

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

COMMUNITY SAFETY & WASTE MANAGEMENT CABINET PANEL

WEDNESDAY 8 NOVEMBER 2017 AT 10.00AM

WASTE MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE MONITOR- QUARTER 2

Agenda Item No.

7

Report of the Chief Executive & Director of Environment

Author: Simon Aries, Assistant Director Transport, Waste & Environmental Management (Tel: 01992 555255)

Executive Member: Terry Hone, Community Safety & Waste Management

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1** To allow the Panel to review the performance of Waste Management for the second quarter of this year (July – September 2017) against the Environment Department Service Plan 2016-2020 including key performance indicators, major projects, contracts and identified risks.

2. Service Performance Summary

2.1 Waste Management

In Quarter 2, the Waste Management Unit had a very good performance with all of its performance indicators either achieving their target or at least improving on their performance from the previous quarter. There were also positive key developments in the service's contracts and projects.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1** The Cabinet Panel is invited to note the report and comment on the Waste Management Performance Monitor for Quarter 2 2017-18.

4. Strategic Performance Indicators

- 4.1** The Waste Management strategic performance indicators, contracts and projects are listed below along with their data for Quarter 2 2017/18.

4.2 Hertfordshire Residual Waste Treatment Programme Project

RAG Status – Red

At this stage in the programme a number of risks have been reduced due to the control measures in place, however overall the status remains as red due to the high profile nature and high value of the programme.

The Revised Project Plan (RPP) proposed by Veolia, and accepted by Cabinet, is for an energy recovery facility at Rye House, Hoddesdon.

The Council entered into a contract with Veolia ES Hertfordshire Ltd (VES) in July 2011 for the provision of residual waste treatment services including the design, construction, financing and operation of a Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility (RERF) proposed at New Barnfield, Hatfield. Following a lengthy planning application process and ultimate refusal, VES submitted a RPP which was accepted in principle (subject to the conclusion of the formal legal drafting) by Cabinet on the 14 March 2016. The legal drafting was concluded on 15 July 2016 to vary the contract and bring the RPP into effect. VES submitted a planning application for an Energy Recovery Facility at Rye House, Hoddesdon in late December 2016.

4.2.1 Key Achievements and Progress in Q2 (July – September 2017)

- VES submitted the planning application for the Rye House facility in late December 2016 to the Waste Planning Authority.
- Following the provision of additional information on the application by VES, at the request of a number of key stakeholders, a second consultation on the planning application was held concluding on 21st September 2017. A decision on the planning application is anticipated this calendar year.
- The extension of the existing interim waste disposal contracts has been completed.

4.2.2 Key Issues, Risks & Risk Mitigations:

- There is a risk that VES will not achieve planning permission for the RPP, should this happen the Council may terminate the contract and pay the capped sums (c. £1.2m).

- The risk that the RPP no longer provides best value for money has been investigated by further financial modelling and sensitivity testing that confirms the Rye House proposed development remains the most financially viable option for Hertfordshire.
- Delays in delivery of the Rye House facility suggest that some short term disposal and treatment arrangements will be required. That is, the capacity under the extended interim arrangements is confirmed until the end of March 2021 but timescales for likely delivery of the ERF extend later into 2021 meaning some 'bridging' arrangements are probably necessary.

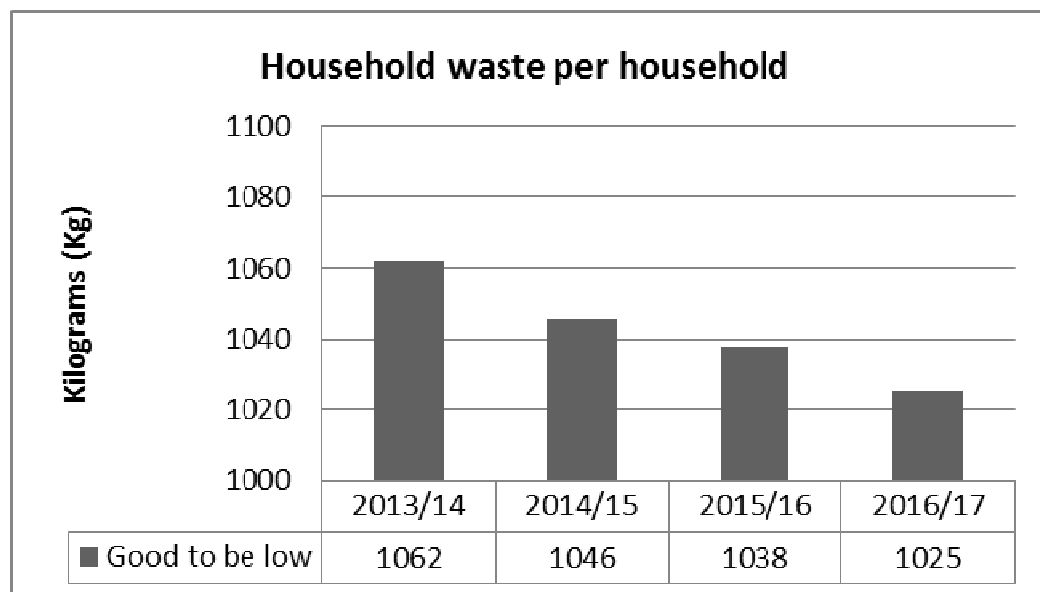
4.3 Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) function (excluding RWTP) indicators

4.3.1 Performance indicators are reported annually and, therefore, this update includes the final outturn for 2016/17.

4.3.2 The 2016/17 outturn has improved on the previous year as a result of kerbside service changes, particularly St Albans who have introduced new weekly kerbside recycling collections for small electrical items and textiles, as well as new weekly food collections. Their residual waste is down by 10%, whilst dry recycling/reuse and organic waste is up 7% and 13% respectively.

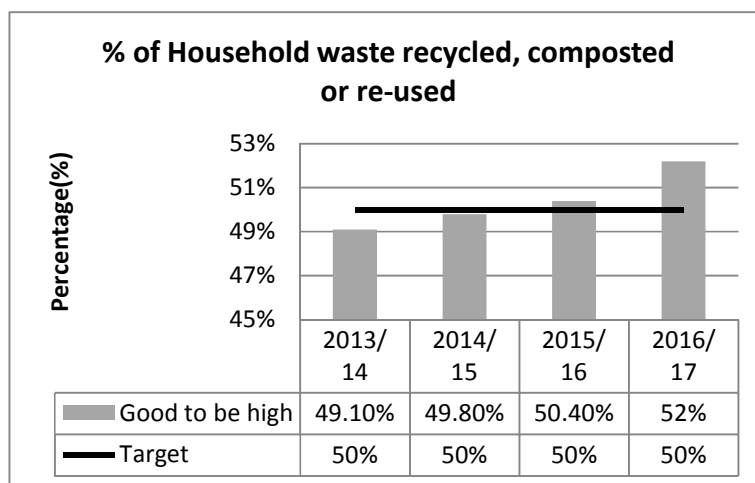
4.3.3 There were also a number of public take back events across all districts, for electrical items to be recycled or reused.

4.4 Total household waste per household in kilograms (the lower the better)



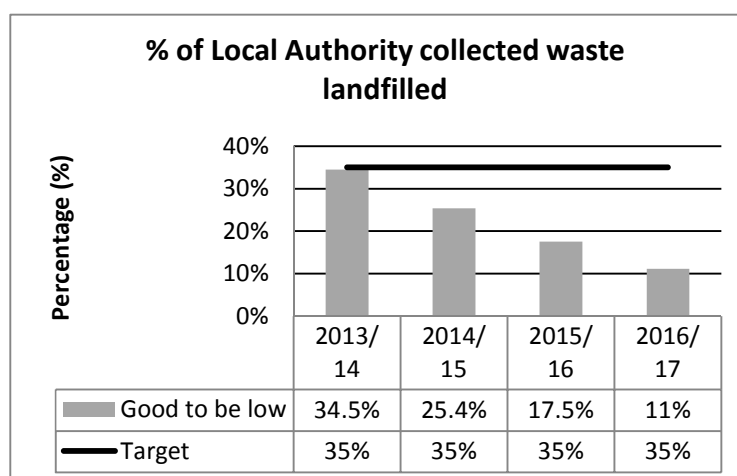
The total amount of household waste per household in 2016/17 was 1,025kg, an improvement on the 2015/16 figure of 1,038 kg.

4.5 Percentage of Household Waste Recycled, Composted or Re-used (the higher the better)



The percentage of household waste recycled, composted or reused continued to improve in 2016/17 to 52.2%, an increase on the 2015/16 total of 50.4%.

4.6 Percentage of Local authority collected waste landfilled (the lower the better)



The proportion of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) landfilled in 2016/17 was 11.1%, a significant decrease (positive direction) on the 2015/16 total of 17.5%. This reflects the new suite of interim disposal contracts which focuses more on Energy from Waste (EfW) as opposed to landfill. This has also improved due to the new Greatmoor EfW facility.

4.7 Hertfordshire Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) Service

4.7.1 HCC has a statutory obligation as a Waste Disposal Authority under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to provide a HWRC service. AmeyCespa Ltd (Amey) took over the running of this service on 6 October 2014.

4.7.2 Amey operates the County Council's 17 HWRCs under contract. They are delivering all aspects of the contract in accordance with their bid and are providing an improved customer focused service.

4.7.3 Key Achievements and Progress in Q2 (July – September 2017)

- The programmed roll out of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) and CCTV systems at the HWRCs continues and live webcams are now available on the website for 14 of the 17 sites. Since the introduction of this service, our website has seen a 47% increase in the numbers viewing HWRC information on-line.
- The timescale for both the construction and award of the operation of the proposed re-use centres has been revised due to delays in the procurement (by 3 months). Construction for Harpenden and Waterdale is currently scheduled for completion early in the New Year with centres opening in spring 2018. Development of a re-use centre at the Rickmansworth HWRC has been postponed pending a review of the internal layout (to ease queuing prior to opening times) and an investigation into the viable of installing compaction equipment.
- Planning permission for the redevelopment of the Ware HWRC is currently being determined, with a decision expected by late autumn.
- A business case to redevelop the Stevenage HWRC and the adjacent land will be submitted in October 2017.
- The percentage of total waste received at the HWRCs which was diverted from the residual waste (i.e. disposal to landfill) during Quarter 2 was 71.63%.

4.7.4 Key Issues, Risks & Risk Mitigations:

- A recent increase in checks at Chinese ports aimed at restricting imports of low quality dry recyclates continues to impact on the market and has depressed prices in the value of HWRC recycling commodities marketed by Amey. Whilst the Council's contract with Amey provides protection from negative movement in market value, this will have an adverse impact on our contractor and will continue to be monitored.
- There is a risk that the re-use centres will not achieve planning permission and/or that the tender responses prove too expensive for the planned construction and/or there is a lack of tender responses for operation of some or all of the new re-use facilities.
- The Environment Agency and Wood Recycling Association (WRA) are developing a new code of practice (due for April 2018) for the assessment, classification and end use of wood waste. This has the potential to affect the market and potentially increase costs for the treatment of this material. Progress and possible implications will be closely monitored.
- The condition of a number of the centres and their restrictive nature in terms of size and/or accessibility highlights the need to relocate and or redevelop sites identified as not fit for purpose to sustain service delivery for the future.

5. **Risks**

Waste Management has one corporate level risk which is as follows:

5.1 Residual Waste Treatment (Risk ENV0104)

Following Veolia ES Hertfordshire's failure to achieve a planning permission for their New Barnfield proposals, the Council requested and evaluated a Revised Project Plan for a facility at Ratty's Lane, Hoddesdon. A report was taken to the 4 March 2016 Community Safety and Waste Management Panel and a decision was taken by Cabinet on the 14 March 2016 to accept the RPP in principle.

The planning process is underway and the public consultation on the planning application concluded on the 21 September 2017. A decision on the planning application is anticipated in this financial year. The overall risk status remains red and attracts a 'high impact' due to the high profile nature and high value of the programme.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1** The financial implications should Veolia not secure planning permission is capped at approximately £1.2m. Sums have been set aside to meet this financial risk.

7. Internal Audit

- 7.1** There were no internal audit reports received in Q2.

8. Equalities Implications

- 8.1** When considering proposals placed before Members it is important that they are fully aware of, and have themselves rigorously considered the equality implications of the decision that they are making.
- 8.2** Rigorous consideration will ensure that proper appreciation of any potential impact of that decision on the County Council's statutory obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty. As a minimum this requires decision makers to read and carefully consider the content of any Equalities Impact Assessment (EQiA) produced by officers.
- 8.3** The Equality Act 2010 requires the County Council when exercising its functions to have due regard to the need to (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct prohibited under the Act; (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it and (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. The protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion and belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 8.4** No equality implications have been identified in relation to this report although Panel will not make a decision in respect of its contents.

Background Documents

Agenda- Community Safety and Waste Management Cabinet Panel 4 March 2016

<http://cmis.hertfordshire.gov.uk/hertfordshire/Calendarofcouncilmeetings/tabid/70/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/397/Meeting/414/Committee/53/Default.aspx>

Agenda Cabinet 14 March 2016

<http://cmis.hertfordshire.gov.uk/hertfordshire/Calendarofcouncilmeetings/tabid/70/ctl/ViewMeetingPublic/mid/397/Meeting/342/Committee/8/Default.aspx>