

## PLACE SCRUTINY PANEL

<b>Date:</b> Monday 23rd September, 2024
<b>Time:</b> 4.30 pm
<b>Venue:</b> Mandela Room. Middlesbrough Town Hall

## AGENDA

1. Welcome and Fire Evacuation Procedure

In the event the fire alarm sounds attendees will be advised to evacuate the building via the nearest fire exit and assemble at the Bottle of Notes opposite MIMA.

2. Apologies for Absence

3. Declarations of Interest

To receive any declarations of interest.

4. Minutes - Place Scrutiny Panel - 2 September 2024

3 - 16

5. Waste Management Final Report - Draft

Report to follow

6. Any other urgent items which in the opinion of the Chair, may be considered.

Any other urgent items which in the opinion of the Chair, may be considered.

7. Date and Time of Next Meeting

Monday 7 October 2024 at 4.30pm

Charlotte Benjamin  
Director of Legal and Governance Services

Town Hall  
Middlesbrough  
Friday 13 September 2024

**MEMBERSHIP**

Councillors D Branson (Chair), J Banks (Vice-Chair), J Cooke, C Cooper, J Ewan, N Hussain, D Jackson, J Kabuye, T Livingstone, L Mason, D McCabe, A Romaine and L Young

**Assistance in accessing information**

**Should you have any queries on accessing the Agenda and associated information please contact Joanne McNally 01642 728329 / Susan Lightwing 01642 729712, 01642 728329/01642 729712, joanne\_mcnally@middlesbrough.gov.uk; susan\_lightwing@middlesbrough.gov.uk**

**PLACE SCRUTINY PANEL**

A meeting of the Place Scrutiny Panel was held on Monday 2 September 2024.

**PRESENT:** Councillors D Branson (Chair), J Ewan, D Jackson, J Kabuye, T Livingstone and L Young

**OFFICERS:** C Cowley, G Field, R Horniman, S Lightwing and J McNally

**APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE:** were submitted on behalf of Councillors J Banks, J Cooke, C Cooper, N Hussain, and A Romaine.

24/10 **WELCOME AND FIRE EVACUATION PROCEDURE**

The Chair welcomed all present to the meeting and read out the Fire Evacuation Procedure.

24/11 **MINUTE'S SILENCE**

At the request of the Chair, all present stood and marked one minute's silence to reflect on the sad passing of Councillor Jeanette Walker.

24/12 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest received at this point in the meeting.

24/13 **MINUTES - PLACE SCRUTINY PANEL - 29 JULY 2024**

The minutes of the Place Scrutiny Panel meeting held on 29 July 2024 were submitted and approved as a correct record.

24/14 **HOME TO SCHOOL TRANSPORT - SCRUTINY REVIEW**

The Director of Environment and Commercial Services and the Transport and Infrastructure Manager provided an overview of Middlesbrough Council's Home to School Transport provision.

It was highlighted that the increased need for home to school travel assistance was a national issue, with several factors contributing including increases in the number of pupils with special education needs and the numbers requiring an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP).

Middlesbrough Council's Home to School Travel Assistance Policy was informed by the Education Act 1996 and additional duties required by the Education and Inspections Act 2006. The Policy had been updated and published ahead of the new academic year 2024-2025. National guidance, updated by the Department for Education (DfE) in June 2023, set out the expectations of Local Authorities (LAs) regarding home to school travel and transport arrangements. The guidance set out the circumstances in which the LA had a duty to provide, or arrange, free school transport or travel support for children of compulsory school age.

Eligibility criteria for pupils of compulsory school age during the current academic year included:

- A primary school age pupil attending their nearest suitable school and that was over 2 miles from the home address, where the distance was determined by the Council and used the shortest walking distance along which a child, accompanied as necessary, might walk with reasonable safety.
- A secondary school age pupil attending the nearest suitable school and that was over 3 miles from the home address, where the distance was determined by the Council and used the shortest walking distance along which a child, accompanied as necessary, might walk with reasonable safety.
- A secondary school age pupil from a low-income family and attending: any one of their three nearest suitable schools and the school was between 2 and 6 miles away from their home address, or the nearest school preferred by their parents on the

grounds of religion or belief and the school was between 2 and 15 miles away from their home address.

The eligibility criteria, application forms, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and parent/carer information was available on Middlesbrough Council's website on the Home to School Transport page: <https://www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/schools-and-education/home-to-school-transport/>

Education and Inspection Act (EIA) applications could be submitted by the parent and/or carer of the student.

Transport requirements were considered as part of a full assessment of a student's special educational need. If a student was assessed as unable to walk the statutory distance to their nearest appropriate school because of their special educational needs or disability, even if accompanied by a responsible adult, the Council would provide travel assistance which was subject to a statutory assessment or subsequent annual review.

Eligibility was assessed at the earliest opportunity. SEND student applications were initially raised during a SEND Resource Panel which linked with a student's Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP). A more detailed assessment was carried out once a referral had been received by the transport team.

When considering any placement for a pupil, colleagues were reminded of the principle that it was the family's responsibility to take their own child to school. However, there are exceptional circumstances as to why a student who was not eligible, may need travel support and these cases were assessed on an individual basis. Where a student was assessed as being eligible for support, a hierarchy of travel assistance was made and the parent/carer might be asked how they intended to get their child to school. Other offers could include:

- Travel training, walking bus, use of existing resources where available.
- 45p per mile as Parental Travel Allowance (PTA).
- Transport for a limited period to give parents time to arrange their own transport with a refund of fuel or other costs to be made.
- Full time transport up to Year 8 Assessment when the offer may be amended to meet the relevant needs of the student (if available).
- Refund of bus fares or seat on a designated bus.
- Multiple modes of transport, for example, use of a bicycle in Spring/Summer terms and refund of bus fares to use on public bus services in the Winter months.

The Council was also required to secure alternative provision for students who had been permanently excluded from a school or other education provider. This might entitle the student to free transport or travel assistance to an approved alternative provider.

Applications for travel assistance were assessed in accordance with the Home to School Travel and Transport Policy for mainstream and special schools if the student had an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP). It was expected that assistance would be on a temporary basis until such a time as the child was re-integrated into mainstream or special school and would be subject to review.

During 2023-2024 the Council provided various types of travel assistance that equated to over 600,000 journeys. This was delivered through a combination of in-house and external suppliers and vehicles using minibuses, wheelchair accessible vehicles, taxis and coaches. Travel training was provided for both walking and the use of public transport services. Payments were made to parents and carers and assistance provided with journey planning and other support in the form assistance and direct delivery in partnership with schools.

Whilst there was no statutory duty to provide Adult Social Care Transport, the Council's Integrated Transport Unit (ITU) did provide a service in line with requirements under the Care Act 2014. Draft Demand and Sufficiency Plans had highlighted a potential increase from 70 transports per day across 6 settings, to approximately 610 transports across 160 settings. The increased demand for transport support was not new to the Authority, however it was new to the Integrated Transport Unit and would be a significant increase in workstream tasks for the team.

Statistics in relation to the number of staff, assessments undertaken and tendered routes were included in the presentation.

Sufficiency planning and transformation was being undertaken across all relevant Council departments to ensure that the ITU was able to meet any increasing demand. This ensured the following:

- Demand data from SEND/Education/Children's Services had undergone a comprehensive Quality Assurance (QA) process.
- Transformation across the service was co-ordinated.
- Policies and working practices were streamlined and robustly followed.
- Eligibility was assessed at the earliest opportunity to aid continuity of all relevant services including Education and Adult Social Care.
- Capital and Revenue Investments could be made in a timely manner.
- Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) projections were based on validated information to ensure robust financial planning.

It was a national misconception that Councils provided free transport for all which was not the case. However, the Director emphasised the point that if transport assistance was required, the Council would provide it.

Some of the challenges for the ITU were identified as:

- Increasing number of children with complex educational and medical needs with an EHCP aged between 5-25 in both Middlesbrough and out of area.
- Sufficiency of localised placements for both Mainstream and SEND.
- Evolving pressures within 2024/25 Budget of £6,644,770.
- Managing expectations.
- Managing a large workforce.
- Availability of Drivers with D1 entitlement.
- Availability of suppliers with vehicles in the private sector.
- Economic climate and increasing costs.
- Supply and maintenance of internal fleet.
- The Procurement Act – Implementation date of 28 October 2024.

In order to meet the challenges and the demands on the service, the following actions were being taken:

- Commenced delivery of 2024/25 service.
- Continuous engagement with all stakeholders to outline further improvements that could be achieved.
- Continue to build on successful relationship with Parents4Change forum.
- Develop and grow relationships with internal colleagues in People Services and Health.
- Engagement with other services to achieve their aims and co-production with service users and their families; developing confidence and reassurance in accessing the appropriate level of support and inclusion in the Travel Training Programme.
- Sufficiency planning – working continuously with colleagues across Education and Finance for demand planning; which influenced the MTFP.
- Explore new methods of working such as further integration of ICT into the service or seeking invisible benefits for the student and school such as child welfare checks and improved attendance.

In relation to a query regarding transport to faith schools it was confirmed that although there were discretionary powers available to the Local Authority in this regard, the Council currently operated only 11-16 statutory provision. Clarification was requested on another scenario: where a parent might choose a faith school for their child due to believing the school achieved better results, rather than on faith or belief. It was confirmed that in such a case a thorough assessment would be carried out. There was an appeals process. The definition of a low-income family to meet the eligibility criteria for school transport was a family in receipt of free school meals or working tax credits.

A Member asked how many students were currently being educated outside of the Borough.

It was agreed this information would be forwarded to the Panel. However, it was highlighted that the numbers were decreasing year on year as new schools and extension were being built to increase school place capacity in Middlesbrough. There would always be some requirement for specialist schools and efforts were being made to reduce those numbers also.

The Chair raised concern as to the current budget and asked how many students were transported via private sector providers rather than in-house and by how much the budget had increased over the last five years. The Director stated that information would be provided and also commented that there were two elements relating to the increased budget: one was the number of people being transported and the second was inflation. It was a constant effort to ensure that the Council was doing all it could to provide transport in very competitive market. Neighbouring authorities in the Tees Valley and throughout the north east were experiencing similar difficulties in recruiting staff. Another issue was the lead in time for the supply of new vehicles as well as the availability of suitably qualified drivers. Traditionally the Council had used a significant number of private taxis to meet transport needs. However, following the Covid Pandemic, the market had changed considerably. Some suppliers had withdrawn from the market and the emerging delivery economy meant that drivers had different opportunities.

The Chair thanked the officers for their presentation.

**AGREED** that the information provided was received and noted.

24/15

### **EMPTY PROPERTIES - SCRUTINY REVIEW**

The Director of Regeneration gave a presentation in relation to Empty Properties in Middlesbrough.

Middlesbrough currently had approximately 2000 empty homes some of which were causing issues. Properties that had been empty for longer than six months diminished local housing needs and could have a severe impact on neighbourhoods. These homes could attract anti-social behaviour, increased crime rates and decrease local property values and outside investment opportunities.

Substantial areas of the town had high residential voids, low sale values and high population churn, which created potential market failure - resulting in social consequences and implications for Council resources and service delivery. This situation was unsustainable and resulted in the need for significant market intervention at great cost to the Council. Tackling empty homes in Middlesbrough and bringing them back into use would positively impact on residents, including the homeless, children leaving care, and families in need of accommodation, or temporary accommodation, as well as the wider community, for whom empty properties often caused problems.

Middlesbrough Council had implemented the following actions to date:

- Empty Homes Strategy  
The strategy, which was subject to review, was designed to target and address empty homes in Middlesbrough. It was being considered alongside homeless and temporary accommodation needs.
- Problem Property Action Plan  
The aim of the plan was to better unify and co-ordinate Middlesbrough Council's cross-directorate and partner agency problem property interventions, bridge gaps and embed the actions and assess and address the issues across Middlesbrough's problem properties, streets and gardens aligning with the new Empty Homes Strategy.
- Questionnaire  
The aim was to ascertain why properties were empty and sign post to other services or inform residents of available funding options and/or assist with repair work to bring them back into use. The Council could also draw down on cross directorate enforcement powers and track premiums. The results of the questionnaire would be evaluated.

- Pilot - North Ormesby  
All streets had been reviewed and problem properties that were detrimental to the area had been identified – all of which were empty. Properties had been flagged and reported through the AIM meeting. Information held on the council tax database was also checked for accuracy.
- Introduced Completion Notices – April 2024  
Forced owners to undertake the work to bring their property into the rating list.
- Cross Directorate Approach
  - Consultation process with stakeholders and partners took place monthly.
  - A communications Management Matrix.
  - Terms of Reference created.
  - Work Packages within the problem properties action plan had been agreed.
  - Task and Finish Group established.
  - Regular meetings.
  - Bi-monthly Highlight Reporting on progress.
  - Empty and problem premises intervention process and powers agreed.
  - Presented to the Mayor and Executive Members and the Policy Development Group.
- Priorities for the Council included:
  - Working with Housing providers to bring back their empty properties back into use for the purpose of using them to accommodate temporary households, homeless or children leaving care.
  - Purchasing empty properties and refurbishing them to an acceptable standard to increase housing stock.
  - A Pilot scheme to identify:
    - Top 10 Long term empties - survey issued: findings to be evaluated.
    - Top 10 properties considered to be most in need of refurbishment: identify actions to bring them back into use.
    - Top 10 properties with highest arrears for Council Tax and Business rates: potential forced sale.
  - Review of the Empty Property Strategy to align to homeless and temporary accommodation needs by October 2024.

Details of the Council's empty and problem premises intervention process and powers were provided. The Council was keen to work develop positive relationship with owners and housing providers to improve their properties and uplift areas.

A summary of the number of empty properties in August 2024, broken down by Ward area was also provided. There were 2231 empty properties with 1233 empty for more than 6 months. Not all properties were derelict or deserted. There was an outstanding council tax balance of £5.5 million. The areas with the highest number of empty properties were the Central and Newport Wards, where the majority of stock were in Council Tax Band A.

Council Tax regulations enabled for a premium to be charged on properties that had been empty for two years or more. Nationally, the number of properties being charged the empty homes premium had risen year on year, suggesting that properties were remaining empty for longer, despite significant financial charges being placed against a property by the Local Authority.

Middlesbrough Council did not currently charge the maximum premium for properties that had been empty for 10 years or more. Whilst there were some advantages to charging the premium there were also disadvantages. It could be argued that charging the premium could become counter-productive since it increased the Council's debt provision. It was considered that exercising cross directorate powers as well as engagement with Landlords created more positive outcomes. The Council was also expanding its work with Registered Social Landlords to ensure they brought their properties back into use as soon as possible.

Previously there had been a Private Sector Housing Team within the Council and over the next few months Strategic Housing would become a function again. The Regeneration Directorate currently only worked on new buildings and new sites. Some of the powers that had previously existed were now scattered across different parts of the Council and were not

all actively used. A Member asked whether the Council had the power to force the sale of a property. It was confirmed that the Council could carry out compulsory purchase however to do this could take many years and also cost a lot of money. The cheaper and easier solution was to get the owners to rectify issues with their properties.

When a property had been secured or boarded up by the Council, a Member asked what further action was taken. The Director explained that this was the long-term strategy – to build a relationship with the owner and work with them to improve the area. Once an area started to improve it was hope that further intervention would not be needed. Existing Council resources were limited and the current team concentrated on the properties that were in the worst state of repair. Surprisingly it was often the case that people did not even know they owned a property – they might not even live in the UK and could have been left it in a Will. So those properties were not being checked regularly and were often those causing the most problems.

The Council was working with housing associations, using money including government funding to buy, refurbish and manage empty homes which could be used for vulnerable people, saving money on temporary accommodation. Funding was in place for one housing provider to tackle 200 properties over the next two years.

**AGREED** as follows that:

1. The information provided was received and noted.
2. Further information would be sought in relation to the percentage of empty homes per ward, the number of empty homes that were privately owned or owned by social housing landlords, and how the numbers of empty properties in Middlesbrough had changed over the last 10 years.

24/16 **OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD UPDATE**

The Chair provided an update on items discussed at the last Overview and Scrutiny Board meeting.

24/17 **CRUSTACEAN DEATHS COLLABORATIVE WORKING GROUP - UPDATE**

There was no update from the Crustacean Deaths Collaborative Working Group as the Group had not met. However a meeting was scheduled later in the month and the Chair would update the Place Scrutiny Panel at a later date.

24/18 **DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING**

The next meeting of the Place Scrutiny Panel was scheduled for Monday 23 September 2024 at 4.30 pm. The former Environment Scrutiny Panel's Final Report on Waste Management would be considered at the meeting and members of the former Environment Scrutiny Panel had been invited to attend.

24/19 **ANY OTHER URGENT ITEMS WHICH IN THE OPINION OF THE CHAIR, MAY BE CONSIDERED.**

None.



**MIDDLESBROUGH COUNCIL**

**PLACE SCRUTINY PANEL – 23 SEPTEMBER 2024**

**DRAFT FINAL REPORT OF THE ENVIRONMENT  
SCRUTINY PANEL  
WASTE MANAGEMENT**

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## **AIM OF THE INVESTIGATION**

1. The aim of the investigation was to examine 'Waste Management' in Middlesbrough, focussing particularly on increasing recycling rates in Middlesbrough - ensuring targets are met whilst minimising costs.

## **COUNCIL PLAN – VISION AND PRIORITIES**

2. The scrutiny of this topic fits within the following vision and priorities of the Council Plan:-
  - A Healthy Place – Protect and Improve our environment
  - Safe and Resilient Communities – Promote new ideas and initiatives
  - Delivering Best Value – Set a balanced revenue budget and MTFP restoring financial resilience and sustainability.

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

3. The terms of reference for the Scrutiny Panel's investigation were as follows:-
  - A) To examine the current position regarding waste and recycling collection and disposal in Middlesbrough, including performance data and targets and how these compare locally and nationally.
  - B) To explore how Middlesbrough can increase its recycling rates, and reduce residual waste, to achieve national targets whilst minimising costs.
  - C) To gain an understanding of the legal and policy framework in which the Council must operate, in terms of all types of waste collections and associated enforcement activity.
  - D) To examine the current position in Middlesbrough regarding the collection and disposal of bulky waste (junk jobs) and fly-tipped waste, including performance data and targets and how these compare locally and nationally, and, if appropriate, how this can be improved.
  - E) To consider how Middlesbrough can prepare for, and comply with, compulsory food waste collections once introduced.
  - F) To identify best practice and ideas from other local authorities that have good recycling rates.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION/SETTING THE SCENE**

### **Waste Management**

4. Waste Management is a general term for a range of services which includes the collection and disposal of refuse and recycling. The materials are varied and disposed of in different ways depending upon the type of waste.
5. Local authorities are required to comply with a wide range of waste and recycling legislation.
6. Waste is generated from a variety of sources across the UK, including: the public sector, commercial businesses, industry, agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing and households.
7. Local authorities have statutory duties to arrange for the collection and deposit of household waste in their area. In undertaking these duties, local authorities offer access to waste services to householders such as kerbside collections, bulky collections and household waste recycling centres (HWRC). Local authorities also have duties to arrange for collection of commercial waste from premises in their areas (if requested) and ensure highways and roads are kept clean from litter and refuse.

8. Local authorities are required to report information on the types and quantities of waste they collect through undertaking these duties and this information is reported in a web-based system called WasteDataFlow. This is the data source used to produce 'waste from households', 'household' and 'local authority collected municipal waste' (referred to as 'local authority collected waste in England') for National and UK waste statistics. All other waste generated in the UK is collected and managed by private sector companies and is, therefore, excluded from household and local authority collected municipal waste statistics. (This includes where a householder makes alternative arrangements for removing waste from their home such as private waste skips).

### **Consistency in Household and Business Recycling in England - Consultation**

9. In 2021, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) opened a consultation on "Consistency in Household and Business Recycling in England", which ran for 8 weeks.
10. Increasing consistency in recycling will reduce confusion in the materials that can be collected for recycling at the kerbside. Following on from a previous consultation in 2019, this consultation detailed specific policy proposals for increasing consistency in recycling collected from households, businesses and other organisations. DEFRA asked what people thought about the materials included in each recyclable waste stream, exemptions, statutory guidance and transition timelines for local authorities and businesses and also sought views on other areas of the policy to enable recycling consistency to be implemented successfully.
11. The Government response to the consultation was published in November 2023. In summary, it outlines that it wants to make it easier to maximise use, minimise waste and to drive up recycling rates.
12. Household recycling rates in England have increased from an average of **11%** in 2000/01 to an average of **42%** in 2021/22, however, rates have plateaued in recent years at around **42% to 44%**. To address this, the Government stated it would repeal EU-derived waste collection requirements and introduce improved, simplified requirements through the Environment Act 2021.
13. The intention of the new regulations introduced by the Environment Act 2021 is to drive up recycling rates across England. The consultation took on board concerns expressed by Councils and householders regarding the risk of multiple bins cluttering the streets as it had proposed that recyclable materials should be collected individually and not co-mingled. Therefore, having assessed the highest performing Councils on recycling rates, it proposed to introduce exemptions to allow all Councils in England to offer just three waste containers (bins, boxes or bags) for: dry recycling; food waste; and residual (non-recyclable waste). This will allow Councils to provide a co-mingled recycling service – collecting all dry recycling materials together – as is the case in Middlesbrough.
14. Subject to consultation with relevant parties, the exemptions will be confirmed in regulations to ensure that no Council will be required to provide seven different bins. An optional garden waste collection will be offered to all households.
15. The new requirements will be as follows:-
- all local authorities in England must collect the same recyclable waste streams for recycling or composting from households. The recyclable waste streams include paper and card, plastic, glass, metal, food waste, and garden waste.
  - all non-household municipal premises in England (such as businesses, schools and hospitals), must make arrangements to have the same set of recyclable waste streams (with the exception of garden waste) collected for recycling or composting, and must present their waste in accordance with the arrangements.

## EVIDENCE GATHERED

### Term of Reference A – To examine the current position regarding waste and recycling collection and disposal in Middlesbrough, including performance data and targets and how these compare locally and nationally

#### Local Authority Collected Waste Management – National Context

16. On 31 January 2024, Defra<sup>1</sup> published the final annual results for local authority collected waste management for England. It covers annual final estimates for waste collected by local authorities in England and the regions based on data submitted by all local authorities in England to [WasteDataFlow](#) on the waste they collect and manage.
17. There are three main local authority waste recycling measures (and recycling rates) presented in the National and Official statistical publications and datasets which are calculated from waste collection and disposal tonnages:-
- “Waste from households” - Waste collected kerbside from Households and HWRC, bring banks, etc.
  - “Household waste” - As for Waste from Households plus waste collected via other local authority waste activities such as street cleaning, parks and grounds, street bins, etc.
  - “Local authority collected municipal waste” - As for Household plus non household waste and any commercial waste collected and managed by local authorities. (Essentially all waste collected by local authorities).
18. Waste management is a complicated matter as waste is collected from householders and businesses via different waste collection methods and is sent to facilities for storing, sorting and treatment throughout the UK prior to it being recycled or disposed of. The waste is sent to a variety of different waste facilities depending on the method of collection, type of waste and available infrastructure. Local authorities work with their contractors and the waste industry to track their waste as pragmatically as possible.

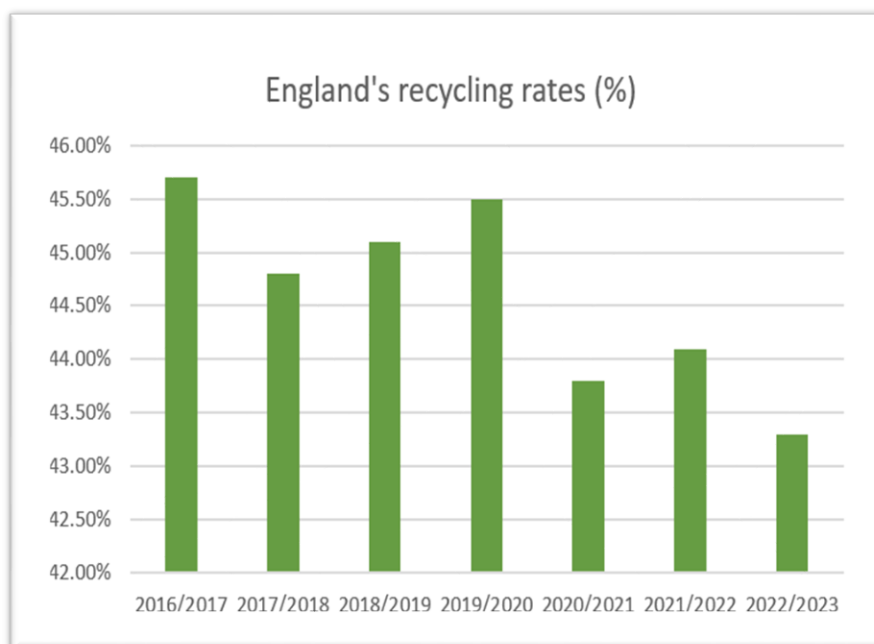
#### Recycling – National Context

19. In terms of recycling, the tonnage of waste ‘sent for (preparing for) reuse, recycling and composting (including anaerobic digestion)’ is that which is accepted by the re-processor. Local authorities report the tonnage of material by type (glass, paper etc) with the details of the re-processor it was sent to. At this point material will exclude any recycling rejects (for example due to contamination) that occur during collection, sorting or further treatment. Waste diverted for recycling from the residual (or ‘black bag’) waste stream by further processing is included in recycling tonnages.
20. Recycling targets set by Government were to achieve **50%** by 2020 and **65%** by 2035. In 2020, the national ‘waste from households’ (the official recycling measure used as the basis for reporting at a UK harmonized level) was **44%**, meaning that the 50% target was missed. The national 44% recycling rate had also reduced from the previous year (2019) when it was **45.5%**.

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<sup>1</sup> Defra – Local Authority Collected Waste Management – Annual Results 2022-23

21. The latest published statistics by Defra show that the recycling rate in England fell further by **0.7%** to **43.4%** in 2022/23, from **44.1%** the previous year (2021/22).



22. There was an overall decrease in 'waste from households' in England in 2022 to **21.5 million tonnes**, down **7.9%** from **23.1 million tonnes** in 2021 – with **12.1 million tonnes** of residual waste being treated in 2022, down from **12.9 million tonnes** in 2021, a decrease of **6.0%**.
23. This figure excludes local authority collected waste considered not to have come directly from households, such as street bins.
24. **5.5 million tonnes** of dry recycling was collected in England in 2022 - a decrease of **0.4 million tonnes**, or **7.1%**, from 2021. Organic waste sent for recycling also decreased by **12%** (to **3.7 million tonnes**) over the same period.
25. The table below shows the composition breakdown and recycling rate of 'Waste from Households' in England between 2018 and 2022, (thousand tonnes):-

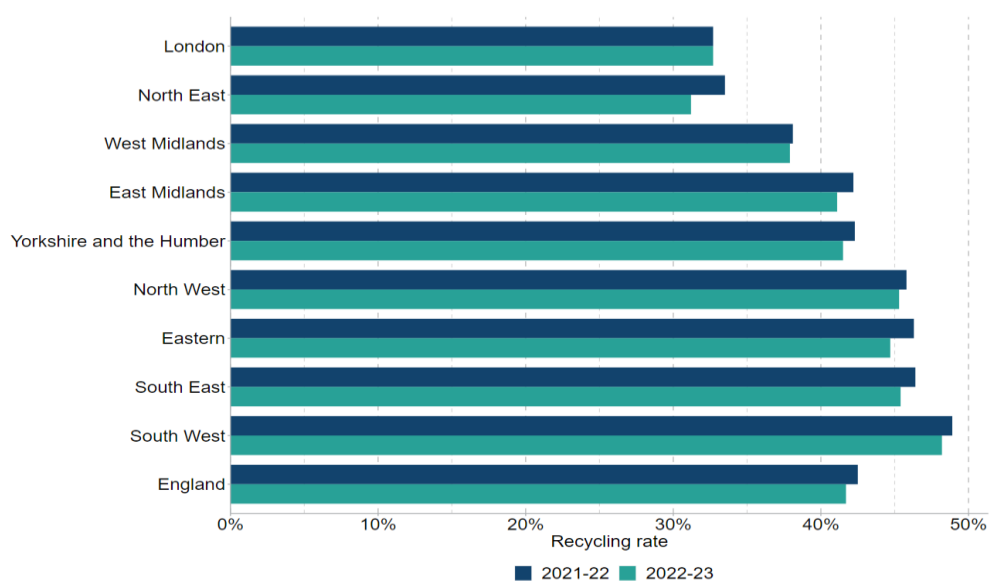
Waste type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change 2022 over 2021
<b>Total Recycling</b> of which:	<b>9,840</b>	<b>10,054</b>	<b>9,935</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>9,322</b>	<b>-8.6%</b>
• Dry recycling of which:	5,866	5,874	5,871	5,969	5,546	-7.1%
• IBA Metal	187	201	222	228	222	-2.6%
• Separately collected food waste	414	437	485	512	499	-2.6%
• Other organics recycling	3,561	3,743	3,579	3,718	3,277	-11.9%

Waste type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change 2022 over 2021
Total Residual	12,160	11,993	12,616	12,901	12,125	-6.0%
Total waste from Households	22,033	22,074	22,586	23,120	21,466	-7.2%
Waste from households recycling rate (including IBA metal)*	44.7%	45.5%	44.0%	44.1%	43.4%	-0.7 percentage points
Waste from households recycling rate (excluding IBA metal)*	43.8%	44.6%	43.0%	43.1%	42.4%	-0.7 percentage points

\*IBA – Incinerator bottom ash.

### Household Waste

26. Household waste is the same as waste from households *plus* waste collected via other local authority waste activities such as street cleaning, parks and grounds, street bins, gully emptying, soil and compost-like output, etc.
27. There is considerable variation across local authorities in England which is influenced by population, housing type, and the level of other organic or garden waste collected. For example, residents living in built-up areas with a higher proportion of flats and terraced properties, may find it difficult or be unwilling to store waste for recycling, and will not produce garden waste for collection. This will reduce recycling rates for these authorities. Similarly, authorities with higher recycling rates are likely to be advantaged by good householder response to recycling schemes and a higher tonnage of organic or garden waste being collected.
28. This table shows 'Household waste' recycling rates for England and regions, 2021/22 and 2022/23.



29. It can be seen that the South West region had the highest rate 'household waste' recycling rate in 2022/23 at **48.2%**. The North East had the lowest 'household waste' recycling rate in 2022/23 at **31.2%**.

30. All regions had decreases in their recycling rates, except for London which remained unchanged. The North East region had the largest decrease of **2.3%**.

### Local Authority Collected Waste

31. Local authority collected waste consists of 'household waste', *plus* non-household waste and any commercial waste collected and managed by local authorities. It is, essentially, all waste collected by local authorities.
32. Total local authority managed waste in 2022/23 was **24.5 million tonnes**, down by **1.6 million tonnes** (6.0%) from 2021/22.
33. In 2022/23, **1.8 million tonnes**, or **7.2%**, of all local authority collected waste was disposed of via landfill. This was a decrease of **16% (0.3 tonnes)** from the previous year.
34. In 2022/23, **49.1%** of all local authority waste was incinerated. This was a total of **12.1 million tonnes**, and a decrease of **0.3 million tonnes (2.8 %)** from 2021/22.
35. The amount of local authority collected waste sent for recycling in 2022/23 was **10 million tonnes**, down **0.8 million tonnes** from 2021/22. Waste sent for recycling comprised **40.7%** of all local authority waste, a decrease of **0.8%** from 2021/22.

### Waste Collection and Disposal in Middlesbrough

#### Residual Waste – Current Arrangements

36. Middlesbrough's household residual waste is collected on a weekly basis, with the majority of households using a smaller 140 litre wheeled bin. Initially, the provision of smaller residual waste bins, combined with the provision of a full-sized (240 litre) wheeled bin for recycling, had seen a jump in recycling rates from around 25% to 33%. This had reduced and plateaued at around 30%.
37. Middlesbrough is one of a few local authorities in England that currently carries out weekly collections, with the majority now being fortnightly. In Wales, 11 of its 22 local authorities now carry out residual waste collections on a three-weekly cycle, with one authority carrying out collections on a monthly basis.
38. A proportion of Middlesbrough's households did not have wheeled bins due to being terraced properties. An alternative system was in place whereby residents either shared communal waste bins or used black refuse sacks or clear plastic bags for recycling collection systems. There are approximately 15,000 homes on back alley collections.
39. Middlesbrough's household residual waste is currently disposed of at the Haverton Hill Incinerator, or Energy from Waste Plant (EfW) operated by Suez. Three other Tees Valley local authorities- Stockton, Redcar and Cleveland and Hartlepool – also use this facility. Consequently, Middlesbrough sends very little waste to landfill.
40. Residual waste disposal costs are considerably higher than those for recycling waste disposal and this is set to rise, placing significant budgetary pressures on the Council's finances.
41. The Government has set ambitious national waste targets and by 2035 appropriate measures must be in place to ensure:-
- The preparation for reuse and recycling of municipal waste is increased to a minimum of 65% (by weight).

- The amount of municipal waste sent to landfill is reduced to 10%, or less, by weight, of the total amount generated. (Middlesbrough already meets this target easily).

42. The following table shows the tonnage of household waste collected in Middlesbrough and other North East Councils from 2018/19 up to 2022/23. Middlesbrough collected an average of **63,771.58 tonnes** of household waste for the period 2018-2023. This is below the regional average of **75,820.50 tonnes**.

Authority	Tonnage HH Waste Collected (Waste Data Flow)						Average 2018-2023
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Qtr 1)	
Darlington Borough Council	43,193.57	43,666.53	48,231.99	46,203.07	44,718.98	No Data at Present	45,202.83
Gateshead MBC	86,960.32	86,910.60	90,663.26	90,004.95	85,593.94	24,416.70	88,026.61
Hartlepool Borough Council	39,765.64	38,817.67	38,575.71	39,552.21	36,989.25	9,920.19	38,740.10
Middlesbrough Borough Council	61,863.53	63,061.73	64,608.10	64,433.14	64,891.42	17,712.77	63,771.58
Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Council MBC	108,592.67	110,612.35	114,226.91	110,679.85	106,007.02	No Data at Present	110,023.76
North Tyneside Council	85,860.90	85,256.56	93,088.82	89,955.44	82,974.95	23,269.68	87,427.33
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	56,747.46	55,919.77	60,591.83	57,865.98	53,790.38	15,925.82	56,983.08
South Tyneside MBC	65,702.55	66,790.92	73,581.04	66,859.03	62,336.35	17,094.17	67,053.98
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	82,501.73	84,035.77	91,751.49	88,049.51	83,058.92	23,694.09	85,879.48
Sunderland City Council	113,003.97	113,613.11	120,116.67	117,816.04	110,931.34	32,089.41	115,096.23
<b>Average</b>	<b>74,419.23</b>	<b>74,868.50</b>	<b>79,543.58</b>	<b>77,141.92</b>	<b>73,129.26</b>	<b>20,515.35</b>	<b>75,820.50</b>

#### Recyclable Waste (Dry recycling) – Current Arrangements

43. Recyclable waste is collected at the kerbside on a fortnightly basis in Middlesbrough. Residents are provided with a 240 litre wheeled bin and, as collection of materials is co-mingled, there is no requirement for residents to pre-sort materials prior to collection.
44. There are some exceptions to the wheeled bin kerbside recycling collection scheme, such as terraced properties with back alleys, however, recycling can be placed in clear plastic sacks for collection on the allocated days.
45. The materials collected, known as 'dry recycling' comprise of: paper, cardboard, plastic, metal and glass.
46. Recyclable waste is disposed of at various sites, depending upon the material. For example, Middlesbrough's dry recycling is disposed of via Cumbria Waste's recycling plant in South Bank. Items such as furniture, mattresses and electrical goods must all be disposed of separately at different sites in accordance with relevant legislation, where applicable.
47. Three Members of the Scrutiny Panel undertook a site visit to Cumbria Waste on 19 December 2023 and reported back in relation to the processes undertaken at the plant and how useful and powerful it had been to witness what happens to our recycling first-hand.
48. Middlesbrough collects around **10,000 tonnes** via kerbside recycling collection per annum. This equates to a recycling rate of **30 to 33%** (following the removal of contaminated recyclate). Recycling rates from areas with communal bins in alleyways is generally poor.
49. In terms of Middlesbrough's North East neighbours, Redcar and Cleveland Council currently has the best recycling rates of the Tees Valley Councils at approximately **38.7%**, however, this has fallen from more than **40%**. Stockton Council has the lowest recycling rate of approximately **24-25%** and also operates weekly residual waste collections. This tends to support the theory that in general,



and on a national basis, there appears to be a correlation between weekly residual waste bin collections and poorer recycling rates.

50. Middlesbrough also has high contamination rates of **40% and above**. Contaminated recycling waste is redirected to the incinerator for which the Council must effectively pay disposal costs twice, plus transport costs.
51. The tables below show the amounts of Household Collected Waste sent for re-use, recycling or composting for Middlesbrough and other North East Councils from 2018/19 up to 2022/23 in tonnages, with the second table showing the amounts as percentages.

Authority	Tonnage HH waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting (Waste Data Flow)						Average 2018-2023
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Qtr 1)	
Darlington Borough Council	17,195.98	17,812.02	16,949.27	14,968.05	14,182.80	No Data at Present	16,221.62
Gateshead MBC	27,485.85	27,795.04	29,239.80	28,561.12	27,137.75	9,287.61	28,043.91
Hartlepool Borough Council	12,921.85	13,217.08	11,625.35	12,892.90	11,115.72	2,982.14	12,354.58
Middlesbrough Borough Council	20,718.27	19,964.92	18,447.74	19,169.47	14,989.51	5,572.15	18,657.98
Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Council MBC	41,129.40	44,513.07	46,346.71	40,605.25	27,152.81	No Data at Present	39,949.45
North Tyneside Council	29,497.88	31,468.59	33,712.77	31,621.15	26,574.92	8,921.63	30,575.06
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	21,836.90	22,520.73	22,594.01	22,076.91	16,265.53	5,646.91	21,058.81
South Tyneside MBC	20,199.17	21,378.52	22,649.14	21,641.04	19,333.41	6,302.95	21,040.25
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	21,797.57	22,265.03	22,297.35	22,591.68	20,890.15	6,837.45	21,968.36
Sunderland City Council	30,671.97	31,040.94	33,746.19	35,146.24	33,453.40	10,549.32	32,811.75
<b>Average</b>	<b>24,345.48</b>	<b>25,197.59</b>	<b>25,760.83</b>	<b>24,927.38</b>	<b>21,109.60</b>	<b>7,012.52</b>	<b>24,268.18</b>

Authority	Percentage HH waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting (Waste Data Flow)						Average 2018-2023
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Qtr 1)	
Darlington Borough Council	39.8%	40.8%	35.1%	32.4%	31.7%	No Data at Present	36.0%
Gateshead MBC	31.6%	32.0%	32.3%	31.7%	31.7%	38.0%	31.9%
Hartlepool Borough Council	32.5%	34.0%	30.1%	32.6%	30.1%	30.1%	31.9%
Middlesbrough Borough Council	33.5%	31.7%	28.6%	29.8%	23.1%	31.5%	29.3%
Newcastle-upon-Tyne City Council MBC	37.9%	40.2%	40.6%	36.7%	25.6%	No Data at Present	36.2%
North Tyneside Council	34.4%	36.9%	36.2%	35.2%	32.0%	38.3%	34.9%
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	38.5%	40.3%	37.3%	38.2%	30.2%	35.5%	36.9%
South Tyneside MBC	30.7%	32.0%	30.8%	32.4%	31.0%	36.9%	31.4%
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	26.4%	26.5%	24.3%	25.7%	25.2%	28.9%	25.6%
Sunderland City Council	27.1%	27.3%	28.1%	29.8%	30.2%	32.9%	28.5%
<b>Average</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>

National Recycling Targets were 50% by 2020 and currently is 65% by 2035

In 2020, the 'waste from households' recycling rate was 44.0%, meaning that the 50% target has not been met and also down from 45.5% in 2019

52. Household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (from WasteDataFlow), shows that **Middlesbrough sent an average of 18,657.98 tonnes** between 2018 and 2023. This equates to **29.3%**. The **regional average** for the same period is **24,268.18 tonnes**, equating to **32.3%**.
53. Middlesbrough's recycling figure had declined from **19,169.47 tonnes** in 2021/22 to **14,989.51 tonnes** in 2022/23 and the Panel heard that part of the reason for this was due to moving to a new recycling contractor but that the previous issues experienced had been resolved. Similarly, Redcar and Cleveland Council's recycling figures had reduced from 22,076.91 tonnes in 2021/22 to 16,265.53 in 2022/23 and used the same contractor.
54. It can be seen from the figures for the first quarter of 2023/24 that Middlesbrough's recycling rate is **5,572.15 tonnes** and Redcar's figure is **5,646.91 tonnes** for the same period – equating to **31.5%** and **35.5%** respectively.

55. It can also be seen that most local authorities' recycling rates had reduced post-Covid. Middlesbrough's recycling rates are around the regional average, however, none of the North East local authorities are meeting the current government target of 50%.
56. The data below shows a breakdown of recycling materials collected in the kerbside recycling collections from 2018-19 to 2022-23 in Middlesbrough (in tonnes). Materials collected in the scheme are: glass, paper, mixed paper and card, mixed plastic bottles, steel cans and aluminium cans. The category of 'non-target recyclate' refers to materials not included in the recycling contract, in other words not on the specified list of recyclable materials for residents to recycle at the kerbside, but materials that residents have put into their recycling bins, for example electrical items, which the Council must then try to have recycled by the contractor. This accounts for around 1 or 2% of Middlesbrough's kerbside recycling tonnages each year.

Material	Target Material	Kerbside Dry Recycling Tonnages									
		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023	
Glass	Target	2,638.070	27%	2,632.550	26%	3,337.000	27%	2,936.500	25%	2,099.605	21%
Paper	Target	2,612.380	26%	2,196.220	22%	2,363.470	19%	3,350.550	28%	1,277.241	13%
Mixed Paper & Card	Target	868.560	9%	1,289.520	13%	1,427.870	12%	616.410	5%	1,384.150	14%
Mixed Plastic Bottles	Target	1,242.740	13%	1,308.570	13%	1,085.130	9%	1,388.690	12%	898.750	9%
Steel Cans	Target	160.180	2%	327.800	3%	309.720	3%	458.000	4%	280.124	3%
Aluminium Cans	Target	175.610	2%	236.720	2%	200.520	2%	177.330	2%	232.963	2%
Non Target Recyclate	Non Target	101.590	1%	152.750	2%	196.180	2%	32.020	0%	253.494	2%
Contamination	Contamination	2,107.880	21%	2,011.430	20%	3,441.322	28%	2,822.310	24%	3,726.503	37%
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,907.010</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,155.560</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,361.212</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,781.810</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,152.830</b>	<b>100%</b>

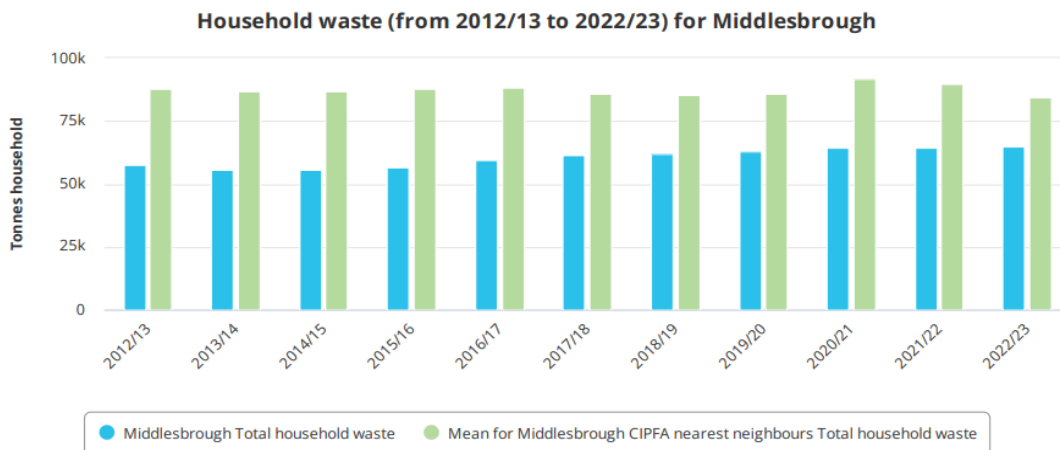
57. In 2022-23 contaminated recycling was at a five-year high in Middlesbrough, with **3,726.503 tonnes (37%)** being contaminated, compared with **2,011.430 tonnes (20%)** in 2019-20 – the lowest contamination figure during the five-year period 2018-19 to 2022–23. Frequent contaminants include: food, textiles/clothing, nappies, WEEE (eg electrical equipment, vapes) and bagged household waste.
58. Once collected from the kerbside, the materials are transported to the recycling facility and passed through a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF). The MRF comprises a manual sorting/picking of the materials where any contaminants are removed. The materials are then passed through several automated sorting machines which separate the co-mingled materials into the major recyclates - such as paper, card, steel cans, aluminium cans and plastics.
59. Once separated, the recycling contractor - Cumbrian Waste Management – returns the materials back into the manufacturing stream via the commodities market.
60. In terms of tackling contaminated recycling, Environment Services has a targeted approach to address areas where high levels of contamination exist. Where a recycling bin is found to contain a contaminant, it is usual practice for the bin not to be emptied and reported by the Refuse Team Leader to the Environmental Enforcement Team. A sticker is placed on the bin stating that it will not be emptied due to being contaminated. Residents can request a contact from the Environment Sustainability Manager for further explanation/clarification and the surrounding vicinity is usually letter-dropped to educate residents in relation to recycling where several bins are found to be contaminated.

61. Barriers preventing people from recycling ranged from residents choosing not to recycle; general uncertainty around what could and could not be recycled; possible lack of information in languages other than English; current weekly collection of residual waste and side waste; possible limited enforcement in some areas.

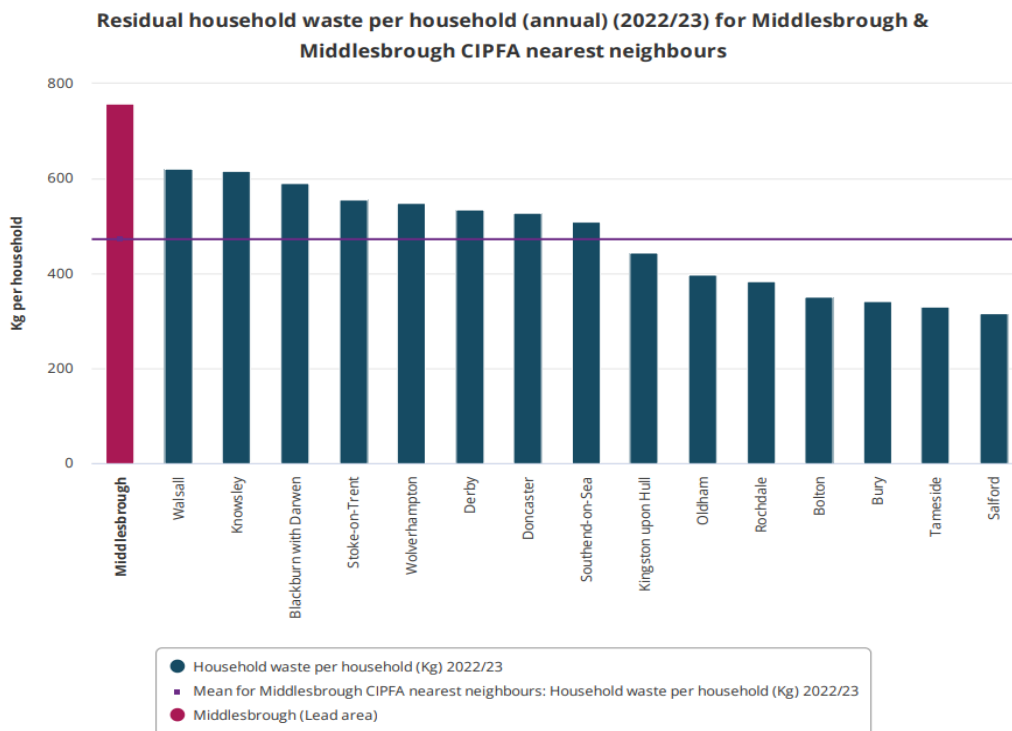
Comparison of Middlesbrough’s Key Performance Data with nearest Cipfa Neighbours

62. Members were keen to see how Middlesbrough’s key performance data compared to its nearest Cipfa neighbours.

63. In 2022/23, Middlesbrough collected **64,891 tonnes** of Household waste – this includes waste collected from households plus street bins, sweepings etc. This was a 0.7% increase on the previous year and compared with a 6.4% decrease for England.

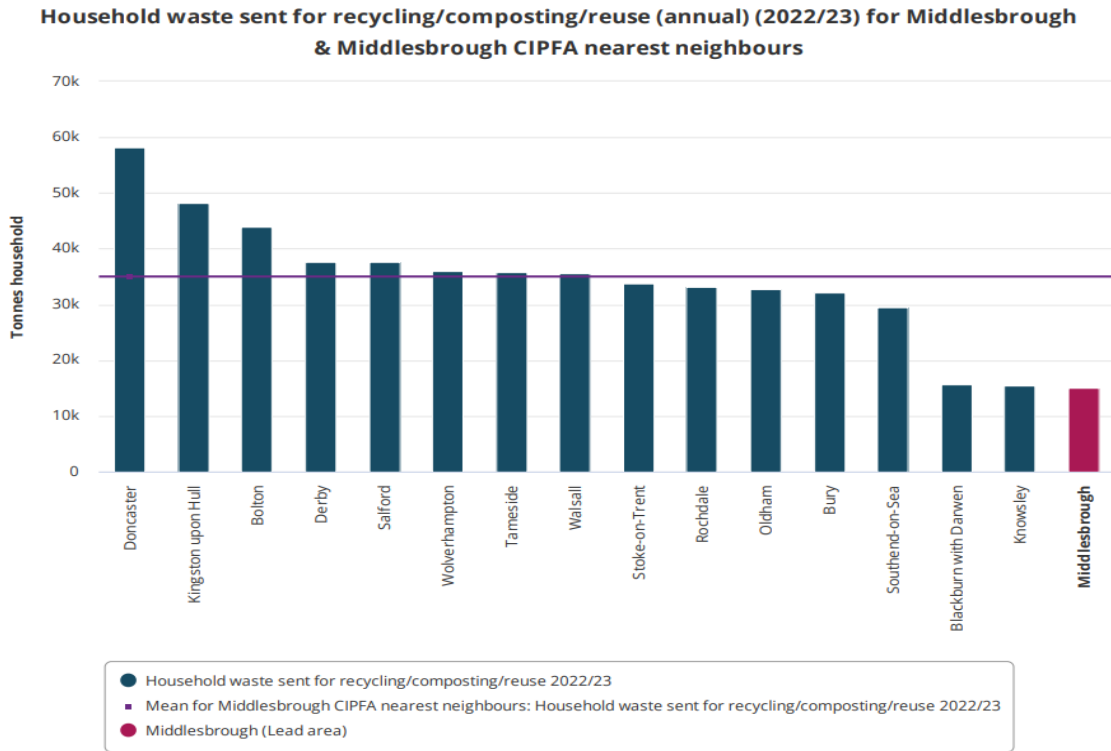


64. In 2022/23<sup>2</sup>, Middlesbrough collected the equivalent of **759.10kg** of residual waste per household in 2022/23, this had increased from **702kg** per household in 2021/22. This compared to an average of 471.47kg for Middlesbrough’s nearest Cipfa neighbours and 508.80kg England average.

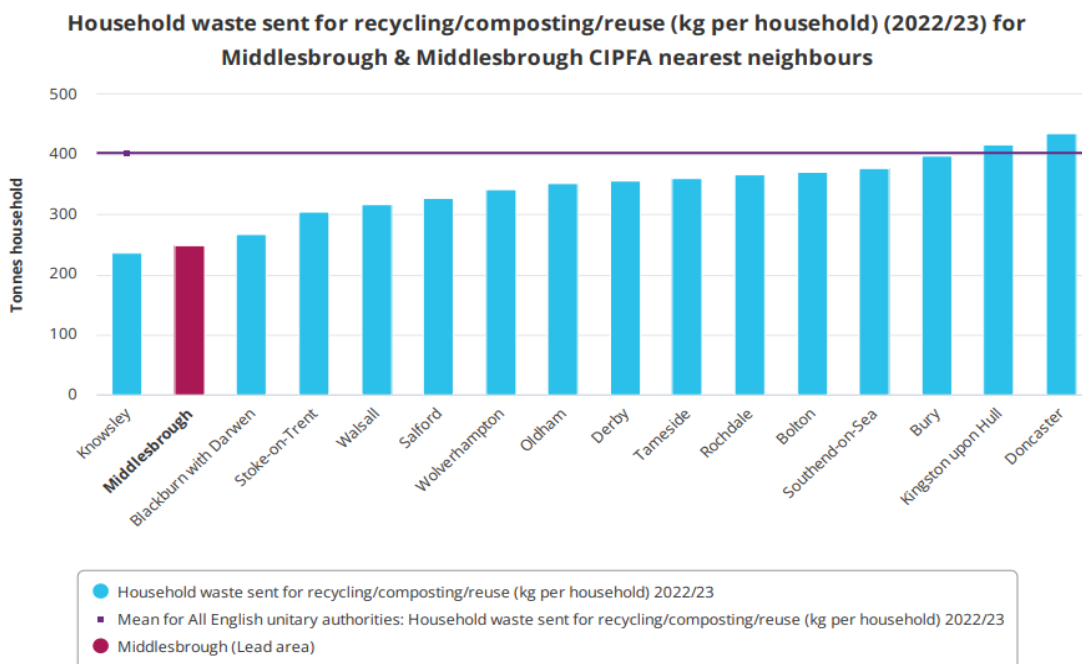


<sup>2</sup> LG Inform/DEFRA March 2024

65. In Middlesbrough, **14,990 tonnes**, or **23.10%** of all household waste, was sent for reuse, recycling or composting down from **29.80%** in 2021/22. This compares to an average of **41.47%** for Middlesbrough CIPFA nearest neighbours and **41.70%** for England.



66. Per household, an average of **270kg** of household waste was sent for recycling, composting or reuse across Middlesbrough. This is below the CIPFA nearest neighbours' average of 368kg per household. Within the group of Middlesbrough's CIPFA nearest neighbours, Knowsley had the lowest figure of 235kg per household and Doncaster had the highest with 436kg per household.



67. **21.18%** (4,028 tonnes) of all household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Middlesbrough was rejected/contaminated in 2022/23. This was up by **274 tonnes** from the

previous year and compares to an average of **6.69%** for Middlesbrough's CIPFA nearest neighbours and **6.55%** for England.

68. **8.80%** of Middlesbrough's household waste (**49,902 tonnes**) was sent to landfill in 2022/23. This was up by **3.30%** from 2021/22. In comparison, **9.54%** of household waste was sent to landfill for Middlesbrough's CIPFA nearest neighbours and **7.30%** for England.

### Disposal Costs

69. Waste disposal costs for residual waste sent to the incinerator are significantly higher than costs for reuse, recycling or composting. The table below shows the costs for the various waste disposal streams in Middlesbrough between 2018 and 2023 and the associated gate fees. The gate fee is a charge levied upon a given quantity of waste received at a waste processing facility. It can be seen that residual waste disposal costs have steadily increased over the last five years and this is set to almost double for 2024/25.

Processor / Disposal Facility	Gates Fees					
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>SUEZ - Main Waste Disposal</b>						
Energy from Waste	£54.09	£55.92	£57.63	£58.71	£66.36	£72.56
Landfill Rate	£114.81	£117.85	£121.30	£124.22	£128.37	£135.99
<b>Green Waste</b>						
Scott Bros	£20.00	£20.00	£20.00	£20.00	£28.00	£28.00
Compost UK (formerly A&E Thompson)	£18.75	£18.75	£17.50	£18.75	£18.75	£18.75
<b>Dry Recycling</b>	£29.00	£29.18	£48.77 Ave	£78.90	£14.07 Ave	£48.60 Ave
Recycling Contractor	Biffa	Wards	Wards	Regen	CWM	CWM
		Compound Gate Fee Rates				
Waste Stream	Yearly Costs					
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
<b>SUEZ - Main Waste Disposal</b>	£2,373,938	£2,533,182	£2,916,351	£2,578,081	£3,020,990	
<b>Green Waste</b>	£127,562	£125,794	£126,329	£142,379	£164,546	
<b>Dry Recycling</b>	£282,051	£296,337	£662,285	£1,038,918	£131,446	
Recycling Contractor	Biffa	Biffa/Wards	Wards	Regen	CWM	

70. In Middlesbrough, the gate fees for waste disposal are charged by the tonne, as deposited. At the energy from waste plant, where all residual waste is disposed of, vehicles are weighed on the weighbridge upon entering the site. Where contaminated waste is recovered from the recycling facility, it is returned to the residual waste stream and then incurs a secondary charge as it must be disposed of with residual waste. In terms of costs for disposal of recyclable materials, the Council pays a net rate to the recycling contractor who sells the materials on for reuse in manufacturing.

### Green Waste (Garden Waste) – Current Arrangements

71. Green waste, or garden waste, is also collected fortnightly from the kerbside from April to September, then once monthly in October and November. Residents are provided with a 240 litre wheeled bin, again with the exception of those properties without gardens.
72. Middlesbrough collects approximately **6,800 tonnes** of green waste per annum which is disposed of for composting. This has the lowest disposal cost of all the waste streams.

## UPDATE

73. Following the receipt of evidence in relation to the waste management scrutiny topic, the Council's budget proposals for the 2024/25 financial year in relation to the Environment Scrutiny Panel's remit, were presented to the Panel for discussion and comment.
74. Comments were subsequently fed into the budget consultation process. The proposals relevant to the Panel's review of Waste Management were agreed by Full Council on 8 March 2024 as part of the budget setting process. Details are provided below.

### Introduction of Fortnightly Residual Waste Collections

75. The proposal to introduce fortnightly residual waste collections in Middlesbrough, which was subsequently implemented at the start of August 2024, brings Middlesbrough Council in line with the vast majority of other councils and supports efforts to improve recycling rates.
76. The Waste Service has experienced significant budget pressures in 2023/24, (£1.0m Quarter 3 forecast Outturn), this is primarily due to a combination of household behaviour regarding recycling and the rising cost of residual waste disposal.
77. As mentioned at paragraphs 69 – 70 above, there is a significant cost to disposing of waste incorrectly. The cost of disposing of recycled waste (average disposal rate **£53.01 per tonne**) is much lower than the cost of residual waste (average disposal rate **£72.56 per tonne**). Residual waste placed in the recycling bin causes contamination to the recycled waste stream and is rejected by waste operators and diverted to the residual waste stream for which the Council has to pay to process twice, (average residual waste disposal rate of **£173.78 per tonne**). This additional cost is avoidable if residents work together with the Council and comply with guidance on segregating household waste.
78. Fortnightly collections were implemented in conjunction with a communication and education plan to ensure residents are supported in their move to the new system. Based on the experiences of other authorities, it is not expected that this proposal will result in a significant increase in fly-tipping.
79. Following consultation, the proposed implementation plan was amended to include adjustments for those households requiring a larger waste bin: - families of three or more, rather than four or more, can request a 240 litre wheeled bin. Following a proposal from Councillors, families of two will be able to purchase an additional 140 litre wheeled bin, at a one-off cost of £40.
80. The Council continues to provide assisted bin collections for those who meet the necessary thresholds and areas with communal bins or residents who are only served by black sack collection as they are not accessible for wheeled bin collections, will continue on weekly collections.

### Introduction of Charging for Green Waste Collections

81. The collection of green waste is not a statutory requirement and is a discretionary service which many councils already charge for. The service is optional and new brown 240 litre bins were only supplied to those residents wishing to opt in to the service once the annual subscription was paid.
82. Free disposal continues to be available to those wishing to use the Household Waste and Recycling Centre.

83. The new service (now implemented) operates fortnightly collections from the first week in April until the end of November. The proposal is in line with green waste services compared to neighbouring authorities.
84. The cost of the service is £40 per year, with one bin supplied. Additional bins can be requested for and additional £20 per bin thereafter.

#### Charging for bulky waste collections

85. It was also proposed to introduce a fully chargeable bulky waste collection service. Information on the current service operated in Middlesbrough is contained in the report, starting at paragraph 151.
86. Whilst the proposal was approved as part of the budget setting process, the fully chargeable service is not yet operational due to required changes to IT systems which are ongoing.

#### Update on the Implementation of the Chargeable Green Waste Collection Service

87. Following the implementation of the new chargeable green waste collection service, the Scrutiny Panel called an additional meeting, on 20 May 2024, to receive an update in relation to the roll-out of the new green waste bins, following a number of complaints and concerns raised by residents in relation to the collection of old green waste bins; the delivery of new brown waste bins; provision of bin collection calendars and commencement of the collection service.
88. Information shared at the meeting is contained below:-
89. At the time of the additional meeting, it had been 40 working days since the commencement of the new green waste service new bin roll-out and the following had taken place:-
- Movement of 45,518 bins in Middlesbrough.
  - Total of 19,897 new brown garden waste bins delivered.
  - Total of 25,621 old green 'diamond' waste bins collected and dismantled for recycling.
  - 41% garden waste subscriptions reached – double the estimated figure.
  - Income target had reached £790,000.
90. The roll-out of the new bins and implementation needed to be swift due to time constraints between the proposals being approved as part of the Council's budget-setting process on 8 March 2024, and being ready to commence green waste collections in April. As such the timeline was as follows:-

#### March 2024:

- Council approval for bin roll-out
- Briefing session for Members held
- Training for hub staff in order to assist residents
- Work with IT to launch system for ordering bins, stickers, etc.

#### April 2024

- Deliveries of new garden waste bins commenced first week in April.
- Communication advising residents of forthcoming arrangements disseminated. This included an example of the leaflet residents could expect to receive with a picture of the bin with the word 'Monday' on it. Unfortunately, many residents had assumed this meant that their old bin would be collected the following Monday and led to a lot of confusion regarding collections. Lessons have been learnt from this going forward.
- Four briefing sessions held, both in person and on-line, to keep Members up to date.

- The new garden waste subscription service commenced.
- Collection of old garden waste bins (green, 'Diamond') commenced.
- On-line bin collection calendars launched. An issue was experienced whereby the software used did not pull through around 15% of addresses leading to incorrect or no calendars being displayed. This was a national issue with the software company which has now been resolved, however, the issues did not come to light until 14 May.

#### May 2024

- As mentioned, due to an IT glitch outside of the Council's control, around 1,300 orders for bins were not fulfilled on time, however, they were delivered by 12 May.
  - Due to demand for the new garden waste service far exceeding initial expectations, an additional 12,000 garden waste bins were ordered.
  - As a result of the excess demand and queries, the Council's Contact Centre became overwhelmed, therefore, a small, secondary contact centre was established at Resolution House to deal specifically with bin orders and queries.
91. Subscription renewals will be completed via an auto-renewal system for existing subscribers, with an opportunity for new subscribers to sign up for the service.
92. At the start of May there were 14,000 bins in stock, based on the estimated take up rate of 20% (around 9,300 bins). This figure was based on take up at other Councils, including Hartlepool and Darlington, in their first year of offering this service. It also considered meeting additional requests for second bins/late take up. As of 20 May, the take up rate was **41%** (just over 20,000 bins, including second bins).
93. Some of the concerns and complaints in relation to the roll-out of the new service included:-
- Many people, particularly older people, did not have access to, or were able to use, the internet and could not find out when their old bins were due to be collected and had not received a leaflet informing them of the date of collection. It was acknowledged that there had been an over-reliance on digital communications. Whilst the paper leaflet delivered to residents contained all the required information, it did not pass the 'glance test'. At first glance, people had looked at the graphic - depicting a wheeled bin with the word 'Monday' - and assumed that their old bins were being collected the following Monday, without fully reading the information.
  - Some residents, despite subscribing to the new service and being issued with a new bin, had not had their bins emptied. This was due to the backlog of new bins being distributed and old bins being collected. The service ran fortnightly from April to November, therefore, residents would be provided with two additional collections commencing in March 2025.
  - Difficulties in accessing on-line bin calendars are currently being examined with the aim of providing access to calendars on the Council's website without needing to set up an account.
  - In relation to the procurement processes for the purchase of the bins, a UK Company had challenged the Council stating that it could have supplied the bins at a lower cost, however, it did not meet the criteria specified. Local authorities commonly use procurement organisations to source bulk purchasing and shorten the procurement selection process. A procurement exercise was undertaken and the specification in relation to the type of bins the Council wished to purchase was included. The specification stated bins must be better-quality and robust, microchipped, etched with the Council's recycling information. Schaffer was the Company that



was able to deliver on all the requirements and was selected on that basis and became the successful bidder. At the end of this process the Council must issue a Notice and this was overlooked in error but was subsequently rectified. Additionally, each bin is microchipped and chip-readers, usually costing £1,000 each, were supplied as part of the process free of charge. In summary the correct processes were followed.

#### Fortnightly Collections

94. At the same meeting, the Panel received information regarding the roll out of additional and/or larger waste bins in preparation for fortnightly collections due to commence in July.
95. A total of 30,000, 240 litre black bins had been purchased to be provided, upon request, to residents meeting the eligibility criteria for larger capacity residual waste bins once fortnightly collections commenced. The figure is based assumes half of Middlesbrough's households will request a larger bin. As of May 2024, 11,937 larger capacity bins had been requested but that figure is expected to rise following further communications. There were also 494 requests for additional 140 litre (small) black bins.
96. All bins being issued contain an embedded microchip assigned to the individual's address and this information is stored centrally within the Service.
97. Delivery of the larger capacity bins would commence in June and those that had requested one would be sent a yellow bin transfer sticker, containing their address and a reference number. The sticker needed to be placed on the lid of the smaller bin and crews would empty the bin and take it away at the same time they delivered the new larger bin.
98. For residents who had purchased an additional small 140 litre bin, they would be issued with a red authorised additional bin sticker which should be placed on the second bin allowing staff to clearly identify those who had purchased an additional bin.
99. Alleyways will remain on weekly collections with new and additional bins being supplied. The Council will also commence reissuing of plastic sacks to residents in those areas. This will be rolled out by the end of the summer.
100. The additional resources placed in the Contact Centre to create a dedicated 'bin line' will remain in place for at least the next six months to deal with queries specifically relating to bins.

#### Residual Waste Disposal – Future Arrangements

101. The current residual waste disposal contract is due to end in 2025/26. In 2020 it was announced that seven north east Councils (Middlesbrough, Stockton, Redcar and Cleveland, Hartlepool, Darlington, Durham and Newcastle) were to join forces to plan to build a new Energy from Waste (EfW) facility with a 450,000 tonne per annum capacity. A site has been earmarked for the new development and a joint procurement exercise is ongoing to secure a contractor to build and operate the facility.
102. **Update** – On 16 August 2024, the Evening Gazette published an article<sup>3</sup> stating that the new facility would not be operational until 2029. The project has fallen behind schedule following halting of the procurement process due to opposition by environmental campaigners.

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<sup>3</sup> [https://www.gazettelive.co.uk/news/teesside-news/delay-means-planned-facility-burning-29749588?utm\\_source=linkCopy&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_campaign=sharebar](https://www.gazettelive.co.uk/news/teesside-news/delay-means-planned-facility-burning-29749588?utm_source=linkCopy&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=sharebar)

103. The £300 million facility, overseen by the partnership of councils, faced uncertainty around what date it could be connected to the National Grid due to a current lack of transmission network capacity.
104. Following an evaluation of the tenders submitted by two short-listed operators, the procurement process has restarted after receipt of two viable connection offers earlier in the year.
105. It is now anticipated that final tenders will be received by the end of 2024, with a preferred tender appointed in 2025 and the facility becoming fully operational in 2029.

**TERM OF REFERENCE B - To explore how Middlesbrough can increase its recycling rates, and reduce residual waste, to achieve national targets whilst minimising costs**

106. At a strategic level, a Joint Waste Management Strategy for the Tees Valley, 2020-2035, sets out the joint approach to the sustainable management of waste within the Tees Valley and prioritises actions up to 2035. It provides the framework for how the Tees Valley councils will work towards reducing the amount of waste produced, to recycle as much material as possible and find the most sustainable solution to deal with any waste that remains.
107. It is acknowledged that whilst there will always be a small minority of people who will not recycle, many people who currently do not recycle are genuinely unsure of what they can and cannot recycle and require a little guidance. This could be as simple as turning the usual message around to tell people what can **not** be recycled.
108. Middlesbrough Council's Environmental Sustainability Manager works with a range of services, groups and individuals to encourage recycling and to target areas with low recycling rates and/or high levels of contaminated recycling, including:-
- Cumbria Waste Recycling Plant – weekly sampling of the recycling materials being deposited which assists in determining which areas or wards within Middlesbrough require targeted letter drops to provide advice on recycling.
  - Marketing and Communications Team - posting on social media to promote recycling and provide advice on the materials that should not be recycled.
  - Refuse Crews – checking bins, engaging with residents, and explaining why bins were being checked and providing advice on recycling.
  - Eco groups and Schools – attending assemblies to engage children in recycling and litter prevention.
  - 'Wash and squash' roadshows - delivered in community hubs, bus station, local shopping centres.
109. There are plans for the Environmental Services Manager to travel to various locations to spread the message regarding the importance of recycling. It is hoped the project will help to maximise engagement with the public in multiple locations on a regular basis and will also target areas with low recycling rates. The overall aim is to make recycling the 'social norm'. Engaging with the public is recognised as being key to increasing recycling rates and minimising contamination.
110. Volunteers at Climate Action Middlesbrough currently provide an additional resource to assist with some of the more time-consuming tasks such as checking bins with the refuse crews, placing bin stickers on those that are contaminated, liaising with the driver to record the bin numbers, etc.
111. Current practice regarding contaminated waste is to place a sticker on the bin to notify the resident it would not be emptied due to contamination. The resident is then issued with a letter and leaflet explaining why their bin had not been emptied and what the next steps were. Residents can request a visit from the Environmental Sustainability Manager if they wished.
112. In conjunction with experts in the field, Environment Services is currently developing a plan aimed at implementing fresh ideas to prompt behavioural change to promote recycling and minimise waste. This plan will engage with residents and be rolled out throughout 2024.
113. As green waste is a significant contributor to the amount of recycling collected, it is acknowledged that certain Wards within Middlesbrough will struggle to achieve high recycling rates as many

properties do not have gardens. However, some Wards with low recycling rates often have areas or particular streets within the Ward that have good recycling rates.

114. Examples of collaborative working between Environmental Enforcement, refuse crews, the Environmental Sustainability Manager and residents were provided to the Panel, illustrating how this has helped to turn around specific areas with high recycling contamination rates to reduce contamination rates and increase recycling.

#### BORO DOUGHNUT

115. As part of its review, the Panel received evidence from Community Interest Company, Boro Doughnut, which was launched in November 2023.
116. Boro Doughnut's aim is to build a thriving Middlesbrough through positive collaboration based on Doughnut Economics. The Doughnut Economics Action Lab (DEAL) Community is made up of like-minded people exploring the ideas of Doughnut Economics and pioneering ways to put ideas into practice. It includes educators, policy makers, community members, businesses, artists, academics, designers and economists. The DEAL community offers common sources of inspiration and tools to apply to each individual's context, some created by the DEAL team but mostly created by members of the DEAL community.
117. Its mission is to connect people to take urgent action to meet the needs of all people within the means of one planet living by protecting the environment. To date, it has connected with local communities to create an edible forest garden in Berwick Hills and an NHS allotment site, in addition to hosting various arts and community events to promote its message.
118. Research undertaken with Teesside University looked at how the people of Middlesbrough thrived across areas such as education, work, health, community, political voice and culture, in order to ascertain the current environmental state of Middlesbrough.
119. In the context of waste management, Boro Doughnut has undertaken litter picking within communities with Boro Champions who are doing excellent work. It has also undertaken research in the TS1 areas, speaking to residents, waste collectors, officers from thirteen housing and Council officers to find out what is happening on the ground. The aim is to ensure everyone works together to improve the area as responsibility falls to everyone.
120. Boro Doughnut uses continuous improvement methodology and root cause analysis to learn lessons from past initiatives in which the same problems kept reoccurring; to learn from other towns as to how to take out the root cause of the problem and start enabling sustainable initiatives and to ensure all people, and the environment, benefits from collecting actual outcome evidence.
121. It identified several root causes of littering and fly-tipping in the TS1 area, using root cause analysis, and provided the following possible solutions:-
- Lack of integration and inclusion efforts – increase spaces and opportunities for integration.
  - Language barrier/poor literacy level of residents not taken into consideration – improve communication that takes into account language barrier and literacy levels.
  - Population density increase not considered in design – implement long term plan for provision that was fit for purpose.
  - Lack of monitoring actual outcomes and implications of rules – monitor progress of actual outcome (eg cleanliness of alleyway) and evaluate current rules and policies.

122. Boro Doughnut indicated a willingness to collaborate with Middlesbrough Council, as well as other key partners and residents, to promote improved waste management across the town, particularly through increasing recycling rates and minimising contamination and non-recyclable waste.
123. Boro Doughnut currently works alongside Teesside University, Thirteen Housing and community volunteers using creative ways, such as through art, to spread the message regarding recycling and protecting the environment. It links into the Middlesbrough Voluntary Development Agency (MVDA) which holds a database of volunteers and groups. There are currently around 880 community organisations in Middlesbrough with MVDA acting as a hub to contact groups with a view to working together.

## **TERM OF REFERENCE C) - To gain an understanding of the legal and policy framework in which the Council must operate, in terms of all types of waste collections and associated enforcement activity**

### Legislative Framework

124. In England and Wales, two tier local authorities (such as cities and districts) are obliged by law to provide a domestic waste collection service to households, while county councils must handle its disposal. Unitary authorities, such as Middlesbrough, must undertake **both**. These duties are laid out in the [Environmental Protection Act \(EPA\) 1990](#).<sup>4</sup>
125. Councils can require occupiers of premises to present their household waste for collection in a specified way under the EPA. However, councils' powers to enforce this were scaled back in England in March 2015 by the Deregulation Act which downgrades failure to comply with any notice from a criminal to a civil offence.
126. Like businesses, local authorities have a Duty of Care to handle waste responsibly and have a range of other responsibilities which specifically relate to municipal waste.

### 'Simpler Recycling' Reforms

127. In October 2023, the Government announced Simpler Recycling in England and announced responses to in May 2024<sup>5</sup> detailing decisions regarding the reforms.
128. In summary, Simpler Recycling in England requires that all non-household municipal premises, including businesses, hospitals, and schools, must start collecting the same materials by 31st March 2025. Households must comply by 31st March 2026, while micro-firms (with fewer than 10 full-time employees) have until 31st March 2027, to meet the requirements.
129. Simpler Recycling will be implemented as follows:
  - By **31<sup>st</sup> March 2025**, businesses, and non-domestic premises (except micro-firms), will be required to recycle all recyclable waste streams: metal, glass, plastic, paper, card, and food waste (excluding garden waste and plastic film).
  - By **31<sup>st</sup> March 2026**, local authorities will be required to collect all six recyclable waste streams (excluding plastic film), from all households. Local authorities must collect food waste weekly (except where a transitional arrangement applies, affected local authorities will have a later implementation date set in regulations).
  - By **31<sup>st</sup> March 2027**, micro-firms (businesses and non-domestic premises with less than 10 full-time equivalent employees) will be required to recycle all recyclable waste streams (excluding garden waste). Plastic film collections from all households, businesses and non-domestic premises will also begin.
130. Parliamentary approval is awaited after which final statutory guidance will be published. This legislation complements regulations for Extended Producer Responsibility for packaging and the Deposit Return Scheme for drink containers, forming a comprehensive set of collection and packaging reforms. With the implementation of these policies and their intended aims, the cost of recycling should decrease. This will be achieved through the introduction of better materials into the market, increased collection volumes, and higher collection rates of higher quality materials.
131. To support the rollout of weekly food waste collections across England, Defra is providing up to £295 million in capital funding for additional bins and vehicles. Additional resource funding will be

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<sup>4</sup> Gov.uk

<sup>5</sup> Gov.uk – Government consultations – consistency in household & business recycling in England – Outcome & responses

available from 2024/25 to assist local authorities in transitioning to these weekly collections, with ongoing support from 1 April 2026.

132. Simpler Recycling is a crucial step toward achieving the 25-Year Environment Plan goal of eliminating avoidable waste by 2050. It will contribute to the target of recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2035, result in significant carbon savings, and support net zero objectives.

### Environmental Enforcement

133. As part of the Government's Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan<sup>6</sup>, there have been recent changes in legislation to increase Fixed Penalty fines. This includes:-
- The maximum amount those who are caught fly-tipping can be fined will increase from £400 to £1,000.
  - The maximum amount those who are caught littering or graffitiing can be fined will increase from £150 to £500.
  - The maximum amount those who breach their household waste duty of care can be fined will increase from £400 to £600.
134. In Middlesbrough, approval by the Executive was given to a new structure of fees and charges which includes fly-tippers being fined up to **£1,000** (increased from £400) and fines for littering increased to up to **£500**, previously £80.
135. It is anticipated that an increase in the fixed penalty amounts will play a role in the decrease of prosecutions, however, fines must be proportionate to the offence.
136. The Council had invested in the creation of a 'flying squad', to help tackle environmental offences. This involved the co-location of environment services and community safety staff, under the management of the Operational Community Safety Manager.
137. The creation of a dedicated team for environmental enforcement ensures that matters, such as fly-tipping, can be investigated quickly and has brought about a significant increase in enforcement activity and consequences for offenders. The number of prosecutions for serious cases of fly-tipping has increased and resulted in major improvements in tackling fly-tipping.
138. Fly-tipping is a criminal offence, not a civil matter. In more serious or persistent cases it is not appropriate to issue a fixed penalty notice.
139. Between 2017 and 2020 there were three prosecutions in Middlesbrough for environmental offences.
140. In 2021-2022 this increased to **63** fixed penalties notices or Court proceedings in relation to environmental offences.
141. Between April to December 2023, there were **52** Fixed Penalty Notices/Court proceedings.
142. Presentation of waste (for example, bins being left out for collection on the wrong day, leaving side waste, etc), has been decriminalised, however, it is the biggest issue reported to the environmental enforcement team. Between April and December 2023, **400** Section 46 warning notices, **160** second

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<sup>6</sup> Gov.UK – Anti-social Behaviour Action Plan

(follow up) letters and **five** fixed penalty notices were issued in respect of this matter. These actions relate purely to how the bin(s) was presented and not in relation to its contents. Prior to 2018, fines could be issued in respect of this, but it is no longer an option.

143. The current collection rate of FPNs in Middlesbrough is around 70%, meaning that the majority of fines are paid. Middlesbrough is the leading local authority in the Tees Valley for enforcement action taken in relation to environmental offences.
144. In terms of prosecutions, the cost to the Council, per matter, is approximately £225 plus officers' time. Even when the Council is successful in prosecuting, it does not always recoup the cost of taking the offender to Court and the sanctions taken are imposed by the Court and out of the Council's control.
145. Whilst all monies received via a fixed penalty notice are retained by the Council, the most appropriate and proportionate course of action must be taken in all cases and criminal proceedings remains the most appropriate action for serious offences (such as dumping of asbestos). Investigations for criminal proceedings are very time intensive and can take up to 18 months for cases to reach Court as the burden of proof must meet the criminal standard.
146. Recently, a vehicle used to commit one of the worst cases of fly-tipping ever seen in Middlesbrough, was seized through a Forfeiture Order and had been repurposed and was being used by the flying squad. The vehicle now displays a clear, highly visible message, warning would-be fly-tippers that fly-tipping is a crime and the Council is watching.



147. In this particular case, 60,000 tonnes of household and building rubbish was dumped by the perpetrator – who charged people between £120 and £150 to take away their waste, but then dumped it illegally. The rubbish included asbestos, fridges and 30 mattresses, and cost the Council more than £14,000 to clear.
148. Parts of Middlesbrough have terraced properties with alleyways which are cleansed on a five-day cycle with one regime for all alleys, however, the Council is exploring the implementation of a revised system as refuse collection and cleansing are currently fragmented. There are complexities around alleyways in terms of ownership as some are owned by the Council and others are owned by the adjacent properties which can appear to lead to discrepancies in cleansing.



149. Fly-tipping is a frequent issue in many alleyways and in some identified 'hot spot' areas cameras were installed to capture perpetrators. Some individuals caught on camera do not live in the immediate vicinity and have been known to travel from outside the area for the purpose of fly-tipping.
150. One of the biggest problems in relation to fly-tipping is unlicensed waste carriers. These tend to be individuals with a van who charge people to take away their rubbish, but then dump it illegally. Where illegal dumping is identified and traced back to the resident, the resident - as well as the illegal waste carrier – can be prosecuted. Residents can be fined up to £600 for using illegal waste carriers.
151. **Update** - Since evidence was received by the Panel, there have been several articles featured in Teesside Live (Evening Gazette)<sup>7</sup>, highlighting the scourge of fly-tipping in Middlesbrough. To show the scale of the problem, several examples are included below:-
152. Fly-tipping is a particular problem across Newport and North Ormesby wards where there is a high proportion of alleyways. In April 2024, a staggering **25 tonnes** of fly-tipped rubbish was cleared from Middlesbrough's alleyways in just two days.
153. In May 2024, **eight tonnes** of household waste was dumped in an alleyway in central Middlesbrough, just seven days after it had been deep cleaned.
154. In July 2024, approximately **nine tonnes** of household and business waste was dumped in a central Middlesbrough alleyway just nine days after it had been deep cleaned. As a result, six operatives from the Environmental Services Team spent more than a full morning clearing up the alleyway.



155. Since the implementation of the new fees and charges structure, the Council's Environmental Enforcement Team has issued **46** high level fixed penalty notices – ranging from **£300** for littering offences to **£800** for fly-tipping. In addition, since the start of 2024, **25** individuals have been hit with fines of up to **£800** for fly-tipping, and three prosecutions resulting in convictions at court.
156. The Council also led the case against an individual who received a suspended prison sentence for dumping a staggering **61 tonnes** of rubbish in Brambles Farm. The Team has also seized **116** abandoned/illegal vehicles between January and June 2024, of which 68 were disposed of and one vehicle used for fly-tipping was crushed.

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<sup>7</sup> Teesside Live – articles: 02/06/24;

**TERM OF REFERENCE D - To examine the current position in Middlesbrough regarding the collection and disposal of bulky waste (junk jobs) and fly-tipped waste, including performance data and targets and how these compare locally and nationally, and, if appropriate, how this can be improved**

**Bulky Waste Collections**

157. Bulky waste collections are not a statutory requirement, and it is the responsibility of the individual to dispose of their bulky waste items correctly. Various options are available in Middlesbrough, such as taking the items to the HWRC at Haverton Hill or through a licensed waste carrier.
158. However, Middlesbrough Council operates a bulky waste collection service (sometimes referred to as 'junk jobs') for Middlesbrough residents for waste that does not fit inside a residential wheeled bin.
159. Examples of bulky waste items include: furniture, such as beds and sofas; electrical items and white goods, such as TVs, washing machines, microwaves, fridges, freezers.
160. There is currently a two-tier service in operation. One service is free of charge with a wait time of up to 12 weeks during peak times. The other service is known as the premium bulky waste collection service and is a paid for service ensuring a quicker collection time. Wait times for the premium service can vary but are, on average, up to three weeks. During periods of low take up this time is one week.
161. The charges for the premium services are as follows:-
- £22.50 for up to 5 items
  - £45.00 for up to 10 items
  - £67.50 for up to 15 items
- (With all prices being dependent on weight)
162. The current charges were set several years ago, approved by Full Council and following consultation. Fees and charges are generally based on comparisons with neighbouring authorities. In addition, the weight of the items to be disposed of and sorting to be sent to various disposal streams is taken into account, hence the increase in cost the more items there are to dispose of as it incurs greater waste disposal costs.
163. In terms of its cost-effectiveness, the service generated approximately £22,000 last year (2022/23), however, it costs around £128,000 per annum to provide the service.
164. The number of bookings and requests for Middlesbrough's bulky waste service is comparable with the other Tees Valley local authorities, however, Middlesbrough is the only authority in the Tees Valley currently operating a free of charge service.
165. For both bulky waste and premium bulky waste collections, residents are provided with a collection date and advice on how to present the items for collection. Items should be placed at the front of the property by 7.00am on collection day.
166. Separate collections are arranged for electrical and non-electrical items due to environmental legislation and the use of different vehicles to collect such items. There is currently a schedule for collections of electrical and non-electrical items on specific days in the South and West and North and East areas of the town.

167. Mattresses require a further separate collection, currently undertaken every fortnight on Mondays (except Bank Holidays) and must be collected alone with no other bulky waste items. A maximum of three mattresses per property is permitted. This is a popular service and up to 50 mattresses are collected each time.
168. Full details are requested regarding the items to be collected at the point the resident makes the booking and this determines the collection date(s) for the items depending on what they are. Most bookings are for furniture items, electrical goods and mattresses.
169. **Update** - Following the receipt of the above evidence, budget proposals – relevant to the Panel's remit – were shared with Members. An update in relation to the proposals is contained at paragraph 73 the report and in relation to charging for bulky waste collections in particular starting at paragraph **85**. The proposal is to introduce a charge of £24.50 for up to five items.
170. The Service Area did not anticipate the charges would have an adverse impact on the use of the bulky waste service or in relation to fly-tipping. The service had previously incurred a charge for collections prior to the free service being introduced which had always operated successfully. In addition, advice is provided to residents when they book bulky waste collections as to whether any of the items could be donated to charities, such as FRADE, where possible.

#### Collection of Fly-Tipped Waste

171. A report produced by 'Lovejunk'<sup>8</sup>, an online marketplace which connects householders and businesses to verified waste collectors who are licensed by the Environment Agency, highlighted that in 2023 there were **1,082,673** fly-tipping incidents in England. This was similar to the previous year's (2022) figure of **1,091,019** incidents. The national average rate of fly-tipping was 19 incidents for every 1,000 residents.
172. Councils with the highest rates of fly tipping are all located in London: City of London (276), Westminster (145), Camden (144), Hackney (105) and Brent (102). Councils with the lowest rates were Scilly Isles (0), Oadby and Wigston (0), Amber Valley (1), Ryedale (2) and Craven (2).
173. It reports that in 2022-23, 1,665 fly-tipping incidents were prosecuted, this equates to a 1 in 500 prosecution rate. 181 (59%) Councils did not make any prosecutions for fly-tipping, despite suffering a total of 502,708 fly-tips between them. Of the prosecutions undertaken, only 1% (21) of offenders received a custodial sentence.
174. A total of **73,316** FPNs were issued by local authorities in relation to fly-tipping – an issue rate of 7% of all fly-tipping incidents.
175. 14% of Councils did not issue any FPNs for fly-tipping, despite suffering 44,291 incidents between them. Of the FPNs that were issued, only 13% were paid, meaning less than 1% of all fly-tipping incidents resulted in a local authority fine being paid.
176. The cost to the public for fly-tipping was almost **£82,688,203** – or the equivalent of £76 per fly-tip incident. This means that local authorities in England spent around **£64 million** clearing fly-tipped waste (an average of £59 per incident). An additional **£19 million** was spent by local authorities on actions to catch and punish fly-tip perpetrators (an average of £17 per incident).

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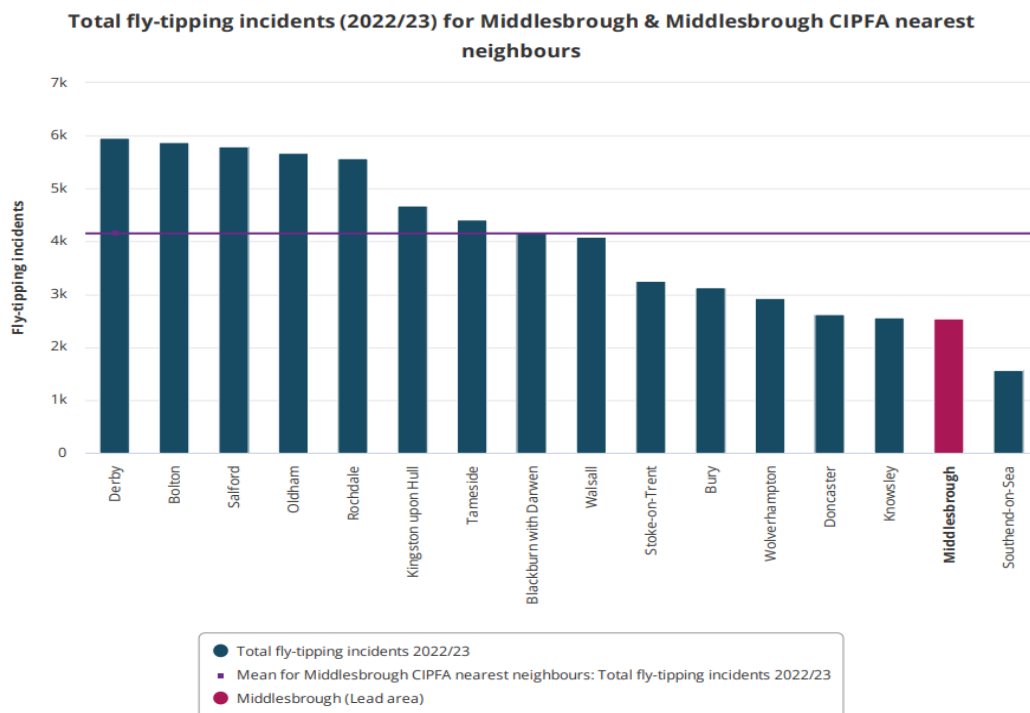
<sup>8</sup> Lovejunk Fly-tipping report 2024 ([www.lovejunk.com](http://www.lovejunk.com))

177. In the Tees Valley, fly-tipping statistics for England March 2022 to April 2023<sup>9</sup> are as follows:-

Local Authority	Total Fly-tipping incidents	FPNs issued
Middlesbrough	2,553	72
Hartlepool	1,995	36
Redcar and Cleveland	6,945	123
Stockton on Tees	1,741	3
Darlington	3,191	7

178. In 2022-23, Redcar and Cleveland Council dealt with the highest number of fly-tipping incidents in the Tees Valley with 6,945 incidents, however, this had fallen from 8,617 incidents (19%) for the previous year.

179. The chart below shows how Middlesbrough's fly-tipping incidents compares to its nearest CIPFA neighbours in 2022/23.



180. In Middlesbrough, the Environmental Enforcement Team, comprised a Senior Warden; seven Environmental Wardens and six Area Care Operatives, and is co-located within the Neighbourhood Safety and Street Warden Service. The Team is responsible for clearing and investigating fly-tipping using a 'sort it not report it' approach.

181. As well as focussing on fly-tipping, the Team's other duties included:-
- waste presentation (how bins/waste was presented for collection).
  - checks on commercial businesses to ensure they had the correct waste disposal arrangements in place (the Council was able to prosecute if this was not the case).
  - Abandoned vehicles (untaxed vehicles could be seized).

<sup>9</sup> DEFRA – Fly-tipping statistics for England – March 2024

- Stray dogs (not dangerous dogs)
- Littering
- Enforcement of Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) (currently in place for the TS1 area).
- Fly-posting (illegal advertising).

182. The Team has a range of tools and powers available to them, depending on the issue being investigated, including: provision of advice and/or guidance; issuing informal or formal warnings; issuing fixed penalty notices; prosecution. The Council's Enforcement Policy is in the process of being updated.
183. The Team works closely with the Council's Legal Service to ensure the most appropriate course of action for each situation is used, particularly when dealing with criminal matter to ensure the standard for evidence is met. Members were notified that the Council's Enforcement Policy was in the process of being updated.

**TERM OF REFERENCE E - To consider how Middlesbrough can prepare for, and comply with, compulsory food waste collections once introduced**

184. More than **10 million tonnes** of food is wasted in the UK every year with much of this being sent to landfill.
185. Food waste contributes to climate change in two ways – through releasing gases (such as methane) as it breaks down in landfill; and through waste of the energy and resources needed to produce wasted food.
186. In 2021 and 2022, it was estimated that the greenhouse gas emissions associated with wasted food and drink in the UK accounted for approximately 18 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent.
187. In England, there are currently no mandatory requirements for local authorities to collect food waste from households, however, the UK Government intends to introduce consistency in household and business recycling in England which will include a separate food waste stream. As part of its ‘Simpler Recycling Plan’, local authorities will be required to offer a weekly collection of food waste from households. This will apply from 31 March 2025 for non-household premises and from **31 March 2026 for households**.
188. Currently, around 50% of waste collection authorities offer a food waste collection service. This means that approximately 160 English local authorities will need to design and launch collection services by March 2026.



\*Example of food caddy waste container

189. In March 2024, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) announced up to £295 million capital funding to support Local Authorities in England to introduce weekly food waste collections by March 2026.
190. The funding will cover new food waste containers for homes and specialist collection vehicles and is targeted at local authorities that have yet to fully implement food waste collection services.
191. Middlesbrough Council does not currently operate a food waste collection service and has been allocated £930,834 of funding<sup>10</sup>, by the Government, for this purpose. Plans are being drawn up as to how this will look but have not yet been shared with Members.
192. In anticipation of the introduction of compulsory food waste collections in 2026, as part of ongoing education initiatives, the Environmental Sustainability Manager is able to offer practical advice on meal planning and budgeting so that buying only food that is needed can help to reduce food waste in the first instance.

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<sup>10</sup> DEFRA Food waste collection grant determination 2024 (published 25/04/24)

## TERM OF REFERENCE F - To identify best practice and ideas from other local authorities that have good recycling rates

### Global Recycling League Table

193. In May 2024, the 'Global Recycling League Table: Phase One Report'<sup>11</sup> was published by Eunomia Research Consulting in conjunction with Reloop, the Welsh Government, the Can Manufacturers Institute, TOMRA Recycling, and the International Aluminium Institute, to coincide with World Environment Day.
194. The report examines the recycling performance of 48 countries, including the countries that report the highest recycling rates and many of the world's largest economies. The study also includes lower income countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa, to highlight global disparities.
195. The report compares countries' recycling rates on a like-for-like basis with focus on 'municipal waste' recycling rates in line with the definition used by the EU. (Municipal waste is household waste and waste from other sources that are similar in nature and composition to household waste).
196. Of the 48 countries that were studied, Wales was named the second-best country for recycling. England was 11<sup>th</sup> and Scotland 15<sup>th</sup>.



### Recycling in Wales

197. Wales has placed particular focus on improving recycling rates in recent decades, with initiatives including the setting of statutory targets for local councils and asking all households to separate out their food waste. High recycling rates have resulted in some councils moving to monthly residual waste collections.
198. The Welsh Government puts the average recycling rate at **66%**, with Pembrokeshire and Swansea recycling **72%** of collected waste.
199. The average 66% recycling rate across Wales equates to around **£102 million** saved by recycling waste as opposed to disposal and avoided **394,000 tonnes** of CO2 emissions<sup>12</sup>.
200. The Welsh Government is aiming for Wales to recycle, reuse or compost 70% of its waste by 2025 and to become a 'zero waste nation' by 2050.

<sup>11</sup> Global recycling league table Phase One Report – Eunomia Research & Consulting & Reloop

<sup>12</sup> [Welsh local authority recycling data | My Recycling Wales](#)

## Pembrokeshire County Council, Wales - Share, Repair, Reuse Network

201. As mentioned, Pembrokeshire County Council achieved a recycling rate of 70% in 2022/23. It operates a weekly collection of food waste and recyclable materials from the kerbside, but interestingly, there are five separate recycling receptacles that residents must use having pre-sorted their own recycling. There is a blue box for paper only, a green box for glass only, a blue bag for cardboard and brown paper, a red bag for tins, aluminium and plastics, and a separate food waste caddy. Residual waste is collected on a three-weekly basis and uses black sacks rather than wheeled bins.
202. Pembrokeshire County Council's launched its 'Share, Repair and Reuse Network' in 2021. The network includes repair cafes, with individual specialisms, a library of things in Haverfordwest, and re-manufacture workshops that take, repair, upcycle and sell unwanted objects to support local charities.
203. The repair network includes training and workshops, providing skills training and job opportunities for residents and people who face barriers to work. The council works in close partnership with employment charities. The scheme enables people to access lower-cost solutions and has raised awareness of the benefits of a circular economy.
204. Developing a digital platform as well as considering the location of facilities has been key to community uptake and inclusion. Working in partnerships and using a proven business model that combines income and non-income-generating elements have also contributed to making the network a success.

## Recycling in England

205. Having been named 11<sup>th</sup> in the Global League Table for Recycling, the average recycling rate in England is **43%** (2022/23, latest figures available), with the North East region having the lowest rate of recycling at **31.2%**.

## South Oxfordshire District Council

206. In 2022/23 South Oxfordshire District Council was the best local authority in England for recycling, with a rate of **61.6%**. It was second in 2021/22 with a rate of 62.7%.
207. South Oxfordshire operates fortnightly residual waste and recyclable waste collections (alternative weeks) and a weekly food waste collection service. It also provides an optional fortnightly green waste collection service which operates from mid-April to early November and is currently charged at £69 for the year for those wishing to subscribe.
208. Garden waste is recycled outside using a process called Open Windrow and the end product is sold to local farmers. Only garden waste collected from the Council's brown bins is accepted and no packaging (not even compostable packaging) is permitted as it would pose a potential litter issue due to the process taking place outdoors.
209. The council's website contains useful information regarding the materials that can and cannot be recycled, tips for reducing and reusing waste and what happens to collected recycling materials.

## Three Rivers District Council - Boosting Recycling Services

210. In 2019/20, Three Rivers District Council in Hertfordshire recycled 64.1% of its waste – the highest recycling rate in England at that time. The Council attributes the high rate to several factors: co-operation with neighbouring councils, effective communication and community engagement, and a wide range of recycling services.
211. The amount of waste disposed of in general waste bins has reduced, which is linked to logistical practices – weekly collections of recycling and food waste and a reduction to fortnightly collections of general waste. The council also offers services for specialist waste items, collecting textiles and



offering a reusable nappy discount scheme. Assisted collection services enable older residents and people with disabilities to recycle more waste and engage with schemes, increasing the accessibility of services.

212. Three Rivers focuses on education ahead of punitive measures, from addressing contamination issues, to delivering talks in the community and at schools. The council's local plan also encourages waste minimisation through planning – developers are encouraged to build recycling infrastructure into applications.
213. Three Rivers was again best local authority in England for recycling in 2021/22, with a recycling rate of 63.7%, and second in 2022/23 with a rate of 61.5%.

### New Technologies – Smart Bins

214. Smart bins are waste containers with an intelligent system that provides detailed insight into the amount and types of waste inside the bin. They can help maximise space for public rubbish and optimise waste collection services in busy locations like shopping centres, airports, schools, and hospitals.
215. Smart bins work by using various technology such as integrated fill-level sensors, image recognition, robotic technology and real-time monitoring and analytical software which respectively recognise when an item is deposited, identify and segregate different waste streams and allow waste management services to streamline their collection schedules to save time and fuel for collection vehicles.
216. Many smart bins also have an environmentally friendly compactor that allows them to house up to eight times more waste and avoid overflowing. The compactor is solar-power operated and compresses the waste, meaning fewer bins are needed to collect the same amount of rubbish.
217. The bins also have intelligent safety sensors to stop compaction if movement is detected, such as a hand for example, preventing accidental injuries. They can also identify fires, alert the monitoring station, and even extinguish flames to lighten the load on local fire brigades.

### Advantages

218. Smart bins can be a real asset to busy town/city centres and other high-traffic areas by offering:-
  - A compaction system to maximise the capacity of the container.
  - No overflowing bins, significantly improving public hygiene (no unpleasant smells, attracting pests, etc.).
  - Optimised routes for waste collection services. Waste is only collected when the bin is full, which means less emissions, fuel use, workforce time, and traffic congestion.
  - An intuitive dashboard helps operators track diversion rates, spot trends, and make strategic decisions.

### Disadvantages

219. While smart bins offer some effective ways to improve the collection and disposal of waste, challenges still remain, such as:-
  - Dependence on technology — Any components that fail (e.g., the connectivity or sensors) can disrupt the waste management process. Data security concerns can also arise if it's not managed correctly.
  - The cost of smart bins is still off-putting for many businesses and organisations. This relates to the upfront cost of implementation and subsequent maintenance costs.
  - Smart bins could reduce the need for manual waste management, increasing unemployment for unskilled workers.

- Lack of versatility — Smart containers are only practical for locations with high footfall and substantial waste production.

220. Smart bins were first used in the UK in 2011. A number of local authorities in England have trialled and/or installed smart bins, including:-

- Basildon
- Bath
- Bradford
- Bournemouth
- Cheshire West and Chester
- Colchester
- Essex
- Greenwich
- Harlow
- Harrogate
- Lambeth
- Lincoln
- Liverpool
- Manchester
- Sutton
- Wirral

221. Below are some examples of smart bin use by randomly selected Councils following some desktop research.

#### Liverpool City Council

222. In August 2024, Liverpool City Council announced that it will trial new solar-powered smart bins that aim to reduce the number of times they need to be emptied.



223. The bins work by using sensor technology which triggers a compactor to crush the litter down once the bins are close to being full – sending a signal to the waste depot when the bins are close to capacity. Liverpool Council said that this technology allows the bins to take up to 100% more litter than standard bins.

224. To start the trial, 20 bins will be installed at several key locations across the city.

225. The trial forms part of a new £2.5 million plan adopted by Liverpool City Council aiming to tackle litter and fly tipping and to improve satisfaction levels for cleansing from 39% closer to the national average of 61%.

226. The plan also includes a new environment and anti-social behaviour taskforce supported by a new external enforcement provider.

227. The council said that it will also seek to increase fixed penalty notices to the maximum level permitted under new legislation – for litter, fly tipping and other environmental offences i.e. graffiti and dog fouling. A new CCTV system will be used to identify and prosecute fly-tippers.

### Sutton Council

228. Sutton has more than 1,000 public litter bins and ensuring they are not overflowing was a challenge as it was not possible to empty them daily due to cost and the impact of collection vehicles on the carbon footprint.

229. Smart bins were trialled in 2019 and 2020, falling into two main categories – solar-powered compactor bins and existing or new bins were fitted with fill level sensors which provided continuous monitoring to make bin emptying as efficient as possible.

230. In 2019 Sutton trialled smart bins in the High Street. 21 standard litter bins were replaced with 10 'compactor smart bins'. These squash the litter to fit more in and report remotely on fill levels. The results were impressive. During the first four weeks of the trial:-

- 43,949 litres of waste was collected
- there was a 90% reduction in collections
- levels of street cleanliness were not affected
- the street scene was improved and decluttered

## CONCLUSIONS

## RECOMMENDATIONS

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Scrutiny Panel would like to thank the following for their assistance with its work:-

Geoff Field	Director of Environment and Community Services
Andy Mace	Former Head of Environment Services
Katie Bargewell	Environment Services Manager
Craig Coverdale	Former Environment Services Manager
Gary Fisher	Waste Disposal Manager
Sam Garside	Environment Sustainability Manager
Peter Salt	Waste Collections Manager
Marion Walker	Head of Neighbourhoods
Dale Metcalfe	Operational Community Safety Manager
Imi Imai	Boro Doughnut
Cumbria Waste Disposal	

## **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

The following sources were used/referred to in the preparation of this report:-

Reports to, and minutes of, the Environment Scrutiny Panel meetings: 9 October, 13 November, 11 December 2023, 15 January, 5 February, 4 March and 20 May 2024.

(Reference to various sources of information throughout the report is detailed in footnotes).

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