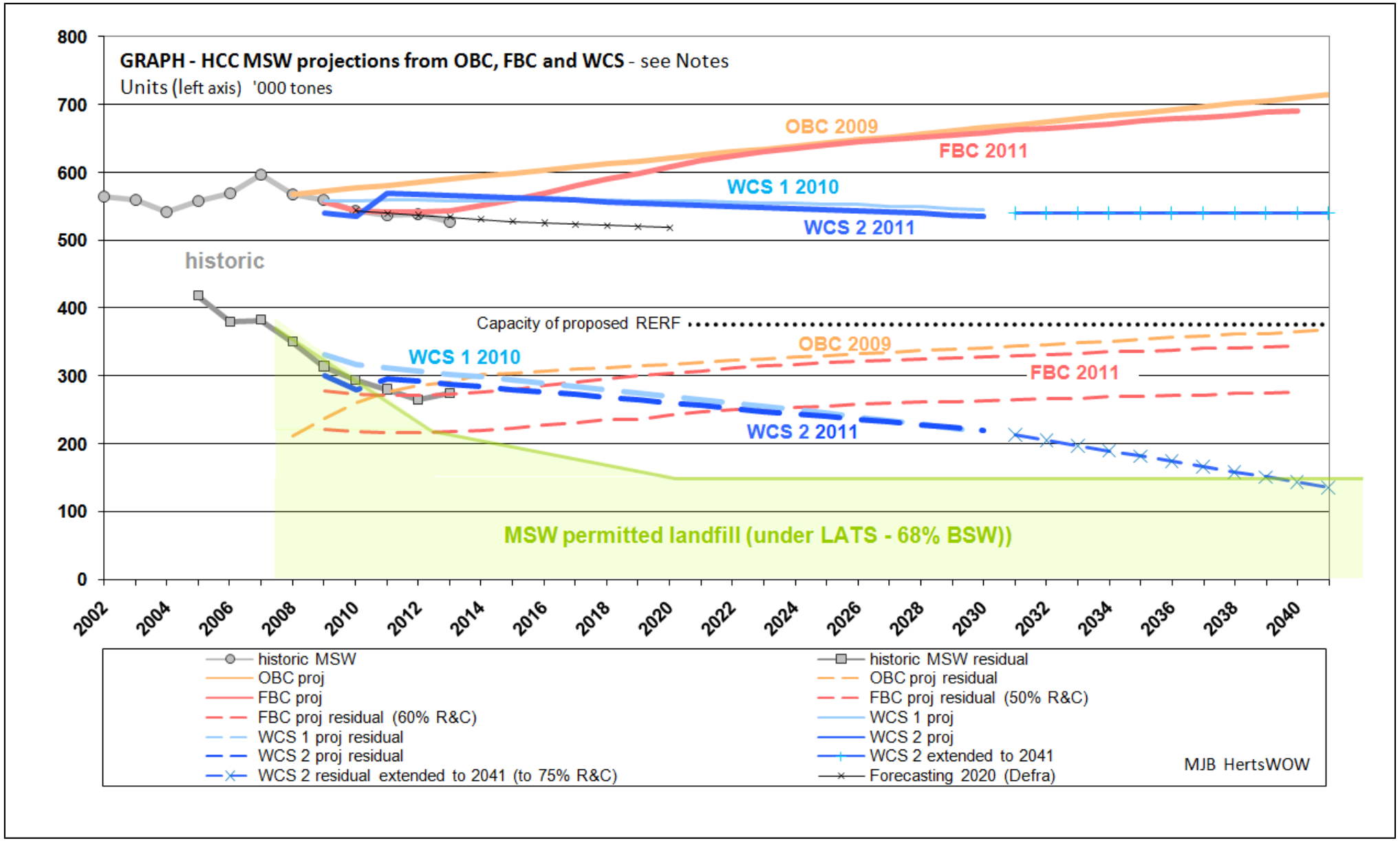
GRAPH - HCC MSW projections from OBC, FBC and WCS - see Notes
Units (left axis) '000 tones
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
2022
2024
2026
2028
2030
2032
2034
2036
2038
2040
OBC 2009
FBC 2011
WCS 1 2010
WCS 2 2011
historic
Capacity of proposed RERF
MSW permitted landfill (under LATS - 68% BSW))
historic MSW
OBC proj
FBC proj
FBC proj residual (60% R&C)
WCS 1 proj residual
WCS 2 proj residual
WCS 2 residual extended to 2041 (to 75% R&C)
historic MSW residual
OBC proj residual
FBC proj residual (50% R&C)
WCS 1 proj
WCS 2 proj
WCS 2 extended to 2041
Forecasting 2020 (Defra)
MJB HertsWOW

Waste projections used by HCC since 2008/9 - comparing those used for OBC and FBC for PFI Waste Infrastructure Procurement and those used for preparing a Core Waste Strategy

Notes:

This graph plots the different waste projections used by HCC. The upper group of solid lines show the predicted arisings (total municipal waste to be dealt with), the lower group of dashed lines show the predicted residual waste (what's left after recycling, composting etc) that would need disposing.

The **'historic'** figures are from HCC Waste Management records – the actual amounts dealt with recently.

OBC – Outline Business Case. This was the case HCC made to apply for PFI money in 2009. The figures come from projections (up to 2041) produced by ERM consultants in 2007 and 2008.

FBC – Final Business Case for PFI once a procurement bid was about to be accepted (June/July 2011) - ERM Consultants. The figures come directly from FBC document and showed residual waste after 50% and 60% recycling/composting. http://www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/h/hwpp.pdf Table 3.3

WCS 1 – HCC Waste Core Strategy 2010 original pre-submission document. Figures from SLR consultants (up to 2030). Note: these figures were produced before the FBC figures.

WCS 2 - these figures are the modified projections HCC produced for the examination of the WCS Nov 2011 – again from SLR.

WCS extended – these lines are my figures based on reasonable assumptions that a) arisings would continue to flatline and b) a 75% recycling rate may be reached by 2040.

Forcasting 2020 - Using Defra formula https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/221027/pb13883-forecasting-2020-waste-arisings.pdf

MSW permitted landfill (superimposed in green) - line represents Landfill Allowance allocated to Hertfordshire by Defra + 32% (the LA referred to biodegradeable waste - which in 'municipal waste'/LACW - is deemed to be 68% of the total. 68+32=100%). These allowances, the penalties for exceeding them and the LATS are to be withdrawn completely from April 2013, announced June 2011 (but known well beforehand - Hertfordshire was a contributor to the previous 2010 consultation regarding the timing of the ending of LA's, LATS, etc - i.e. before FBC was prepared).

Dotted line (horizontal at 380,000) represents procurement (New Barnfield incinerator) capacity.

Timeline of HCC MSW Waste Projections

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Procurement	ERM projections **OBC**		PFI		update ERM proj' **FBC/PFI/contract Plan' app'**		
WCS			SLR Projections	**Pre-sub' WCS**	Update SLR proj' **WCS 2**		
Defra				'end of LATS' consultation	**'end of LATS' announcement**		Forecasting 2020

MJB HertsWOW updated 2013

www.gov.uk/defra

Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Consultation on the Waste Prevention Programme for England

August 2013

Executive Summary

The government will publish the first Waste Prevention Programme for England by December 2013. This is a requirement of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and takes forward a commitment in the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011. Drawing on the evidence presented in, and received in response to, the recently published Call for Evidence, this consultation sets out the proposed vision, priorities, metrics and role for different actors for inclusion within the Waste Prevention Programme for England.

Preventing excess waste from arising delivers environmental, economic and social benefits, and is key to moving towards a more sustainable economy. Hence, action to reduce waste arisings and increase resource efficiency should be a priority for all sectors of the economy. The term 'waste prevention' includes many different activities, from designing products so they last longer, are easily repaired and use fewer or less hazardous resources, to ensuring services are available so that unwanted items get a second life through reuse, or use of different business models which promote a new way to consume goods, like service-based or collaborative consumption models.

The global environment is changing and within decades we are likely to face significant pressures on energy, resources and the natural environment. Wasted resources result in costs to businesses through the inefficient use of materials and waste disposal costs. It can also cause the use and waste of other resources such as water, chemicals and natural materials, so creating wider impacts on the environment. Although around half of all waste in England is recovered for recycling, this still results in the loss of large quantities of valuable materials.

Despite waste generation gradually declining in England, there are still significant opportunities for further reductions. Evidence from 2009 shows that simple measures to produce less waste which pay back within a year, could save UK businesses around £17bn and avoid greenhouse gas emissions of 16 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MtCO_2e$) annually. This represents around 3% of UK emissions and nearly 4% of gross UK business profits. These figures could be greater when longer term investments are considered. Additionally, a move towards more sustainable business models, and an emphasis on innovative design and production techniques are likely to result in further changes and opportunities.

Vision for Waste Prevention in England

'Over the longer-term, substantially less waste is created across the economy, delivering real financial, environmental and social benefits. Where possible, waste is reused in the

The Role of Local Authorities

Making the case for waste prevention

Local authorities can play a key role in reducing waste in their local area, by providing leadership through their own business practices as well in the information and services they provide to their customers.

Local authorities are strongly encouraged to develop local waste prevention plans. These will allow action to be taken, perhaps focused on particular waste streams, which takes account of local factors.

The Planning Inspectorate

Report to Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council

by Susan Holland MA DipTP MRTPI DipPollCon

an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government

Date 7 October 2013

PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004 (AS AMENDED)

SECTION 20

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION INTO THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAM WASTE CORE STRATEGY

Document submitted for examination on 14 January 2013

Examination hearings held between 8 and 17 May 2013

File Ref: 648

24. Work on existing capacity, and future capacity requirements, was carried out in 2010 on behalf of the RTAB (by consultants RPS, at SD21). The study used a projected growth rate of 0.5% per annum for municipal waste, taken from the DEFRA estimate in the National Waste Strategy for England 2007. For C&I waste and for construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, the study assumes a rate of 1% per annum growth up to and including 2014/15 and 0% thereafter, reflecting assumptions from the Regional Plan, but at a slightly lower growth rate. Using these growth rates results in an estimate, for 2031, of 4.9 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of municipal, C&I and CDE waste. The Regional Plan 'best case' estimate was 4.7 mtpa, and the 'worst case' estimate was 7 mtpa.

25. It is reasonable, given the length of the Plan period, to take account of both the recession and the prospect of a return to more normal economic circumstances. Other contributory factors include assumptions on recycling rates, based upon the Councils' experience (which is replicated in other urban WPA areas) of difficulty in maintaining increases in recycling rates in a built-up city environment, within deprived areas and in the current absence of solutions for improved separation at source. On development sites where reconstruction follows demolition, the immediate recycling of demolition and excavation materials is now common practice. The overall target of adopted by the WCS for the recycling or composting of 70% of municipal, commercial & industrial, and construction & demolition waste by 2025 is balanced and realistic.

26. Concerning the influence of waste imports and exports, the Councils have had some success in clarifying such movements through detailed scrutiny of the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator information; improved recording of origins and coding of data on the waste movement returns (64% of data uncoded in 2010 reduced to 27% uncoded in 2011); and through co-ordinated examination of waste movements with the neighbouring waste authorities concerned. It is clear that there are many cross-boundary movements of similar waste categories. It is probable that these reflect the proximity of treatment facilities to sources, and the terms of existing contracts with waste operators.

27. On the availability of waste treatment facilities outside the N/N area, it cannot on the evidence be assumed that continuing spare capacity would be necessarily available at the existing incinerator at Sheffield to take waste from N/N. The Councils have maintained close contact with Sheffield as WPA, and there is no evidence that Sheffield plans or intends to provide capacity for N/N use throughout the Plan period.

28. A 'grey area' of potential difficulty concerning capacity estimates was identified in respect of the gasification plant at Bentinck Colliery in Kirkby-in-Ashfield. This plant generates electricity as renewable energy, and its gasification process uses refuse-derived fuel (RDF). The plant does not appear in the table of existing capacity (Table 1), because its input material is regarded as fuel and not as waste. PAIN suggests its effective capacity is that of 75,000 tonnes of MSW, and considers that this plant should be counted as existing waste capacity. The available evidence did not include the extent to which the RDF was derived from N/N waste, and/or from imported material (though

scotland's zero waste plan

Actions:

1 The Scottish Government will develop a Waste Prevention Programme for all waste, in line with the EU Waste Framework Directive, in order to place prevention at the heart of zero waste policy and action.

2 The Scottish Government will introduce a long term target of 70% recycling for all waste arising in Scotland by 2025, regardless of its source, based on improved data and supported by sector-specific programmes of work. Annex A sets out the range of targets which will be used to measure progress towards delivery of the Zero Waste Plan.

3 The Scottish Government will use powers under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 to introduce regulatory reporting to improve data on resource use by the business sector by October 2010. Annex A provides further information.

4 The Scottish Government will introduce progressive bans on the types of materials that may be disposed of in landfill, and associated support measures, to ensure that no resources with a value for reuse or recycling are sent to landfill by 2020. Annex C provides further information.

5 The Scottish Government will introduce a carbon metric for waste, to identify and prioritise the materials with the highest environmental benefit for recycling, leading to better environmental outcomes, and a more efficient economy. This metric will complement the existing tonnage metric. Annex A provides further information.

6 Zero Waste Scotland will identify key waste streams and sectors, and establish sector-specific programmes of work to deliver the Zero Waste Plan. This will build on previous successes such as those achieved through voluntary agreements, including the Courtauld commitment by the retail sector to cut its waste, and the commitment by the construction industry to halve waste sent to landfill.

Number: WAG10-11169

Welsh Assembly Government

Municipal Sector Plan Part 1

Towards Zero Waste
One Wales: One Planet

March 2011

page 12: -

In 2007, the Welsh Assembly Government produced the first of a series of three 'Future Directions' papers for discussion with local government. These documents outlined proposals for future targets and approaches for Wales to the management of municipal waste collected by Local Authorities; they also presented the evidence base that guided the Welsh Assembly Government's preferred approach (especially for the 70 per cent recycling target for 2024-25). Following a financial, environmental and feasibility appraisal, it was concluded that a minimum level of 70 per cent recycling would be the most cost effective and deliverable level that should be set, and would save money in relation to the do nothing option of not increasing recycling above the 40 per cent target set for 2009-10. The 'Future Directions' papers have been debated and discussed in significant detail with Local Authorities and other stakeholders. As a result of these discussions, the second and third 'Future Directions' papers incorporated feedback from Local Authorities and other stakeholders.

Waste (Wales) Measure 2010

CONTENTS

(2) A local authority must secure the recovery, by means of any of the operations specified in subsection (5), of at least the target amount of its municipal waste from—

(a) each target financial year, and

(b) each subsequent financial year until the next target financial year.

(3) In the following table—

(a) column 1 specifies the target amount for a target financial year (and the financial years falling within subsection (2)(b)), and

(b) column 2 specifies the target financial year to which the target amount in the corresponding entry in column 1 applies.

TABLE

Target amount	Target financial year
52%	2012/13
58%	2015/16
64%	2019/20
70%	2024/25

NHDC Grey bin contents survey - late 2010

WASTE & RECYCLING NEWS

HALF THE WASTE WE PUT IN OUR GREY BIN COULD BE RECYCLED

WHAT'S IN OUR WASTE? DURING OCTOBER, WE COMPLETED AN ANONYMOUS AND STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL **SURVEY** OF THE WASTE CREATED BY A **SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS** THROUGHOUT NORTH HERTS. THE RESULTS ARE NOW IN, PROVIDING A **SNAPSHOT** OF WHAT IS BEING THROWN AWAY OR RECYCLED IN OUR DISTRICT.

Every week, each household on average creates:

- **Over 7kg of grey bin waste destined for landfill.**
- **Almost 11kg of waste for recycling and composting comprising:**
- **1.5kg of newspapers/magazines from blue boxes**
- **1.2kg glass, cans etc from black boxes.**
- **8kg of food waste, cardboard and green waste in brown bins.**

This is a fantastic effort on recycling, thank you for your continued efforts. However, the results of our grey bin survey show that the single biggest thing people can do to help increase our recycling performance is to put their food waste into the brown bin.

Overall, almost half (49%) of the waste we found in the grey bins could be recycled by the kerbside. A further 14% could be recycled at our recycling banks, at textile banks or household waste recycling centres. This would make an enormous difference to our recycling performance.

The diagram (left) shows what we found in your grey bin, and what could have been recycled.

*** PLASTICS THAT CAN BE RECYCLED**

- **Plastic bottles and tops**
- **Yoghurt pots**
- **Margarine tubs**
- **Ready meal trays**
- **Meat/fruit trays**
- **Plastic plant pots**

Recycling Performance

Our survey shows that while we have really good recycling rates on glass with 91% being recycled, we still have some way to go on paper (68% being recycled) and on tins, cans and aerosols, of which 70% are being recycled. Currently 78% of food waste is going into grey bins. Remember, all food waste can go into your brown bin for composting.

Send in your questions

If you are confused about how to recycle an item or not sure where a material goes (e.g. where should I put white envelopes?) either check our website or send us in your questions to joanna.lines@north-herts.gov.uk and we will print a selection of your questions with answers in the next edition of Outlook.

Did you know?

Yellow pages can go into your blue box or can be taken to paper banks.

follow us on twitter @NorthHertsDC