

Date of issue: Wednesday 31st August, 2022

MEETING	PLACE SCRUTINY PANEL (Councillors Mohammad (Chair), Wright (Vice Chair), Begum, Cheema, Gill, Grewal, M. Malik, Minhas and Sandhu.
DATE AND TIME:	THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 2022 AT 6.30 PM
VENUE:	COUNCIL CHAMBER - OBSERVATORY HOUSE, 25 WINDSOR ROAD, SL1 2EL
DEMOCRATIC SERVICES OFFICER: (for all enquiries)	NICHOLAS PONTONE 07749 709 868

NOTICE OF MEETING

You are requested to attend the above Meeting at the time and date indicated to deal with the business set out in the following agenda.



GAVIN JONES
Chief Executive

AGENDA

PART I

AGENDA ITEM	REPORT TITLE	PAGE	WARD
	Apologies for absence.		
1.	Declarations of Interest	-	-
	<i>All Members who believe they have a Disclosable Pecuniary or other Interest in any matter to be considered at the meeting must declare that interest and, having regard to the circumstances described in Section 9 and Appendix B of the Councillors' Code of Conduct, leave the meeting while the matter is discussed.</i>		
	CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS		
2.	Minutes of the Meeting held on 28th June 2022	1 - 4	-

AGENDA ITEM	REPORT TITLE	PAGE	WARD
3.	Member Questions <i>(An opportunity for panel members to ask questions of the relevant Director/Associate Director, relating to pertinent, topical issues affecting their Directorate – maximum 10 minutes allocated.)</i>	-	-
SCRUTINY ISSUES			
4.	Waste and Recycling (Task and Finish)	5 - 54	All
ITEMS FOR INFORMATION			
5.	Members' Attendance Record	55 - 56	-
6.	Date of Next Meeting - 3rd November 2022		

Press and Public

Attendance and accessibility: You are welcome to attend this meeting which is open to the press and public, as an observer. You will however be asked to leave before any items in the Part II agenda are considered. For those hard of hearing an Induction Loop System is available in the Council Chamber.

Webcasting and recording: The public part of the meeting will be filmed by the Council for live and/or subsequent broadcast on the Council's website. The footage will remain on our website for 12 months. A copy of the recording will also be retained in accordance with the Council's data retention policy. By entering the meeting room and using the public seating area, you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings.

In addition, the law allows members of the public to take photographs, film, audio-record or tweet the proceedings at public meetings. Anyone proposing to do so is requested to advise the Democratic Services Officer before the start of the meeting. Filming or recording must be overt and persons filming should not move around the meeting room whilst filming nor should they obstruct proceedings or the public from viewing the meeting. The use of flash photography, additional lighting or any non hand held devices, including tripods, will not be allowed unless this has been discussed with the Democratic Services Officer.

Emergency procedures: The fire alarm is a continuous siren. If the alarm sounds Immediately vacate the premises by the nearest available exit at either the front or rear of the Chamber and proceed to the assembly point: The pavement of the service road outside of Westminster House, 31 Windsor Road.

Place Scrutiny Panel – Meeting held on Tuesday, 28th June, 2022.

Present:- Councillors Mohammad (Chair), Wright (Vice-Chair), Begum, Cheema, Gill, Grewal, M. Malik, Minhas and Sandhu

Also present under Rule 30:- Councillors Nazir and Gahir

PART 1

1. Declarations of Interest

No declarations were made.

2. Minutes of the Meeting held on 12th January 2022

Minute Reference 17: A Member asked whether a further review of the eligibility criteria for the bulky waste discount, to support people on low incomes, had been carried out. It was explained that the relevant data was currently being collated and that the matter had been deferred for consideration at the September meeting.

Resolved – That the minutes of the meeting held on 12th January 2022 be approved as a correct record.

3. Member Questions

No Member Questions had been submitted.

4. Bus Enhanced Partnership

The Principal Transport Strategy Officer introduced a report on the Bus Enhanced Partnership. An Enhanced Partnership Plan and Scheme (EPPS) had been created in partnership between the Council and bus operators of registered local services in Slough. The Enhanced Partnership (EP) was the next stage in the development of the Council's response to the Government's National Bus Strategy (NBS). It was explained that the EP involved working with operators with a commitment to a formal, shared and legally enforceable plan for the delivery of bus services. The EPPS was due to be submitted to the Department of Transport (DfT) by the end of June 2022.

Panel Members were reminded that the overarching objective in establishing the EP was to deliver significant improvements in bus services in the borough. It was designed to result in more frequent services, more reliable journey times, increased bus patronage, lower fares and better and easier ticketing systems. It was noted that the EP was approved by Cabinet on 20th June and was due to be submitted to the DfT imminently.

Place Scrutiny Panel - 28.06.22

The Panel's views were sought on the EPPS, to help inform the ongoing development of the EP and the following comments were made:

- A Panel Member expressed concern that the report had already been approved by Cabinet and therefore could not be amended by the Panel's comments. It was explained that the process was controlled by the DfT with a specific timetable by which submissions had to be made. Although initial consultation was held with stakeholders and operators in establishing the Partnership and scheme, the Panel's views would be sought on proposals for development on specific schemes; which provide an opportunity for ward members and members of the public to provide their input.
- Referring to funding for the scheme, it was noted that £150k had been received from DfT of which £80k had been spent to date on consultancy fees and additional temporary staff in the transport team. A Member queried the financial implications as set out in the report, which referred to no financial implications to the Council yet additional staffing resources had been engaged. The Panel were informed that the work required would be carried out by existing staff members except for when specialist input was required and that this cost would be met from the £150k DfT funding that had been awarded to the Council. It was explained that as schemes developed additional engineering or technical administration resource may be needed which was not necessarily available at the moment, and the scope and scale of projects would determine what was needed in the future.
- In response to a question on behaviour change and specifically increasing the number of people using the bus service, the Officer explained that the Council was working on sustainable transport as one of its core priorities. It was acknowledged that this was one of the more challenging aspects of the strategy and various initiatives were being put in place including promoting active travel, working in partnership with schools and encouraging multi-modal travel.
- In relation to bus use specifically, the Officer stated that the Council had developed a plan to make changes but did not have funding at current to deliver them and that they were still unable to return to pre-covid levels due to the issue of cost to providers.
- A Panel member shared their concern about the lack of funding for further services. It was explained that there was no Council funding for any additional services due to the unsuccessful bid for funding from the BSIP. However, having an EP in place was necessary in order for Slough to continue to apply for funding in any further rounds that become available, and that having the partnership and plan in place would potentially increase the chances of being successful in securing any future funding.

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- Speaking under Rule 30, Councillor Gahir asked about representation on the EP and referred specifically to a number of routes that had been discontinued by operators. Membership details of the EP Forum and EP Executive Board were highlighted as set out in the report. Panel Members were reminded that bus operators were private companies and that they ran services that were commercially viable.
- A Panel Member asked about the enforceability of partnership decisions and was informed that EP Executive Board meetings would require a unanimous decision on approval of proposals.

Councillor Nazir, Lead Member for Transport and the Local Environment, addressed the Panel, explaining that it was a strategic partnership which promoted greater coordination between the Council and operators themselves in delivering a better more reliable bus network. All operators had agreed to the strategy and the purpose of the EP was to ask questions and put forward what the needs of residents were. It was noted that whilst there should be a mechanism to hold operators accountable, this was not the purpose of the EP. It was envisaged that proposals would be developed in conjunction with operators and concerns relating to poor performance could be addressed by the EP.

A Member asked if there had been any surveys conducted to establish what percentage of the Slough population did not have access to private transport. The Officer responded that no specific assessments had been carried out but through census information they could ascertain that the figure was approximately 24%.

Concern was expressed that the partnership was not legally enforceable. The Officer explained that priority lists had been created collaboratively and if an operator was not supporting services to Slough over a period of time, the Council could refer the matter to the Traffic Commissioner, who had the authority to de-register operators.

The Panel asked why there was not a full risk assessment associated with the report. It was explained that there was a greater risk in not preparing the EPPS in accordance with the requirements and to meet the necessary government deadlines for submission. Members were informed that when it came to progressing proposed schemes, the risk assessments would be prepared and considered as appropriate. Responding to comments that the absence of a full risk assessment contributed to Slough not securing Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) funding in the DfT's announcement in April 2022, it was noted that a number of local authorities were unsuccessful in their bids and that further opportunities to secure funds would be explored with the DfT.

Questions were asked about the financial risks associated with having a number of people working on this project if Slough were unsuccessful with further funding applications. It was clarified that the Council as the local transport authority was obliged to oversee delivery of public transport in the

Place Scrutiny Panel - 28.06.22

borough and the EP work contributed to this. Updates to the plan could be made using existing resources.

A Member queried how service performance would be measured and was informed that a number of targets were included in the BSIP including data regarding reducing waiting times, increasing passenger numbers and decreasing journey times. It was reiterated by Panel Members that views of service users were essential and that the strategy be revised to incorporate the Panel's comments and views. It was noted that any future specific schemes include consultation with residents and ward members.

Resolved – That details of the report be noted.

5. Date of Next Meeting - 8th September 2022

The date of the next scheduled meeting was confirmed as 8th September 2022.

Chair

(Note: The Meeting opened at 6.30 pm and closed at 8.11 pm)

Slough Borough Council

Report To:	Place Scrutiny Panel
Date:	8 th September 2022
Subject:	Waste and Recycling (Task and Finish)
Chief Officer:	Richard West – Executive Director of Place and Community
Contact Officer:	Savio DeCruz – Associate Director, Place Operations
Ward(s):	All
Exempt:	No
Appendices:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Draft Task and Finish Terms of Reference for increasing recycling rates 2 Draft Cabinet Report - Waste Collection and Disposal Savings 3 Performance Indicators for Waste and Recycling

1. Summary and Recommendations

- 1.1 This report proposes that the Place Scrutiny Panel sets up a 'Waste and Recycling Task and Finish Group' to look at options for reducing the cost of our waste and recycling service while increasing the uptake of recycling within our communities. Draft terms of reference for a task and finish group are appended for Councillors' consideration, along with the draft Cabinet report on the topic of Waste Collections and Disposal Savings and the council's current performance on recycling.

Recommendations:

- 1) That a Task and Finish Group be established based on the terms of reference at appendix 1, made up of around 3-5 volunteers from the Place Scrutiny Panel for a period of up to four months, to
 - (a) consider the issue of waste collection and recycling in light of the cabinet's forthcoming decision on the matter (see draft report at appendix 2) and
 - (b) to make recommendations to the Cabinet Member, within this context, regarding the improvement of recycling rates (Appendix 3) and/or reduction of the Council's costs for the service.
- 2) That the Panel delegate authority to the Statutory Scrutiny Officer to summarise the committee's comments on the cabinet report in appendix 2 following this meeting, in consultation with the Place Scrutiny Panel Chair, and to provide this summary to Cabinet Members in advance of their meeting on this topic.

Reason:

- 1.3 Slough Borough Council (SBC) is committed to ensuring the public money we spend and the resources available, are used in the most efficient and effective way to meet the needs of the most vulnerable people within our community. The proposed Task and Finish Group and associated Appendices aim to contribute to reducing the costs in providing waste services, improving recycling and contributing to the Recovery Plan and Corporate Plan.

2. Report

Introductory paragraph

- 2.1.1 The Council currently has one of the lowest recycling rates in the country. The Place scrutiny panel has an opportunity to undertake a review on the contributing factors and options to increase the recycling rate. Based on experiences in other local authorities, by adopting fortnightly collection of general waste and fortnightly collection of recyclables from most street level properties and some flats we may be able to save approximately **£700k/annum** as well as **increase our recycling rate from about 28% to 35-40%**. Making these changes would be a significant first step towards adopting the proposed changes set out in the Environment Act 2021.
- 2.1.2 The proposed new charges for “DIY” waste at the Chalvey Household Waste and Recycling Centre (HWRC) are proposed within the same draft Cabinet report and are intended to change the way our residents buy and dispose of their goods. This proposal is where members can review how different authorities work with their residents to change behaviours and in so doing reduce the household costs but also the Council’s disposal costs.
- 2.1.3 Officers have worked with Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) to review best practice and learn from authorities who have succeeded in the increase of recycling rates. It is recommended that the Task and Finish group connect with WRAP and “Good” authorities to see what interventions can be introduced to increase specifically recycling in our larger households (Flats, House of Multiple Occupancy [HMO] and other households with larger families).
- 2.1.4 The recycling rates in Slough are similar to some other authorities with the same demographics, however this should not be seen as a reason not to try and improve rates. This is an opportunity to support our residents to maintain the environment they live in, reduce their costs and contribute to the Council’s Recovery and Corporate Plan

3. Implications of the Recommendation

3.1 Financial implications

- 3.1.1 The proposed Task and Finish Group has no financial implication outside of the opportunity cost of officer support to the process.
- 3.1.2 It is possible that the Task and Finish group will make specific recommendations to Cabinet that lead to further savings and improvements however this will be reported on separately when the group conclude their assessment.
- 3.1.3 Financial implications associated with Appendix 2 are identified within the report.

3.2 Legal implications

There are no legal implications associated with the Task and Finish group. All legal implications associated with Appendix 2 are identified in the report.

3.3 Risk management implications

- 3.3.1 There are no material risk implications associated with the Task and Finish group. All risks associated with Appendix 2 are identified in the report.

3.4 Environmental implications

- 3.4.1 There are no Environmental implications associated with the Task and Finish group. All environmental implications associated with Appendix 2 are identified in the report.
- 3.4.2 Subject to recommendations from the Task and Finish group it is expected that there could be significant positive outcomes in terms of the environment with regard to increased recycling rates.

3.5 Equality implications

- 3.5.1 There are no Equality implications associated with the Task and Finish group. A full Equalities Impact Assessment is included within the draft Cabinet Report.

3.6 Procurement implications

No procurement implications have been identified as part of this proposal

3.7 Workforce implications

- 3.7.1 No workforce implications have bene identified as part of this report.

3.8 Property implications

- 3.8.1 No property implications have been identified as part of this report.

4. Background Papers

None

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PLACE SCRUTINY PANEL

WASTE & RECYCLING TASK AND FINISH GROUP: DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

Purpose

- To examine the issue of low levels of Recycling in Slough and how Communications and changes to policies and procedures might be undertaken to help increase the Council's recycling rate and positioning across the country as well as reducing the Councils cost for disposal.
- To make recommendations to the Place Scrutiny Panel on proposed changes to such policies and procedures identified by the group, for their endorsement to the Cabinet Member.

Background

Local authorities have a responsibility to lead in protecting the environment for future generations by using resources efficiently and by reducing the amount of waste that society creates. Where waste is created then we need to keep resources in use for as long as possible through recycling. At 26-28% Slough has one of the lowest recycling rates in the UK. The Council needs to deliver increase its recycling in line with the objectives contained in the Environment Act '21

Scope

1. To review the existing policies and procedures on Waste and Recycling as a basis to the group's ongoing work.
2. To review available data and information relating to Recycling of materials and to agree what issues are specifically in-scope for this work.
3. To review existing policies and procedures in place at Chalvey HWRC with a view to increasing recycling at the CA site.
4. To identify and review other areas of the UK where there have been successful alterations to policies and procedures which have increased recycling such as local neighbours and the RE3 contract.
6. To identify and meet with industry, local authority and other sector specialists to help inform discussions and recommendations.
7. To investigate best practice from other local authorities across the country and WRAP are pursuing in relation to recycling.
8. To engage with all Councillors to try and obtain as much evidence as possible.
9. To consider the Council's plans for public engagement and consultation on this topic, and whether there is a role for the Scrutiny Panel in this.

Reporting

The Task and Finish group will report to the Place Scrutiny Panel.

Membership

To be defined by the Place Scrutiny Panel (3-5 Councillors is the recommended size)

Meetings of the panel and use of resources

Members are encouraged to be proactive in their investigation and to own the work as far as possible rather than officers completing it for them. However, the Waste and Recycling Service will make a certain amount of resource available to support this process, with advice and guidance provided by Democratic Services.

Duration and T&F meetings

To run for up to four months, with meetings taking place informally and online as much as possible. The final report to the Panel will be public and discussed in public at the Place Scrutiny Panel.

Methodology

- Desktop research
- Local knowledge / information obtained by the Task and Finish Group members.
- Data, evidence and financial information provided by the following officers:
 - Senior Waste & Environment Technical Officer
 - Waste & Street Scene Services Manager
 - Business Improvement Manager

ENDS

Slough Borough Council

Report To:	Cabinet
Date:	Monday 19th September 2022
Subject:	Waste Collection and Disposal Savings
Lead Member:	Cllr Nazir – Transport & The Local Environment
Chief Officer:	Richard West
Contact Officer:	Savio de Cruz
Ward(s):	All
Key Decision:	YES
Exempt:	NO
Decision Subject To Call In:	YES
Appendices:	Appendix 1 – Equalities Impact Assessment Appendix 2 – Workload Sense Check Appendix 3 – Resource Profiles Appendix 4 – Frequently Asked Questions

1. Summary and Recommendations

- 1.1 The Environment Act 2021 has been enacted to provide a legal framework for environmental governance, as well as to make specific improvements of the environment, including measures on waste and resource efficiency. In relation to local authority responsibilities for waste collection and disposal, it requires collection of the same range of materials for recycling from households and a separate weekly food waste collection service. Whilst the legislation has received royal assent, these provisions which amend the Environmental Protection Act 1990 are not yet in force. Our Improvement and Recovery Plan includes commitments to agree a recycling plan and to making savings wherever we can. We can increase the percentage of waste recycled and make cost savings by reducing the frequency of waste and recycling collection, aligning where we can to the desired intended national standards, and generate new income by using fees and charges for waste related services where we have the power to do so.

Recommendations:

Cabinet is requested to agree to:

- a. The charges for provision of new and replacement wheeled bins and other containers set out in paragraph 2.3 to come into effect on **1 November 2022**.

- b. The charges for acceptance of certain items of waste for disposal at our Chalvey Household Waste & Recycling Centre set out in paragraph 2.6 to come into effect on **1 November 2022**.
- c. Reduce the frequency of general waste collection (grey wheeled bin) for the majority of residents from weekly to fortnightly from **Monday 26 June 2023** with food waste to remain within the grey wheeled bin as part of general waste, rather than being collected separately, pending a review of options to separately collect food waste.
- d. Reduce the frequency of recycling collection (red wheeled bin) for the majority of residents from weekly to fortnightly from **Monday 26 June 2023**.
- e. The waste collection & disposal policies set out in Appendix 4 – Frequently Asked Questions which will become the published response on the SBC website

Reason: The Council needs to deliver its waste collection and disposal services in a financially and environmentally sustainable way taking account of the direction of travel set out in the Environment Act 2021.

Commissioner Review

[To be added to Cabinet report]

2. Report

Introductory paragraph

2.1 The Council currently has one of the lowest recycling rates in the country. The Place scrutiny panel has been asked to undertake a review on the contributing factors and options to increase the recycling rate. Based on experiences in other local authorities, by adopting fortnightly collection of general waste and fortnightly collection of recyclables from most street level properties and some flats we will save approximately **£705k/annum** once the scheme is established (there will be one off start-up costs in the first year) as well as also forecast an increase to percentage recycled from c28% to between 35 and 40%. Making these changes would be a significant first step towards adopting the proposed changes set out in the Environment Act 2021. By introducing fees and charges for new and replacement wheeled bins and for receipt of certain items of domestic waste for disposal at our Chalvey Household Waste & Recycling Centre, we will deliver income of approximately **£40k/annum** to offset costs.

Options

Option	Description
A	<p>Adopt a collection and disposal model to collect food waste separately on a weekly basis and collect other waste fortnightly (Recycle approx. 50%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown 30L Caddie – Weekly Food Waste • Grey Wheeled Bin – Fortnightly General Waste • Red Wheeled Bin – Fortnightly Mixed Dry Recycling (exc. paper and Card) • Red 55L Box – Fortnightly Fibre (paper and card) • Green Wheeled Bin – Fortnightly “compostable garden waste”

Option	Description
	<p>This option is the best recycling option but it can't be adopted in full at the current time as the infrastructure is not currently in place locally to enable it and costs would be incurred should we negotiate out of existing waste disposal and vehicle maintenance contracts before they expire on 30 November 2027. It would also increase revenue costs to provide new services and incur capital costs to buy food waste caddies, specialist food waste collection vehicles and 55L recycling boxes for fibre (paper and card).</p> <p>This option is not recommended at the current time.</p>
B	<p>Stay As We Are (Recycle 26 to 28%)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grey Wheeled Bin – Weekly General Waste (including food waste) • Red Wheeled Bin – Weekly “Just 4” Mixed Dry Recycling • Green Wheeled Bin – “Opt in” Fortnightly “compostable garden waste” <i>Note: Garden waste collection is an optional service for residents to subscribe to if they wish. The 18 July 2022 Cabinet agreed to introduce a charge of £50/annum for the fortnightly collection of garden waste with effect from 1 November 2022.</i> • Continue to issue grey wheeled bins and red wheeled bins free of charge • Continue to accept all household waste at Chalvey Household Waste and Recycling Centre free of charge <p>This option is not recommended</p>
C	<p>Implement fortnightly collection for all waste, pending review of options for separation of food waste, and introduce charging for receptacles and additional categories of waste – recycle up to 40%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the collection frequency of general waste (Grey Wheeled Bin) from weekly to fortnightly for most street level properties and some flats. Food waste to continue to be part of general waste which will be disposed of at an energy from waste plant. And reduce the collection frequency of “Just 4” Mixed Dry Recycling (Red Wheeled Bin) from weekly to fortnightly. This would save approximately £423k in 2023/24 (9 months and after one off start-up costs) and approximately £705k/annum in 2024/25 and each year thereafter. • “Opt in” garden waste will continue to be collected fortnightly in the green wheeled bin. <i>Note: Garden waste collection is an optional service for residents to subscribe to if they wish and the 18 July 2022 Cabinet agreed to introduce a charge of £50/annum for the fortnightly collection of garden waste with effect from 1 November 2022.</i> • Introduce the charges for provision of wheeled bins and other containers set out in the table at paragraph 2.3 and 2.4 • Introduce the charges for acceptance at our Chalvey Household Waste & Recycling Centre of those elements of waste for which we can make a charge set out in paragraph 2.6 <p>This option is recommended</p>

Background

- 2.2 This report sets out the issues surrounding waste collection and recycling and provides detail behind the options available to us.
- 2.3 Local authorities have the power to charge residents for the containers which they require households to use to contain their waste and recyclables. At 18 July Cabinet it was agreed that with effect from **1 November 2022** we will charge £45 for each new or replacement 240L green wheeled bin used by residents who Opt-In to our fortnightly garden waste collection. There won't be a retrospective charge for containers already issued, the charge will be for new and replacement containers and will recover the cost to SBC of buying and delivering the container to the householder. It is proposed that we also charge residents for new and replacement grey or red wheeled bins / containers with effect from **1 November 2022**, in order to recover the cost to SBC of buying and delivering containers to householders, as set out below:-

Item	Cost
180L Wheeled Bin	£37
240L Wheeled Bin	£45
360L Wheeled Bin	£77
700L Wheeled Container	£333
1100L Wheeled Container	£370

- 2.4 Making a charge for a new or a replacement waste collection container – grey wheeled bin (residual waste) or red wheeled bin (recyclable waste) may be unaffordable for some residents. Those residents in receipt of one or more of the following income related benefits may be provided with grey and red wheeled bin waste collection containers free of charge:-

- Income Support
- Income based Job Seekers Allowance
- Guaranteed Pension Credit
- Employment Support Allowance (income related)
- Housing Benefit

We may ask for more information about the people that live at the property and occasional checks may be made to ensure the information provided is still relevant and the criteria are still being met.

- 2.5 For comparison, Bracknell Forest Council charge £39 for a 240L wheeled bin and Reading Borough Council charge £48 for a 240L wheeled bin.
- 2.6 Local authorities have the power to charge residents for receipt at Household Waste & Recycling Centres of a number of types of waste which do not come within the definition of “household waste”, this includes DIY/Builders Waste. These items are costly to dispose of and by not charging we are passing on the cost of this to council tax payers. Most local authorities have introduced charges for non-household waste over the last few years and Buckinghamshire Council did so on 1 April 2021, including at Burnham HRC and Langley HRC which are both used by Slough residents. It is recommended that we introduce the same charges as those

used by Buckinghamshire Council at our Chalvey Household Waste and Recycling Centre with effect from **1 November 2022** and these are set out in the table below:-

Non-household waste charges

Item	Price (each)
Hardcore and rubble	
Bags of cement (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Bricks and rubble (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Concrete bricks (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Concrete bricks (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Stones/ gravel/ sand (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Soil (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Paving slab (1m x 1m)	£3.20
Turf (per roll or per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Bathrooms items	
Bath panel	£3.20
Bathroom pedestal	£3.20
Bathroom sink	£3.20
Bathroom taps	£3.20
Bathroom tiles (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Bathroom towel rail	£3.20
Toilet seat	£6.40
Bath and panel	£6.40
Bathroom cabinets - fitted	£6.40
Bathroom sink and pedestal	£6.40
Bidet	£6.40
Toilet cistern	£6.40
Toilet pan	£6.40
Shower screen/ door	£12.80
Shower tray	£12.80
Toilet pan, cistern, and seat	£12.80
Kitchens	
Kitchen sink and taps	£3.20
Kitchen taps	£3.20
Kitchen tiles (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Kitchen unit	£6.40
Kitchen worktops	£9.60
Timber	
Floorboards (equivalent size of a door, 2m x 1m)	£3.20
Fence panel	£3.20
Fence post	£3.20
Laminate flooring (equivalent size of a door 2m x 1m)	£3.20
Shed (per panel)	£3.20

Timber offcuts (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Wood chipping (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20
Wooden decking (equivalent size of a door 2m x 1m)	£3.20
Wooden pallets	£3.20
Wooden trellis	£3.20

Windows and doors

Door (external)	£12.80
Door (internal)	£3.20
Greenhouse panel (whole side)	£12.80
Window	£12.80

Roofing materials

Loft insulation (per roll)	£3.20
Roofing felt (per roll)	£3.20
Guttering/ pipes	£3.20
Roofing felt tiles (per 25 litre bag)	£3.20

Asbestos

Asbestos 1m x 1m	£4.40
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Plasterboard

Plaster or gypsum (per 25 litre bag)	£7.60
Plasterboard sheet (equivalent size of a door)	£9

Tyres

Car or motorcycle tyre	£5
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Other

Artificial grass	£3.20
Boiler	£25.60
Chimney pot	£3.20
Fireplace	£12.80
Lime mortar	£3.20
Loft door / hatch	£3.20
Oil tanks (empty)	£12.80
Pond liners	£3.20
Radiator	£3.20
Sheet glass	£3.20
Shelf brackets	£3.20
Storage heater	£12.80
Wood burner / stove	£12.80
Shed - whole	£22.40
Water tanks (empty)	£12.80

Fly-tipping

- 2.7 Slough currently experiences fly-tipping from time to time with the main sources being unscrupulous landlords with high churn of tenants in poor accommodation

and unlicensed commercial traders – offenders are pursued by our regulation and enforcement teams. Authorities which have rural roads suffer more from fly-tipping than Slough which is predominantly urban in nature. Domestic residents do not tend to fly-tip, although sometimes they may inadvertently pass waste onto unlicensed traders who then fly tip the waste. Alternatives for those who choose not to “pay at the gate” include, paying for a bulky waste collection, paying for a skip (3rd party company), offering items to others free of charge for re-use (freecycle and other apps) or to store items in garages and lofts rather than throw them away. There is a risk that residents may choose to break items into pieces and dispose in the grey bin or choose to burn on bonfires but most of the items being charged for do not lend themselves to these forms of waste disposal and this is not the experience of other authorities who have introduced charges. When taking account of the overall cost of renovation works, the modest charges being suggested are likely to be a small proportion of this.

Waste Collection Services

2.8 We currently provide Slough residents with:-

- Grey Wheeled Bin – collected weekly for general waste which is incinerated with energy recovery.
- Red Wheeled Bin – collected weekly for **Just 4** groups of **Mixed Dry Recyclables** (MDR). We collect
 - 1) Glass bottles and jars
 - 2) Plastic bottles (no other plastics)
 - 3) Clean paper and cardboard
 - 4) Food and drinks cans (no tetra-pak)
- Optional Green Wheeled Bin – collected fortnightly for garden waste. This service is free to subscribers up until 31 October 2022 but with effect from 1 November 2022 a charge of £50/year will be made to those residents who choose to subscribe to the new 25 collections of garden waste per year service

2.9 We have a Waste Disposal Contract with Grundon until 30 November 2027 for offtake of:-

- General waste (grey wheeled bin) which is incinerated with energy recovery at the Lakeside Energy from Waste plant at Colnbrook.
- Mixed Dry Recyclables (red wheeled bin) at the Tanhouse Materials Recycling Facility at Colnbrook.
- There is provision within our Waste Disposal Contract for Grundon to offer a price to receive food waste if asked by SBC to do so but to ensure value for money we would need to go out to tender to procure a food waste processor

2.10 We have a contract with Shorts for offtake of:-

- Garden waste (green wheeled bin) at the outdoor windrow composting facility at Planners Farm, nr Winkfield.

2.11 There is no contractual limit to the volume of waste which we can deliver to Lakeside Energy from Waste plant, Tanhouse Materials Recycling Facility and the

Planners Farm Composting Facility but there are constraints over changing the composition of the waste delivered:-

- General waste (grey wheeled bin) presented for incineration at Lakeside must be within a contractually set calorific range so that it burns at a sufficiently even rate when introduced to the incinerator. If we increase the range of recyclables above the **Just 4** or remove food waste, then this may put our general waste outside of the calorific range
- Mixed Dry Recyclables (red wheeled bin) - the Tanhouse Materials Recycling Facility is designed to sort the **Just 4** groups of recyclables and is very tight for space – it frequently gets overwhelmed, and we deliver to an adjacent transfer station, which is itself very small, which acts as a holding area. There is no realistic opportunity to increase the range of mixed recyclables which could be sorted at the current Tanhouse Materials Recycling Facility – for instance to increase the range of plastic which we collect
- Garden waste (green wheeled bin) needs to be a mix of woody waste and softer waste (grass cuttings) in order to facilitate windrow composting. Food waste can't be windrow composted at this site and is not suited to outdoor windrow composting in any event

2.12 The Environment Act 2021 recommends that national infrastructure be developed so that all Local Authorities with responsibility for waste collection and waste disposal provide the same “model” of waste collection and disposal in the future, namely:-

- Fortnightly collection of general waste (grey wheeled bin)
- Fortnightly collection of paper and card for recycling (fibre collection)
- Fortnightly collection of mixed dry recyclables (excluding paper & card) including glass bottles and jars, plastic bottles, other plastics, tetra-pak for recycling etc (red wheeled bin)
- Fortnightly collection of garden waste (green wheeled bin)
- Weekly collection of food waste

The national waste disposal infrastructure to enable this does not currently exist locally and, in addition, Slough and many other local authorities (Waste Disposal Authorities) have contractual arrangements with waste disposal providers so migration to this “model” will be phased over time. Full adoption of the model in Slough would see higher collection costs than Option C as separate fibre collections and separate food waste collections are required. There is no identified funding source for this at present.

2.13 Most Waste Collection Authorities who collect food waste separately collect it weekly and this is the frequency set out in proposed changes in the Environment Act 2021. It is important to note that the change to the law, once commenced, relates to separate collection of food waste being weekly. It does not relate to food waste which is mixed in / part of general waste as, in this form, it is not recyclable. We incinerate our general waste (including food waste) at an energy from waste facility.

- 2.14 The table below sets out the frequency which different waste streams are collected by other Berkshire Authorities and by Buckinghamshire Council together with the percentage recycling achieved:-

	% Recycle	Frequency (Weeks between Collections)			
		Residual	Recycling	Food	Garden
Slough	28%	1	1	N/A	2
Bracknell Forest	44%	3	2	1	2
Buckinghamshire	51%	2	2	1	2
Reading	36%	2	2	1	2
West Berkshire	52%	2	2	2	2
RBWM	53%	2	1	1	2
Wokingham	53%	1*	1	1	2

* Wokingham issue residents with 80 blue sacks for refuse per year so less than 1.5 sacks per week. A wheeled bin is equivalent to 3+ sacks so a fortnightly wheeled bin collection provides more collection capacity than the weekly Wokingham sack collection.

Sufficient storage capacity to contain waste between collection cycles

- 2.15 The amount of storage space in the wheeled bin / container or sack(s) provided must be sufficient to contain waste or recyclables for the period before the next collection – either weekly, fortnightly, 3 weekly, 4 weekly or longer. **The more storage space provided for general waste the greater the “encouragement” to fill it and the least “incentive” to reduce waste and to recycle waste.**
- 2.16 Around 18,000 of Sloughs 58,000 households live in shared premises (usually blocks of flats) and share a set of wheeled containers with a group of other residents. Containers issued are 660L, 770L or 1100L in size.
- 2.17 A variation on this is that approximately 3,000 of Sloughs houses have been converted into Houses of Multiple Occupancy. Here, households rent a room and share a bathroom and sometimes a kitchen. Depending on the nature of the outdoor storage space and the number of rooms, Houses of Multiple Occupancy are sometimes provided with wheeled bins to share and sometimes containers. The transitory nature of occupants in Houses of Multiple Occupancy, exacerbated where English is not their first language, undermines recycling as all bins / containers provided tend to attract general waste irrespective of signage.
- 2.18 Many flats and Houses of Multiple Occupancy have very limited space, both within the individual properties and within the communal bin store areas. There are a number of factors which interrelate to determine the optimum solution including:-
- Some flats have dedicated container compounds which restrict the number and sometimes the size of container which can be provided
 - Often containers are located in or adjacent to car parking space. Competition to park cars can prevent the opportunity to site additional containers. Cars sometimes block access to containers leading to delays in collection which in turn can see recyclables bins used for general waste by frustrated residents
 - The number and size of containers provided for general waste collection has been determined over the years through trial and error to enable a weekly collection using the minimum number of containers.

- Operationally we want to empty the minimum number of containers and to visit sites the minimum number of times. The majority of blocks of flats have storage space to locate sufficient number of containers to enable a weekly collection of general waste but some flats need collection two times per week and some need collection three times per week.
 - The number of general waste containers provided at flats ranges from 1 x 660L to 30 x 1100L
- Some blocks of flats have a weekly collection of Just 4 recyclables but many are collected fortnightly, 3 weekly or 4 weekly due to low “fill rates”. Collection crews do not service empty bins, they get to know “fill rates” at each location and collect them at the optimum frequency.
- Some occupants of flats and Houses of Multiple Occupancy struggle to keep recyclable waste separate from general waste due to limited internal storage space within their flat / room. Where so, this sees recyclable waste “lost” as general waste.

2.19 Different strategies are needed at different locations to optimise flats / Houses of Multiple Occupancy recycling. Established blocks of flats with long standing communities and/or those with caretakers or managing agents tend to do better at recycling. Flats / Houses of Multiple Occupancy where occupants are transitory tend to use any bin for any waste.

2.20 Around 40,000 of Sloughs 58,000 households are accommodated in houses, bungalows or maisonettes (collectively known as “street properties”) and these are each provided with a set of wheeled bins for the households personal use. Wheeled bins issued are either 180L, 240L or 360L in size.

2.21 Our current policy, for new street properties and requests to replace wheeled bins, is to issue a 180L grey wheeled bin and a 240L red wheeled bin as standard. Where a property has 6 or more occupants and requests a larger bin then our current policy is to issue a 240L grey wheeled bin and a 360L red wheeled bin. However:-

- The majority of our street properties were issued with wheeled bins before this policy came into effect and have a 240L grey wheeled bin and a 240L red wheeled bin
- Approximately 1,000 properties occupied by large households have been issued with a second 240L grey wheeled bin
- We have issued approximately 4,000 x 180L grey wheeled bins since changing our policy.

2.22 If we move from weekly to fortnightly collection then we will effectively halve the space within the currently allocated bins / containers. So, for instance:-

- If you have a 240L wheeled bin then with a fortnightly collection you will have 120L of storage space per week
- If you have a 1100L container then with a fortnightly collection you will have 550L of storage space per week

2.23 The red wheeled bin recyclables collection from street properties was originally designed to be a fortnightly collection and 240L wheeled bins were purchased as

standard to accommodate this. It was adjusted to become a weekly rather than a fortnightly collection a few weeks before implementation in 2008 and after the 240L wheeled bins had been purchased. It follows that in most cases, it is likely that the red wheeled bins issued for recyclables collection will be able to cope with a fortnightly collection cycle. Where this proves not to be the case then solutions include:-

- Larger red wheeled bin issued or in some cases a wheeled container
- Additional red wheeled bin issued
- Arrange for the property to continue to be on a weekly collection cycle

2.24 With grey wheeled bin collection from street properties, a range of scenarios may occur including:-

- Many street property households have spare space on a weekly cycle; either they don't produce much waste and/or they recycle most/all of the Just 4 Recyclables and can last a fortnight between collections
- Other street property households could generate space by recycling all of the Just 4 Recyclables (rather than some or none); once this is explained and encouraged then many will be able to last a fortnight between collections
- Other households may struggle, even after minimising waste and recycling all of their Just 4. Such households may include
 - Those households of 6 or greater and/or
 - Those with babies in nappies and/or
 - Those households which have a resident with a medical / health condition which results in the production of extra waste
- Where excess general waste which can't be recycled continues to be generated by a household in a street property then one or more of the following may need to be provided depending on the specific circumstances:-
 - Larger grey wheeled bin issued or in some cases a wheeled container
 - Additional grey wheeled bin issued
 - Arrange for the property to continue to be on a weekly collection cycle. There are a number of locations where there are clusters of street properties which have households in them which may struggle and it may be operationally pragmatic for all of the properties in these locations to remain on a weekly collection

2.25 If we move to fortnightly general waste collection then those properties with a garden who are not currently part of our green waste collection are likely to "Opt In" to take away pressure on their grey bin.

2.26 Authorities who provide food waste collection usually issue a brown 30L caddie which is stored outside. Residents are sometimes also provided with a small internal caddie for temporary storage of food waste before decanting into the external caddie. The internal caddie is about the size of an ice cream tub. Many authorities ask their residents to use something else of their own as an internal

caddie and/or to decant straight into the external caddie. An ice cream tub, a mushroom punnet or a bowl are examples of substitutes for an internal caddie.

Contamination of Recycling Loads

2.27 Our recycling collection service (Red Wheeled Bin) is limited to the collection of **Just 4** groups of **Mixed Dry Recyclables** (MDR). We collect:-

- Glass bottles and jars;
- Plastic bottles (no other plastics);
- Clean paper and cardboard;
- Food and drinks cans (no tetra-pak)

2.28 If “other recyclables” are put in our red bin as well as our **Just 4** then our Waste Management Partner (Grundon) is forced to reject the whole load as “contaminated” since they are unable to sort what they can take from what they can’t. A small amount of contamination can be removed as part of the sorting process but it doesn’t take much before sorting becomes unmanageable. There are a number of key influencing factors:-

- **The public receive multiple mixed messages** from the national media and vested interests in the packaging industry about what can be or should be recycled. This leads to non-targeted “recyclable” waste being put in our red wheeled bins such as plastic bags, plastic trays, plastic yogurt pots, plastic toys, tetra-pak drink/food cartons, batteries, clothes, pairs of shoes, books, CD’s, polystyrene – basically any product which has a “this is recyclable” symbol or comment on it – even wet wipes and nappies are marketed as being recyclable!
- **Government Regulations** require Materials Recycling Facility Operators to control the quality of Mixed Dry Recyclables accepted into their Materials Recycling Facility; measured as the percentage of material rejected as waste after the Materials Recycling Facility has sorted the Mixed Dry Recyclables into its constituent parts.
- **Increasing quality standards dictated by manufacturers buying feedstock for their factories** - there is over-supply of recycled waste presenting itself as industrial feedstock for manufacturing processes. Manufacturers take the best quality that they can get. This increased quality standard increases the percentage of material rejected as waste after the Materials Recycling Facility has sorted the Mixed Dry Recyclables into its constituent parts unless the Materials Recycling Facility puts increasingly tighter controls on its Mixed Dry Recyclables acceptance criteria. An example here is that a pizza box with a few slices of uneaten pizza is now rejected by cardboard manufacturers since they can get enough cleaner card from other sources. They could recycle the pizza box but they don’t have to since they can get better quality cardboard elsewhere

2.29 The above issues saw the number of contaminated loads rise significantly in 2018/19 prompting our “Just 4” recyclables publicity and promotion campaign which has significantly reduced the incidence of contaminated loads, see table below. Simple and regular communication of how to use our recycling services must be continued moving forward.

Year	Tonnes Rejected	Loads Rejected	Extra Cost
2018	1,509	286	£69,407
2019	1,415	294	£65,073
2020	786	150	£35,329
2021	454	87	£20,881
2022 (part)	351	73	£16,158

2.30 In addition to keeping our residents informed through the Just 4 campaign, the following options have been and can be used at troublesome locations to prevent contamination of vehicle loads:-

- Encourage a resident(s) to be a recycling champion to keep an eye on containers and help communicate to other residents what has to go where.
- Require caretakers or managing agents to keep an eye on containers and help communicate to other residents what has to go where.
- Place recyclables containers in a separate location to general waste containers. This prevents “accidental” contamination or contamination due to nowhere else to put it
- Remove recyclables containers altogether where the above actions prove to be unsuccessful

Day of Collection

2.31 Our current policy is for grey wheeled bins and red wheeled bins to be presented for collection on the same day. This means that the visual amenity of an area is impacted for one day per week. Green waste collection day has been deliberately different to grey wheeled bin / red wheeled bin since it was felt that pavements would become too obstructed with a third wheeled bin.

2.32 With fortnightly grey and red bin collections we will leave the day of the week for collections the same as now wherever we can. So, for example, if you currently have your grey and your red bin collected on a Monday then once we go fortnightly then you will have your grey bin collected one Monday and your red bin collected the following Monday. Green wheeled bins no longer have to be on a different day to grey and red wheeled bins since there can no longer be the opportunity for all three colours to be presented for collection on the same day. Those residents who opt-in to the new chargeable green waste collection will be advised of their collection day and where practicable this will be the same day of the week as grey and red wheeled bins.

Collection Frequency, Vehicles & Crew

2.33 Collection rounds are influenced by a range of factors and are built up over time based on operational experience. In addition to the key factors discussed below, we also have to take account of extra waste where collections are delayed due to Bank Holidays, the differing volumes of traffic on the roads when there are school holidays and the impact of different types of weather - it is a different job at different times of the year:-

2.33.1 **Vehicles and crew** - Our current grey wheeled bin (refuse), red wheeled bin (recycling) and green wheeled bin (garden waste) rounds are all collected from

using standard refuse collection vehicles crewed by a driver and two loaders (RCV D+2). Flats are currently collected from as an integrated element of 8 refuse rounds and 6 recycling rounds. Flats do not receive a garden waste collection. To reduce the frequency of refuse collection for street properties to every 2 or more weeks we will need to separate out most of the flats onto dedicated flats rounds. Dedicated flats rounds can be serviced by a refuse collection vehicle crewed by a driver plus 1 loader (RCV D+1). If we introduce a food waste collection then we will need to buy specialist non compaction food waste vehicles (FWV) which are able to contain the liquid inherent with food waste. If we provide a fibre collection then this could be collected in a standard refuse collection vehicle. If we provide a Mixed Dry Recycling (exc. paper and Card) collection, then this could be collected in a standard refuse collection vehicle. We have 18 standard refuse collection vehicles in a 10 year fixed price maintenance contract with Dennis Eagle (through to 30 November 2027). These are currently deployed as follows – 8 refuse, 6 recycling, 2 garden waste + 2 spares to cover every 6 weeks servicing and annual MOTs (off the road for 4 days prep then a day for the MOT).

2.33.2 **Weight, volume and trips to tip** – different waste streams have different bulk density and different compaction coefficients. Once a standard refuse collection vehicle is full it can't compact any more waste and must go and tip. Each trip to tip takes an average of 1 hr inclusive of travelling time and time waiting to tip but it can be more where there is traffic congestion and/or a queue at the tip. With a weekly collection cycle SBC refuse rounds take two trips to tip per day, but the second load is often not a full load. With a weekly collection cycle SBC recycling rounds (Just 4 MDR) usually take 1 trip to tip per day. There is some capacity in both the refuse collection service and the recycling collection service but there is more spare capacity in the weekly recycling service than there is in the weekly refuse service. **Appendix 2 – Workload Sense Check** sets out the assumptions which have been used to determine the resources set out in **Appendix 3 – Resource Profiles**.

2.33.3 **“Space pressure”** - If we decrease the frequency of refuse collection then this will create “space pressure” in the grey wheeled bin for most households. This would encourage residents to think about how to avoid filling up the refuse space either by reducing the amount of waste which they throw away or by placing recyclable items into the recycling bin instead of the refuse bin. This would see a reduction in the annual tonnage of refuse which needs to be collected and an increase in the annual tonnage of recyclables which needs to be collected.

2.33.4 **Time** – the key limiting factor on any collection round is the time needed to complete the work allocated. It takes a similar amount of time to empty a heavy bin into an RCV as it does a lighter bin, but heavy bins fill the collection vehicle quicker leading to more trips to tip and loaders become fatigued in a shorter space of time. It is usually best to design a collection service so that collection crews can direct deliver the days collected waste straight to the primary tipping point but, where there is insufficient time in the day for a collection crew to go to tip, we also have the following options:-

- Our depot at Chalvey includes a waste transfer station, which can be used as an interim tipping point. Where we use this option then we incur the cost of picking the waste up and onward haulage to the actual tipping point so this should be avoided where practicable.

- There is also the opportunity to “relay” an empty vehicle and driver out to a crew who have filled their vehicle so that the crew can load into this second vehicle while their vehicle goes to tip.
- There is the opportunity for a relay driver(s) to take vehicles to tip which are brought back to the depot full. This depends on tip opening hours.

2.33.5 Scheduling Collections - Street properties need to be allocated to a fortnightly general waste collection round and to a fortnightly recycling collection round. Since both services have been modelled to require 4 x standard refuse collection vehicles each crewed by a driver plus two loaders (4 x RCV D+2) then in the first instance street property collection rounds will be a mirror image of one another so one week Crew 1 will collect general waste from a “patch” of street properties and the next week Crew 1 will collect recycling from the same “patch” of street properties. This brings “ownership” of the “patch” by the crew and incentivises problem solving between SBC and residents where residents struggle to adapt to the required change or where we have not got things quite right. The following aspects work off this structure:-

- Flats properties need to be allocated to a new dedicated weekly Flats General Waste Round and to a new dedicated weekly Flats Recycling Round.
- Our current policy with weekly collections is for grey wheeled bins and red wheeled bins to be presented for collection on the same day. This means that the visual amenity of an area is impacted for one day per week. Green waste collection day has been deliberately different to grey wheeled bin / red wheeled bin since it was felt that pavements would become too obstructed with a third wheeled bin. With fortnightly grey and red bin collections we will leave the day of the week for collections the same as now wherever we can. So, for example, if you currently have your grey and your red bin collected on a Monday then once we go fortnightly then you will have your grey bin collected one Monday and your red bin collected the following Monday. Green wheeled bins no longer have to be on a different day to grey and red wheeled bins since there can no longer be the opportunity for all three colours to be presented for collection on the same day. Those residents who opt-in to the new chargeable green waste collection will be advised of their collection day and where practicable this will be the same day of the week as grey and red wheeled bins. So if your grey bin is collected one Monday and your red bin is collected the following Monday then if you opt-in to the fortnightly chargeable green waste collection then, wherever we can, we will schedule it for a Monday as well

2.34 Christmas Bank Holiday Catch Up sees an increased volume of waste presented for collection and would need to be supported by use of additional resources. The new chargeable green waste collection is suspended for 2 weeks at Christmas and this resource can be used to support general waste collection and recyclables collection during this period.

2.35 We have approximately 40,000 street properties to which we could offer food waste collection. While we could issue 30L brown food waste caddies to all 40,000 street properties, the experience of authorities elsewhere is that only around 40% to 50% of households will take part. It follows that a food waste collection service in Slough

needs to be designed to expect 16,000 to 20,000 households to take part. Loaders would wheel a “slave” wheeled bin from property to property decanting 30L caddies into the “slave” wheeled bin as they go and will collect from 10 to 20 properties before returning to empty the “slave” wheeled bin into the Food Waste Vehicle. This is much quicker than taking individual wheeled bins to and from a collection vehicle and also negates many of the difficult access issues since the vehicle wouldn’t need to enter such roads. It is felt that a food waste collection round in Slough could collect from 2,000 properties per day in which case we would need 2 food waste rounds for 20,000 participating households. We do not currently have a contract with a food waste processor for receipt of food waste. We would have to adapt our Chalvey Waste Transfer Station to enable food waste to be bulked up for onward haulage to a remote food waste processor and this would require a change to the sites Waste Permit and some capital investment. Provision of food waste caddies and specialist food waste collection vehicles would also require capital investment.

2.36 Waste disposal costs would reduce, depending on how successful we are in diverting waste to recycling / composting, since per tonne waste disposal is more expensive than per tonne recycling, composting or food waste processing.

2.37 Advice from WRAP (Waste Resources Action Programme) is that:-

- Our 2007 Waste Composition Analysis is sufficiently accurate to base our projections.
- The Government need local authorities to collect more and better quality recyclables and this has shaped the Environment Act 2021
- Every local authority who has introduced fortnightly refuse collection has seen a step change in the percentage of waste recycled. Putting pressure on the grey wheeled bin makes people think about how to avoid filling it – they focus on recycling what they can.
- If we reduce the frequency of refuse collection then those residents using their grey wheeled bin to dispose of green waste may want to avoid doing so in order to accommodate non-recyclable waste leading to an increase in the number of households using a green wheeled bin.
- Food waste recycling is not dependent on recycling markets in the same way as dry recycling so is a quick way to make a large contribution to the UK’s percentage Recycled. However, food waste processing facilities are not yet in place across all of the UK
- Every local authority who has introduced mandatory food waste collection has seen a reduction in waste presented for collection. When people physically see how much food (money) they are throwing away in their food waste caddy then they think harder about what they buy and are more careful to eat things before they go out of date. This reduces the amount of food thrown away which in turn reduces the overall amount of waste thrown away
- Householder take up for separate Food Waste Collection would be very low unless it is offered in addition to fortnightly refuse collection and is mandatory.
- Once an alternate fortnightly collection together with a weekly food waste collection has been successfully introduced and has matured, so that

residents are maximising their recycling and utilising their food waste collection, then some authorities have found that the volume of general waste is so low that they are able to adopt a once every 3 weeks or once every 4 weeks collection of general waste.

2.38 Advice from APSE is that:-

- 72% operate services in-house
- 61% collect food waste
- 79% collect refuse fortnightly (13% weekly, 6% three weekly, 2% four weekly)
- 70% collect dry recyclables fortnightly (15% weekly, 3% 3 weekly, 11% 4 weekly)
- 44% collect food waste weekly, 30% fortnightly
- Collections for paper, card, plastics and cans are moving towards 3 to 4 weekly
- 43% intend to go to 3 weekly collections of refuse within the next 2 years (13% to 4 weekly)
- 64% operate co-mingled MDR, 18% operate source separated recyclables

3. Implications of the Recommendation

3.1 Financial implications

3.1.1 A summary of the costs for each of the three sets of waste collection options discussed are set out below:-

Cost Summary	Option A	Option B	Option C
Annual Costs			
Collection Costs (operatives & vehicles)	£2,978,157	£2,900,553	£2,360,371
Disposal Costs	£3,913,002	£4,329,711	£4,154,735
Depreciate new service CAPEX over 5 years	£114,800		
Marketing inc Calendars	£10,000	£0	£10,000
Total Annual Costs	£7,015,959	£7,230,264	£6,525,106
Annual Savings before one off costs	£214,305		£705,158
One off Costs			
Marketing to Launch the service	£75,000		£75,000
Marketing Officer for 6 months	£30,000		£30,000
Total One Off Costs	£105,000	£0	£105,000
Saving in 1st full year including one off costs	£109,305		£600,158
Part year 23/24 - 9 months inc one off costs			£423,869
CAPEX (Indicative)			
Food Waste Vehicles	£160,000		

Food Waste Caddies	£190,000		
Recycling Boxes inc Lid	£204,000		
Adapt Waste Transfer Station	£20,000		
Total New Service CAPEX	£574,000	£0	£0
Assume write off over 5 years	£114,800		

CAPEX to Replace End of Life RCVs

No RCVs inc 2 Green Waste & 2 Spares	17	18	15
CAPEX at £200k per RCV	£3,400,000	£3,600,000	£3,000,000

- 3.1.2 Under Option C we would have 3 unneeded standard refuse collection vehicles (RCVs). The fixed price vehicle maintenance contract is conditional on there being 18 standard refuse collection vehicles to service. If we reduce to 15 standard refuse collection vehicles then we would need to renegotiate our contract; there would be some cost savings but not full cost savings as the provider will need to recover his fixed costs over a smaller number of vehicles. We own the refuse collection vehicles so we would get some income from sale as second hand vehicles. No “upside” has been assumed in our budget calculations but savings will be pursued should Option C be adopted
- 3.1.3 Adoption of Option A – National Waste Model will see increased revenue cost to SBC compared to Option C and additional CAPEX. The Environment Bill 2021 states that the government will “fully fund all new burdens on local authorities arising from the Bill”. We will work with Government along with the waste management industry and other partners to gain access to the necessary waste management infrastructure and funding to enable the future adoption of Option A – National Waste Model.
- 3.1.4 Future adoption of Option A would be brought as a separate Cabinet Report in future years but order of magnitude would bring the requirements for:-
- The inclusion of **£600k** in our capital programme for 2027/28 for the purchase of capital items for the new services – food waste collection and fibre collection:-
 - Food waste caddies
 - 55L recycling boxes with lids for fibre collection (paper and card)
 - Two specialist food waste vehicles
 - Minor changes to our Waste Transfer Station
 - The inclusion of **£170k** growth (exc inflation) to the General Revenue Fund in 2027/28 (4 months from 1 December 2027) and **£500k** (exc. Inflation) in 2028/29 (full year) and thereafter
- 3.1.5 Note – we will need to provide **c£3.4m** in our capital programme for 2027/28 to replace end of life refuse collection vehicles irrespective of which option is adopted at that point.

3.2 Legal implications

- 3.2.1 The Environment Act 2021 supports the Government's 25-year environmental plan. Its purpose is to cover 'the gap' created by the UK's departure from the EU and subsequent leaving behind of environmental protections put in place by the EU. The Act intends to ensure there are effective environmental protections in place and make sure accountability is embedded within UK environmental law going forward.
- 3.2.2 Although the Environment Act 2021 has now received Royal Assent, the provisions relating to separation of types of waste, which amend the Environmental Protection Act 1990, have not yet been brought into force.
- 3.2.3 The provisions of the Environment Act 2021, once enacted, will require the creation of national infrastructure so that all Local Authorities with responsibility for waste collection and waste disposal provide the same "model" of waste collection and disposal in the future:-
- Fortnightly collection of general waste
 - Fortnightly collection of paper and card for recycling (fibre collection)
 - Fortnightly collection of mixed dry recyclables (excluding paper & card) including glass bottles and jars, plastic bottles, other plastics, tetra-pak for recycling etc
 - Fortnightly collection of garden waste
 - Weekly collection of separate food waste

The national waste disposal infrastructure to enable this does not exist and, in addition, local authorities (Waste Disposal Authorities) have contractual arrangements with waste disposal providers which must be honoured so migration to this "model" will be phased over time.

- 3.2.4 As a Unitary Authority, SBC has responsibility for waste collection and for waste disposal – we are both a Waste Collection Authority (WCA) and a Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). Section 45 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (the EPA 1990) makes it a duty of a waste collection authority to arrange for the collection of household waste in its area, except in limited prescribed circumstances. No charge may be made for the collection of household waste, except in cases prescribed in regulations. Where a charge may be levied, a waste collection authority is not obliged to collect the waste until requested to do so and having recovered a reasonable charge for the collection. The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 confirm that garden waste is a category of waste for which a charge can be levied for collection.
- 3.2.5 Waste Disposal Authorities must dispose of whatever quantities of household waste are presented with costs recovered as part of general taxation, with the exception of certain categories of waste which do not come within the definition of household waste delivered to Household Waste & Recycling Centres, such as DIY / building waste, for which Waste Disposal Authorities have the power to charge a fee to individual residents. SBC limit the volume of DIY/Building waste which we will accept at our Chalvey HWRC. We have an adjacent commercial waste transfer station where large volumes of such waste can be taken and paid for on a £/tonne basis.

- 3.2.6 Section 46 of the EPA 1990 confirms that waste collection authorities can require an occupier to place the waste for collection in receptacles of a kind and number specified. In relation to the provision of receptacles, the authority may provide these free of charge, propose that they be provided, if the occupier agrees, by the authority on payment by him of a single payment or such periodical payments as he agrees, require the occupier to provide them if he does not enter into an agreement or require the occupier to provide the receptacles. The authority can also specify the size of receptacles, where they are to be placed for the purpose of emptying and the substance or articles which may or may not be put into them.
- 3.2.7 Section 51 of the EPA 1990 places a duty on waste disposal authorities to arrange for places to be provided at which persons resident in its area may deposit their household waste and for the disposal of waste so deposited. The places shall be situated so as to be reasonably accessible to residents in the area, are open at reasonable times and are available for deposit of waste free of charge.

3.3 Risk management implications

- 3.3.1 If we implement Option A or Option C then there is a risk of service disruption and reputational damage if we do not manage the change from weekly collection to fortnightly collection effectively. This will be mitigated by developing a detailed operational transition plan and a detailed communication campaign with a long lead in period. Appendix 4 – Frequently Asked Questions discusses the issues which we will need to respond to. It is recommended that fortnightly collections should start on Monday 26 June 2023. This allows Councillors to help communicate the change during their door to door canvassing in March and April before the May elections (opportunity to discuss the need to go fortnightly and to leave a leaflet where needed informing residents how they can get help / further advice and information).
- 3.3.2 Waste disposal savings will not be achieved if the service change is not implemented successfully / accepted by householders. The more recycling that we collect the cheaper the overall disposal cost. Waste composition analysis is not an exact science and the ability / willingness of Slough residents to cooperate is an unknown. There will be a comprehensive multi-media publicity programme in the period preceding the start date setting out why we are making the changes, how it will work and what residents should look out for. This will include:-
- Press releases
 - Radio interviews
 - Letters / postcards
 - Leaflet drops
 - Information on the SBC website
- 3.3.3 Collection resource is a function of volumes of material. If we get the volumes of material wrong, then we will need a different collection resource. This is mitigated in Option A and Option C by the fact that we are using standard vehicles and crew so if we get more general waste than expected and less recycling then we can alter the number of crews deployed to each service and vice-versa.
- 3.3.4 Crew knowledge, collectively and individually, is vital to the construction of new collection rounds. While lists of roads in sequence, supported by maps, can inform maybe 90% of collections, our drivers and particularly our loaders have a visual memory of where bins and containers are actually left by residents and it is essential

that this knowledge is listened to and incorporated into route design. It is good practice to rotate loaders between different rounds so that this detailed round knowledge is shared by the workforce rather than becoming crew specific but this has to be balanced with maintaining harmony within crews.

- 3.3.5 The service change will be a step change for crews as well as for residents. Crews will be anxious that the required outcome to clear the days work is achievable. It is also important for moral that work is blended between rounds fairly and where this is not the case that adjustments are made quickly in order to retain harmony within the group.

3.4 Environmental implications

- 3.4.1 Adoption of Option A or Option C would see a significant increase in the percentage of collected waste recycled. This is estimated in the table below:-

Estimated % Recycled

Tonnes	Option A	Option B	Option C
Mixed Dry Recycling (tonnes)	14,500	7,600	14,000
Green Waste (tonnes)	4,100	4,100	4,100
Food (tonnes)	3,580	0	0
Total Recycled (tonnes)	22,180	11,700	18,100
Total Disposed (tonnes)	24,020	34,500	28,100
Grand Total (tonnes)	46,200	46,200	46,200
% Recycled	48.01%	25.32%	39.18%

- 3.4.2 It is unlikely that there would be a material difference in the litres of diesel used by the collection service since, although there will be a fewer vehicles providing the service, each of the remaining vehicles will be working harder and travelling further.
- 3.4.3 There will be a positive impact on local air quality due to the reduced vehicle movements in each location although overall emissions are likely to be similar.

3.5 Equality implications

- 3.5.1 Service changes would be applied to the majority of residents but not those locations which are unable to take part due to storage capacity issues. Weekly (or more frequent) collections will be made from those dwellings which have insufficient storage space to take part in fortnightly collection. Existing provision to collect and return containers to and from the point of waste collection will continue for those households who do not have a person within the household who is able to do so themselves.
- 3.5.2 A full Equality Impact Assessment is provided as **Appendix 1 – Equality Impact Assessment**.

3.6 **Procurement implications**

3.6.1 The collection service is provided by the DSO so there are no procurement implications with respect to the waste collection element.

3.6.2 If we were to adopt Option A then we would need to:-

- Renegotiate with our current waste disposal contractor to:-
 - Alter the calorific value of incinerator waste
 - Discontinue delivering current Just 4 Mixed Dry Recycling
 - Obtain a new price for delivering fibre (clean paper & card)
 - Obtain a new price for delivering Environment Act 2021 Mixed Dry Recycling (excludes paper and card) includes glass bottles and jars, plastic bottles, other plastics, tetra-pak for recycling etc
- Tender a contract with a Food Waste Processor to receive Food Waste
- Carry out works to enable the Waste Permit at our Chalvey Waste Transfer Station to be extended to include for safe storage and bulking up of food waste pending haulage to the successful Food Waste Processor
- Tender a Contract with a vehicle maintenance provider to buy and maintain 2 specialist Food Waste Collection Vehicles
- Tender a Contract to buy and deliver to individual households 40,000 x 30L food waste caddies
- Tender a Contract to buy and deliver to individual households 40,000 x 55L Recycling Boxes with lids

3.7 **Workforce implications**

3.7.1 Option B would see a continued need for the existing workforce. Option C would see a reduced requirement. Option A would see a similar requirement as the current service (Option B). This is summarised in the table below and provided in more detail in **Appendix 3 – Resource Profiles**:-

Summary of Resource Profiles	RCV	FWV	Dr	Ldr	Total Crew
Option A	18	2	22	37	59
Option B	18	0	19	38	57
Option C	15	0	16	29	45

RCV = Refuse Collection Vehicle

FWV = Food Waste Vehicle

Dr = LGV Driver

Ldr = Loader

3.7.2 Adoption of Option C sees a reduced number of posts. Crews will be anxious about their own jobs and also about the jobs of colleagues. We will not need the same number of agency staff to operate the future service as we need for the current service but we will not need to make any permanent staff redundant.

3.7.3 Option A and Option C will require formal consultation with trade unions and staff.

3.8 Property implications

- 3.8.1 There are no property implications with respect to Option B or Option C
- 3.8.2 Option A – National Waste Model requires that we have different waste management infrastructure in place than exists at the moment. One way for SBC to get access to the necessary waste processing infrastructure would be for SBC to provide a suitably sized waste transfer station.
- 3.8.3 Our Chalvey Depot, White Hart Road, Chalvey is owned by SBC and the whole of the site is a licenced waste transfer station. We currently operate the site as:-
- A small waste transfer station to bulk up street cleansing, grounds maintenance and highways construction waste from our DSO and for jobbing builders, small grounds maintenance companies and similar SMEs wishing to dispose of small volumes of commercial waste.
 - An adjacent split level Household Waste & Recycling Centre (Chalvey HWRC)
 - A depot from which we operate waste collection, street cleansing and highways maintenance services (60% of the site).
- 3.8.4 Prior to SBC becoming a unitary authority the Chalvey Depot Site was operated by Berkshire County Council as a much larger Waste Transfer Station with linked HWRC site. This operation occupied the full site and was a regional facility for the transfer of waste. A licence was let to a private sector waste management partner to operate the site as a domestic and commercial waste transfer station and adjacent HWRC in return for a fee. Depot facilities for Slough to operate waste collection, street cleaning and highways maintenance services were located elsewhere in the borough.
- 3.8.5 The Chalvey Depot / Transfer Station site is being assessed as part of the Asset Disposal Strategy currently being prepared by Avison Young. The strategic need for long term waste management facilities for the borough is part of this consideration.

4. Background Papers

- Municipal Waste Strategy 2015-2030
- The Environmental Act 2021

Appendix 1 – Equality Impact Assessment

Responsible Officer	Savio DeCruz
Directorate	Place and Community
Service Area	Direct Services Organisation (DSO)
Proposal	Fortnightly Collections and Chargeable waste

Proposed Waste Collection Service Changes:

The Council currently spends £3.6m/year to provide a weekly collection of residual waste, a weekly collection of recyclable waste and a fortnightly collection of garden waste (garden waste). All collections are in wheeled bins / wheeled containers. In addition, we spend £5.6m per year disposing of waste – this includes the collected waste just mentioned and also waste and recycling delivered to Household Waste & Recycling Centres, street cleansing arisings, fly-tipping and commercial waste.

The Councils financial position demands that we reduce our costs. The proposed service change would reduce the frequency of waste collection from most street properties and some flats from weekly to fortnightly and would reduce the frequency of recycling collection from most street properties and some flats from weekly to fortnightly with a saving of c£705k. It would also charge residents for receipt of wheeled bins and for disposal of those items of waste where we have the legal power to make a charge.

This EIA identifies that the key groups potentially affected by these proposals are large families and those where English is not their first language and provides relevant mitigation to support them.

Briefly summarise the key objectives and expected outcomes of the change and explain why it is needed.

The service change is to reduce the frequency of waste collection from most street properties and some flats from weekly to fortnightly and to reduce the frequency of recycling collection from most street properties and some flats from weekly to fortnightly with a saving of c£705k.

We would also charge residents for receipt of wheeled bins and for disposal of those items of waste where we have the legal power to make a charge bringing estimated income of £40k to offset these costs.

Why the change is needed?

The Councils financial position demands that we reduce our costs and that we charge for services where we have the power to do so.

Rationale for the Individual Potential Changes to the Waste and Recycling Service

As a Waste Collection Authority we have the power to determine the frequency of waste collection, how and where waste is presented for collection, how it is contained and who pays for the container:-

- The majority of local authorities already collect waste fortnightly with some collecting every 3 weeks or every 4 weeks
- The majority of local authorities already collect recyclables fortnightly with some collecting every 3 weeks or every 4 weeks
- Many local authorities charge residents for new and replacement containers

As a Waste Disposal Authority we have the opportunity to charge for certain types of waste (colloquially known as DIY/Builders Waste) delivered to our Household Waste and Recycling Centres. We currently operate 1 HWRC at our Chalvey site. Income received will mitigate the cost of disposal of these items so bringing a saving to our waste disposal bill:-

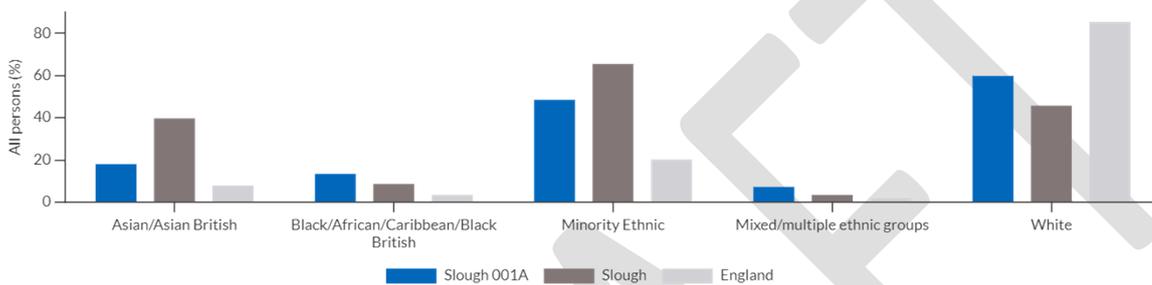
- The majority of local authorities charge for “DIY/Builders Waste”, including Buckinghamshire Council at their Burnham and Langley HRCs which are adjacent to Sloughs border.

- By introducing charges, SBC will receive a contribution to mitigate waste disposal costs, and align with Buckinghamshire Council so preventing our Chalvey HWRC from becoming attractive to Buckinghamshire residents who may otherwise choose to have free disposal in Slough
- The new policy of charging will make it more equitable to all our residents by asking those who can choose to renovate their properties that they pay for the disposal of their waste.

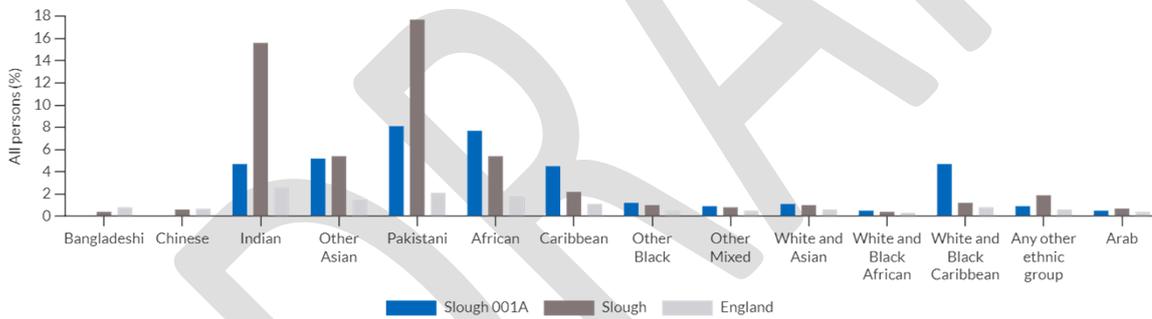
Does the service carry out equalities monitoring? If No, please state why?

The Council does not collect equalities monitoring information from residents using waste and recycling services as this a universal service provided to all households in Slough and requests for special assistance can be made. Data is not collected at the moment through resident satisfaction surveys, but will need to be considered as part of the change to ensure that key groups are not further impacted. The Council's borough profile as summarised below gives an overview of the demographic profile for residents and shows how ethnically diverse the population is, this will be updated later this year when the 2021 Census data is published.

Broad ethnicity groups



Detailed ethnicity groups



Please provide an overview of who uses/will use your service or facility and identify who are likely to be impacted by the proposal

If you do not formally collect data about a particular group then use the results of local surveys or consultations, census data, national trends or anecdotal evidence (indicate where this is the case). Please attempt to complete all boxes. Consider whether there is a need to consult stakeholders and the public, including members of protected groups, in order to gather information on potential impacts of the proposal.

Equalities Impact Indicate Yes, No or Not Known for each group	Disability	Age	Sex	Race/Language	Religion & Belief	Sexual Orientation	Marital Status	Households with young children and large families	Socio-Economic
Do people from the following groups benefit from your service?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Does the change help to eliminate discrimination, promote equality and foster good relations between different groups?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Could the proposal discriminate, directly or indirectly these groups?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Could this proposal affect access to your service by different groups?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Could this proposal affect access to information about your service by different groups?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Could the proposal have an adverse impact on relations between different groups?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Mitigation against impacts of changes

Larger families / households run out of storage space between collections	<p>The change from a weekly service to fortnightly collection will reduce the amount of storages space between collections and most residents will be able to manage by placing all of their recyclables into the recycling collection and by minimising the amount of general waste which they produce. Where this proves not to be the case then solutions and qualifying criteria are set out in our Waste Collection and Disposal Policy and include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger wheeled bin issued or in some cases a wheeled container • Additional wheeled bin issued • Arrange for the property to continue to be on a weekly collection cycle
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New and replacement bins - affordability	Making a charge for a new or a replacement waste collection container – grey wheeled bin (residual waste) or red wheeled bin (recyclable waste) may be unaffordable for some residents. Those residents meeting the affordability criteria set out in our Waste Collection & Disposal Policy will be provided with waste collection containers free of charge.
DIY Waste affordability	<p>The new policy of charging for DIY/Builders Waste will make waste disposal more equitable by asking those residents who can choose to renovate their properties to pay for the disposal of their waste as part of the renovation costs rather than it be paid for as part of general taxation. Alternatives for those who choose not to “pay at the gate” include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paying for a bulky waste collection • Paying for a skip (3rd party company) • Offering items to others free of charge for re-use (freecycle and other apps) • Store items in garages and lofts rather than throw them away. <p>Some may choose to break items into pieces and dispose in the grey bin and some may choose to burn on bonfires but most of the items being charge for do not lend themselves to these forms of waste disposal. Wheeled bins or containers presented for collection with DIY/Builders Waste in them will be rejected and the resident will be required to remove the items before the wheeled bin/container is emptied</p>
Language barriers	The Council will embark on a rigorous communications plan to assist advise and educate our residents on the new changes and help them understand what is to be expected.

Appendix 2 - Workload Sense Check

Workload Sense Check - Trips to Tip and Bins/Loader

No Days Worked / Year	260
General Waste - Max Tonnes/Load	10.5
Dry Recycling - Max Tonnes/Load	7
No. Street Properties (Est)	40,000
No. Flats Properties (Est)	18,000
Total Properties	58,000

No. Props / General Waste Bulk Bin	6
No. Bulk Bins on General Waste Flats Rounds (Est)	3,000

No. Props / Recycling Bulk Bin	12
No. Bulk Bins on Flats Rounds (Est)	1,500

General Waste		Option A	Option B	Option C
Tonnes/Year		23,005	34,000	27,120
Tonnes Street Properties (Est)	70%	12,805	23,800	16,920
Tonnes Flats	30%	10,200	10,200	10,200

General Waste - Street Properties

Tonnes Per Collection Day	49	92	65
Number of RCVs	4	6	4
Number of Loads/Day	5	9	6
Trips to Tip / RCV	1.2	1.5	1.5
Properties Collected From / Collection Day	4,000	8,000	4,000
Properties Collected From / Loader/ Collection Day	500	667	500

General Waste - Flats Properties

Tonnes Per Collection Day	39	39	39
Number of RCVs	2	2	2
Number of Loads/Day	4	4	4
Trips to Tip / RCV	1.9	1.9	1.9
Bulk Bins Emptied / Collection Day (Est)	600	600	600
Bulk Bins Emptied / Round / Collection Day (Est)	300	300	300

Dry Recycling

		Option A	Option B	Option C
Tonnes/Year (inc MDR rejected at MRF)		15,515	8,100	14,980
Tonnes Street Properties (Est)	85%	14,300	6,885	13,765
Tonnes Flats	15%	1,215	1,215	1,215

Street Properties Dry Recycling

Tonnes Per Collection Day	55	26	53
Number of RCVs	5	5	4
Number of Loads/Day	8	4	8
Trips to Tip / RCV	1.6	0.8	1.9

Properties Collected From / Collection Day	4,000	8,000	4,000
Properties Collected From / Loader/ Collection Day	400	800	500

Flats Properties Dry Recycling

Tonnes Per Collection Day	5	5	5
Number of RCVs	2	1	1
Number of Loads/Day	1	1	1
Trips to Tip / RCV	0.3	0.7	0.7
Bulk Bins Emptied / Collection Day (Est)	300	300	300
Bulk Bins Emptied / Round / Collection Day (Est)	150	300	300

Total RCVs (Front Line)	13	14	11
Green Waste RCVs	2	2	2
Total Front Line RCVs	15	16	13
Spare RCVs - Maint + MOT	2	2	2
Total RCVs	17	18	15

DRAFT

Appendix 3 – Resource Profiles

Key:-

RCV = Refuse Collection Vehicle

FWV = Food Waste Vehicle

Dr = LGV Driver

Ldr = Loader

TW = Trade Waste

TR = Trade Recycling

Option A - The Environment Act 2021 Model	RCV	FWV	Dr	Ldr	Total Crew
Refuse Flats (inc p/t TW)	2		2	2	4
Refuse Street Properties	4		4	8	12
Current MDR Flats					0
Current MDR Street Properties					0
MDR Exc Fibre (Paper & Card) - Flats (inc p/t TW)	2		2	2	4
MDR Exc Fibre (Paper & Card) - Street Properties	3		3	6	9
Fibre (Paper & Card) – Flats	1		1	1	2
Fibre (Paper & Card) - Street Properties	2		2	4	6
Garden Waste	2		2	4	6
Food Waste		2	2	4	6
Relay					0
Subtotal	16	2	18	31	49
Spare	2		4	6	10
Total	18	2	22	37	59

Option B - Weekly Grey and Red, Fortnightly Green	RCV	FWV	Dr	Ldr	Total Crew
Refuse Flats					
Refuse Street Properties & Flats (integrated inc p/t TW)	8		8	16	24
Current MDR Flats					
Current MDR Street Properties & Flats (integrated inc p/t TR)	6		6	12	18
MDR Exc Fibre (Paper & Card) – Flats					
MDR Exc Fibre (Paper & Card) - Street Properties					
Fibre (Paper & Card) – Flats					
Fibre (Paper & Card) - Street Properties					
Garden Waste	2		2	4	6
Food Waste					
Relay					
Subtotal	16	0	16	32	48
Spare	2		3	6	9
Total	18	0	19	38	57

Option C - Fortnightly Grey, Red & Green	RCV	FWV	Dr	Ldr	Total Crew
Refuse Flats (inc p/t TW)	2		2	2	4
Refuse Street Properties	4		4	8	12
Current MDR Flats (inc p/t TR)	1		1	1	2
Current MDR Street Properties	4		4	8	12
MDR Exc Fibre (Paper & Card) - Flats					
MDR Exc Fibre (Paper & Card) - Street Properties					
Fibre (Paper & Card) – Flats					
Fibre (Paper & Card) - Street Properties					
Garden Waste	2		2	4	6
Food Waste					
Relay	0		0	0	0
Subtotal	13	0	13	23	36
Spare	2		3	6	9
Total	15	0	16	29	45

Summary of Resource Profiles	RCV	FWV	Dr	Ldr	Total Crew
Option A	18	2	22	37	59
Option B	18	0	19	38	57
Option C	15	0	16	29	45

Appendix 4 – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Q1. Will my day of waste and recycling collection change

Probably not but this will be confirmed to you. Most people will have their bins collected on the same day of the week as now only fortnightly so, if you have a Monday collection then you will be advised as to whether you are either:-

- Monday week 1 will be grey bin and Monday week 2 will be your red bin, or
- Monday week 1 will be red bin and Monday week 2 will be your grey bin

Q2. How will I find out which week I have to put which bin out

We will write to all residents in the lead up to the start date to inform you.

In addition, this will be detailed on the SBC website from the end of February 2023 - we will provide a collection day calendar for Week 1 and Week 2 along with changes due to Bank Holidays. Residents will be able to find out whether they are Week 1 refuse and Week 2 recycling, or, Week 1 recycling and Week 2 refuse by looking up their road on an A to Z listing.

Q3. Can I have a different sized bin?

Smaller bins

Anybody can apply for a smaller bin. These can be easier to move or fit into smaller spaces.

Larger bins

Larger bins may be available on request.

For general waste, you can apply for a larger bin if any of the following apply:

- the household consists of 6 or more permanent residents
- you have at least 2 children in nappies
- any permanent resident of the household has a medical / health condition which results in the production of extra waste

We may ask for more information about the people that live at the property and occasional checks may be made to ensure the information provided is still relevant and the criteria are still being met.

If your household meets the above criteria and your bin is smaller than 240 litres or 106cm high, 58 cm wide and 74cm deep or you require an additional bin you can **apply online by completing the order a new bin form**.

If your household does not meet this criteria but you are struggling for space, please look at the tips on reducing your waste.

If you apply for a new bin and you do not meet the above criteria, we will not be able to provide a larger bin. You will need to pay a fee for each container.

For recycling, we will consider all requests for extra recycling bins but please make sure you are making the most of the space in your recycling bin by flattening cardboard and squashing plastics, tins and cans before you order an additional bin. You will need to pay a fee for each container.

For a one off / infrequent need, a reasonable amount of excess recyclable material will be collected, as long as:

- it is loose in a re-usable container - we will not collect recyclables in plastic bags
- it is presented neatly alongside the relevant collection container
- cardboard boxes are flattened and reduced to a manageable size

Q4. I have had a missed collection, will you come back?

Please check that it is the right day and week for your bin to be collected. If it is the right week for your collection and we haven't taken your bin on your collection day, then please report a missed collection the following day and we will come back for it within two working days.

A missed collection must be reported within two working days of your scheduled collection day.

We will be keeping a record of which bins were out for collection and if we have already emptied your bin. If your bin was not out for collection when the crew visited your property or if your bin contained the incorrect items, we will not come back to collect until your next collection is due.

Please do not report a missed bin if it is not your week for it to be collected.

Please also ensure you place your bins out by 6am, as the crews may come earlier in the day under the new service.

Q5. Two weeks worth of general waste will make my wheeled bin too heavy for me to move, what provision will be made for me

A collect and return service is available for those households which do not include an adult who is able to collect and return their bin personally to and from the point of collection

Q6. Will reducing the frequency of rubbish collection attract pests?

Around 80% of councils already collect rubbish every two weeks (or even less frequently). There is no evidence from other areas that reducing the frequency of rubbish collections causes an increase in pests:-

- Rinse recycling before putting it out to reduce any smells and the possibility of waste attracting pests.
- Place nappies and sanitary items in a sealed bag inside your rubbish bag to prevent odours or pests.

Rats can be a problem at locations provided with wheeled containers (some flats) where the lids are left open or where drainage plugs on the floor of containers are missing providing access to the containers for vermin. We are not changing the frequency of collection at locations served by such containers so the problem will not be made worse and we will continue to work to improve the situation by maintaining containers and by working with residents to ensure that lids are kept closed.

Q7. What is happening with the collection services provided to Flats

We will review on a location by location basis the opportunity to provide sufficient storage capacity (number of containers) to allow a fortnightly collection of general waste and a fortnightly collection of recyclables wherever practicable. Where there

is insufficient space to site sufficient number of containers to allow this and/or it is otherwise operationally unrealistic then collection frequency will remain at weekly or more frequently.

Q8. Will I be issued with new wheeled bins

No, you will continue to use your existing wheeled bins

Q9. Can I have a green waste bin

Yes – you can opt in to our chargeable garden waste collection service. You will need to buy a bin and pay for the service. Please fill in the on-line form on the SBC website and we will issue you with a green waste bin and advise you of your collection day

Q10. I can't afford to pay for a new / replacement waste container.

We recognise that making a charge for a new or a replacement waste collection container – grey wheeled bin (residual waste) or red wheeled bin (recyclable waste) may be unaffordable for some residents. Those residents in receipt of one or more of the following income related benefits may be provided with grey and red wheeled bin waste collection containers free of charge:-

- Income Support
- Income based Job Seekers Allowance
- Guaranteed Pension Credit
- Employment Support Allowance (income related)
- Housing Benefit

We may ask for more information about the people that live at the property and occasional checks may be made to ensure the information provided is still relevant and the criteria are still being met.

Q11. Why are you making a charge for me to deliver waste to the Chalvey Household Waste & Recycling Centre (HWRC)

The new policy of charging for DIY/Builders Waste will make waste disposal more equitable by asking those residents who can choose to renovate their properties to pay for the disposal of their waste as part of the renovation costs rather than it be paid for as part of general taxation. Alternatives for those who choose not to “pay at the gate” include:-

- Paying for a bulky waste collection
- Paying for a skip (3rd party company)
- Offering items to others free of charge for re-use (freecycle and other apps)
- Store items in garages and lofts rather than throw them away

Q12. Won't charging for waste disposal increase fly-tipping

Slough currently experiences fly-tipping from time to time with the main sources being unscrupulous landlords with high churn of tenants in poor accommodation and unlicensed commercial traders – offenders are pursued by our regulation and enforcement teams. Authorities which have rural roads suffer more from fly-tipping than Slough which is predominantly urban in nature. Domestic residents do not tend to fly-tip.

Q13. Why are the Council doing this now?

We have an urgent need to reduce our costs and these changes will bring significant cost savings. In addition, 80% of local authorities already do fortnightly (or less frequent) collections, making these changes will increase our percentage of waste recycled and these changes make a significant first step towards adopting the national waste collection model set out in the Environment Act 2021

Q14. Is there a way not to do this at all?

The financial position of the authority is such that all savings opportunities must be taken as soon as practicable and these changes bring significant annual cost savings.

Q15. Why have you chosen June 2023 as the start date?

This is a major operational change which needs to be thoroughly planned and communicated so demands a long lead in time. The changes need to be formally adopted in the Councils budget which is adopted in March.

DRAFT

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Kerbside Collection Percentage Recycling (Red+Green as % of Black+Red+Green Wheeled Bin Collections)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2009	26%	26%	30%	32%	33%	31%	30%	32%	30%	28%	28%	25%	29%
2010	26%	27%	27%	29%	31%	31%	29%	28%	30%	36%	31%	29%	30%
2011	31%	28%	30%	34%	33%	30%	32%	31%	32%	31%	28%	26%	31%
2012	26%	25%	28%	28%	33%	33%	32%	32%	31%	28%	29%	24%	29%
2013	24%	23%	27%	29%	33%	35%	31%	31%	30%	30%	28%	24%	29%
2014	24%	23%	29%	31%	34%	35%	31%	30%	32%	29%	28%	23%	29%
2015	23%	22%	27%	31%	31%	31%	32%	30%	30%	30%	28%	22%	28%
2016	22%	21%	25%	27%	30%	31%	30%	29%	28%	26%	25%	20%	26%
2017	20%	18%	25%	29%	27%	28%	27%	27%	27%	26%	24%	21%	25%
2018	23%	20%	19%	24%	32%	28%	24%	25%	24%	22%	20%	15%	23%
2019	17%	16%	20%	23%	26%	25%	27%	25%	23%	19%	23%	18%	22%
2020	23%	17%	25%	25%	28%	26%	26%	24%	27%	24%	23%	19%	24%
2021	16%	20%	22%	26%	24%	33%	30%	27%	32%	25%	23%	20%	25%
2022	18%	17%	20%	26%	28%	28%							24%

Kerbside Recycling Tonnages (Red Bin)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2008				57	36	72	70	68	57	380	611	755	2,106
2009	842	742	819	846	768	736	814	704	808	719	728	704	9,230
2010	802	700	797	700	631	772	734	685	735	664	733	536	8,488
2011	960	663	784	715	747	804	735	766	818	667	744	783	9,188
2012	801	678	730	706	791	726	763	790	689	746	734	712	8,866
2013	840	652	678	746	752	704	811	777	674	753	689	738	8,813
2014	863	659	635	747	746	705	792	721	710	743	671	772	8,763
2015	802	642	679	754	689	718	781	665	765	706	682	740	8,624
2016	764	648	661	675	613	737	636	665	751	608	664	645	8,067
2017	673	524	620	555	562	607	558	529	538	566	581	592	6,905
2018	799	555	505	511	577	596	630	663	522	516	467	392	6,733
2019	543	405	454	422	502	469	623	538	450	463	532	533	5,934
2020	635	453	570	656	660	640	687	562	642	613	570	607	7,297
2021	567	575	619	642	567	742	689	622	639	572	624	663	7,520
2022	644	512	518	548	589	619	628						4,058

Kerbside Rejected Recycling Tonnes (Red Bin)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2014			44				7						51
2015	1		6		23	29	7	42	17	78	77	14	293
2016	16	7	30	36	91	56	80	36	17	38	54	85	545
2017	72	113	92	88	137	148	148	192	128	60	44	27	1,251
2018	50	53	125	170	89	101	112	68	129	195	193	194	1,479
2019	115	131	128	201	146	106	57	83	129	162	40	104	1,402
2020	56	77	41	82	52	83	49	68	57	52	97	54	768
2021	61	41	74	46	54	47	28	31	40	61	10	6	498
2022	51	58	100	75	67	49	10						410

Kerbside Rejected Recycling Percentage (Red Bin)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2014			6.9%				0.8%						0.6%
2015	0.2%		0.9%		3.3%	4.0%	0.9%	6.3%	2.2%	11.0%	11.2%	1.8%	3.4%
2016	2.0%	1.0%	4.5%	5.4%	14.9%	7.5%	12.6%	5.4%	2.2%	6.3%	8.1%	13.2%	6.8%
2017	10.7%	21.6%	14.8%	15.9%	24.5%	24.4%	26.5%	36.3%	23.9%	10.6%	7.6%	4.6%	18.1%
2018	6.2%	9.5%	24.8%	33.4%	15.5%	17.0%	17.7%	10.3%	24.7%	37.7%	41.4%	49.6%	22.0%
2019	21.2%	32.3%	28.2%	47.6%	29.1%	22.6%	9.1%	15.5%	28.7%	35.0%	7.6%	19.5%	23.6%
2020	8.8%	17.0%	7.3%	12.5%	7.9%	13.0%	7.1%	12.1%	8.8%	8.5%	17.0%	8.9%	10.5%
2021	10.8%	7.0%	11.9%	7.2%	9.6%	6.3%	4.1%	5.0%	6.3%	10.6%	1.6%	0.8%	6.6%
2022	7.9%	11.3%	19.3%	13.6%	11.4%	7.9%							10.1%

Kerbside Rejected Recycling Number of Loads (Red Bin)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2014			8				1						9
2015	1		1	1	5	5	1	7	3	13	13	3	53
2016	3	1	5	6	16	9	14	6	3	7	9	15	94
2017	13	21	18	16	23	27	25	34	24	12	8	6	227
2018	10	11	26	32	15	18	21	12	25	38	37	38	283
2019	23	26	27	39	29	22	25	18	28	36	9	22	304
2020	12	18	9	15	10	16	9	13	10	10	18	10	150
2021	11	8	15	8	11	9	5	6	8	11	2	1	95
2022	12	12	20	15	14	9	2						84

Kerbside Green Waste Tonnages (Green Bin)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2004									7	9	11	5	32
2005	6	2	4	29	46	43	28	40	40	40	32	14	322
2006	10	6	10	34	183	248	129	130	211	186	162	49	1,357
2007	53	54	125	257	262	342	283	282	257	210	181	40	2,345
2008	51	78	77	206	523	465	372	309	347	264	181	48	2,920
2009	56	47	194	361	434	414	310	365	284	221	186	62	2,934
2010	39	58	134	329	414	489	320	266	415	638	398	223	3,723
2011	174	176	348	547	459	386	433	415	449	343	215	75	4,020
2012	77	69	223	238	551	486	535	483	347	248	254	3	3,515
2013			156	275	537	570	448	382	317	354	230		3,269
2014			363	458	620	628	491	352	469	316	216		3,913
2015			237	414	494	485	576	344	422	340	252		3,564
2016		7	233	315	546	621	530	420	364	278	219		3,531
2017			324	433	424	569	413	513	441	374	247	57	3,795
2018	43	29	110	348	540	540	274	269	263	287	226	76	3,005
2019	55	86	177	429	542	453	463	395	336	241	223	92	3,494
2020	96	58	368	436	527	420	455	329	523	291	278	92	3,874
2021	2	69	269	385	316	810	575	391	445	297	194		3,753
2022			236	423	491	469	282						1,900

Kerbside Domestic Waste Tonnages (Black Bin)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	3,043	2,740	2,837	3,000	3,183	3,008	3,222	2,921	2,694	2,701	2,768	2,707	34,823
2004	3,048	2,865	2,658	2,947	3,361	3,413	2,939	3,496	3,232	2,866	3,130	2,692	36,647
2005	3,011	2,982	2,599	3,154	3,187	3,105	3,023	3,227	3,014	2,971	3,092	2,505	35,870
2006	3,083	2,774	2,480	3,055	3,167	3,012	3,411	2,671	2,894	2,500	2,868	3,156	35,070
2007	2,611	2,733	3,163	2,666	2,961	3,488	2,795	2,761	3,048	2,966	2,653	3,161	35,007
2008	2,604	2,699	2,620	3,173	2,886	3,670	3,155	2,984	3,178	2,931	2,243	2,468	34,610
2009	2,560	2,288	2,389	2,511	2,495	2,515	2,626	2,307	2,596	2,371	2,312	2,252	29,223
2010	2,419	2,078	2,475	2,566	2,281	2,751	2,540	2,436	2,665	2,328	2,498	1,903	28,940
2011	2,551	2,163	2,586	2,444	2,458	2,745	2,473	2,662	2,636	2,216	2,443	2,452	29,829
2012	2,497	2,232	2,461	2,403	2,776	2,507	2,764	2,738	2,276	2,558	2,462	2,268	29,942
2013	2,628	2,172	2,215	2,517	2,615	2,387	2,788	2,607	2,347	2,571	2,358	2,377	29,584
2014	2,771	2,241	2,431	2,646	2,658	2,501	2,905	2,501	2,501	2,636	2,296	2,541	30,629
2015	2,633	2,225	2,508	2,654	2,553	2,596	2,830	2,358	2,765	2,409	2,340	2,591	30,460
2016	2,732	2,428	2,613	2,639	2,594	3,017	2,687	2,635	2,790	2,429	2,592	2,525	31,682
2017	2,658	2,289	2,762	2,372	2,589	2,827	2,518	2,649	2,571	2,591	2,565	2,484	30,875
2018	2,731	2,287	2,521	2,611	2,318	2,818	2,696	2,659	2,383	2,673	2,514	2,473	30,684
2019	2,831	2,369	2,461	2,725	2,875	2,692	2,954	2,777	2,505	2,838	2,502	2,659	32,188
2020	2,352	2,404	2,755	3,181	3,039	3,011	3,148	2,704	3,040	2,826	2,794	2,863	34,116
2021	2,898	2,601	3,058	2,895	2,689	3,112	2,877	2,646	2,268	2,556	2,682	2,646	32,929
2022	2,853	2,387	2,872	2,695	2,764	2,777	2,623						18,970

Kerbside Total Collected Waste Tonnage (Black Bin + Red Bin + Red Bin Rejected + Green Bin)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	3,043	2,740	2,837	3,000	3,183	3,008	3,222	2,921	2,694	2,701	2,768	2,707	34,823
2004	3,048	2,865	2,658	2,947	3,361	3,413	2,939	3,496	3,239	2,876	3,141	2,696	36,679
2005	3,017	2,984	2,603	3,183	3,233	3,148	3,050	3,267	3,054	3,011	3,124	2,519	36,192
2006	3,093	2,780	2,490	3,089	3,350	3,260	3,539	2,801	3,105	2,686	3,030	3,205	36,428
2007	2,664	2,787	3,289	2,923	3,222	3,830	3,078	3,043	3,305	3,176	2,834	3,201	37,352
2008	2,655	2,776	2,697	3,435	3,445	4,207	3,597	3,361	3,583	3,574	3,035	3,271	39,636
2009	3,458	3,076	3,401	3,718	3,697	3,665	3,751	3,376	3,687	3,312	3,227	3,018	41,387
2010	3,260	2,836	3,406	3,595	3,326	4,012	3,594	3,387	3,815	3,630	3,629	2,662	41,151
2011	3,685	3,002	3,718	3,706	3,664	3,936	3,642	3,843	3,904	3,226	3,401	3,310	43,038
2012	3,376	2,980	3,414	3,347	4,118	3,719	4,062	4,012	3,311	3,551	3,450	2,982	42,323
2013	3,468	2,825	3,049	3,538	3,904	3,661	4,047	3,766	3,338	3,678	3,277	3,115	41,666
2014	3,634	2,900	3,473	3,851	4,024	3,834	4,195	3,574	3,680	3,696	3,184	3,313	43,355
2015	3,436	2,867	3,430	3,821	3,759	3,828	4,194	3,408	3,969	3,534	3,351	3,344	42,941
2016	3,512	3,089	3,536	3,665	3,845	4,431	3,933	3,756	3,922	3,353	3,529	3,255	43,825
2017	3,403	2,926	3,797	3,449	3,712	4,151	3,636	3,883	3,678	3,591	3,438	3,161	42,825
2018	3,623	2,924	3,261	3,641	3,525	4,055	3,712	3,659	3,298	3,671	3,400	3,134	41,902
2019	3,544	2,991	3,220	3,777	4,064	3,721	4,097	3,794	3,421	3,704	3,298	3,387	43,019
2020	3,138	2,992	3,734	4,355	4,279	4,155	4,339	3,664	4,262	3,783	3,740	3,616	46,055
2021	3,528	3,286	4,020	3,969	3,626	4,710	4,169	3,690	3,393	3,486	3,510	3,314	44,701
2022	3,548	2,957	3,726	3,741	3,910	3,914	3,542						25,338

Missed Domestic Waste Bins

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	36	20	16	77	22	37	56	97	42	38	66	39	546
2004	47	57	73	49	40	72	62	81	38	62	51	56	688
2005	26	59	69	87	30	57	53	65	55	67	58	67	693
2006	42	60	53	74	88	91	94	72	35	42	67	35	753
2007	27	35	42	47	36	34	31	57	29	46			384
2008	41	39	45	51	55	65	90	90	98	89	46	36	745
2009	45	34	34	34	39	39	46	47	31	39	41	24	453
2010	27	41	43	59	46	32	35	46	41	46	53	40	509
2011	41	43	39	52	44	47	49	51	49	52	49	39	555
2012	35	32	31	33	27	27	42	39	34	37		34	371
2013	33	35	32	34	37	32	29	33	34	32	33	27	391
2014	29	31	34	29	33	30	29	31	28	31	27	30	362
2015	39	48	32	42	38	51	34	48	42	74	59	71	578
2016	28	26	34	44	38	41	45	40	42	31	29	37	435
2017	49	48	59	35	33	43	33	37	51	55	42	43	528
2018	39	30	37	29	27	39	31	29	32	26	29	21	369
2019	29	24	27	23	25	30	26	28	31	27	29	32	331
2020	27	22	29	23	24	26	22	24	28	27	27	29	308
2021	28	21	28	20	20	27	21	22	29	23	24	30	293
2022	30	22	29	25	29	35	35						205

Missed Recycling Bins

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2008	14	22	16	19	18	22	37	42	35	73	51	53	402
2009	52	39	40	40	45	42	32	51	36	28	36	30	471
2010	33	46	48	44	37	34	38	31	38	41	45	29	464
2011	43	39	23	41	37	38	46	42	36	44	36	33	458
2012	29	21	22	26	29	34	31	28	29	32		31	312
2013	27	28	21	27	31	29	24	27	28	31	29	32	334
2014	23	27	24	24	26	27	25	28	32	30	30	29	325
2015	28	23	29	34	36	48	31	44	40	69	51	65	498
2016	20	24	28	38	26	32	36	30	28	33	31	39	365
2017	44	38	51	42	40	39	31	33	55	67	59	51	550
2018	46	39	43	36	37	43	33	27	34	28	21	32	419
2019	35	31	37	29	28	33	25	24	35	28	30	34	369
2020	30	31	34	29	28	32	30	28	32	33	29	33	369
2021	28	29	32	27	29	33	28	27	33	26	27	31	350
2022	32	32	35	30	35	41	42						247

Bulky Collections Calls Made

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	105	124	124	146	325	252	265	254	253	201	217	252	2,518
2004	129	125	334	170	288	226	304	282	358	293	293	259	3,061
2005	151	231	233	242	250	240	234	491	304	313	357	207	3,253
2006	338	263	416	263	256	256	210	179	241	148	142	172	2,884
2007	85	152	199	132	161	199	197	136	170	136	148	108	1,823
2008	113	172	170	197	186	201	162	193	199	108	145	83	1,929
2009	157	128	160	153	137	165	165	183	160	177	107	135	1,827
2010	99	140	209	160	135	153	124	155	144	121	112	85	1,637
2011	85	125	142	142	108	116	103	125	134	126	80	89	1,375
2012	47	56	130	119	125	135	129	139	126	100	106	72	1,284
2013	96	78	90	135	152	147	148	119	105	121	125	90	1,406
2014	134	96	101	125	119	112	159	144	141	104	131	132	1,498
2015	88	158	145	154	119	154	167	137	149	129	148	147	1,695
2016	124	215	103	186	176	184	167	160	155	165	177	107	1,919
2017	132	98	210	198	198	179	187	165	199	120	174	118	1,978
2018	164	162	142	163	164	180	266	286	243	249	239	186	2,444
2019	249	221	253	269	302	237	259	266	234	290	241	212	3,033
2020	260	250	167	186	314	330	331	264	295	311	307	248	3,263
2021	271	303	388	203	242	309	271	254	304	155	161	167	3,028
2022	182	161	216	127	78	61	72						897

Fridges Collected

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	18	26	26	83	100	88	89	84	98	101	44	54	811
2004	32	73	31	42	71	82	68	82	94	61	58	51	745
2005	40	64	63	90	63	63	84	141	70	65	96	54	893
2006	45	63	50	18	53	101	49	45	52	33	26	27	562
2007	14	25	28	34	25	23	50	33	41	24	19	20	336
2008	26	39	37	37	37	73	33	40	26	20	34	19	421
2009	36	31	32	24	35	30	36	31	32	29	15	18	349
2010	18	13	30	22	25	13	15	9	16	16	11	10	198
2011	18	13	15	15	15	10	13	14	11	14	11	7	156
2012	8	3	1	5	5	8	1	10	4	9	8	3	65
2013	16	3	5	7	13	13	14	23	13	18	17	15	157
2014	28	16	21	17	14	16	22	15	15	12	23	30	229
2015	15	12	17	22	29	31	20	10	20	13	19	28	236
2016	9	30	13	35	24	23	14	26	27	18	20	11	250
2017	9	13	24	51	40	34	35	16	32	19	24	28	325
2018	20	22	12	35	36	29	43	48	44	40	52	48	429
2019	40	43	59	42	56	44	46	43	25	51	63	50	562
2020	53	47	38	33	70	81	78	58	74	64	56	28	680
2021	60	59	86	28	49	61	41	45	51	19	20	34	553
2022	24	28	52	27	12	11	9						163

Streets Cleaning Requests

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	166	125	137	113	131	127	156	82	134	96	91	71	1,429
2004	82	77	62	86	58	90	78	62	71	48	78	39	831
2005	61	77	78	29	64	37	27	56	60	26	43	32	590
2006	57	79	87	60	36	72	83	78	81	62	76	69	840
2007	78	52	60	62	65	56	56	77	77	62	66	37	748
2008	92	51	54	54	54	44	68	59	52	54	54	50	686
2009	50	50	33	31	25	64	33	23	53	46	37	28	473
2010	45	31	36	59	32	51	33	29	54	47	51	33	501
2011	31	29	45	46	72	93	87	59	71	84	134	63	814
2012	120	74	140	84	123	52	102	83	87	95	104	98	1,162
2013	114	142	109	196	157	137	146	134	157	135	95	67	1,589
2014	167	143	174	154	142	130	190	103	177	163	159	171	1,873
2015	162	135	144	158	115	127	134	92	131	57	92	109	1456
2016	62	87	109	176	134	143	49	47	51	55	61	58	1032
2017	62	49	44	70	85	85	65	87	77	81	69	79	853
2018	65	61	65	49	44	57	75	73	95	80	56	78	798
2019	217	91	100	295	97	100	56	55	81	86	73	129	1380
2020	73	100	44	59	44	65	77	72	63	430	112	90	1229
2021	70	45	78	92	51	265	208	136	150	93	142	85	1415
2022	94	90	104	121	124	54	63						650

Fly Tipping Clearances

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2015	45	31	47	42	23	36	47	28	53	22	16	25	415
2016	11	19	9	93	73	64	19	39	42	46	49	58	522
2017	38	88	50	65	70	69	71	75	81	81	88	91	867
2018	85	79	88	91	70	221	93	241	308	261	182	181	1900
2019	79	183	219	299	222	188	115	201	184	215	118	87	2110
2020	124	140	256	313	411	394	364	165	186	354	261	319	3287
2021	385	230	207	300	192	90	206	230	277	175	210	209	2711
2022	88	71	65	40	171	136	183						754

Streets Cleaning Litter Tonnages

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	36	30	72	83	82	103	101	194	166	121	227	122	1,336
2004	165	172	119	176	199	192	200	144	203	51	58	46	1,727
2005	93	130	183	162	141	45	41	127	117	139	183	155	1,516
2006	168	149	151	172	205	190	196	161	145	208	161	160	2,067
2007	130	164	132	172	128	197	145	125	187	155	154	199	1,888
2008	158	144	155	63	62	76	72	78	99	88	84	90	1,169
2009	75	67	71	78	58		65	46	55	51	84	72	721
2010	51	50	60	52	44	51	50	48	45	36	65	77	631
2011	40	41	53	39	45	46	43	37	41	26	68	60	540
2012	44	44	35	39	45	36	44	47	39	55	61	68	558
2013	56	41	41	39	42	41	53	38	44	47	51	52	544
2014	51	45	53	56	58	57	67	45	55	57	54	52	650
2015	51	40	51	47	52	62	62	57	71	68	116	49	727
2016	50	49	54	60	55	59	63	64	67	54	58	54	686
2017	66	54	60	35	67	65	63	62	73	62	76	77	760
2018	70	49	47	40	55	56	61	56	48	55	64	45	647

2019	73	57	67	71	44	54	67	62	59	63	50	48	715
2020	72	66	68	82	78	70	60	53	52	54	68	63	784
2021	48	49	69	60	60	72	64	64	58	51	60	54	707
2022	53	49	52	45	44	40	45						327

Streets Mechanical Sweepings Tonnages

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003													
2004								67	84	63	61	80	355
2005	80	79	76	79	81	79	80	79	78	76	79	82	947
2006	78	81	79	80	82	81	81	79	79	80	79	78	958
2007	79	79	76	76	76	77	77	77	77	76	76	74	920
2008	75	75	75	74	75	75	75	71	78	81	81	81	917
2009	81	75	81	118	99	95	130	99	105	107	149	78	1,219
2010	59	105	131	145	97	118	118	96	94	89	119	62	1,231
2011	106	92	124	91	102	127	110	105	112	111	132	78	1,289
2012	112	88	104	102	121	104	131	104	82	119	164	69	1,301
2013	91	91	125	107	113	102	109	73	78	162	174	109	1,333
2014	122	143	127	97	78	109	134	78	83	154	186	129	1,440
2015	112	94	121	72	89	58	58	91	77	113	126	107	1,116
2016	81	85	89	93	87	85	79	72	81	57	105	76	989
2017	57	61	94	91	92	102	98	82	82	106	106	93	1,063
2018	95	113	85	44	102	100	106	80	75	55	129	93	1,076
2019	69	94	117	101	78	91	116	99	110	125	146	123	1,270
2020	84	132	72	107	92	91	55	76	74	126	165	101	1,174
2021	73	64	90	81	111	108	100	54	70	91	133	98	1,074
2022	57	48	59	79	67	56	66						432

Highways Out of Hours Call Outs

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	20	29	18	9	8	14	10	25	16	21	11	26	207
2004	21	23	31	22	48	41	23	11	32	31	23	19	325
2005	33	19	26	26	19	27	25	24	19	24	27	28	297
2006	19	25	22	27	26	31	27	25	26	12	23	23	286
2007	29	7	8	18	13	17	43	16	29	13	17	7	217
2008	16	23	25	9	62	20	20	12	17	16	19	17	256
2009	18	20	17	16	10	15	3	16	17	22	23	18	195
2010	28	11	9	15	29	21	25	40	30	20	24	20	272
2011	21	27	18	9	25	29	37	35	35	32	28	29	325
2012	26	29	24	34	31	22	26	29	22	23	35	28	329
2013	13	16	24	18	20	6	20	21	26	31	16	50	261
2014	47	57	14	5	14	8	9	3	7	11	5	3	183
2015	8	6	2		7	11	9	5	6	3	6	3	66
2016	3	0	10	2	3	8	17	0	0	0	14	18	75
2017	32	17	8	9	9	9	9	11	10	1	2	4	121
2018	11	15	24	8	12	14	14	8	15	22	9	13	165
2019	35	11	19	11	13	19	9	17	6	7	11	9	167
2020	17	23	11	0	8	6	7	13		16	12	12	125
2021	14	11	8	7	7	7	5	8	5	5	10	11	98
2022	17	34	44	3	7	6	0						111

Highways Emergency Call Outs

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	33	41	19	23	37	19	11	23	8	7	3	1	225
2004	6	10	8	38	4	4	30	18	5	7	22	7	159
2005	5	16	26	5	12	14	13	6	13	14	8	10	142
2006	14	14	31	16	10	27	8	10	11	11	15	14	181
2007	20	12	18	6	22	8	22	16	9	9	3	9	154
2008	16	8	2	14	10	22	16	22	15	22	33	28	208
2009	27	53	23	35	26	40	26	34	15	29	16	39	363
2010	35	36	36	31	29	41	48	33	22	26	21	18	376
2011	28	30	38	20	45	32	22	29	21	14	24	30	333
2012	18	4	19	27	32	30	24	18	14	13	37	29	265
2013	25	26	17	20	20	10	22	9	10	17	11	20	207
2014	34	36	14	3	7	7	8	8	15	9	16	10	167
2015	16	14	9	11	12	4	15	18	10	8	14	16	147
2016	21	21	20	22	14	16	19	2	22	7	11	18	193
2017	15	28	15	7	8	22	11	12	8	8	6	8	148
2018	30	25	17	44	26		17	6	29	11	28	37	270
2019	22	18	9	12	9	17	15	16	8	17	15	19	177
2020	28	23	11	7	3	7	13	5		9	10	20	136
2021	20	46	12	27	14	19	7	7	12	11	9	23	207
2022	25	9	6	10	18	15	13						96

Accidents

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2003	3	2	1	3	3	1	5	3	1	9	1	2	34
2004	3	3	1	1	3	4	3	3	2	2	3	3	31
2005	2	4	5	4	3	1	8	4	2	3	6	4	46
2006	4	3	5	2	2	7	4	2	3	3	4	6	45
2007	4	1	3	3	2		4	1	7	2	1	1	29
2008	1	1	2	1	2	2	1						10
2009	2		1	1		3	5	3	5	4	3	4	31
2010	7	5	2	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	49
2011	3	5	1	2	4	2	4	1	2	3			27
2012	2		3		1	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	21
2013	3		2	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	2		23
2014	2	3	0	0	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	12
2015	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	7
2016	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
2017	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	12
2018	1	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	11
2019	0	0	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	3	3	3	22
2020	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	14
2021	2	3	1	0	0	4	1	3	1	2	0	1	18
2022	1	4	1	0	2	1	0						9

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MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE RECORD 2022/23
PLACE SCRUTINY PANEL

COUNCILLOR	28/06/22	08/09/22	03/11/22	13/12/22	19/01/23	08/03/23
Mohammad (Chair)	P					
Wright (Vice-Chair)	P					
Begum	P					
H Cheema	P					
Gill	P					
Grewal	P					
M Malik	P					
Minhas	P					
Sandhu	P					

P = Present for whole meeting P* = Present for part of meeting Ap = Apologies given Ab = Absent, no apologies given

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