

**BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL**

**Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Commission**

**Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2016**

**Report of:** Alison Comley, Strategic Director Neighbourhoods

**Title:** Waste Strategy Refresh – Draft Strategy

**Ward:** Citywide

**Officer Presenting Report:** Dave Clarke, Policy and Planning, & Pam Jones, Service Manager, Clean and Green

**Contact Telephone Number:** 0117 922 3240

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Commission consider and comment on the draft Waste and Resource Management Strategy

**Summary**

The Waste and Resource Management Strategy is a refresh of the 2009 Waste and Streetscene Strategy and outlines the future vision and objectives for waste and streetscene services. It also details progress made since the last strategy of 2009 and outlines the broad context for the operation of Waste and Streetscene services (in accordance with the DEFRA guidance for production of a Municipal Waste Management Strategy).

The European Commission's Circular Economy Package has recently been announced (December 2015) and the circular economy remains a central theme in the strategy refresh. The long-term mission of the strategy is to achieve a 'zero waste' Bristol, where we make the most efficient use of resources by minimising the city's demand on natural resources, preventing or minimising the amount of waste generated and maximising the repair, re-use, recycling and recovery of resources instead of treating them as waste.

## **The significant issues in the report are:**

The draft strategy is included as Appendix 1. The 'Context' section (4) of this report provides a summary of the strategy and its structure. Please also see the 'Timetable' section (5) of this covering report – the refresh of the strategy is only one aspect of the work currently being undertaken and will be followed by an options appraisal process (how best we can meet the objectives and vision) and the production of more detailed action plans.

### **1. Policy**

- 1.1 Bristol currently has a Waste and Streetscene Strategy written in 2009 which combined an overall strategy with a range of individual policy statements on various aspects of Waste and Streetscene services. The draft attached as an appendix to this report is a refresh of the strategy itself. Updates to the individual policy statements will be considered during the next phases of the refresh – the options appraisal and production of action plans.
- 1.2 The refreshed strategy aims to be a whole council document and links to other strategies and plans such as the Framework for Climate and Energy Security 2015. By recirculating materials through repair, re-use and recycling rather than disposing of them after use, the circular economy retains product and material value and reduces both the demand for new raw materials and the need for waste disposal, two activities with high carbon impacts. The strategy also places emphasis on reducing food waste, which is in keeping with the aims of the Climate and Energy Framework as well as the work being undertaken as part of the Good Food Plan for Bristol and the priority to 'achieve a healthier, more sustainable, more resilient food system for the city to benefit the local economy and the environment' outlined in the Bristol Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

### **Consultation**

#### **2. Internal**

- 2.1 Drafts of the strategy have been circulated internally and comments have been canvassed from:
  - The Assistant Mayor
  - Neighbourhood Officers
  - Waste Disposal Officers
  - Crime and Substance Misuse Service
  - Sustainable City and Climate Change
  - Energy Services

- Strategic Resilience
- Energy Company
- Green Capital Resources Group
- Sustainability
- Planning (Joint Waste Strategy)
- Neighbourhood Enforcement
- Bristol Waste Company
- Economic Development
- Customer Service Operations
- Highways
- Housing Delivery
- Caretaking

2.2 The strategy also takes into account the issues raised about Waste and Streetscene Services at the two Scrutiny Enquiry Days held in November 2014 and March 2015 and by the 14 Neighbourhood Partnerships as they developed their individual Neighbourhood Plans. There will be broader consultation once the options and more detailed action plans are developed.

### **3. External**

3.1 Comments were also canvassed externally from:

- Association of Director of Environment Economy Planning and Transport (ADEPT)
- Somerset Waste Partnership
- Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)
- Chartered Institute of Wastes Management (CIWM)
- DEFRA
- Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM)
- National Association of Waste Disposal Officers (NAWDO)
- Local Authority Recycling Association (LARAC)

### **4. Context**

The strategy (included in full in Appendix 1) can be summarised as follows:

#### **4.1 Vision, Objectives and Targets (pages 5-8 of strategy)**

The long-term mission is to achieve a 'zero waste' Bristol, where we make the most efficient use of resources by minimising the city's demand on natural resources, preventing or minimising the amount of

waste generated and maximising the repair, re-use, recycling and recovery of resources instead of treating them as waste.

*Vision: We want Bristol to be a city where resource use is minimised, waste production is minimal and that repair and re-use is maximised. We want a city where there is a clean, green, safe and sustainable streetscene for residents and for visitors to Bristol.*

The objectives of the strategy are outlined on pages 6-8.

The targets are informed by the European Commission's work on the circular economy. The EC have recently produced a range of targets for member states including a common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030, a common EU target for recycling 75% of packaging waste by 2030 and a binding landfill target to reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of all waste by 2030.

Bristol is ambitious and so has set itself a number of challenging targets. Bristol aims to:

- Produce the lowest amount of residual household waste per person of any UK Core city and aims for a target of below 150 kg per person by 2025
- Will aim to send less than 5% of waste to landfill by 2030
- Will recycle and prepare for re-use 50% by 2020 and 70% by 2025.
- Will aspire to reduce the amount of food waste going into residual waste (black bin) from almost 40% to 10% by 2025.

## **4.2 Where are we now? (pages 9-21 of strategy)**

This section outlines Bristol's performance on a range of waste and streetscene measures. Since 2004/05 Bristol's annual recycling/composting and re-use rate has increased significantly from 12.7% to 45% in 2014/15. The most notable change occurred between 2005/06 and 2006/07 when weekly food and cardboard waste kerbside collections and fortnightly collection for residual waste were introduced. Since then, progress has been more gradual. However, Bristol is doing well in terms of recycling performance in comparison to other core cities.

In terms of the amount of waste that Bristol sends to landfill, there has been significant progress. In 2004/05 the amount of Bristol waste going to landfill was around 87%. In 2014/15 it is now just under 30%.

Most people seem to have adopted the recycling message with respect to cans, glass, cardboard, plastic and paper, with only relatively small amounts of these potentially recyclable materials ending up in the black

bin. We are not doing quite so well in terms of food waste - food still constitutes the largest percentage (39%) of what was being thrown away in the average Bristol black bin in 2014.

As the Quality of Life Survey indicates, satisfaction with some aspects of service are very positive. Some 79.1% of respondents are satisfied with the weekly recycling service and 71.7% satisfied with general household waste collection. Other aspects of service are not viewed so positively - despite some progress made from the previous year, a significant proportion of those who responded to the survey are unhappy with the amount of street litter in their communities. Similarly, although fewer respondents to the survey in 2014 felt that dog fouling was a problem in their local area compared to the previous year, the overall level of dissatisfaction remains high.

The number of people who identified graffiti as a problem in their local area declined slightly between 2005 and 2013, although it remained an issue for around 45% of respondents to QOL survey.

#### **4.3 Local Context (pages 22-24 of strategy)**

This section of the strategy outlines financial pressures and population change. It also recognises that that Bristol is fortunate in having a wide range of local community organisations and structures that are already involved in waste and resource management activities which can provide a firm basis for further partnership working going forward.

#### **4.4 Legislative and Policy Drivers (pages 25-32 of strategy)**

This section of the draft strategy outlines key EU and UK legislation relating to Waste and Resource Management including the recently announced European Commission Circular Economy Package. In addition, it also highlights sub-regional links to West of England Waste Strategies and links to key Council Strategies such as Corporate Plan, Framework for Climate and Energy Security 2015, Licensing and Social Value Policies.

#### **4.5 Towards a Zero Waste Bristol – Everyone’s Responsibility (pages 33-34 of strategy)**

Emphasises that everyone in the city has a part to play in reducing waste and making our neighbourhoods cleaner and tidier and outlines some actions people can take themselves.

#### **4.6 What will success look like (pages 35-36 of strategy)**

Outlines some key outcomes from implementation of strategy, such as:

- Personal Responsibility
- Improved Environmental Quality
- Economic Potential
- Co-ordination
- Value for Money

and the performance measures used to measure progress.

## 5. Timetable

5.1 A timetable for the completion and sign off of the overarching Waste and Resource Management Strategy is presented below.

|          |      |   |
|----------|------|---|
| February | 1st  | <b>Scrutiny Planning Meeting</b>          |
|          | 9th  | Scrutiny papers deadline (5pm)            |
|          | 10th | <b>Cabinet Agenda Conference</b>          |
|          | 18th | Cabinet papers deadline                   |
|          | 22nd | <b>Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Commission</b> |
| March    | 1st  | <b>Cabinet</b>                            |

It should be emphasised that the strategy refresh is only one aspect of the work being undertaken. Completion/sign off on the strategy will be followed by:

### Stage 2: Options Appraisal and Stakeholder Engagement

Consider options around issues such as:

- Waste and Resource Management campaigns/marketing/branding
- Waste Disposal/West of England
- Clear Pathway regarding Bristol Waste Company
- Improving individual Waste and Streetscene Policies
- Aspirations for Waste and Resource Management

March to May 2016

### Stage 3: Action Plans

- Action plans will be finalised, taking on board comments and feedback from stakeholder engagement.

June/July 2016

## 6. Public Sector Equality Duties

6a) Before making a decision, section 149 Equality Act 2010 requires that each decision-maker considers the need to promote equality for persons with the following “protected characteristics”: age, disability,

gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation. Each decision-maker must, therefore, have due regard to the need to:

- i) Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Equality Act 2010.
  - ii) Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it. This involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to --
    - remove or minimise disadvantage suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic;
    - take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of people who do not share it (in relation to disabled people, this includes, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities);
    - encourage persons who share a protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
  - iii) Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it. This involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to –
    - tackle prejudice; and
    - promote understanding.
- 6b) An Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed on a draft of this strategy and is included as Appendix 2. The points raised in the EQIA will be addressed when drawing up the more detailed action plans for implementation of the strategy.

## **Legal and Resource Implications**

A draft Eco-Impact assessment on the refreshed strategy is included as Appendix 3.

### **Legal**

Whilst there is no duty to prepare a strategy in Bristol's case, there is a general power to do things that are conducive to and facilitate in the performance of waste management functions and as such the proposals are lawful. Further advice will be available in the development of the draft policies and action plans.

Advice given by: Pauline Powell, Senior Solicitor, Place  
Directorate  
Date: 5<sup>th</sup> February 2016

**Financial**  
**(a) Revenue**

The financial implications arising from this strategy will not become clear until the detailed action plans have been finalised.

Advice given by: Robert Hamilton / Finance Manager  
Neighbourhoods and Place Directorates  
Date: 4<sup>th</sup> February 2016

**(b) Capital**

The financial implications arising from this strategy will not become clear until the detailed action plans have been finalised.

Advice given by: Robert Hamilton / Finance Manager Neighbourhoods  
and Place Directorates  
Date: 4<sup>th</sup> February 2016

**Land**  
Not applicable

**Personnel**

There are no HR implications in relation to this report. However, options appraisals and more detailed action plans may have some HR implications.

Advice given by: Sandra Farquharson / HR Business Partner,  
Neighbourhoods Directorate  
Date: 8<sup>th</sup> February 2016

**Appendices:**

Appendix 1: Draft Waste and Resource Management Strategy  
Appendix 2: Equalities Impact Assessment for Waste and Resource  
Management Strategy  
Appendix 3: Draft Eco-Impact Assessment for Waste and Resource  
Management Strategy

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985**  
**Background Papers: None**

# Agenda Item 10

Appendix 1: Waste Strategy as of February 4th



Bristol City Council

# Towards a Zero Waste Bristol: Waste and Resource Management Strategy

February 2016

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## Why Update the Strategy?

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Since Bristol City Council's previous Waste and Streetscene Strategy was written in 2009, there have been a number of changes to the legislative, policy and local context affecting waste and streetscene services which need to be reflected in an updated strategy. The Council now has an elected Mayor, for example, and operates in a very different financial context than it did in 2009. The city has also changed, both demographically and economically. Taken together, these changes prompt new considerations for the Council as it prepares to assess options for the future of waste and recycling and streetscene services in the Bristol area.

This refreshed strategy takes on a new title, acknowledging that the majority of waste can be avoided and can become a valuable resource. It is an aspirational strategy aimed at the city as a whole, not just the city council. There are certainly challenges to be faced, not least in terms of the ongoing financial pressures faced by many individuals and businesses as well as the public sector. However, such financial challenges make it even more important to re-think our whole approach to waste and resource management and explore new approaches and opportunities. Worldwide, reserves of key manufacturing resources such as fossil fuels, wood, metals, minerals and aggregates are all diminishing, while exploration and extraction costs are rising. In Paris in December 2015, a historic global commitment to reduce carbon emissions was agreed by 195 countries and will be an important driver for worldwide change going forward. Moving towards a more 'circular economy', where goods and materials are constantly re-used and recycled rather than discarded as waste can help contribute to protecting both the economy and the environment.

Tackling environmental issues like waste, flytipping and graffiti requires action from everyone, not just the local authority. In light of the ongoing budget cuts faced by every local authority, it has become even more important to work more closely with partners. This includes not just our neighbouring West of England local authorities, but also organisations with a significant presence in the city. It also means developing and working more closely with the voluntary and community sector and empowering citizens to tackle local environmental quality issues within their own neighbourhoods.

Cleaner, greener environments can help support a wide range of objectives – on health, employment, transport, education etc. If parks are cleaner and greener, more children will use them, increase their social networks and become fitter. If streets are cleaner, people will be more likely to cycle and walk, reducing illness and obesity associated with inactive lifestyles. A cleaner well-used area creates a feeling that Bristol is cared-for and safe and helps discourage anti-social behaviour and crime.

Stakeholder input has contributed to this strategy refresh. Bristol's 14 Neighbourhood Partnerships have undertaken extensive work to identify their priorities and draw up individual Neighbourhood Plans. Many comments were made about waste and the local

environment which have been taken into account as part of this strategy refresh. The Council's Scrutiny Commissions have also contributed, with the Neighbourhoods and Place Scrutiny Commissions holding two Inquiry Days in November 2014 and March 2015 to consider current waste technologies and processes and how best they could be used in regard to the future management of the city's waste. Members concluded that a reduction in the volumes of waste within the city could best be achieved by pursuing a programme of renewed education and enforcement, using all of the tools available to enforce non-compliance issues.

This strategy outlines the vision and overall objectives for the city in terms of its future waste and streetscene services as well as highlighting the European, national and local context in which waste services operate. Following the adoption of this strategy, an options appraisal process will be undertaken (looking at global best practice as to how best we can deliver the services and changes required) and a number of action plans produced, detailing how the Council and its partners will deliver on the proposed objectives.

Seeking to change our behaviour and how we all think about waste and resources in the city is no small task, but, following its Green Capital year, it is one that Bristol will aspire to.

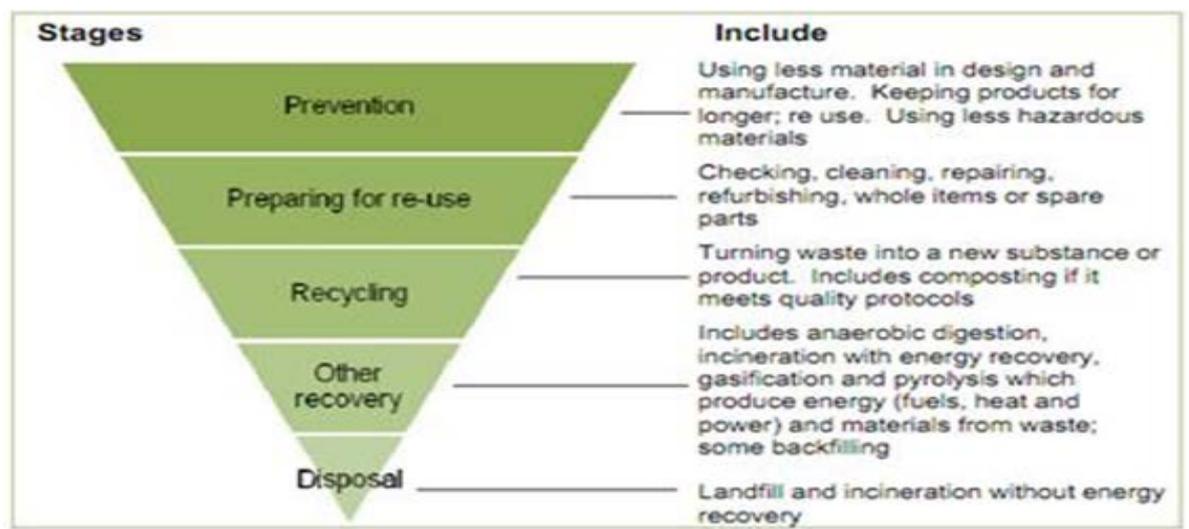
## Towards a Zero Waste Bristol – Vision and Objectives

In recent decades, climate change has been increasingly identified as a major global threat. Good management of waste - preventing or minimising the amount of waste generated and maximising the repair, re-use and recycling of waste materials, are some of the most immediate things that we can do as individuals to contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions. Waste is both a global and local issue and communities need to become more responsible about the waste they generate. We all have a part to play - as individuals, employers or employees, governments, consumers and as parents.

Energy and resources are used when making the materials that we commonly throw away (packaging, food and drinks cans, plastic containers etc). Simply discarding these materials creates a loss both of the materials and of the energy embodied in them. It is far better to think of such materials as resources to be managed.

In future, we must prevent waste from being generated. Where we cannot prevent, we must reduce, repair, re-use, recycle and compost more. Any waste that cannot be reused, recycled or composted should be treated to recover any potential value, such as energy (although using waste as fuel is not carbon neutral). We must think of waste as being a resource from which as much value as possible should be recovered. Disposal should only ever be the last resort, as illustrated in the 'waste hierarchy' in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy**



Source: DEFRA, [Guidance on applying the Waste Hierarchy](#) (2011)

### What does Bristol want to achieve?

Our long-term mission is to achieve a 'zero waste' Bristol, where we make the most efficient use of resources by minimising the city's demand on natural resources, preventing or minimising waste generation and maximising the repair, re-use, recycling and recovery of resources instead of treating them as waste.

## **Vision**

*We want Bristol to be a city where resource use is minimised, waste production is minimal and that repair and re-use is maximised. We want a city where there is a clean, green, safe and sustainable streetscene for residents and for visitors to Bristol.*

A zero waste Bristol is one where:

- The City Council, local businesses and other organisations in the city recognise that waste is a valuable resource and will seek to maximise resource efficiency.
- The City Council, businesses and other organisations in the city will maximise waste prevention, waste reduction, re-use and recycling. The City Council and partners will actively promote and reinforce these principles to Bristol residents through information, education and, where necessary, through enforcement action.
- Where there is evidence of environmental crime, the City Council and partners with responsibility for environmental enforcement will deal with the issue robustly and effectively to maintain a clean, safe and healthy environment for businesses, citizens and visitors.
- The City Council and partners will be sensitive to local needs and will provide services to help support Bristol in becoming the cleanest and greenest major city in the UK.

## **Key Objectives**

In order to deliver the vision, a number of key objectives have also been identified.

The City Council will:

### **Support the circular economy by:**

- Encouraging behavioural change through a combination of measures that increase the opportunity and motivation to prevent, repair, reuse and recycle waste, with a particular emphasis on reducing food waste.
- Working in partnership to develop local markets and encourage the development of secondary material industries.
- Encouraging the setting up of and support for local repair and reuse schemes, particularly those with added social benefits such as good quality job and training opportunities.
- Reviewing household waste re-use and recycling centre provision across the city, taking into account population size, accessibility, how we can achieve maximum re-use from our centres, and how they can be funded more sustainably.
- Supporting local businesses and other organisations with a significant presence in the city to reduce, reuse, recycle, or recover energy from waste, and increase understanding of the actions government and businesses can take to develop increased producer responsibility.

### **Reduce carbon emissions and protect natural resources by:**

- Reducing the 'carbon footprint' of waste management solutions and services wherever feasible and practicable (eg. by using electric vehicles where possible)

- Building flexibility into future waste contracts and energy contracts to facilitate, where possible, waste material to be provided to Bristol City Council's Energy Company to generate local energy if and when required. However, in keeping with the waste hierarchy, other more environmentally sustainable options for waste treatment will always be considered first before committing to energy recovery.
- Managing waste in a manner which protects human health and the environment, minimizing:
  - risk to water, air, soil, flora and fauna;
  - nuisance;
  - adverse effects on the countryside or places of special landscape, townscape, archaeological and historic interest.

**Provide an accessible, efficient, effective and value for money service by:**

- Always considering the costs and benefits of each waste treatment and disposal option so that that the best environmental option is chosen which meets our financial requirements.
- Developing and procuring waste management and street scene services that are flexible, effective and affordable

**Increase public understanding and engagement with waste and streetscene issues by:**

- Educating the public, particularly children and young people, using publicity and direct education methods to increase understanding that waste is a resource and reinforce the importance of waste prevention, waste reduction, repair and reuse as well as recycling.
- Working with businesses and partners to promote and raise awareness of the positive impact that clean and green neighbourhoods can have on people's health and wellbeing and quality of life.
- Working with stakeholders to promote the social and economic benefits of waste prevention, reuse, repair and recycling.
- Support local groups to take action on waste issues in their own communities

**Maintain and enhance Bristol's streets and neighbourhoods by:**

- Working closely with our partners and other stakeholders to coordinate finite resources to ensure the most effective and efficient management of our streetscene
- Encouraging and empowering local residents, businesses, landlords, caretakers and community groups to take pride in their neighbourhoods and help the Council tackle environmental crime
- Using robust enforcement action where necessary to safeguard our neighbourhoods from environmental crime, with a particular emphasis on tackling fly-tipping and graffiti tagging.

**Key Targets**

The targets are informed by the European Commission's work on the circular economy. By recirculating materials through repair, re-use and recycling rather than disposing of them after use,

the circular economy retains product and material value and reduces both the demand for new raw materials and the need for waste disposal, two activities with high carbon impacts.

The European Commission's Circular Economy Package has recently been announced (December 2015), and includes a common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030, a common EU target for recycling 75% of packaging waste by 2030 and a binding landfill target to reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of all waste by 2030.

Bristol is ambitious and so has set itself a number of challenging targets. Bristol aims to:

- Produce the lowest amount of residual household waste per person of any UK Core city and aims for a target of below 150 kg per person by 2025
- Will aim to send less than 5% of waste to landfill by 2030
- Will recycle and prepare for re-use 50% by 2020 and 70% by 2025.
- Will aspire to reduce the amount of food waste going into residual waste (black bin) from almost 40% to 10% by 2025.

## Where are we now?

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This section provides some background information on how Bristol has progressed since the last Waste strategy of 2009.

Bristol City Council is a Unitary Authority, which means that it is responsible for both the collection and disposal of household waste together with a wide range of street-scene related services. These are summarised below:

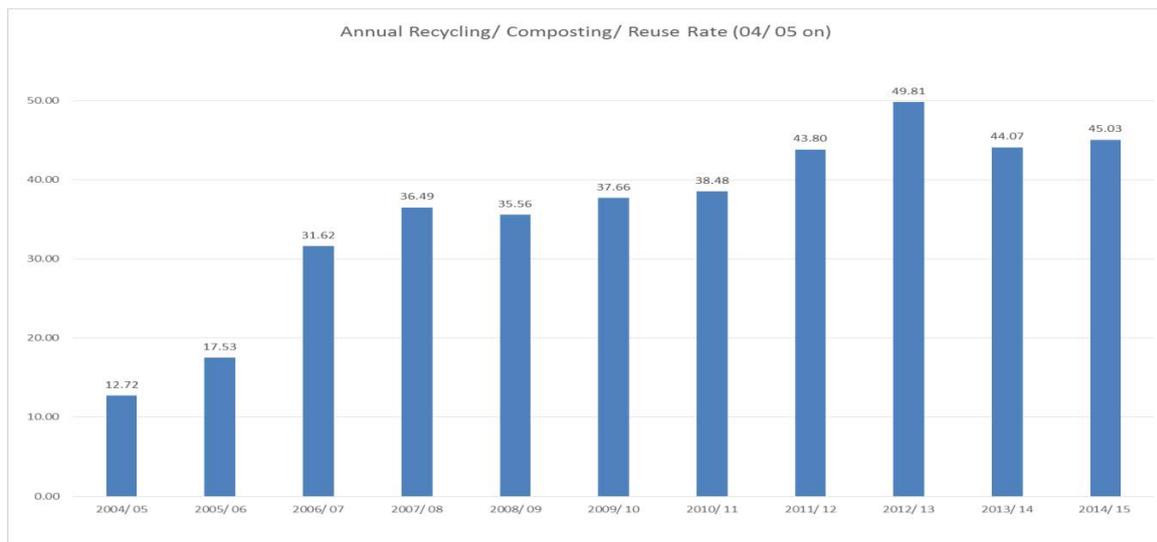
- Collections from households of refuse, recycling, kitchen food waste, garden waste, bulky waste and household clinical waste;
- Making arrangements for the disposal of collected waste; operation of the Council's waste transfer stations and Household Recycling Centres (HRCs);
- Waste collections from chargeable domestic customers such as schools, nurseries and nursing homes;
- The provision of Mini Recycling Centres for flats and Bring Banks (large recycling containers) provided in public areas such as supermarkets, car parks and community centres;
- Promotion of waste prevention, re-use and recycling;
- Cleansing of streets, pavements and open areas in public ownership.
- Removal of fly-tipped material, graffiti and fly-posting;
- Public campaigns to reduce littering, fly-tips and graffiti;
- Enforcement against environmental crimes and breaches of waste management legislation;
- Removal of abandoned vehicles;
- The provision, cleansing, attendance and maintenance of public toilets.

### **Recycling and Re-Use**

Since 2004/05 Bristol's annual recycling/composting and re-use rate has increased significantly from 12.7% to 45% in 2014/15. The most notable change occurred between 2005/06 and 2006/07 when weekly food and cardboard waste kerbside collections and fortnightly collection for residual waste were introduced. Since then, progress has been more gradual. This is illustrated in Figure 2. The proposed European Commission target of recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030 presents a significant challenge, particularly for a core city like Bristol. However, some Slovenian municipalities (Vrhnika and Borovnica for example) have managed to collect and recycle over 76 % of their waste. Slovenia did not even have any national targets for the separate collection of waste until 2001 and so can offer valuable best practice lessons in what can be achieved in a relatively short amount of time.

In order to promote significant future increases in recycling/composting rates, a review of Bristol's waste collection arrangements will be considered as part of the options appraisal following this strategy refresh.

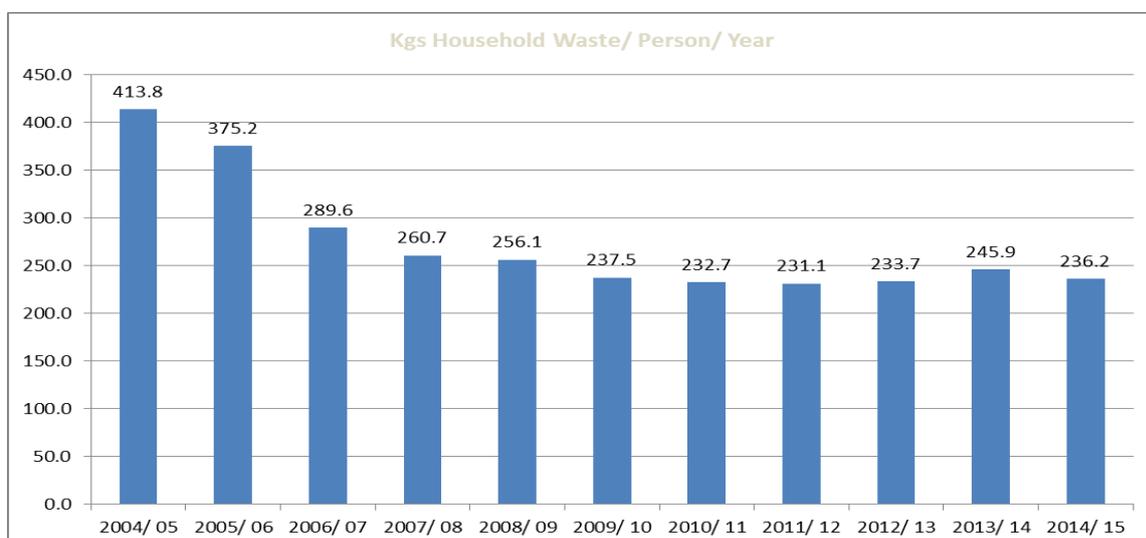
**Figure 2: Recycling and Composting Performance (%) - 2004/05 to 2014/15**



### Waste Per Person

The average amount of residual waste, (waste that is not sent for recycling) generated by each Bristol resident per year also indicates the impact of the changes made to waste collection arrangements, showing a marked drop from 375 kilograms per person per year in 2005/06 to 289 kilograms in 2006/07. These figures, illustrated in Figure 3, have improved further since 2006/07, but progress has been gradual. In 2014/15 the average Bristol resident threw out around 236 kilograms of residual waste, which is not sustainable and future programmes will be targeted to reduce this volume. Part of this process will be to examine best practice from other parts of the UK and elsewhere. The Italian province of Treviso, for example, has managed to achieve levels of only 53kg of residual waste per inhabitant per year.

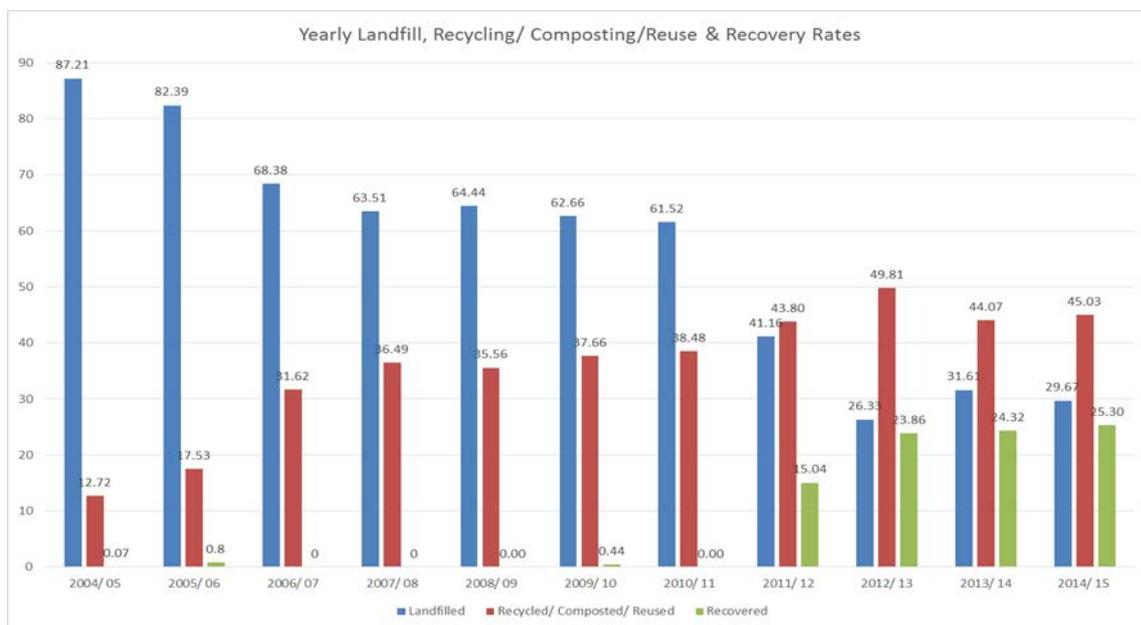
**Figure 3: Kilograms of Residual Waste Per Person Per Year 2004/05 to 2014/15**



## Landfill and Energy Recovery

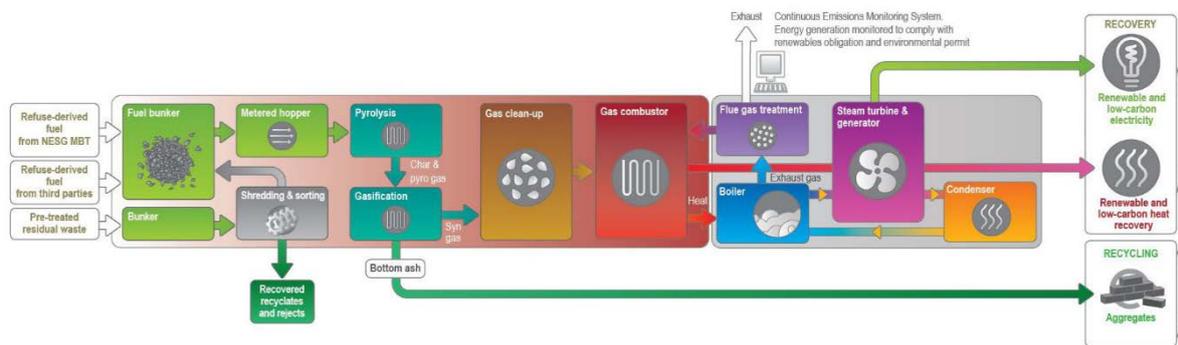
In terms of the amount of waste that Bristol sends to landfill, there has been significant progress. As seen in the Figure 4, in 2004/05 the amount of Bristol waste going to landfill was around 87%. This has dropped considerably over the decade and since 2009, there has been an approximate 50% reduction. In 2014/15, just under 30% of Bristol’s residual waste was going to landfill; equivalent to around 52,000 tonnes of Bristol’s waste. Bristol City Council views landfill only as a last resort option and has been exploring other methods of treating waste, such as energy recovery.

**Figure 4: Annual landfill/Recycling and Composting Rates (%) - 2004/05 to 2014/15**



The potential of recovering energy from waste has grown considerably since the opening of a Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plant in Avonmouth in 2011. The Avonmouth facility produces a fuel from the waste which is then used to power a co-located energy facility that applies methods such as ‘gasification’ and ‘pyrolysis’ technologies. Figure 5 illustrates the process used at Avonmouth. Around 25% of Bristol’s waste is now converted to energy through these methods.

**Figure 5: Schematic of Avonmouth Energy Facility**



In June 2015 the City Council entered into a contract to ship Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) (pre-treated and processed at Avonmouth) to Europe, where it will be recovered into energy to generate electricity and provide district heating. This will produce an estimated saving of around £250,000 per annum (based on maximum of 40,000 tonnes being sent) and reduce the amount of Bristol waste landfilled even further.

Another potential opportunity for increasing energy recovery from waste has been presented by the establishment of Bristol City Council’s Energy Company in 2015: Bristol Energy & Technology Services (Supply) Limited (BETS). The Council is the ultimate owner of BETS, through a wholly owned holding company (Bristol Holding Limited), and was established to offer Bristol residents the option of a greener and more affordable energy supply. This provides an alternative supplier of energy distribution for the citizens of Bristol but is not associated with the treatment and processing of waste to energy recovery.

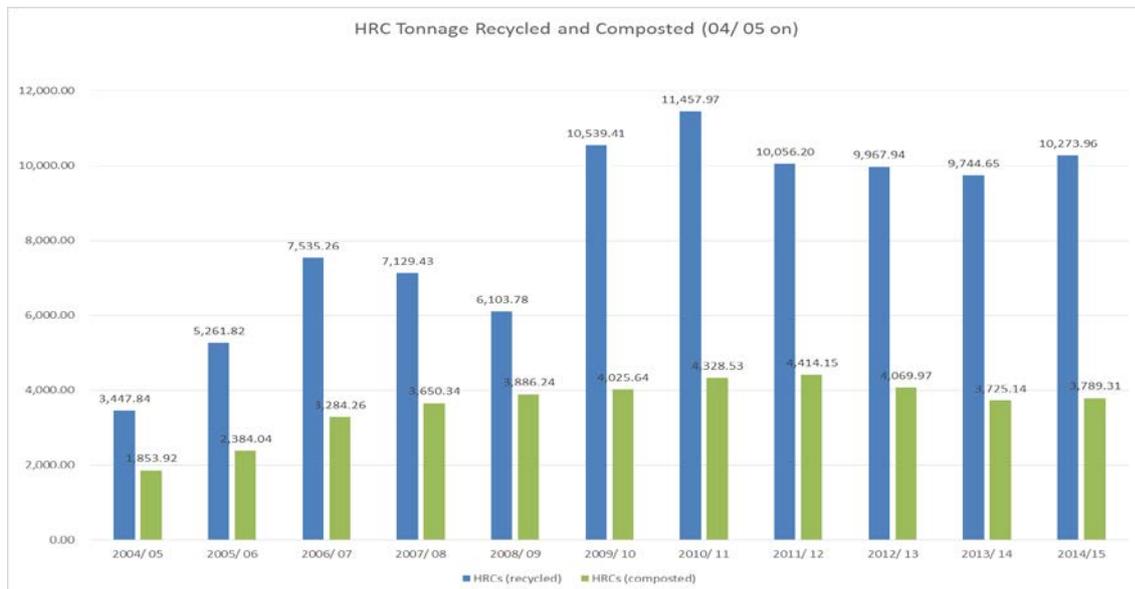
### Household Recycling Centres

Household Recycling Centres (HRCs) are sites where householders can take items that may be too large or bulky to be collected through their normal kerbside waste collection service, for example, electrical items, large amounts of garden cuttings, furniture.

Bristol currently has two Household Recycling Centres (HRCs), one in St Philips (Foley Lane, off Days Road) and one in Avonmouth (Kings Weston Lane). Proposals for an additional HRC at Hartcliffe have recently been put on hold due to a shortfall in costs for the development of a third facility. As part of the options appraisal for this revised strategy, the Council will consider whether current HRC capacity is sufficient to meet future demand, as well as considering different models of provision or delivery. The Council will also consider best practice from elsewhere. The Waste and Resource Action Programme (WRAP), for example, has produced a good practice guide on [Household Recycling Centres](#).

As illustrated in Figure 6, Bristol’s two Household Recycling Centres have seen a significant increase in materials for both recycling and composting since 2004/05, although recycled tonnages peaked in 2011 and have declined slightly since then.

**Figure 6: HRC Recycling and Composting Performance (tonnages) - 2004/05 to 2014/15**



The council will continue to collect a range of recyclable and compostable materials at HRCs. These facilities will be regularly reviewed and improvements to the layout and signage will be adopted as required. This will help to maximise recycling rates, particularly for the bulky household items commonly deposited at such sites.

Further detail of progress made against the objectives set out in the 2009 waste and streetscene strategy are provided in Appendix 1. The strategic aims of the 2009 strategy were to increase services aimed at capturing materials for recycling and composting and to encourage behaviour change among Bristol residents through, for example, reducing the capacity for residual waste (ie. smaller bins). Among the developments that have taken place since 2009 are:

- Food waste and cardboard collections (first introduced in 2006) were rolled out to schools, halls of residence and flats in 2009.
- In 2009 a smaller residual waste bins policy was introduced (from 240 litre to 180 litre on a replacement only basis). The majority of residual waste bins were replaced by 180 litre smaller bins by 2012.
- Bristol has led the way in educating children and young people about the importance of sustainability and waste reduction. Since 2009/10 recycling has risen from 4% in the average Bristol school to around 45%.

- In 2010 communal bins for recycling and refuse were introduced in certain areas of the city to combat issues of limited off-street space for individual bins and/or issues with litter and fly-tipping.
- In 2010 a small network of 3-in-1 on-street recycling bins were introduced for key city centre and high footfall areas.
- Recycling of Tetra Paks (laminated drink and food cartons) was introduced in 2011
- Bristol led the way in plastic recycling - a mixed plastics kerbside collection service was piloted in 10% of the city in 2010 and implemented city-wide by 2012
- Charities and social enterprises in Bristol have played a valuable role in helping to engage residents, reduce the amount of waste disposed of and increasing the amount of waste diverted from landfill. Key local organisations include:
  - Bicycle recycling projects, e.g. Bike Back
  - IT reuse and recycling, e.g. Bristol Computer Recycling, Byteback , Computer Recycling and Computers For Life
  - Wood Recycling, e.g. Bristol Wood Recycling Project
  - Furniture reuse, e.g. Emmaus Bristol, Kingswood Furniture Project, Restore, SOFA Project, Space Trust
  - Second hand clothes and bric-a-brac raising money for charitable organisation, e.g. Sue Ryder, St. Peter's Hospice and many others.
  - Websites promoting re-use e.g. Bristol Freecycle and EcoJam
  - Children's Scrapstore: Takes commercial waste "scraps" to be reused by children, schools, etc. in art and other projects.
  - WEEE reuse and recycling, e.g. SOFA Project.
- The green/environmental business sector has continued to grow and develop within Bristol, e.g. Filwood Green Business Park
- [A Re-Use Network](#) was set up in 2015 by the Bristol Green Capital Partnership's Waste Action Group. A grassroots organisation, Bristol Re-Use seeks to promote and increase re-use of goods and materials, to encourage individuals, communities, businesses and organisations to join in and to develop new initiatives such as jumble trails, repair workshops and swap shops.

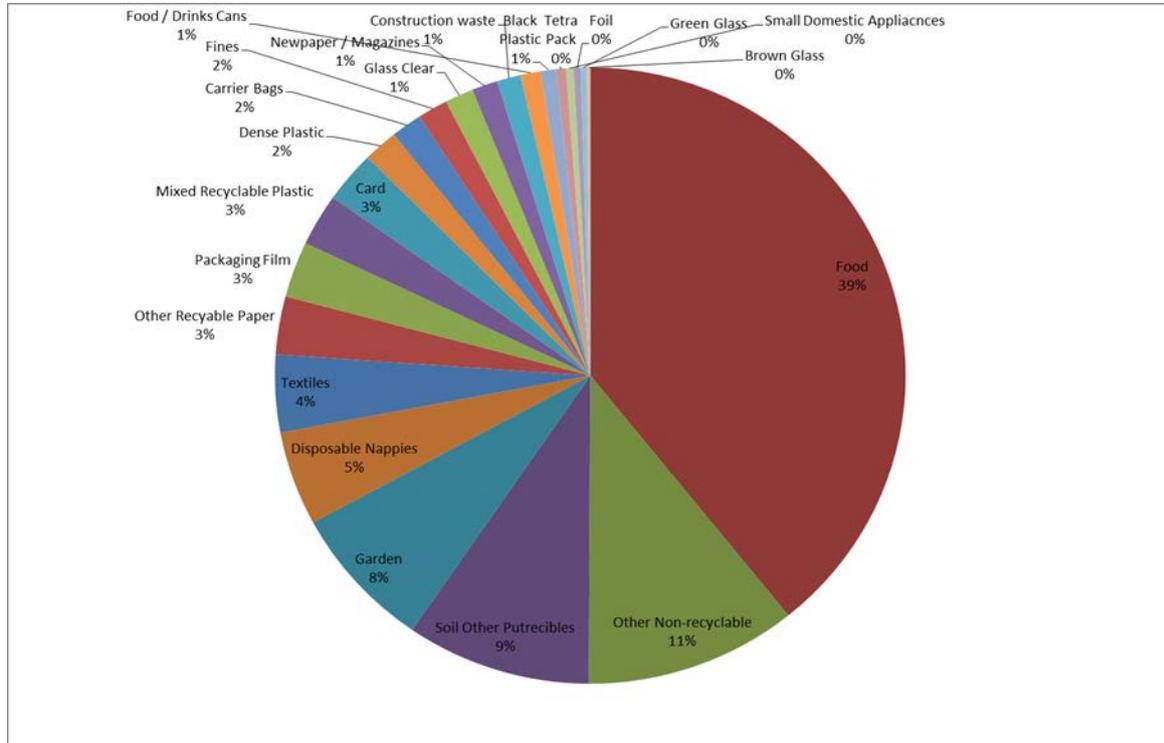
### **What goes in the average black bin?**

Understanding the composition of a waste stream provides evidence to inform decision making with regards to developing waste prevention and recycling initiatives and so periodic samples of what the average Bristol resident puts in their black bin (the bin used for non-recyclable waste) are undertaken.

The last such sample was taken in 2014. As can be seen in Figure 7, most people seem to have adopted the recycling message with respect to cans, glass, cardboard, plastic and paper, with only relatively small amounts of these potentially recyclable materials ending up in the black bin. This is a positive development. Simply discarding these materials incurs costs. When recognised as valuable secondary materials and recycled however, they can generate income. To give one such example, if the approximate 5.7% of recyclable paper

that ends up in Bristol’s residual waste goes to landfill, it costs approximately £570,000. If all this paper was recycled, it would not only save £570,000 but also generate an income of around £285,000.

**Figure 7: Composition of Bristol Residual Waste (%) - 2014**



Yet, the sample also indicates that messages about using the brown food waste bins to compost food waste have obviously not been quite as successful. Bristol was the first UK city to provide a kerbside food waste collection service, yet despite the provision of brown food waste bins to Bristol households and a weekly collection system, food still constitutes the largest percentage (39%) of what was being thrown away in the average Bristol black bin in 2014.

The action plans and revised communications work that will follow this refreshed strategy will place a particular emphasis on tackling food waste. There is a clear case to be made for reducing food waste and re-examining any educational/promotional messages highlighting the issue. While composting food waste via the brown bin scheme is certainly preferable to it ending up in the black bin, in terms of minimising the impact on the local environment, preventing food being wasted in the first place is by far the best option. Work on this issue will be co-ordinated with other plans and actions focused on reducing food waste, such as the work being undertaken as part of the [Good Food Plan for Bristol](#) and the priority to ‘achieve a healthier, more sustainable, more resilient food system for the city to benefit the local economy and the environment’ outlined in the [Bristol Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#).

### **Contract and Infrastructure Developments**

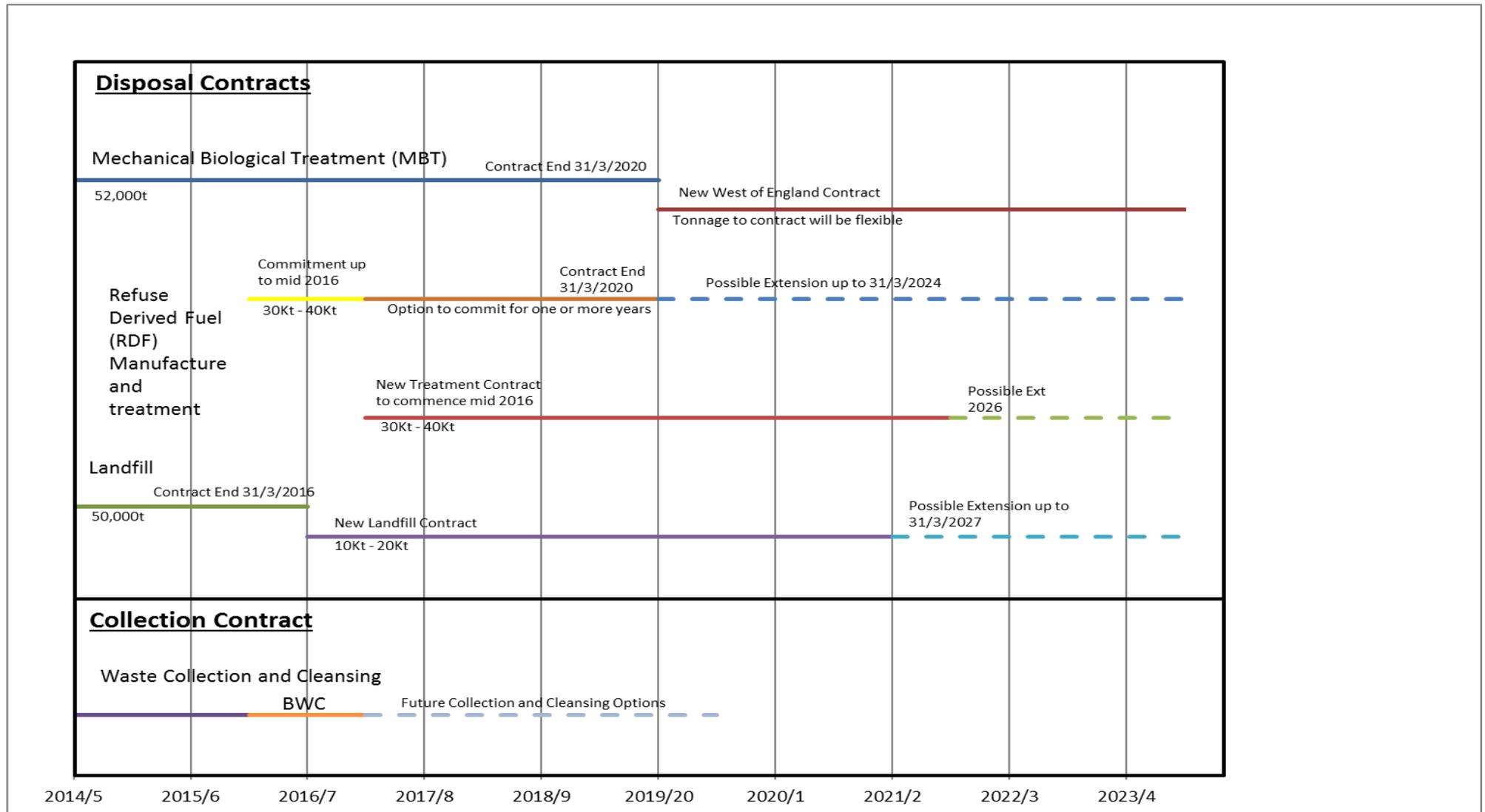
Bristol negotiated a new contract for waste collection, street cleansing and winter maintenance in November 2011. The contract was due to run for seven years, however in

August 2015 the council and the contractor mutually agreed to terminate the contract early. The council saw this as presenting a great chance to establish a wholly owned waste company, allowing greater scope to develop the service and explore future opportunities. Bristol Waste Company Limited (BWC) was incorporated to become a subsidiary of Bristol Holding Limited alongside BETS. All employees engaged on the waste collection contract and vehicles used by the previous contractor were transferred to BWC in August 2015. This current arrangement is for two years, while the Council considers the best long-term service model.

All existing Council contracts for waste collection and disposal and their current end-dates are illustrated in Figure 8.

The council's position is that, in priority order, it needs to prevent, reduce, reuse and recycle waste. Once all of these options have been exhausted, and waste has been reduced as much as possible, what waste is left will then need to be treated/disposed of.

Figure 8: Bristol Waste Contracts



The Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plant located in Avonmouth, opened in 2011. The MBT plant has a capacity of 250,000 tonnes of residual waste per annum. Over half of Bristol's waste (some 53,600 tonnes) is treated at the Avonmouth MBT facilities.

There are no new residual waste treatment facilities currently in development by the West of England authorities. However, several facilities are operational or being developed within the West of England or reasonably close to it. Key facilities are:

- Severnside Energy Recovery Centre (South Gloucestershire – expected 2016. Capacity 400,000 tonnes – key contract is with West London Waste Authority)
- Javelin Park Incinerator (Gloucestershire – expected 2018. Capacity 190,000 tonnes – key contract is with Gloucestershire County Council)
- Trident Park Energy Recovery Centre (Cardiff)- not permitted to take waste from outside South East Wales. Capacity 350,000 tonnes – key contract is with five authorities in South Wales)
- Exeter Energy from Waste Facility (Exeter, operational. Capacity 60,000 tonnes – key contract is with Devon County Council)
- Cornwall Energy Recovery Facility (St Austell, Cornwall – expected 2015. Capacity 240,000 tonnes – key contract is with Cornwall Council)
- Northacre Resource Recovery Centre (Westbury, Wiltshire, operational. Capacity 60,000 – key contract is with Wiltshire County Council)
- Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) baling and export facility (Avonmouth, operational. Capacity 60,000 tonnes – key contracts are with North Somerset Council and Bristol City Council)
- There is planning permission for a 500,000 tonnes per annum Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) facility at Avonmouth. This facility is due to be operational by April 2020.

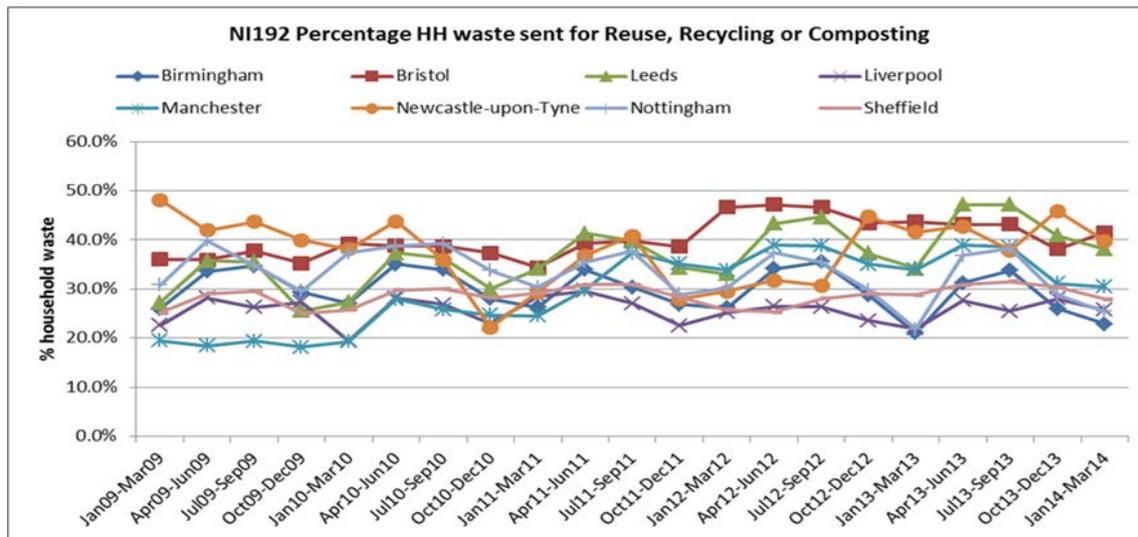
### **Comparisons with other Cities**

As the largest urban area in the South West, Bristol is a member of the core cities group, which is comprised of the eight largest cities in England outside of London. More recently, Cardiff (Wales) and Glasgow (Scotland) have also joined the core cities group. Comparison's on relative performance are usually undertaken with the core cities, as they all face similar issues in terms of population size and housing density.

Some comparative data is presented in Figures 9 and 10. Although rates for re-use, recycling and composting have declined since a highpoint in 2012, Bristol has still performed better than many other core cities between 2009 and early 2014.

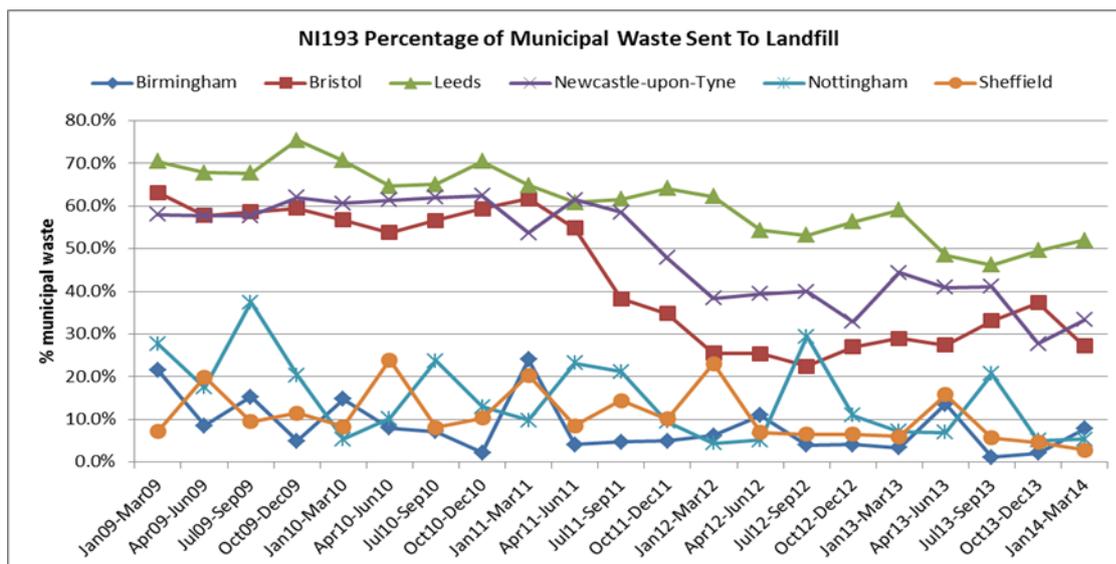
Although rates for re-use, recycling and composting have declined since a highpoint in 2012, Bristol has still performed better than many other core cities between 2009 and early 2014.

**Figure 9: English Core Cities Comparison Recycling Rates (%) 2009 - early 2014**



With respect to the percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill, Bristol had an average performance compared to a number of other core cities between 2009 and early 2014, performing generally better than Leeds and Newcastle, but not as well as Birmingham, Nottingham or Sheffield. However, these cities all have access to some form of energy recovery facility (ERF), which burns residual waste to produce electricity or both electricity and heat (in the case of Sheffield). Bristol’s recent decision to process residual waste into a Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) at Avonmouth to be shipped to Europe to generate electricity and provide district heating through energy recovery will see the amount of waste going to landfill drop, on a phased basis, to ultimately similar levels.

**Figure 10: English Core Cities Comparison (where data available) on Municipal Waste Sent to Landfill (%) 2009 - early 2014**

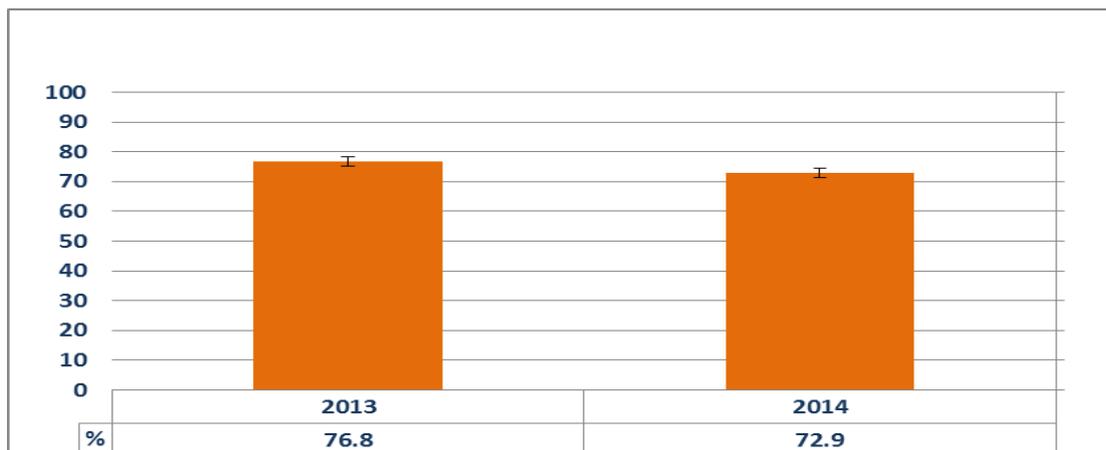


## Public Perception of Services

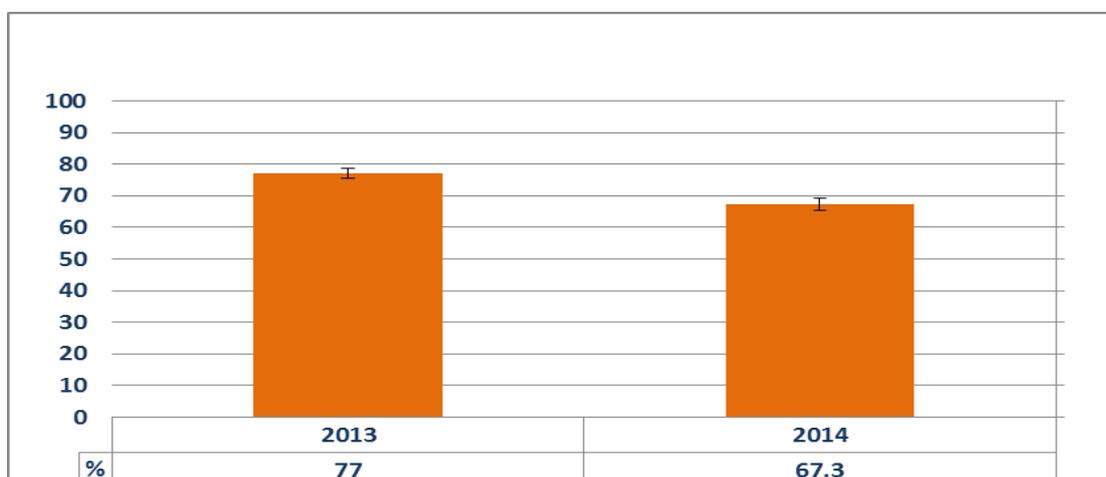
Bristol is fortunate in that, for many years an annual [Quality of Life](#) (QOL) survey has been undertaken, which provides local residents with an opportunity to voice their opinions about issues affecting the city. The results are used by the council, health service and other public sector partners to help plan local services, track change and improve the quality of life in Bristol. The survey uses a mix of online and paper based survey methods, and is sent to around 20,000 demographically representative Bristol households each year.

The latest results from 2014 indicate that 79.1% of respondents are satisfied with the weekly recycling service and 71.7% satisfied with general household waste collection. However, public perception of some other aspects of the range of services offered is not so positive. The 2014 results indicate that, despite some progress made from the previous year, a large proportion of those who responded to the survey are still unhappy with the amount of street litter in their communities (Figure 11). Similarly, although fewer respondents to the survey in 2014 felt that dog fouling was a problem in their local area compared to the previous year, the overall level of dissatisfaction remains high, as indicated in Figure 12.

**Figure 11: Percentage of QOL respondents who say that street litter is a problem**

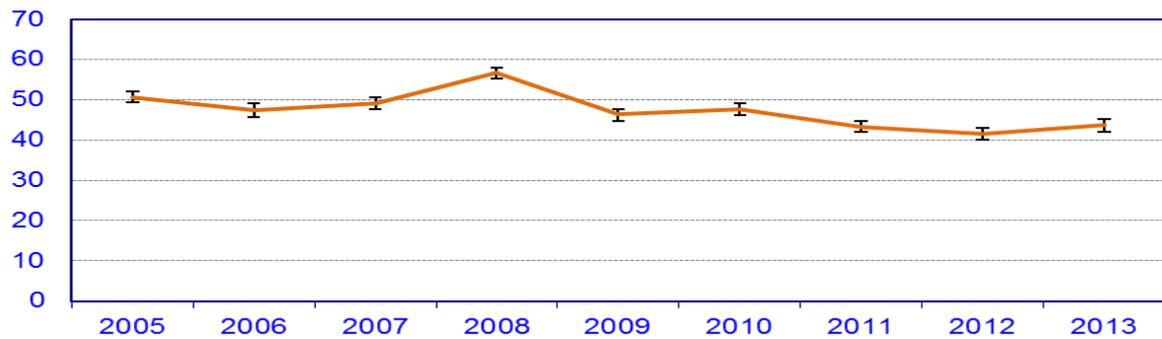


**Figure 12: Percentage of QOL respondents who feel that dog fouling is a problem in their local area**



The survey questions do change over time, and the same questions are not always asked each consecutive year. Where survey questions have been asked for a number of years, we can identify longer term trends. Figure 13 shows for example that the number of people who identified graffiti as a problem in their local area declined slightly between 2005 and 2013, although it remained an issue for around 45% of respondents.

**Figure 13: Percentage of QOL respondents who say graffiti is a problem**



## Local Context

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### *Financial Context*

Local government is currently facing unprecedented levels of cuts to all service areas. Over three years to 2017, Bristol City Council will see a budget reduction of over £80m, a quarter of its overall budget. Across the country, local authorities have seen budget reductions of around 40% since 2010.

On November 25<sup>th</sup> 2015 Central Government announced its Spending Review and Autumn Statement, which details the Government's spending plans for the next five years. Core central government funding to local government in the form of revenue support grants will decrease by 56%, but this will be offset by other changes to local funding, including the ability to retain local business rates and 100% of receipts from any properties that local authorities may sell. As a result of these changes, the overall funding to local authorities is predicted to fall by a further 6.7% during the spending review period (up to 2019/20).

In brief, this substantial funding challenge will almost certainly continue throughout the term of this strategy and the primary driver for the waste services to be procured will therefore be to achieve the optimum use of scarce financial resources.

Achieving value for money usually means buying the product or service with the lowest whole-life costs that is 'fit for purpose' and meets the specification. Legislation and taxation policy is increasingly incentivising the diversion of waste for treatment as a resource; whether through materials recycling or energy generation. Achieving value for money is therefore largely consistent with the other objectives described in this strategy but will remain the primary measure against which future procurement decisions will be determined.

### *Landfill Tax*

The 2010 government Budget made the short term status of Landfill Tax more certain by setting in place a rise of £8 per tonne a year from 2010/11 to 2014/15, culminating in a tax of £80 per tonne and rising by inflation thereafter. It is a cost that the Council wants to reduce as much as possible. As the costs of landfill tax rise and landfill space reduces, the landfill gate fees will continue to rise. Together they are making landfill an increasingly expensive waste management option. It is also the least favourable option in environmental terms, and one the Council wishes to avoid unless there is no alternative.

### *Demographic Change*

Even though financial resources have been diminishing since the last waste strategy in 2009, the pressure on services has been increasing. Bristol currently has a population of approximately 442,500, living in over 190,000 residential properties. Latest residential property totals for the city in 2015 are 69,341 flats and 125,741 houses.

Projected future housing delivery is detailed in the City Council's Local Plan Core Strategy. The Local Plan outlines the delivery of a minimum of 26,400 new homes over the period 2006-26, but envisages that 30,600 new homes will be provided.

The population of the Bristol Local Authority area is estimated to have increased by 46,700 since 2004, an increase of 11.8%. This compares to an England and Wales increase of 8% over the same period. The growth in population includes an additional 10,000 students (since 2001) living in Bristol during term time. Engaging effectively with a transient student population over waste issues can be challenge, and this revised strategy will look at measures to collaborate further with Bristol’s two Universities to tackle this issue.

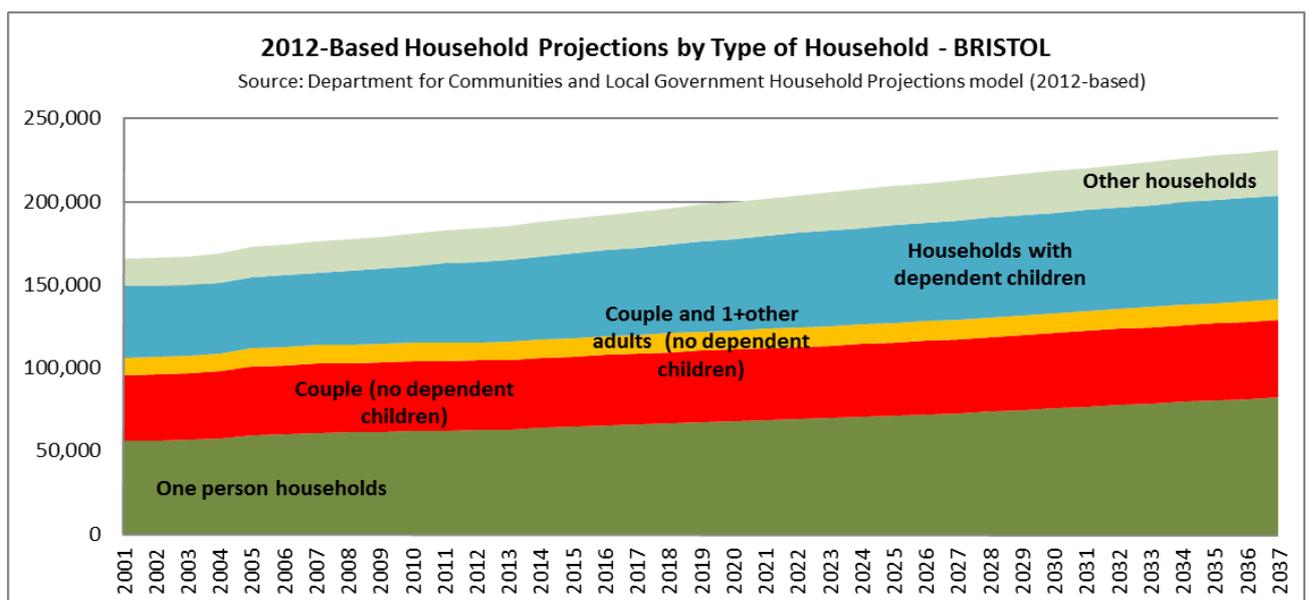
The largest ward in Bristol is Lawrence Hill with an estimated usually resident population of 20,100, the second largest ward is Cabot with 17,900 and the third largest ward is Ashley with 16,700. Lawrence Hill has more than twice as many residents as Stoke Bishop which is the smallest ward with 9,400.

The age profile within each ward also varies significantly. The highest numbers of children are found in the wards with high levels of social renting including Lawrence Hill (5,000), Filwood (3,400), Hillfields (3,200), Ashley (3,200) and Easton (3,100).

The wards with the lowest numbers of children are all in areas in the inner west of Bristol including Clifton East, Cotham, Cabot and Clifton. These wards have the highest proportions of people of working age (16-64 years), including a large number of students, as well as low proportions of people aged 65 and over.

On the basis of recent demographic trends, the number of households is predicted to rise by approximately 10,000 (5%) by 2020. Figure 14 illustrates household projections by household type for Bristol up until 2037. These changes in population will increase the overall amount of household waste produced and place additional pressure on existing services, particularly in wards with a high resident population. Moreover, these additional service pressures will have to be met with no additional budget.

**Figure 14: Department for Communities and Local Government: Bristol Household Projections 2012**



## Local Community Involvement in Waste and Resource Management

Bristol is fortunate in having a wide range of local community organisations and structures that are already involved in waste and resource management activities which can provide a firm basis for further partnership working going forward. [Bristol Re-Use](#), set up in 2015 by the Bristol Green Capital Partnership's Waste Action Group, has brought together a network of Bristol-based Re-Use organisations, such as [The Bristol Wood Recycling Project](#), [Children's Scrapstore](#), [SOFA Project](#) and [Bristol Textiles Recycling Ltd](#). The Re-Use network aims to promote and increase re-use of goods and materials and encourage individuals, communities, businesses and organisations to develop new initiatives such as jumble trails, repair workshops and swap shops. The remit of the Re-Use network covers a broad range of material streams including furniture, textiles, wood and electrical equipment and can offer tool kits to local community groups to develop their own re-use projects and processes.

Many of those involved in Bristol's 14 Neighbourhood Partnerships are also actively engaged in tackling waste and streetscene issues in their local area through, for example, running campaigns and organising clean-ups. A number of Neighbourhood Partnerships also have what are known as 'Street Champions' who keep an eye on their local area reporting issues of fly-tipping, graffiti and other environmental and community safety concerns to ensure they are dealt with quickly.

This refreshed strategy will also explore the opportunities for engaging with Bristol based organisations and retailers to improve resource efficiency and reduce waste. [Go Green](#), for example, is a local initiative that was launched to coincide with Bristol's year as European Green Capital. Go Green supports businesses, charities and organisations of all shapes and sizes to work towards a more sustainable future. The City Council has also worked with local businesses, business advisors and traders' groups to produce a [Business Start-up & Development Toolkit](#) which offers a range of advice and guidance to new businesses in the city, including ensuring that they are aware of their obligations with regard to waste and resource management and highlighting the cost-effectiveness of environmentally-friendly business activity.

Since 2004, businesses in the Bristol and Bath area have also been able to use the [Freight Consolidation Service](#). The Freight Consolidation service is a partnership between courier service DHL and Bristol and Bath and North East Somerset Councils. Using a small number of electric vehicles instead of numerous diesel trucks helps to free up busy roads and contribute towards improved air quality. The service also includes removing excess packaging for recycling.

There are also national initiatives that can be used to raise awareness of waste and resource management issues. [Courtauld 2025](#) is an ambitious 10-year voluntary agreement that brings together a broad range of organisations involved in the food system to make food and drink production and consumption more sustainable. Keep Britain Tidy has a [Litter Prevention Commitment](#). The Commitment asks businesses to consider cleanup costs, product and packaging design and recycling promotion, as well as supporting anti-litter campaigns and wider social responsibility and the environment.

## Legislative and Policy Drivers

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### *European Legislation and Policy*

#### *Circular Economy (CE) Package*

On the 2nd of December 2015, the European Commission presented its new Circular Economy Package. Key elements of the proposals include:

- A common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030;
- A common EU target for recycling 75% of packaging waste by 2030;
- A binding landfill target to reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of all waste by 2030;
- A ban on landfilling of separately collected waste;
- Promotion of economic instruments to discourage landfilling;
- Simplified and improved definitions and harmonised calculation methods for recycling rates throughout the EU;
- Concrete measures to promote re-use and stimulate industrial symbiosis - turning one industry's by-product into another industry's raw material;
- Economic incentives for producers to put greener products on the market and support recovery and recycling schemes (eg for packaging, batteries, electric and electronic equipment, vehicles).

The aim of the package is to stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy in order to boost global competitiveness, foster sustainable economic growth and generate new jobs. To help facilitate this transition the Commission accompanied the CE Package with an Action Plan on the Circular Economy which sets out measures to 'close the loop' and tackle all phases in the lifecycle of a product, from manufacture to disposal. The plan also includes a number of actions that the Commission said will target market barriers in specific sectors or material streams, such as plastics, food waste, critical raw materials, construction and demolition, biomass and bio-based products, as well as measures in areas such as innovation and investment.

This refreshed strategy hopes to develop aspects of the circular economy within Bristol, in particular, activities such as repair and re-use. Everyone benefits from an increase in re-use. It can provide a saving to consumers, who can avoid buying new products. It also saves taxpayers money by avoiding the costs associated with the disposal of products – which can cost more than £100 per tonne<sup>1</sup>. Finally, consumers can benefit from the resale value of reused products. In 2014, the [Local Government Association](#) (LGA) estimated that there was over £400 million of untapped value from household waste material; value that can be reclaimed by increasing the amount we reuse.

#### *The European Waste Framework Directive (WFD)*

<sup>1</sup> Based on landfill gate fees from WRAP 2013 Gate Fees report including the 2014/15 landfill tax.

The European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) provides the overarching legislative framework governing for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste across Europe. It was originally passed into law in 2006, and into the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD) in 2008. The rWFD requires all member states to:

- Take the necessary measures to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment;
- Take appropriate measures to encourage firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and secondly the recovery of waste by means of recycling, reuse or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or the use of waste as a source of energy.

The European Waste Framework Directive introduced the concept of the waste hierarchy, illustrated in Figure 1. The hierarchy ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. Organisations that collect and manage waste must take all reasonable measures to apply the hierarchy as a priority order to the waste they handle. This Strategy is guided by the principles of the Waste Hierarchy and aims to minimise waste generation and view waste materials as a resource.

#### *England and Wales Policy and Legislation*

The European Waste Framework Directive was enacted in UK law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and includes the following key drivers for local authorities:

- An emphasis on following the waste hierarchy for all decisions on waste policy, infrastructure and management. This is a key waste management principle to encourage sustainable waste management. Under the regulations, departures from the hierarchy are allowed *‘so as to achieve the best overall environmental outcome where this is justified by lifecycle thinking on the overall impacts of the generation and management of waste’*.
- From 1st January 2015, all waste collectors must collect paper, metals, plastics and glass separately, where doing so is:
  - “necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with Articles 4 and 13 of the Waste Framework Directive and to facilitate or improve recovery” (the ‘Necessity Test’); and
  - “technically, environmentally and economically practicable” (the ‘Practicability’ or ‘TEEP Test’).

These rules do not just apply to household waste – the same requirements affect all kinds of collections of recyclable material, including that collected from businesses, received at Household Recycling Centres (HRCs), or swept up from the streets.

Other relevant legislation, policies and plans are summarised in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Relevant Legislation for Waste, Streetscene and Resource Management**

| Legislation/Plan/Policy                            | Description   |
|--|---|
| <i>European</i>                                    |   |
| The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)                | <p>The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects of landfilling waste. Within the Landfill Directive the UK has three targets to meet, measured as a percentage of the tonnage of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) generated in 1995 ('the 1995 baseline'). These require the tonnage of BMW to landfill to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No greater than 75% of the 1995 baseline by 2010</li> <li>• No greater than 50% of the 1995 baseline by 2013</li> <li>• No greater than 35% of the 1995 baseline by 2020</li> </ul> |
| <i>England and Wales</i>                           |   |
| Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) Regulations 2014 | Aimed at improving the quality of recyclate (the materials in refuse that can be recycled) that is collected commingled and then separated out again at a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) so that it can be recycled. The regulations state that all MRFs processing more than 1,000 tonnes of recyclate each year are required to measure and report on the quality of the input, output and residual waste streams every three months.  |
| Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 | The Act replaces the various measures previously available to tackle antisocial behaviour within the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 with a new set of powers, intended to provide a simpler and more streamlined framework. It introduces new mechanisms with the aim of giving victims and local communities a greater say in the treatment of anti-social behaviour and low-level crime, and it strengthens the ability of landlords to terminate tenancies on grounds relating to anti-social behaviour.   |
| Public Services (Social Value) Act 2013            | Requires people who commission public services to think about how they can also secure wider social, economic and environmental benefits. The Act is a tool to help commissioners get more value for money out of procurement and to design better services.  |
| Waste Management Plan for England 2013             | Brings together existing plans and policies to ensure waste is treated in line with the waste hierarchy. The Waste Management Plan for England does not set new targets but uses those set out in the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD)  |
| Waste Prevention Programme for England 2013        | Sets out the government's view of the key roles and actions which should be taken to move towards a more  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | resource efficient economy. It also highlights actions businesses, the wider public sector, the civil society and consumers can take to benefit from preventing waste.   |
| The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 | Allows waste disposal authorities to charge for disposal from premises that were previously only able to be charged for collection of waste. It includes: Camp sites, Self-catering accommodation, Charities (on waste that originated from non-domestic property – not charity shops), Education establishments (if not already in receipt of free disposal), Hospitals or nursing homes (not including those providing residential accommodation), Penal institutions. |
| Government Review of Waste Policy 2011                    | Detailed a number of commitments and actions that the Government would seek to address over the coming years and considered the rWFD. It revoked the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) from April 2014 and made a range of commitments to move towards a ‘zero waste’ economy. It prioritised efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste.   |
| Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005             | Raised the profile of local environmental crime and introduced new powers for councils to quickly tackle a range of environmental offences. This included the power to issue fixed penalty notices, immediately remove abandoned vehicles and impound vehicles involved in fly-tipping. The Act also gives councils more powers over waste services and recycling.   |
| Environmental Protection Act 1990                         | Deals with the protection of the environment, specifying offences and responsibilities for clearing litter and waste and dealing with nuisances. Local authorities granted statutory powers to initiate prosecutions against litter and waste (enviro-crime) offenders.  |

### *Local Policy Drivers*

#### *West of England Waste Management*

The West of England local authorities (Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire – ‘the Partnership’) have developed a Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Joint Waste Strategy) to define the strategic framework within which the councils will manage residual waste. The Joint Waste Strategy, originally written in 2008, has recently been updated (June 2015) to reflect:

- changes in the waste management policy landscape;
- the progress already made in delivering the Partnership’s aims; and
- how the Partnership will continue to deliver in the period through to 2027.

In addition, the West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy (JWCS) has been adopted and came into effect on 25 March 2011. The JWCS is a Development Plan that essentially sets out the planning framework for sustainable waste management in the West of England up to 2026. Table 2 illustrates the targets and objectives for the West of England.

**Table 2: Key National Targets and Objectives to which the West of England Waste Management and Planning Partnership Contributes**

|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Household waste recycling</b><br><b>2020: 50%</b>  |   |  |   |
| <b>Construction and demolition waste</b><br><b>2020: 70% material recovery by weight</b>  |   | <b>Annual greenhouse gas emissions 2020: 34% reduction</b><br><b>2050: 80% reduction from 1990 levels</b>  |   |
| <b>Prioritise efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy.</b><br><b>Provide convenient recycling service for household and commercial customers</b> | <b>Provide local leadership to plan and invest in new infrastructure.</b><br><b>Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste.</b> | <b>Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.</b> | <b>Meet the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2020.</b> |
| <b>Moving towards a more resource efficient circular economy to boost economic growth whilst continuing to improve the environment.</b>                           |   |  |   |

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | Key target for the Partnership                         |
|  | Targets over which the Partnership has less control    |
|  | Key objectives for the Partnership                     |
|  | Objectives over which the Partnership has less control |

*Links with other City Council Policies and Strategies*

### *Corporate Plan 2014-17*

The Waste and Resource Management Strategy is linked to the City Council's wider strategic priorities, which are listed in the Council's Corporate Plan. The Corporate Plan highlights six priority areas for Bristol:

- Healthy and Caring Bristol
- Keep Bristol Working and Learning
- Keep Bristol Moving
- Building Successful Places
- Global Green Capital
- Vibrant Bristol

These priorities are underpinned by three cross-cutting themes:

- Addressing Inequalities of health, wealth and opportunity in the city.
- Active Citizens who play an active role in the life of the city.
- Empowered City which is in control of its own future and where governance fits the mayoral model.

The Waste and Resource Management Strategy has clear links to the Global Green Capital priority. This priority has broader aims than just focusing on specific activities planned for the city in its European Green Capital year of 2015. It also looks to the future, with ambitions to further develop the green economy within the city. Waste re-use and remanufacturing can make a significant contribution to this goal. The Green Alliance, for example, has estimated that keeping just five materials (Wood, Textiles, Electronics, Food, and Plastics) out of landfill each year could create 47,500 jobs across the UK and also save emissions, equivalent to that [generated by 2.7m homes](#).

There are also links to a number of other priorities in the Corporate Plan, such as 'Healthy and Caring' and 'Building Successful Places'. In recent years there has been a growing acknowledgement that the quality of the built environment and its sustainability (both of which are impacted on by waste and streetscene services) are key factors in contributing both to individual health and wellbeing and also to more general perceptions of the city, which can in turn influence whether or not people (and businesses) choose to relocate here.

The cross-cutting theme of 'active citizenship' is also relevant to waste and streetscene services. The local authority provides the infrastructure to ensure a clean and litter free environment, as well as information and advice. Ultimately, the local authority can also take enforcement action against those who continue to offend. However, it is people who create and discard waste, whether at home or in the workplace. Keeping the local environment free of refuse, litter and graffiti is as dependent on the personal responsibility of Bristol residents as it is on the enforcement of regulations. This refreshed strategy will see an increased emphasis on collective responsibility for waste minimisation and clean neighbourhoods.

*Our Resilient Future: A Framework for Climate and Energy Security 2015*

The Corporate Plan includes an objective to reduce Bristol's Carbon emissions by 40% by 2020 (from a 2005 baseline) and accelerate the pace of change towards a low carbon future that will make Bristol a more sustainable, healthier, greener city. The Climate and Energy Security Framework 2015 document aims to provide a more tangible long-term pathway towards the substantial decarbonisation of Bristol and commits the Council to new targets for its own corporate energy efficiency and CO2 emissions having nearly achieved its 2020 target five years early.

Treating waste as a resource and seeking to replace energy from fossil fuels with energy produced as by-product of resource use ie. from anaerobic digestion, biomass or waste heat can certainly contribute to the overall aims of the Framework. The Framework also supports the implementation of the [Good Food Plan](#), through exploring ways that City Council activity can protect and promote local food production in Bristol and the West of England sub-region. Waste and Streetscene services can assist with the implementation of these goals, particularly around the issue of reducing food waste. For example, by encouraging local businesses involved in the food system to sign up to [Courtauld 2025](#).

#### *Bristol City Council Statement of Licensing Policy*

Bristol is a major regional entertainment centre and regularly attracts in excess of 30,000 people into its city centre at weekends. The Council is keen to promote the cultural life of Bristol and so licensing is approached with a view to encouraging forms of licensable activity consistent with the key licensing objectives:

- The prevention of crime and disorder;
- Public safety;
- The prevention of public nuisance; and
- The protection of children from harm

The aims of the Waste and Resource Management Strategy contribute to the prevention of public nuisance objective of the Licensing Policy, through:

- Preventing nuisance being caused from the storage of refuse on or in the vicinity of licensed premises (i.e. cleansing regimes to ensure for the immediate clearing up of any waste spillages).
- Preventing public nuisance from customers depositing litter without due care in the vicinity of licensed premises (i.e. provision and regular emptying of litter bins, regular monitoring and cleaning of areas).
- Preventing public nuisance by tackling fly posting and graffiti issues at licensed premises.

#### *Bristol City Council Social Value Policy*

The Public Services (Social Value) Act came into force in early 2013 and requires for the first time that all public bodies in England and Wales consider how the services they commission and procure might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the area. It asks public bodies to consider the ways that they could most benefit society as part of each decision made. In terms of Waste and Resources Management services this may, for

example, take the form of supporting local repair and reuse schemes that have added social benefits such as good quality job and/or training opportunities. Waste and Resources Management services will ensure that, with each procurement process, part of the evaluation will consider the Social Value activities / policy of each bidder.

## Towards a Zero Waste Bristol – Everyone’s Responsibility

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Bristol City Council has an important role in encouraging everyone to behave in a more sustainable way, through promotion and education, the provision of services, and ultimately, through enforcement action. The City Council will uphold the principles outlined in this strategy, but everyone in the city has a part to play in reducing waste and making our neighbourhoods cleaner and tidier.

Ideally we must stop the problem at its source. This means significant changes from manufacturers, packaging methods and most of all, from the consumer. We live in a consumer led market and we need to learn how to make better choices in what we buy, especially in consideration of choosing low packaging and wasting less food.

If everyone repaired, re-used or recycled an extra item every day, or picked up one piece of litter this would make a huge impact on waste reduction and street cleanliness across the city. It’s a small step that collectively can make a big difference.

We can all contribute to implementing this strategy, just by modifying aspects of our behaviour:

### *Waste Prevention and Reduction*

- Carry a bag with you when shopping
- Buy products with minimum packaging
- Pick up fruit and veg loose & avoid pre-packed.
- Buy reusable items instead of disposable
- Buy refills for goods
- Buy energy saving light bulbs
- Do not buy any unnecessary plastic bags - use a ‘bag for life’
- Stop unwanted mail, using services such as the [Mail Preference Service \(MPS\)](#)
- Try to repair goods instead of buying new items
- Home composting

### *Re-use*

Materials can be used again for the same use or a different purpose. Check if someone else could make use of it or try to use things more than once.

- Donate goods to charity shops
- Buy second hand goods
- Use rechargeable batteries
- Re-use jars & containers for storage – instead of cling film and foil
- Use scrap paper
- Re-use carrier bags
- Cover envelopes with a label and re-use
- Use real nappies
- Car boot sales, sell or give away items

## *Recycle*

By making materials into something new the environment is protected by saving resources and energy and reducing the need for landfill. Materials such as glass, plastic, metals and paper all have a market value, a value which is lost if they are simply thrown away.

- Recycle at home through filling the black and green recycling boxes every week or use a [mini-recycling centre](#)
- Recycle food waste by using the brown bin every week
- People with gardens can compost their garden waste or request a [green garden waste bin](#) from the Council
- Recycle at home through using a [Household Recycling Centre](#)
- Recycle on the go through using a [recycling centre](#)
- Recycle on the go at work, university, college, school and elsewhere

## *Maintain Clean and Green Streets and Neighbourhoods*

- Use the Council's [bulky household item collection service](#) to remove larger unwanted household items
- When out, put litter in a bin or recycling bin or take home for disposal later
- Business owners - ensure that customers and/or staff do not litter outside the premises
- Landlords – ensure that tenants use the weekly recycling services
- Be a responsible dog owner and clean up any mess
- Report any streetscene issues to the council (ie. abandoned vehicles, litter from businesses, fly-posting, graffiti, fly tipping etc)

## What will Success Look Like?

The following outcomes, which reflect the aspirations of the Strategy, will help demonstrate success in achieving the objectives.

**Table 3: Strategic Outcomes**

| Outcomes   |
|--|
| <b>Personal Responsibility:</b> People produce less waste, are more waste conscious consumers and repair, re-use and recycle more. People are more aware that waste is a resource from which as much value as possible should be recovered. There is a reduction in environmental crime because the Council and partners have made it clear what is expected of residents through a combination of education and enforcement action. |
| <b>Improved Environmental Quality:</b> There is a shift in culture to value local environmental quality more highly. Human and animal welfare is better protected and local communities are attractive places in which to live, work and invest.   |
| <b>Economic Potential:</b> The value of resources is realised through action and innovation to reduce, repair, reuse and recycle material currently put in people's black bins or which is littered or flytipped.  |
| <b>Co-ordination:</b> Organisations in the city are better equipped to provide customers and staff with consistent messages about waste and resource management. Businesses and other organisations in the city are aware of their responsibilities and are actively making a positive difference to the local environment through more sustainable practices.   |
| <b>Value for Money:</b> The cost effectiveness of public services is improved by reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill and the scale of clear up required for streetscene issues. The negative impact that waste, litter and flytipping has on wider society is reduced.   |

## Performance Monitoring

Following the 2010 elections, local authorities were advised to set their own performance measures for monitoring waste services, depending on local concerns and priorities. Bristol City Council continues to use some of the previously existing national indicators and has added a number of local measures to this.

**Table 4: Performance Monitoring**

| Measure   | Frequency of Reporting |
|---|------------------------|
| Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting                      | Quarterly              |
| Percentage of municipal waste land filled   | Quarterly              |
| Residual untreated waste sent to landfill (per household)                                   | Quarterly              |
| Performance of the key Service Level Agreements with regard to the waste/recycling service  | Quarterly              |
| Percentage of people who are satisfied with the weekly recycling service                    | Annual                 |
| Percentage of people who feel that street litter is a problem in their neighbourhood        | Annual                 |
| Percentage of people who are satisfied with the fortnightly general household waste service | Annual                 |

## Glossary of Terms

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| <b>Abbreviation<br/>(if<br/>applicable)</b> | <b>Term Used</b>                                    | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|---|--|
| AD  | Anaerobic Digestion                                 | Anaerobic digestion is a collection of processes by which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. The process is used for industrial purposes to manage waste and/or to produce fuels. During the process methane gas is recovered and the waste material is used as a soil fertiliser. |
| BETS  | Bristol Energy and Technology Services (Supply) Ltd | Bristol City Council is the ultimate owner of BETS, through a wholly owned holding company (Bristol Holding Limited), and was established to offer Bristol residents the option of a greener and more affordable energy supply.  |
|   | Biodegradable                                       | Materials which can be chemically broken down by naturally occurring micro-organisms into simpler compounds. In the context of this strategy it refers to waste containing organic material which can decompose giving rise to gas and leachate and other by-products.   |
|   | Bring bank/sites                                    | Deposit facilities for the recycling of clean segregated materials such as glass and aluminium cans by members of the public.  |
| BWC   | Bristol Waste Company Ltd                           | Bristol Waste Company Ltd – a waste company wholly owned by Bristol City Council. Bristol Waste Company Limited was incorporated to become a subsidiary of Bristol Holding Limited alongside BETS (see above).   |
|   | Circular economy                                    | A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate materials from products at the end of their service life.                              |
|   | Clinical Waste                                      | Derived largely from hospitals, medical and other related practices. Clinical waste is usually made up of medical dressings, soiled items, packaging from medical  |

| <b>Abbreviation<br/>(if<br/>applicable)</b> | <b>Term Used</b>                                       | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|--|--|
|   |  | dressings, old medicines, used syringes, etc.  |
| CHP   | Combined Heat and Power                                | Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is the simultaneous generation of usable heat and power (usually electricity) in a single process.   |
|   | Commercial Waste                                       | Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding municipal and industrial waste.   |
|   | Commingled Waste                                       | Different recyclable materials (glass, plastic, paper, etc.) mixed together.   |
|   | Composting   | A biological process which takes place in the presence of oxygen (aerobic) in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste decays or is digested by organisms. Compost is used to improve soil structure and provide nutrients.  |
| DEFRA                                       | Construction/Demolition Waste                          | Includes waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of building and structures.   |
|   | Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs | The Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management.   |
|   | Digester   | A large enclosed container in which anaerobic composting is carried out. Produces methane as a by-product.   |
| EfW   | Energy from Waste                                      | Includes a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation, gasification, pyrolysis or refuse derived fuel. |
|   | Fly Tipping  | Illegal dumping, also called fly dumping or fly tipping, refers to dumping waste illegally instead of using an authorised method such as relying on kerbside collection or using an authorised rubbish dump. It is the illegal deposit of any waste onto land; waste dumped or tipped on a site with no licence to accept waste.                 |

| <b>Abbreviation<br/>(if<br/>applicable)</b> | <b>Term Used</b>            | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
|   | Gasification                | The thermal breakdown of material by heating in a low oxygen atmosphere to produce a gas. This is then used to produce heat/electricity.   |
|   | Green Waste                 | Garden refuse, such as grass and hedge clippings.  |
|   | Hazardous Waste             | Waste which by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animals, has the potential to pollute water, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of. |
|   | Household Waste             | Waste from domestic property, that is to say, a building or self-contained part of a building which is used wholly for the purposes of living accommodation (Source: Environmental Protection Act 1990).   |
| HRC   | Household Recycling Centres | Sites to which the public can bring domestic waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans and paper for free disposal. HRCs may also accept bulky household waste and green waste. Where possible, the collected waste is recycled after sorting.                      |
|   | Incineration                | The controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume, or its toxicity. The incineration process is tightly regulated by EU rules to ensure the removal of most of the harmful gasses produced by the burning process.                                    |
|   | Landfill Site               | Basically a large hole in the ground, licensed to receive a range of types of waste. The bottom and sides will be lined to control the spread of leachate (see below), and pipes may run through the waste below the surface to extract landfill gas (methane).  |
|   | Leachate                    | Noxious liquid that oozes out of landfills, particularly when the waste in it contains a lot of biodegradable material.  |
| MRF   | Materials Recovery Facility | A facility where components of a mixed waste stream are extracted by mechanical separation techniques. MRFs may be high or low technology facilities, depending on the sophistication of plant and equipment employed and the numbers of staff working on site.  |
| MBT   | Mechanical biological       | The MBT plant is to stabilise and separate the residual  |

| <b>Abbreviation<br/>(if<br/>applicable)</b> | <b>Term Used</b>                    | <b>Definition</b>   |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
|   | treatment                           | waste stream into less harmful and / or more beneficial output streams. MBT plants normally combine a number of different process technologies. The processes tend to involve a recycle recovery element with a form of biological treatment such as composting or anaerobic digestion.   |
|   | Methane                             | A gas that can be produced at landfill sites by the decomposition of organic material. Methane can be used to power generators that convert the gas into electrical energy that can be returned to the national grid.   |
| MSW   | Municipal Solid Waste               | Municipal waste includes household waste and any other wastes collected by waste collection authorities (or their agents) such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste, commercial or industrial waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials (Source: Waste Strategy for England 2007).              |
| MWMS  | Municipal Waste Management Strategy | Section 32(1) to (7) of the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 requires local authorities in all two-tier areas to produce a joint municipal waste management strategy (MWMS). As a unitary authority Bristol City Council is not obliged to produce a strategy, however central Government strongly encourages all councils to produce a MWMS. |
|   | Pyrolysis                           | The heating of waste in a closed environment (i.e. in the absence of oxygen) to produce a secondary fuel product.   |
|   | Reuse                               | Reuse of materials in the original form, either by the householder, or via the manufacturer, without reprocessing.  |
|   | Thermal Treatment                   | Treating waste with heat. The most common is incineration, but may also include autoclaving (sterilising with steam) and pyrolysis (heating without air – the same process by which the old town gas was made), and other new technologies being developed.   |
|   | Waste arising                       | The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.  |
| WCA   | Waste Collection                    | Organisation responsible for collection of household  |

| <b>Abbreviation<br/>(if<br/>applicable)</b> | <b>Term Used</b>         | <b>Definition</b>  |
|---|--------------------------|--|
|   | Authority                | waste. Authorities are defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part 11, Section 30 (3).  |
| WDA   | Waste Disposal Authority | Organisation responsible for disposing of municipal waste. Authorities are defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part 11, Section 30 (3).  |
| WTS   | Waste Transfer Station   | Site operated for the bulking and storage of waste for disposal (under Ender Environmental Protection Act 1990).   |
|   | Zero Waste               | A long term vision to reduce consumption of goods by ensuring that products are made to be reused, repaired or recycled, so that what is now regarded as waste should instead be regarded as a mixture of resources to be used again where possible. |

## Agenda Item 10

### Appendix 2: EQIA for Waste Strategy



#### Bristol City Council Equality Impact Assessment Form

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of proposal             | 2016 refresh of the 2009 Waste and Streetscene Strategy                         |
| Directorate and Service Area | Neighbourhoods  |
| Name of Lead Officer         | Pam Jones, Service Manager, Environment and Leisure, Neighbourhoods Directorate |

#### Step 1: What is the proposal?

Please explain your proposal in Plain English, avoiding acronyms and jargon. This section should explain how the proposal will impact service users, staff and/or the wider community.

##### 1.1 What is the proposal?

This is a refresh of an existing strategy. It outlines the vision and high level objectives for waste and streetscene services, placing greater emphasis on the need for resource management and collective responsibility for keeping Bristol's streets and neighbourhoods clean and green. The strategy refresh will be followed by an options appraisal process to look at existing services and how best they can be provided in future and more detailed action plans to take the objectives forward. It is an enabling strategy which will:

- Focus on waste as a resource to be managed (waste prevention and minimisation, emphasis on repair and reuse as well as recycling)
- Supports the principles of environmental sustainability through development of a 'circular economy within the city (where goods and materials are constantly re-used and recycled rather than discarded as waste)
- Seeks to balance ambition with pragmatism

#### Step 2: What information do we have?

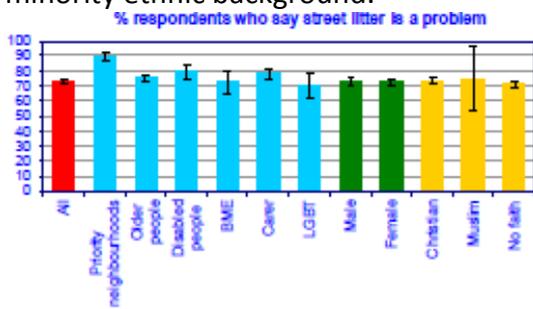
##### 2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

The strategy will impact on every resident in Bristol therefore the strategy affects the population of Bristol, namely:

|                   | Demographics in Bristol are % |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Aged 15 and under | 18.40%                        |
| 16-24             | 15.60%                        |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| 65 - 74  | 6.50%  |
| 75 and over  | 6.60%  |
| Men  | 49.80% |
| Women  | 50.20% |
| People with a disability or long term limiting illness total | 16.70% |
| White British  | 77.90% |
| White – non-British  | 6.10%  |
| Black and minority ethnic                                    | 16%    |
| Civil partnership  | 0.30%  |
| People whose main language is not English                    | 8.50%  |
| % Born in the UK   | 85.30% |
| % resident in UK for less than 5 years                       | 5.10%  |
| Lone Parent Household  | 12%    |

The Quality of Life survey 2014-15 asks is street litter a problem. 73% of people in Bristol felt it was a problem which rises to 79 % of disabled people and 85% of people living in Ashley Easton and Lawrence Hill felt it was a problem of whom 44% of residents are from Black and minority ethnic background.



## 2.2 Who is missing? Are there any gaps in the data?

There are a number of data gaps: for example fly tipping hotspot data. It is probable that there will be a correlation between those hotspots and areas scoring high on the Indicators for Multiple deprivation data for example, which would have a disproportionate impact on equalities communities/people with equalities characteristics.

There is extensive research into how to impact on behaviours, and some of this relates to people with protected characteristics. Overall behaviour change/reuse, repair and recycle campaigns will be most successful amongst population groups who believe in and or have knowledge of the benefits of recycling. Outreach projects with BME communities and faith communities indicate there is real value in developing materials which connect to the values of different communities.

For example in 2006 Grounds for Change co-ordinated a targeted campaign to increase participation in recycling services by black and minority ethnic groups in Bristol. The project developed publicity materials which included multi-lingual materials focused on graphic explanation, clarity and brevity of texts and the campaign message, "Make a Better Future for Your Children – Recycle!". A separate leaflet was produced linking Islam and recycling with the title, 'Do not be Wasteful' (Qur'an 7:31): Save the Earth and Recycle'. This leaflet was developed by BME workers in consultation with local religious and community leaders. [http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/BCLF\\_Bristol\\_15.09.08.5866.pdf](http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/BCLF_Bristol_15.09.08.5866.pdf)

There has been considerable academic and local government research about recycling behaviour to establish views about danger, safety, dirt and 'ick' factors though to patterns, routines and habits relating to recycling whether they are opposing recycling participation or participating in recycling (Langley 2011, WRAP 2008). There is some physical evidence that Bring bank/communal bin schemes build perceptions of recycling being a dangerous and dirty task.

Poorly managed communal bins often smell, are overflowing, are poorly cleaned or include unpleasant or dangerous debris (used nappies or sanitary towels, hypodermic needles). Some BME communities are over represented amongst tenants in high rise council accommodation with communal bins (see section 4) and may live in areas such as St Pauls where communal bins are common, therefore activities to improve safety and cleanliness will positively impact on BME people. A project in Bexley promoting recycling to residents of high and low rise flats and found the key to full engagement in recycling services is to first understand the barriers (perceived or real) followed by a door-stepping campaign and use of appropriate literature to address the issues raised in order to overcome the barriers. [http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/BCLF\\_Bexley\\_15.09.08.5864.pdf](http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/BCLF_Bexley_15.09.08.5864.pdf)

People are motivated to recycle by actual pressure they receive from family and friends to do so. Furthermore, simply knowing that family, friends and neighbours recycle increases the likelihood of recycling (Gamba & Oskamp 1994, Oskamp et al, 1991 and Werner & Makela, 1998). Oldham campaign to engage culturally diverse communities when implementing a new recycling service developed trusted relationships with local communities which took time and should be an on-going activity. Community activities explained the new service to local residents before, during and after the roll out of the new service accompanied by appropriate literature. They included meetings, walkabouts, school assemblies and door-to-door canvassing. Engaging with faith and community leaders who are trusted members of the community proved to be a very useful channel of communication. This was particularly so in the mosques. Time was a good investment and participation in the paper and co-mingled dry recycling service rose from 31% pre-campaign, to 74% post-campaign (an increase of 43%). and participation in the new food waste collection service in this area was 46% exceeding local targets. <http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/FINAL%20-%20Oldham%20case%20study.pdf>

Barriers to recycling and reuse/repair can include working age people's lack of time or the perceived time it takes compared with knowledge of whether it has a positive impact or not. Collins (2006) research into Household participation in waste recycling in Scotland concluded single males on higher incomes may have a lower propensity to recycle due to

the opportunity cost of their leisure time. For nearly all people, recycling at home for kerbside schemes is still viewed as a chore; an obligatory task that at times, in the background noise of daily family life, will be pushed down the priority list (Joe Langley Lab4Living, Sheffield Hallam University).

Some people may be physically unable to participate and will need assistance to access recycling and reuse/repair schemes. There are studies examining the design criteria for accessible age/disability friendly bins and banks (Jensen et al, 2001). This study covers age related disabilities and wheel-chair users along with sight, hearing, mental and allergic impairments. Jensen P and Woetmann Nielsen C, Recycling for all: preliminary criteria for the design of disability-friendly receptacles, Waste Management and Research, 19, 498, 2001

### 2.3 How have we involved, or will we involve, communities and groups that could be affected?

There has been ongoing work in the current strategy.

"Litter and fly-tipping has been a problem in St Pauls for such a long time... it's an issue that keeps coming up in conversation with local residents". In response, Green Capital funding in 2015 promoted recycling and reuse/repair projects in st

Pauls <https://www.bristol2015.co.uk/news/re-use-recycle-st-pauls/>

"People in St Pauls just got it. They got the idea of swapping a kid's bike rather than buying a new one. The Repair Café had a queue in November. They were flat out fixing sewing machines, laptops, lamps. People were wheeling things over on pushchairs. It was just brilliant."

Young people were consulted on environmental issues including waste issues at the Green Youth Day: It's Our Future on 20 April 2015

9 September 2015 Faith leaders and senior UN officials met in Bristol to discuss new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

TV and radio adverts and educational schemes, and for the large part, are aimed at children such as the Dan Can mascot in Torfaen (2008). The influence of enthused children has dragged parents into recycling activity and Torfaen has become the best recycling local authority in South Wales.

Fareshare is a distribution network minimising food waste from supermarkets by distributing fresh food to homeless, refugee and other agencies agencies. It employs a significant number of disabled volunteers and volunteers with complex needs who are well supported. The organisation can model developing social value into economic models of waste management .

### Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people with protected characteristics?

Communities using communal bins have the most barriers to recycling and reusing and action plans should prioritise working with these communities which is labour intensive and requires a community development approach. It is likely that solutions will need investment and additional resources for regular cleaning and emptying in order for actions to be effective.

We do not have information by ethnicity on who uses communal bins. However for council tenants those using a caretaking services are largely those in low rise and high rise shared accommodation because caretaking services provide a communal cleaning/site management service. 27.41% (8,778) of all our tenants citywide use caretaking services. Whilst this group is made up of primarily older and White British tenants it is important to note that: 48.62% of all BME tenants including 76.28% of all Somali tenants and 60.33% of all Black African tenants , 54.95% of all tenants aged between 16 and 24 and 62.71% of all Muslim tenants receive a caretaking service.

3.2 Can these impacts be mitigated or justified? If so, how?

The action plans need to have differentiated communication materials and lead in times to engage effectively both with geographical communities and with communities of interest.

3.3 Does the proposal create any benefits for people with protected characteristics?

3.4 Can they be maximised? If so, how?

**Step 4: So what?**

4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

This is a refresh of an existing strategy. The strategy does not propose any changes to the current waste disposal or recycling collections. The options appraisal and action plans will contain more detail about services and the findings of this Equality Impact Assessment will be included into action plans. The EqIA will be re-assessed once the details of these have been finalised.

4.2 What actions have been identified going forward?

It is important there is recognition that action plans need to include investment in community development approaches and that action plans need to focus on managing communal waste. These actions are of particular relevance for equalities communities.

4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured moving forward?

The action plans need to include monitoring impact by equalities community

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Service Director Sign-Off: | Equalities Officer Sign Off:<br>Anne James – Equality and Community Cohesion Team Leader |
| Date:                      | Date:14 January 2016   |

## Agenda Item 10

### Appendix 3 – Eco Impact for Waste Strategy

#### Eco Impact Checklist

| <b>Title of report: Waste and Resource Management Strategy</b>   |        |              |  |                                      |
|--|--------|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Report author:</b>  |        |              |  |                                      |
| <b>Anticipated date of key decision</b>  |        |              |  |                                      |
| <b>Summary of proposals: Long-term strategy to prevent, reduce &amp; recycle waste</b>   |        |              |  |                                      |
| Will the proposal impact on...   | Yes/No | +ive or -ive | If Yes...  |                                      |
|  |        |              | Briefly describe impact  | Briefly describe Mitigation measures |
| Emission of Climate Changing Gases?  | Y      | +ve          | Diverting waste from landfill and reducing arisings reduces emissions                    | See summary                          |
| Bristol's resilience to the effects of climate change?   | Y      | +ve          | Potentially, recovering energy from waste could improve resilience                       |                                      |
| Consumption of non-renewable resources?  | Y      | +ve          | Reduction in waste arisings and re-use/ recycling should reduce consumption of resources |                                      |
| Production, recycling or disposal of waste   | Y      | +ve          | Improvement in the waste hierarchy should reduce production & improve re-use/ recycling  |                                      |
| The appearance of the city?  | Y      | ?            | Potentially, new waste facilities  |                                      |
| Pollution to land, water, or air?  | Y      | ?            | Changes in facilities/ collection arrangements   |                                      |
| Wildlife and habitats?   | Y      | ?            | Changes in disposal/ processing facilities could have an impact                          |                                      |
| <b>Consulted with: Steve Ransom – Environmental Programme Manager</b>  |        |              |  |                                      |
| <b>Summary of impacts and Mitigation - <u>to go into the main Cabinet/ Council Report</u></b>  |        |              |  |                                      |
| <b>The significant impacts of this proposal are...</b>   |        |              |  |                                      |
| This proposal is a high-level strategy that sets out a vision and targets to improve waste management within Bristol. The realisation of these actions and targets would |        |              |  |                                      |

significantly reduce environmental impact across a range of areas, in particular emissions of climate changing gases and consumption of resources. Whilst it is not possible to calculate the scale of reduction, it's likely that it would be significant in the citywide context.

There is potential for negative impacts, for example from the construction of new waste facilities

**The proposals include the following measures to mitigate the impacts...**

No specific actions are proposed within this strategy so it is not possible to include mitigation measures at this stage.

**The net effects of the proposals are**

Positive

**Checklist completed by:**

Name:

Dept.:

Extension:

Date:

Verified by  
Environmental Performance Team