

## **Not a complete re-write of the strategy this is a review.**

**Zero waste Economy** – Not an economy which does not produce waste at all but one in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible and disposal used as the option of last resort.

**Hierarchy** now enshrined in legislation – Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. Landfill at bottom reduction/avoidance at the top. Key changes in treatment of food waste now above composting in the hierarchy. Also note glass re-melt (glass to glass) is preferred over glass to other uses e.g. aggregate.

**Waste Prevention** – again enshrined in legislation – by December 2013 deliver a full waste prevention programme. Some success in waste prevention already, mostly driven by landfill tax? By Dec 2013 SoS must evaluate the usefulness of the waste prevention measures as set out in Waste Framework Directive annex IV

Measures include:

- affect the conditions related to the generation of waste
  - planning, economic instruments, promoting research
- affect the design, production and distribution
  - eco-design, information on waste prevention, training on insertion in permits, awareness campaigns
- affect the consumption and use
  - deposits on articles, public awareness campaigns, promotion of eco-labels, integrating waste prevention in procurement, promotion of reuse and repair centres especially in densely populated regions

## **Voluntary Approach - Responsibility Deals**

### Courtauld Commitment

The Courtauld Commitment launched In July 2005 to demonstrate retailer commitment to waste minimisation.

### Results

More than 42 (March 2010) major retailers, brands and distributors have signed the Courtauld Commitment, representing 92% of the UK grocery market. A series of 30 case studies demonstrating optimal food waste and packaging solutions has been produced. The first objective of halting packaging growth was achieved in 2007 despite 1.8% growth in the grocery sector. Glass light weighting examples for; Asda, Britvic, Coca Cola, Co-op, Mars (Uncle Bens cook in sauces) this has reduced the amount of glass used in products which has the knock on effect of reducing waste glass available for recycling. Now moving into Courtauld 3 and in particular the hospitality and food retail sector.

23.6.2011 **Waste Sector** - the government will work with the Environmental Services Association (ESA) trade body to improve the management of waste as a resource in England through an agreed set of commitments. Recycling minister Lord Henley launched the Responsibility Deal alongside the ESA in Westminster this morning. These include a pledge by the ESA to develop a Code of Practice for materials recycling facilities to help improve material quality. The ESA will also amend its Code of Conduct for members to require more engagement with local communities, improve services for SMEs and do more to promote the waste hierarchy. For its part, the government will recognise the need for a 'significant' increase in waste and resource infrastructure and give this full consideration as it reviews national planning policy. Deal to be reviewed in 2014. OHIO - The government has also said it will lead by example, by increasing the proportion of waste management operations on the government estate which are provided by signatories to this agreement and procuring products with recycled content.

### **Energy from Waste**

Support energy from waste where appropriate and for waste which cannot be recycled. Our aim is to get the most energy out of genuinely residual waste, not to get the most waste into energy. Overcome barriers to AD new AD strategy. We will publish a guide to energy from waste to help all involved make decisions best suited to their specific requirements. While remaining technology neutral, we will look to identify and communicate the full range of recovery technologies available and their relative merits – right fuel, right place and right time. The Government will also provide the necessary framework to address market failures and ensure the correct blend of incentives is in place to support the development of recovery infrastructure as a renewable energy source.

- Support the role of energy recovery from waste within the waste hierarchy and aim to improve understanding of this role.
- Provide a clear position on the health implications of the recovery of energy from waste, based on the best available evidence, to support a reasoned, evidence based evaluation of risks and benefits.
- Work with all involved to identify commercially viable routes by which communities can realise benefits from hosting recovery infrastructure;
- Work to identify and communicate the full range of recovery technologies available and their relative merits – right fuel, right place and right time. As part of this we will publish a guide on energy from waste to help all involved make decisions best suited to their specific requirements.
- Not 'pick winners' but we will provide the necessary framework to address market failures and deliver the most sustainable solutions.
- Ensure the correct blend of incentives are in place to support the development of recovery infrastructure as a renewable energy source that can

make an effective contribution to renewable energy targets and carbon reduction commitments.

- Work with industry and delivery partners to develop effective fuel monitoring and sampling systems which allow the renewable content of mixed wastes and waste derived energy to be accurately measured to help facilitate an effective market.
- Ensure that waste management legislation and regulation provides a safe well monitored sector but does not have unintended consequences on development of energy recovery industry through unnecessary barriers or burdens

## **AD Strategy**

Estimate 100mt pa of waste could be treated by AD. Approx 7mt of food which is currently landfilled each year and estimate 5mt available for AD (70% capture rate).

AD could supply 3-5 TWh of electricity which is only 1.7% of the electricity needs of the UK, but still very worthwhile in carbon terms.

Fiscal measures in place – Renewable Energy Certificates (large plants) Feed in tariff (smaller plants) Renewable heat incentive all plants and Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation which can be used if bio methane is turned into a transport fuel.

56 actions in the AD strategy: capital funding, publishing data, case studies etc

## **Bans on Landfill**

Considering a ban on wood waste and will consult on bans for other materials e.g. food

**Consult on packaging recover targets** - will the PRN system be extended?

## **Rewards**

More than half of us would recycle more if we were given a reward, or were recognised and thanked by the council for our effort. Examples include: Individual rewards like Recyclebank, and community rewards like Ealing

- Removing powers to charge by amount of waste householders produce
- Grant funding for innovative reward and recognition schemes (£500k announced last week)
- We want to support and recognise those communities that go further on addressing waste issues in their area. We will offer local communities a toolkit of ideas, best practice and promotional material to use in their area to stimulate local action. Actions taken will be recognised with a tiered system of bronze, silver and gold awards.

## **What's Out?**

### **CPRE Report on deposit schemes –**

- A deposit system could increase packaging recycling rates
- It has the potential to reduce the littering of drinks containers, though the extent of this is not clear
- It could save local authorities some money, although they would still have to provide the bulk of recycling services for other types of packaging
- However, the estimated running costs of a deposit system are very high, including to business, and much higher than alternative measures.

Will publish the details of our analysis in our planned consultation on packaging recycling, and seek views on all its assumptions.

### **Targets**

Will stay the same 50% recycling and composting by 2020

### **Weekly Collections**

We will continue to help local communities develop fit for purpose local solutions for collecting and dealing with household waste and work with councils to meet households' reasonable expectations for weekly collections, particularly of smelly waste.

### **LATS**

Done its job and will stop after 2012/13. Background UK looks likely to meet its EU 2012/13 target and LATS prices are low. Landfill tax set to rise to £80/t is the main driver of diversion from disposal.

### **Indicators**

NI's have gone but we now have freedom and flexibility. Need to maintain the rigour of monitoring and we will keep within the parameters of Waste Data Flow reporting anyway.

	<b>UK</b>	<b>GCC</b>
<b>Recycling and Composting 2010/11</b>	40.3%	46.3%
<b>Recycling and Composting 2009/10</b>	39.7%	42.5%
<b>Total Waste</b>	452kgpp	466kgpp
<b>Recycled and Composted</b>	182kgpp	215kgpp
<b>Disposed</b>	270kgpp	251kgpp