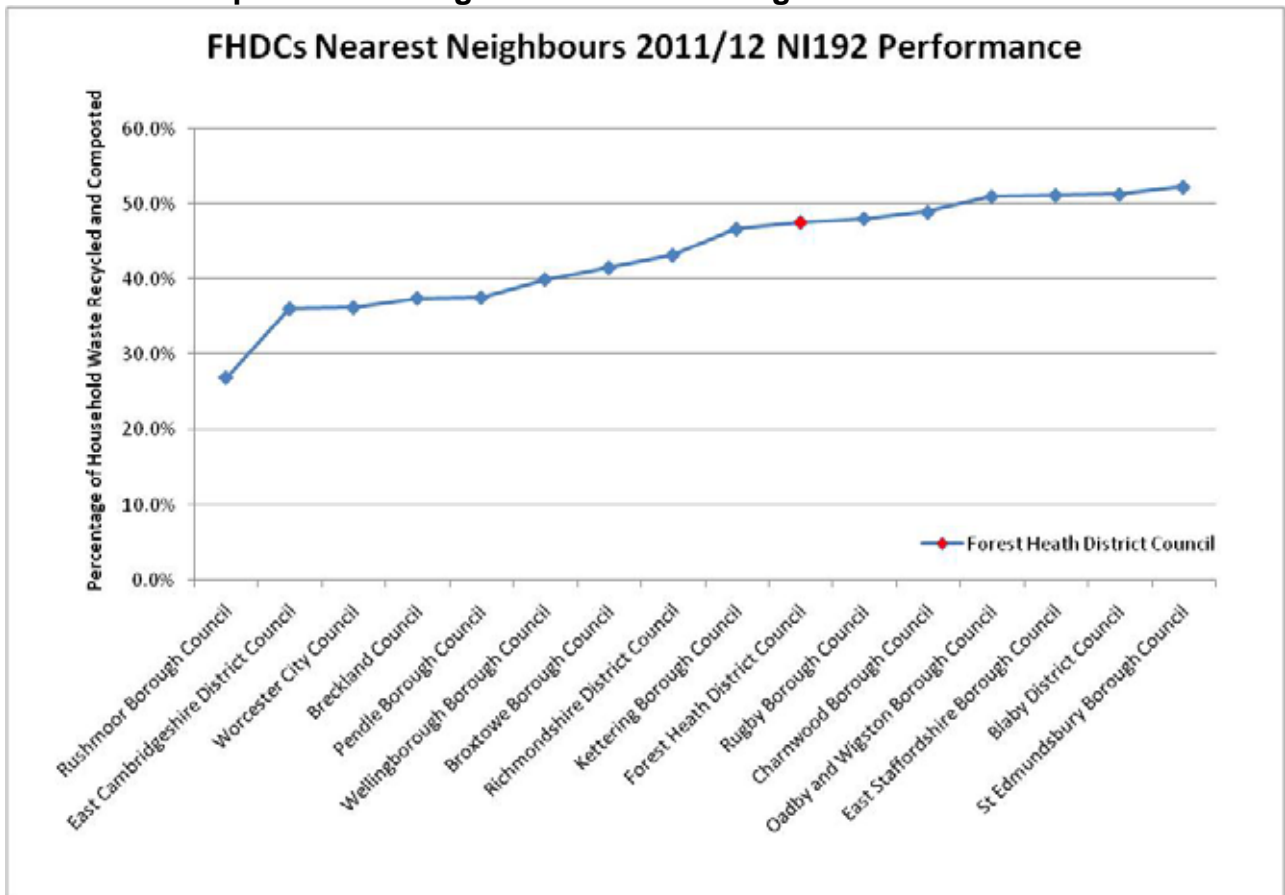
The fall in ranking does not however reflect a decline in FHDC's or SEBC's performance which actually increased by 0.99% and 0.45% respectively from 2010/11. The slip in rankings is rather due to other English WCAs improving more and "leapfrogging".

1.2 Comparison against nearest neighbours

Our closest nearest neighbours were identified by The Institute of Public Finance (IPF) in April 2009. This identified, for each Council, 15 other Councils who are considered to be within a similar family grouping to aid local authorities in comparative and benchmarking exercises.

FHDC's nearest neighbours and their performance are identified in chart 1 below.

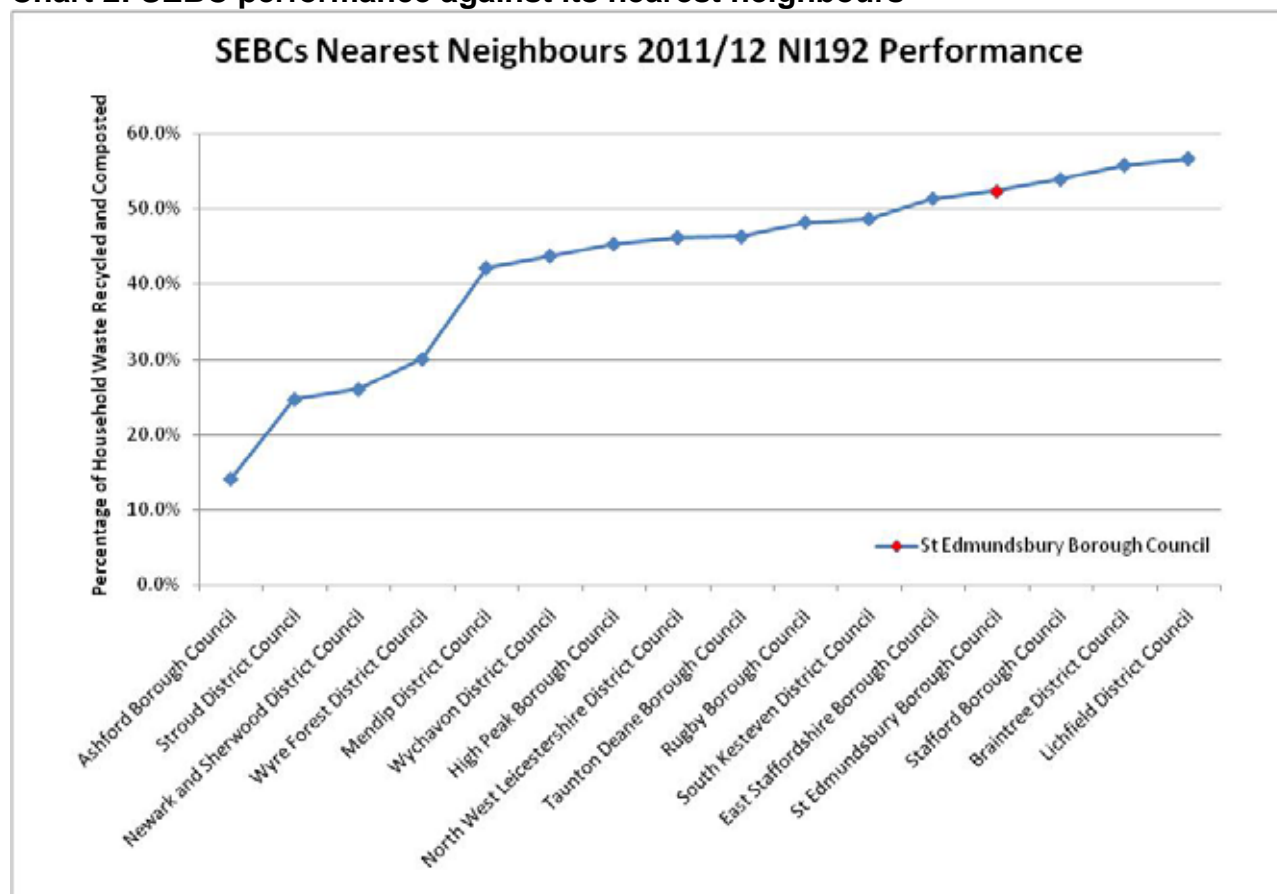
Chart 1: FHDC performance against its nearest neighbours



- FHDC's top performing nearest neighbour was SEBC (52.34%)
- FHDC's bottom performing nearest neighbour was Rushmoor BC (26.90%)
- FHDC ranked 7th out of its 15 nearest neighbours
- FHDC's performance was greater than the average performance of the group

SEBC's nearest neighbours and their performance is identified in chart 2 below.

Chart 2: SEBC performance against its nearest neighbours



- SEBC's top performing nearest neighbour was Lichfield DC (56.60%)
- SEBC's bottom performing nearest neighbour was Ashford BC (14.0%)
- SEBC ranked 4th out of its 15 nearest neighbours
- SEBC's performance was greater than the average performance of the group

1.3 Comparison against WCA Members of the Suffolk Waste Partnership (SWP)

Performance across Suffolk is identified in table 1 below.

Table 1 – West Suffolk's performance against other Suffolk WCAs

SWP WCA	Recycling %	Suffolk Rank	National Rank	Comparison with 2010/11 performance
BDC & MSDC	41.71	6	119	-0.59 %
FHDC	47.53	4	69	+0.99 %
SCDC	56.96	1	19	-1.69 %
SEBC	52.34	2	33	+0.45 %
IBC	42.52	5	114	+0.48 %
WDC	51.12	3	39	-1.01 %

FHDC and SEBC are ranked 4th and 2nd respectively across the 6 Suffolk WCAs. In addition FHDC and SEBC improved their performance from 2010/11; West Suffolk achieved a total improvement from last year of 1.44%.

2 Cost of waste collection against recycling and composting performance:

The cost comparison data is based upon the Chartered Institute of Public Finance Accounting publication of 2011/12 local authority cost statistics.

The data set includes the cost of waste collection, recycling, commercial waste and waste minimisation but excludes disposal costs and capital costs. The charts also indicate the nature of the service provider and the collection system in operation.

Tables 2 and 3 and charts 3 and 4 below illustrate the service costs among the family groups of councils and the relationship between cost per household and recycling performance.

Using analysis of the data, FHDC compares favourably within the family group and performance positively exceeds the data trend. SEBC similarly compares favourably and performance is in line with the data trend.

There are many reasons for variances in the data sets relating to service cost due to the following:

- It is assumed that CIPFA are using the up to date figures for the number of households and population when calculating the costs;
- The costs for FHDC and SEBC vary per capita and per household. This would suggest that on average there are less inhabitants per household in FHDC than in SEBC;
- The year on year cost can be influenced by the way in which Councils account for whole life costs. For example, in relation to fleet management costs, the annual budget cost can be averaged over the vehicle life (equal to the same amount each year) or the actual annual budget cost can be used (this would increase annually over the whole life to take into account the rising maintenance costs as the vehicle becomes older); and
- The net benefit of commercial waste services will impact on the total service cost, particularly if a service surplus is generated to offset overall waste collection costs.

Table 2: FHDC nearest neighbour cost comparison

FHDC Nearest Neighbour	Residual Collection Frequency	Service Provider	Percentage Recycled and Composted		Cost of Waste Collection 2011/12	
			2010/11	2011/12	£ per capita	£ per hhld
Blaby DC	Weekly	In house	45.65%	51.35%	£9.49	£23.47
Breckland DC	AWC	External	40.68%	37.48%	£11.14	£26.65
Wellingborough BC	AWC	In house	34.51%	40.02%	£11.40	£26.60
East Staffordshire BC	AWC	In house	50.05%	51.25%	£12.70	£30.73
Charnwood BC	AWC	External	46.10%	46.10%	£13.87	£34.82
Forest Heath DC	AWC	In house	46.54%	47.53%	£16.22	£34.20
St Edmundsbury BC	AWC	In house	51.89%	51.89%	£16.93	£42.12
Pendle BC	AWC	In house	38.39%	37.59%	£18.00	£41.77
Oadby and Wigston BC	Weekly	In house	45.30%	51.09%	£18.88	£47.95
East Cambridgeshire DC	Weekly	External	37.31%	36.09%	£18.92	£46.80
Kettering BC	AWC	In house	46.84%	46.71%	£19.12	£44.63
Broxtowe BC	AWC	In house	42.57%	41.59%	£19.42	£45.15
Worcester CC	AWC	In house	36.16%	36.25%	£20.25	£48.10
Rugby BC	AWC	In house	51.06%	48.12%	£20.60	£55.27
Rushmoor BC	Weekly	External	27.06%	26.89%	£21.17	£50.94
Richmondshire DC	AWC	In house	41.71%	43.21%	£22.23	£59.93

Chart 3: FHDC nearest neighbour cost comparison per household

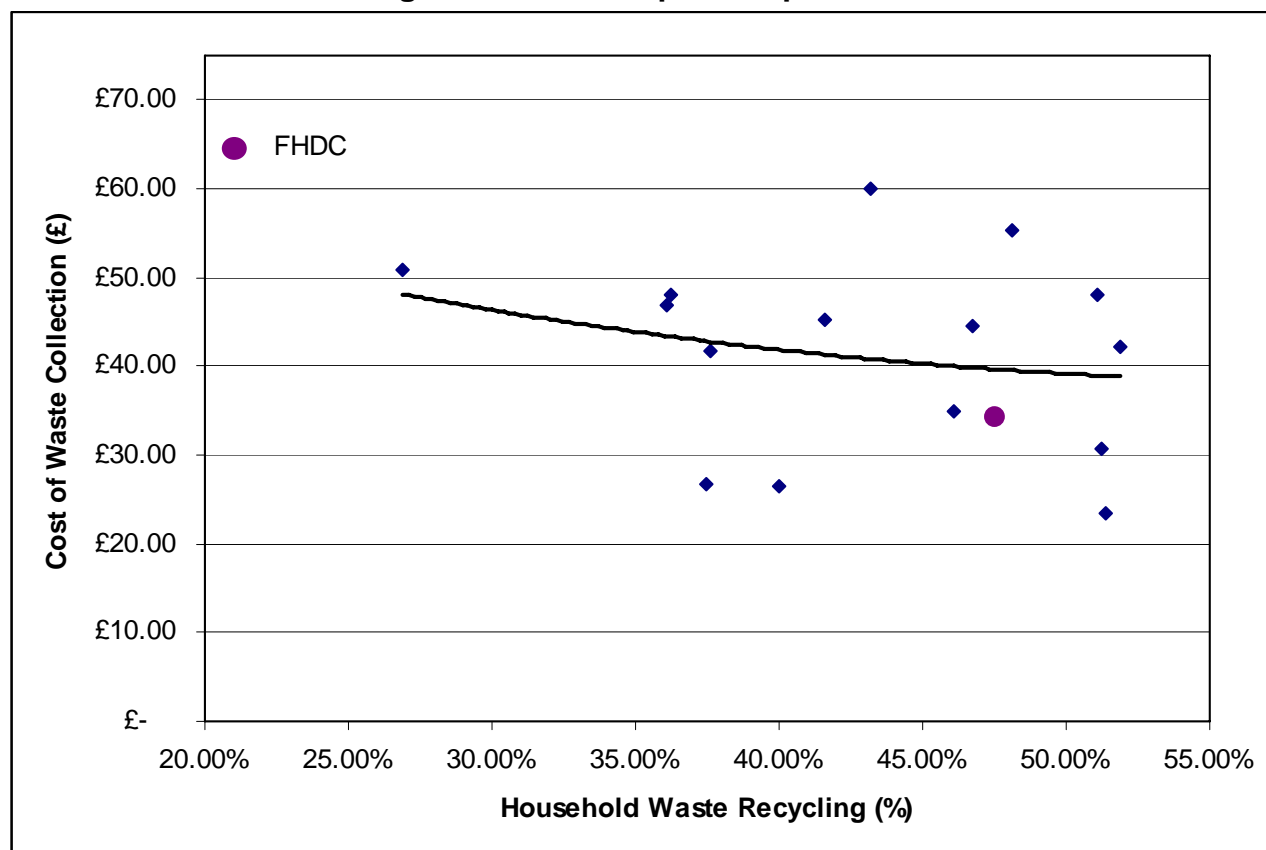
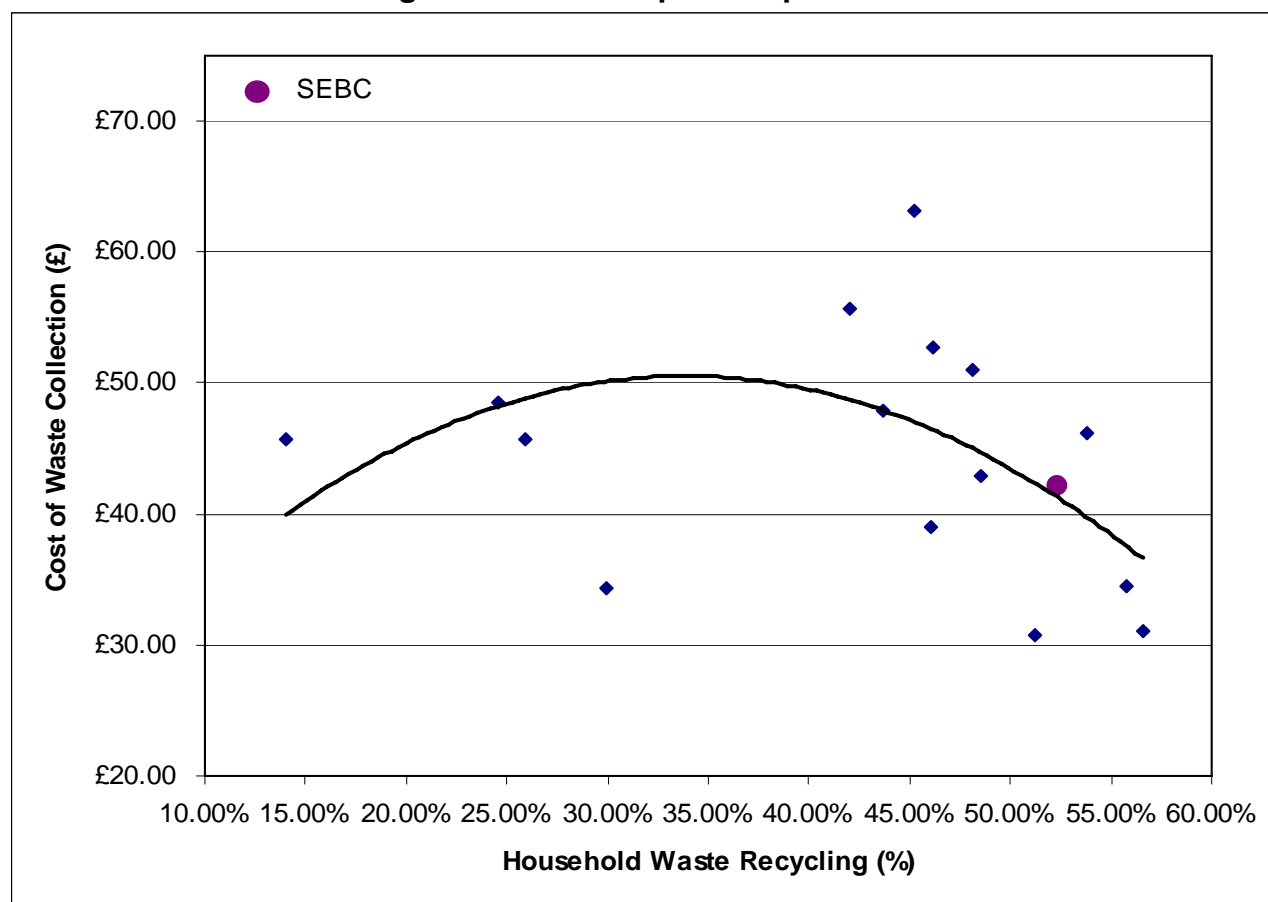


Table 3: SEBC nearest neighbour cost comparison

SEBC Nearest Neighbour	Residual Collection Frequency	Service Provider	Percentage Recycled and Composted		Cost of Waste Collection 2011/12	
			2010/11	2011/12	£ per capita	£ per hhld
East Staffordshire BC	AWC	In house	50.04%	51.25%	£12.70	£30.73
Lichfield DC	AWC	External	56.60%	56.56%	£12.88	£31.10
Braintree DC	AWC	External	53.96%	55.72%	£14.12	£34.42
Wyre Forest DC	AWC	In house	27.58%	29.91%	£15.15	£34.26
NW Leicestershire DC	AWC	In house	45.73%	46.08%	£16.26	£39.04
St Edmundsbury BC	AWC	In house	51.89%	52.34%	£16.93	£42.12
South Kesteven DC	AWC	In house	50.73%	48.58%	£18.43	£42.85
Ashford BC	Weekly	In house	14.02%	14.00%	£18.68	£45.72
Stafford BC	AWC	In house	50.55%	53.82%	£19.20	£46.17
Newark and Sherwood DC	AWC	In house	26.45%	25.90%	£19.66	£45.71
Wychavon DC	AWC	In house	43.69%	43.63%	£20.51	£47.82
Stroud DC	Weekly	External	24.59%	24.56%	£20.83	£48.57
Rugby BC	AWC	In house	51.06%	48.12%	£21.17	£50.94
Taunton Deane BC	AWC	In house	44.98%	46.20%	£22.64	£52.76
Mendip DC	AWC	External	40.64%	42.05%	£24.03	£55.74
High Peak BC	AWC	In house	41.81%	45.23%	£27.33	£63.17

Chart 4: SEBC nearest neighbour cost comparison per household



3 Residual household waste per household (kg/hhld/yr)

3.1 West Suffolk comparison against all English WCAs

The top three performing authorities in England were:

1. Vale of White Horse DC; 238.01kg/hhld/yr
2. South Oxfordshire DC; 274.85 kg/hhld/yr
3. Surrey Heath BC; 278.55 kg/hhld/yr

FHDC achieved 455.37 kg/hhld/yr, ranking 83rd against all 229 English WCAs (this was a drop of 2 places from 2010/11)

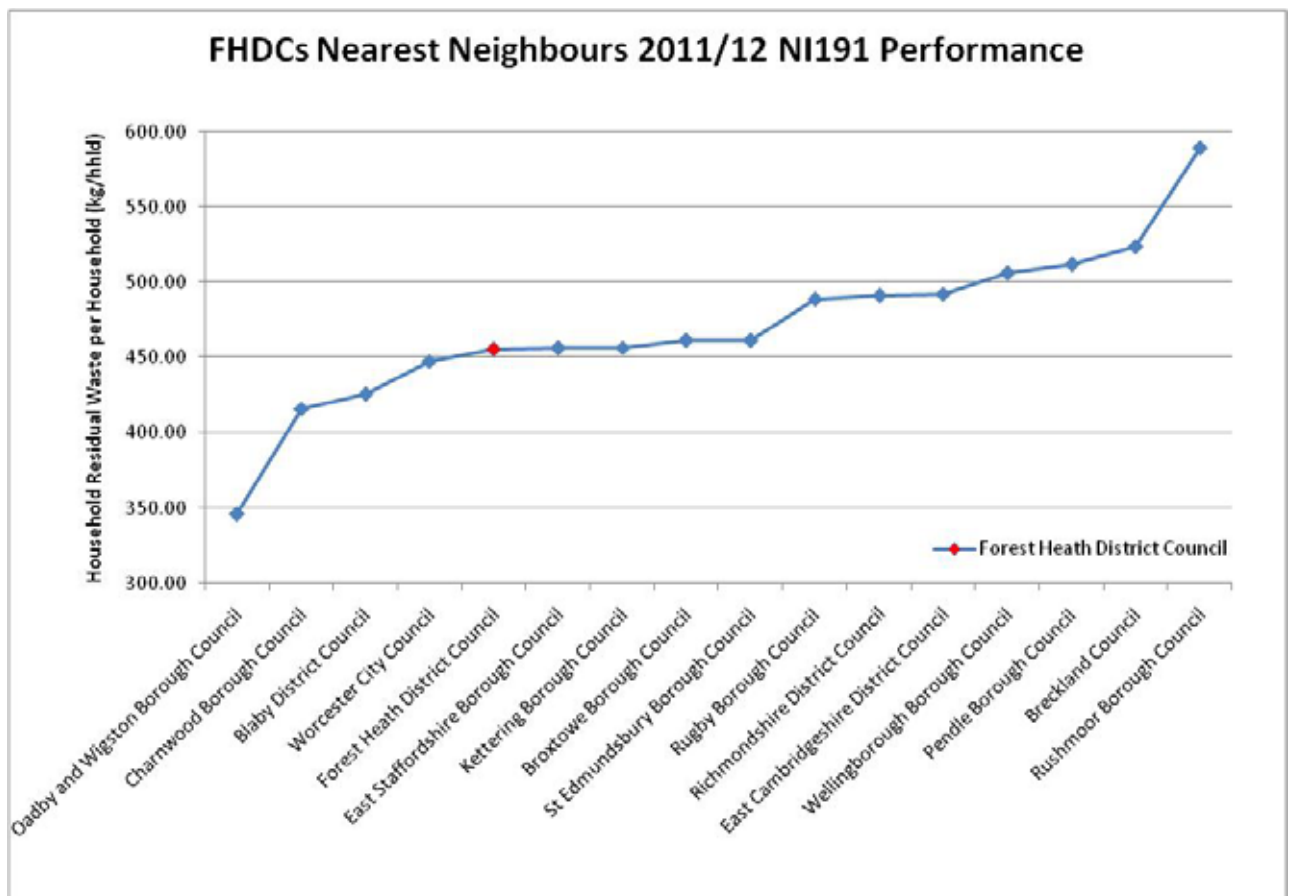
SEBC achieved 461.39 kg/hhld/yr, ranking 90th against all 229 English WCAs (this was a gain of 1 place from 2010/11)

The fall in ranking for FHDC does not however reflect a decline in performance as FHDC indeed reduced household waste arisings by 12.85kg/hhld/yr (as shown below) from the previous year. The slip in rankings is rather due to other English WCAs improving more and effectively “leapfrogging”.

3.2 West Suffolk comparison against nearest neighbours

FHDC’s nearest neighbours and their performance are identified in chart 5 below.

Chart 5: FHDC performance against its nearest neighbours

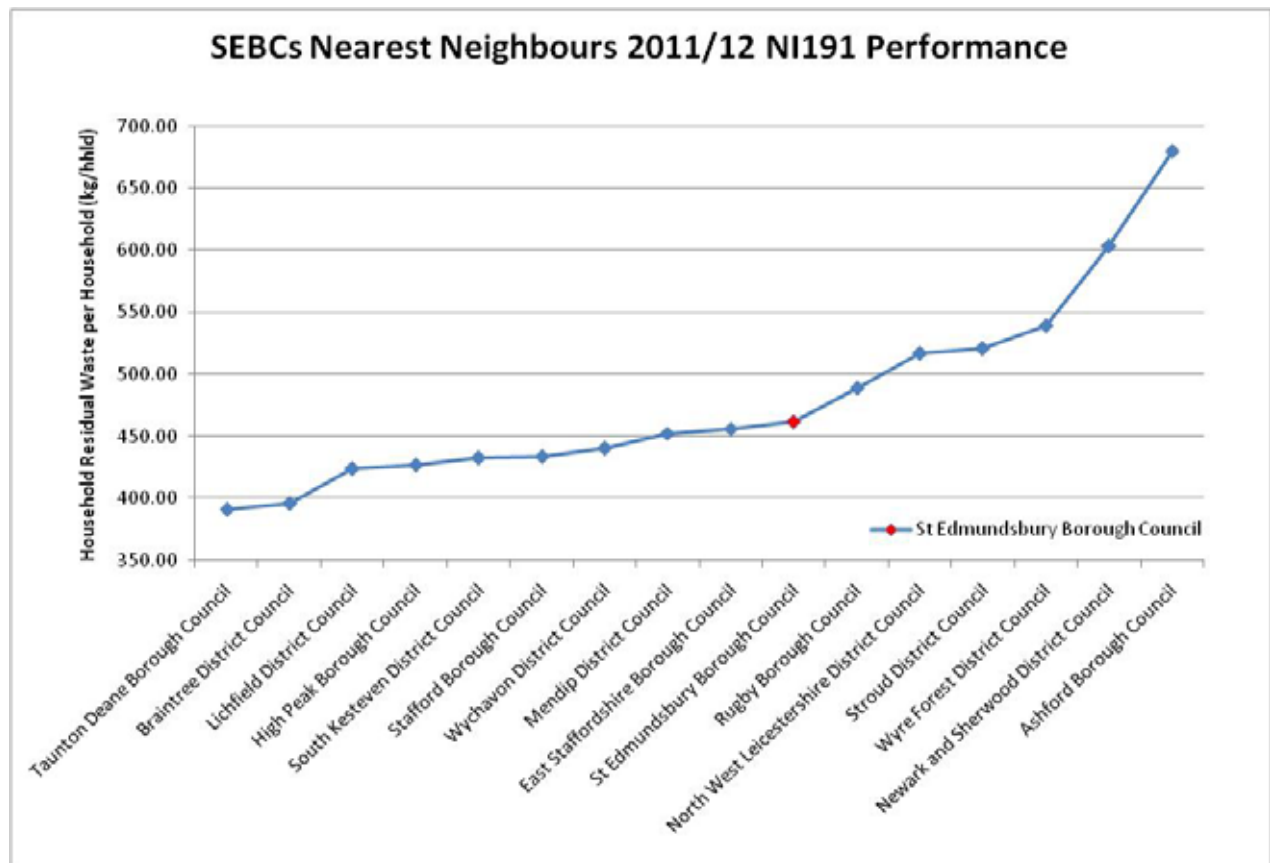


- FHDC’s top performing nearest neighbour was Oadby and Wigston BC (345.66kg/hhld/yr)

- FHDC's bottom performing nearest neighbour was Rushmoor BC (589.30kg/hhld/yr)
- FHDC's performance ranked 5th out of its 15 nearest neighbours
- FHDC's performance was greater than the average performance of the group

SEBC's nearest neighbours and their performance are identified in chart 6 below.

Chart 6: SEBC performance against its nearest neighbours



- SEBC's top performing nearest neighbour was Taunton Deane BC (390.88kg/hhld/yr)
- SEBC's bottom performing nearest neighbour was Ashford BC (679.59kg/hhld/yr)
- SEBC's performance ranked 10th out of its 15 nearest neighbours
- SEBC's performance was greater than the average performance of the group

3.3 West Suffolk comparison against WCA Members of the SWP

Performance across Suffolk is identified in table 4 below.

Table 4: West Suffolk's NI191 performance against other Suffolk WCAs

SWP WCA	kg/hhld/yr	Suffolk Rank	National Rank	Comparison with 2010/11 performance
BDC & MSDC	446.29	2	71	+0.02 kg/hhld
FHDC	455.37	4	83	-12.85 kg/hhld
SCDC	357.81	1	12	+4.28 kg/hhld
SEBC	461.39	5	90	-15.77 kg/hhld
IBC	492.00	6	127	-13.44 kg/hhld
WDC	449.59	3	75	+3.45 kg/hhld

- FHDC and SEBC are ranked 4th and 5th respectively across Suffolk
- FHDC and SEBC improved their performance from 2010/11 to 2011/12; West Suffolk achieved a combined total reduction from 2010/11 of 28.62 kg/hhld/yr.

4 Collected household waste per person (kg)

4.1 West Suffolk comparison against all English WCAs

The top three performing authorities in England were;

1. Oadby and Wigston BC; 274kg
2. Crawley BC; 287kg
3. Oxford CC; 289kg

- FHDC achieved 384kg, ranking 129th against all 229 English WCAs
- SEBC achieved 435kg, ranking 222nd against all 229 English WCAs

4.2 West Suffolk comparison against nearest neighbours

FHDC's top performing nearest neighbour was Oadby and Wigston BC who achieved 274kg. The bottom performer was SEBC who achieved 435kg. FHDC's performance ranked 12th of the 15 nearest neighbours and was below the average performance of the group.

SEBC's top performing nearest neighbour was Stroud DC who achieved 308kg. SEBC had the highest collected household waste per person.

4.3 West Suffolk comparison against WCA Members of the SWP

Performance across Suffolk is identified in table 5 below.

Table 5: West Suffolk's BVPI 84a performance against other Suffolk WCAs

SWP WCA	kg	Suffolk Rank
BDC & MSDC	343	1
FHDC	384	2
SCDC	389	3
SEBC	435	6
IBC	393	4
WDC	431	5

FHDC and SEBC are ranked 2nd and 6th respectively across the 6 Suffolk WCAs

5 Carbon impact of West Suffolk's waste management

Utilising the 2011/12 waste data and carbon factors calculated and supplied by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), a summary Carbon Impact Assessment of West Suffolk's Waste Management has been able to be developed.

This analysis however does not contain the kind of detailed data that a specialist impact assessment software tool would require. Furthermore this tool does not allow for comparisons with other Local Authorities but does provide a 'snap shot' of the likely Carbon offset achieved as a result of our activities.

In very general terms, land filling or incinerating waste will produce emissions, whilst recycling material avoids the 'embedded emissions' which would be generated in producing that material again.

The results of the calculation identified that, as a result of their waste management activities, FHDC saved approximately 4,300 tonnes of Carbon emissions and SEBC saved approximately 9,500 tonnes of Carbon emissions in 2011-12.

Chart 1: FHDC Household Waste Data (Jan – Mar 2013 estimated)

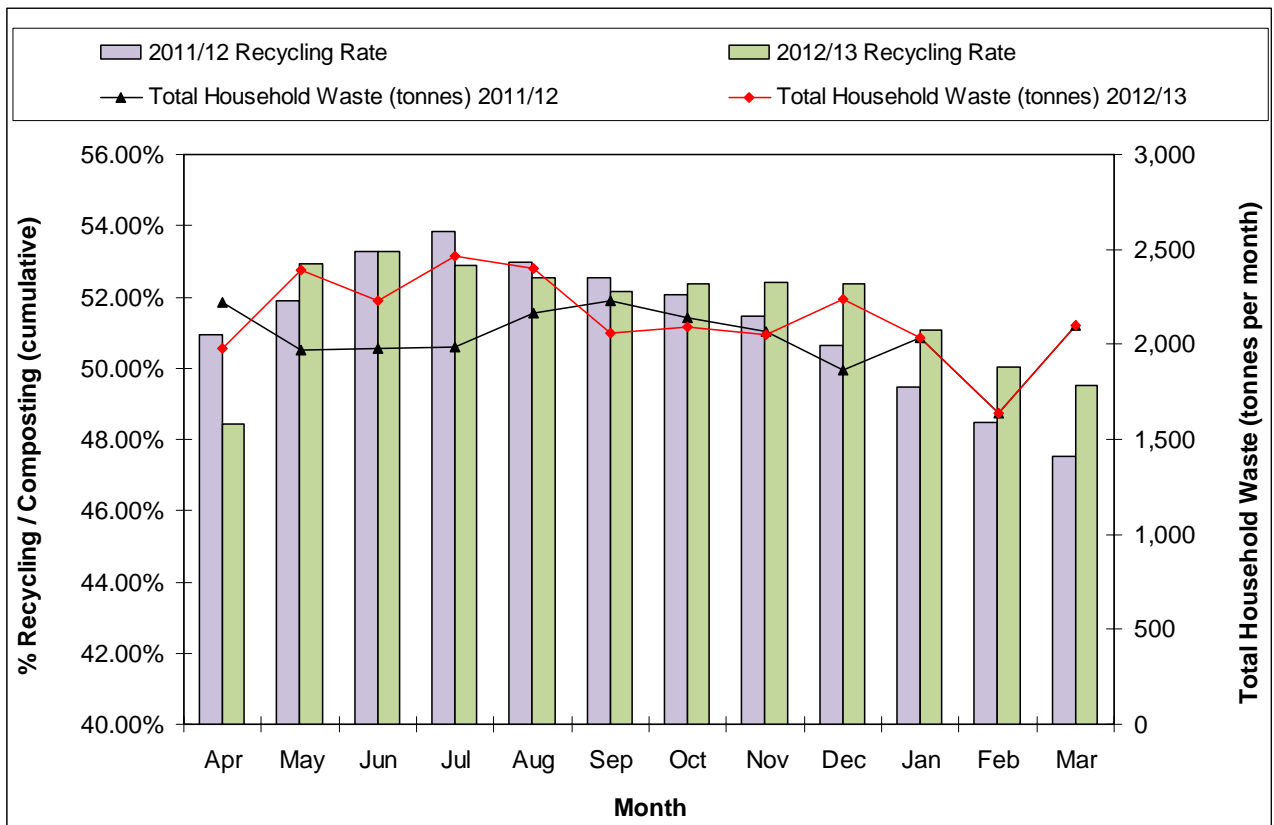


Chart 2: SEBC Household Waste Data (Jan – Mar 2013 estimated)

