

Public Document Pack

Wider Update on Waste Management Team and Projects (Pages 1 - 16)

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Resources & Waste

Improvement and Scrutiny - Climate Change,
Biodiversity and Carbon Reduction 3 July 2023

Agenda

- Overview of resource and waste management
- Review of historic performance (locally and nationally)
- Summary of objectives and actions for 2022/23
- Review of outcomes for 2022/23
- Overview of national waste strategy landscape
- Future actions

Responsibilities

District

County

Unitary

Waste Collection

Yes – Duty to collect household waste and commercial waste of a similar composition

Yes

Recycling

Yes – Duty to collect separately and ability (not duty) to source own recycling outlets

Yes – Duty to arrange disposal of all waste (including recycling) delivered to it by a WCA

Yes

HWRCs

Yes – Duty to provide location for free disposal of household waste for residents

Yes

Disposal

Yes – Duty to arrange disposal of all waste (including recycling) delivered to it by a WCA

Yes

Waste Strategy

Yes – Duty to have in place a Waste Strategy, including publicizing and consulting

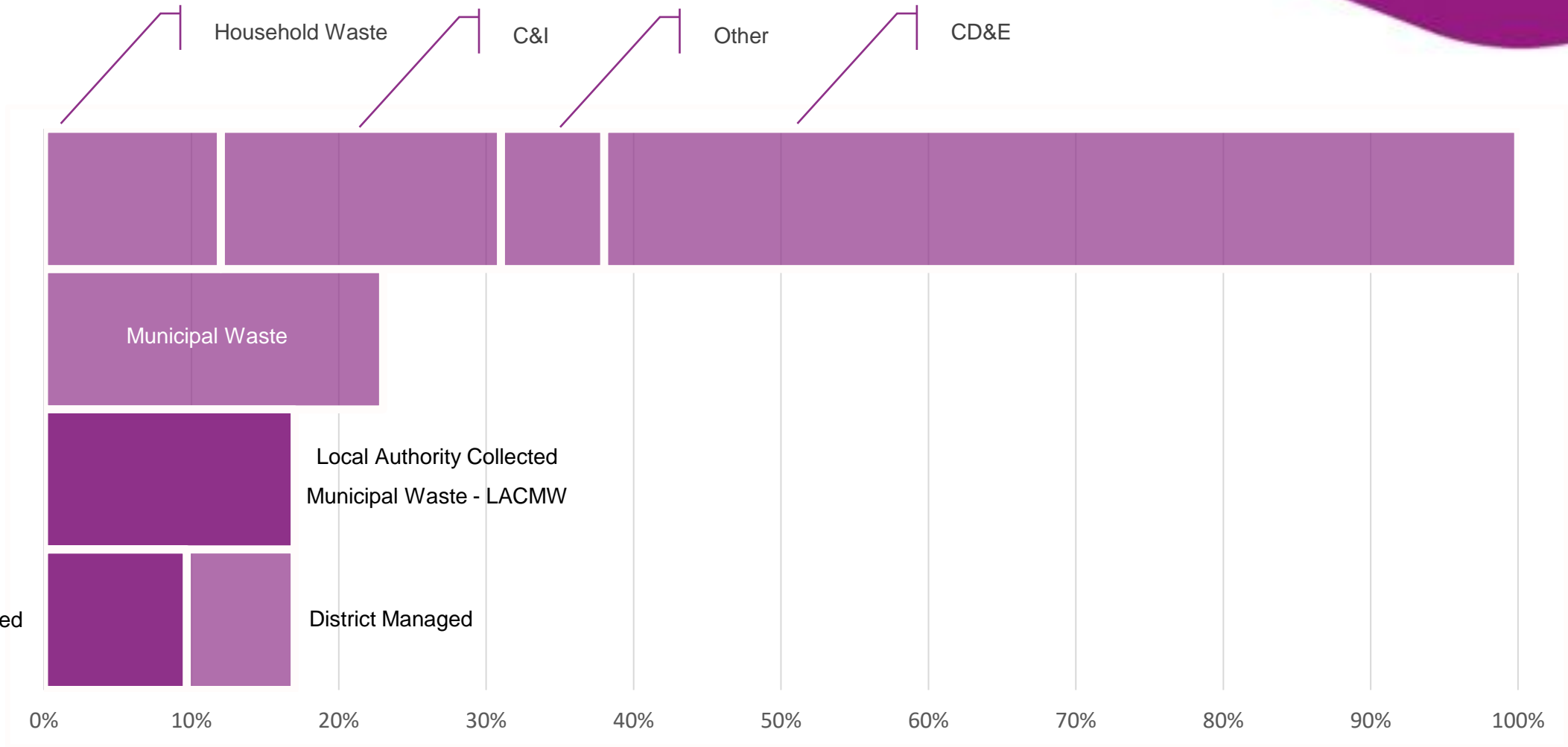
Yes – Duty to have in place a Waste Strategy, including publicizing and consulting

Yes

Waste Classifications

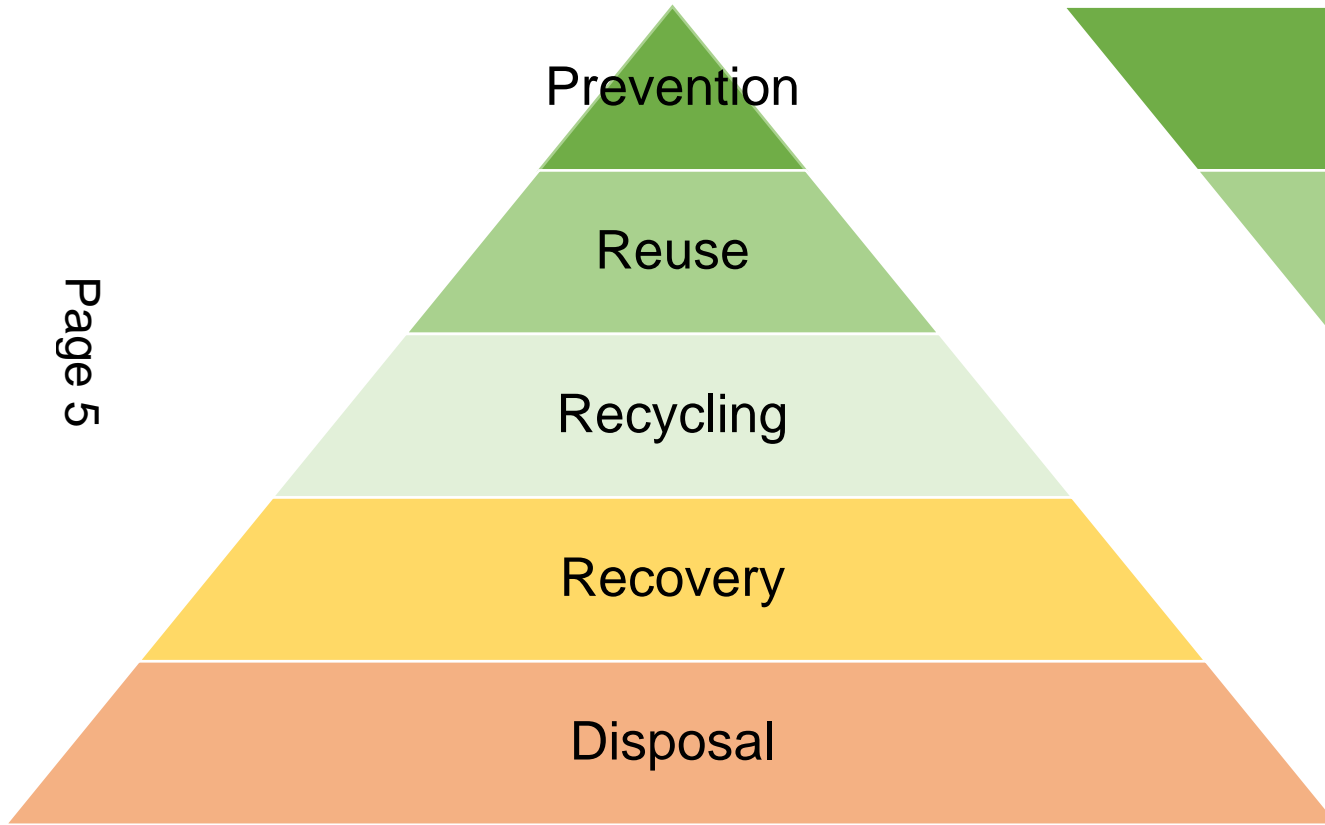
Page 4

County Managed

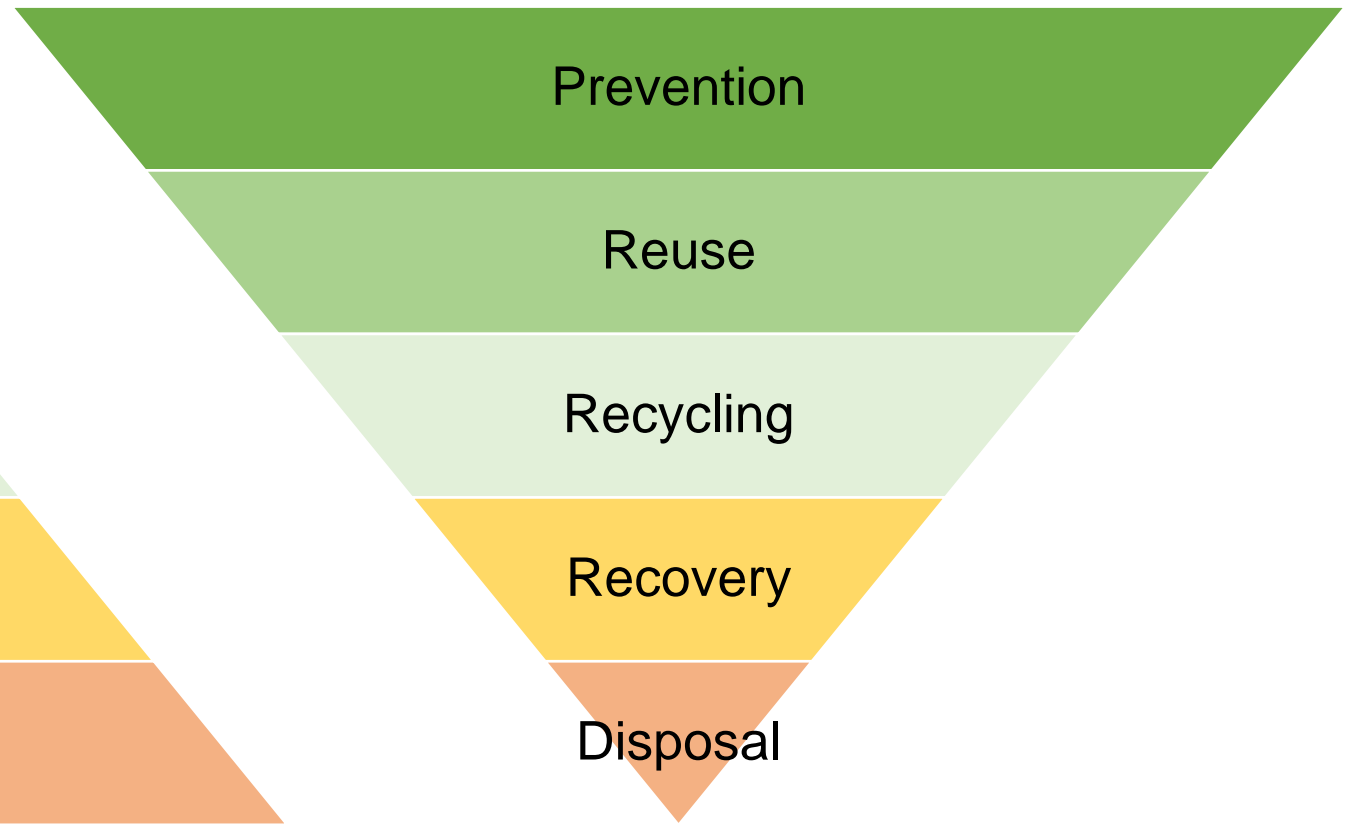


Waste Hierarchy

Page 5



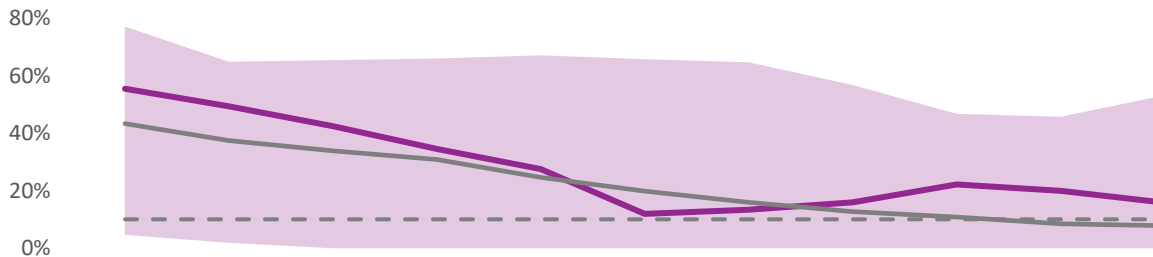
Current



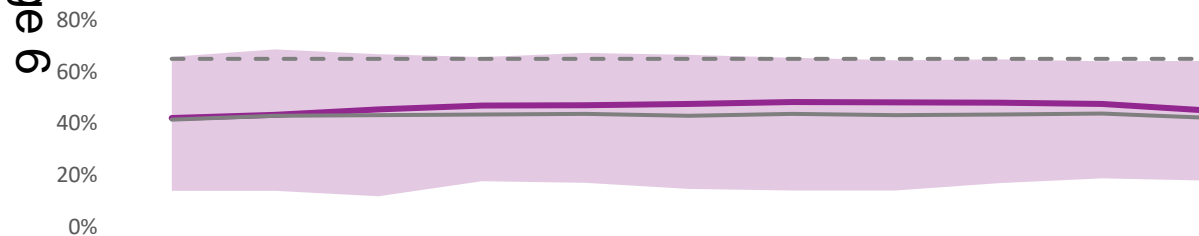
Desired

Historic Performance

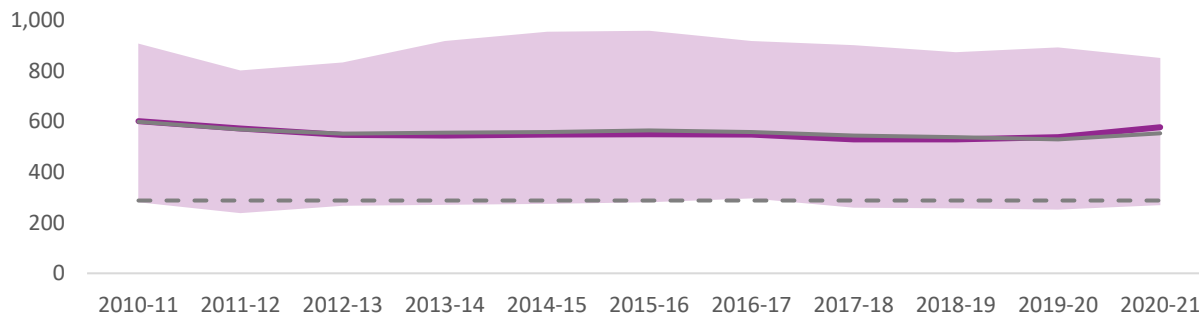
Landfill Rate



Reuse and Recycling Rate



Residual Waste / Household (kg)



- Steady decline in the proportion of waste being landfilled locally and nationally.
- No improvement in recycling at a national level over the last decade.
- 1.8 percentage point improvement locally but recycling rates are still lower today than in 2012-13.
- Almost no reduction in residual waste per person nationally or locally.

Climate Change Strategy

County-wide targets

- Derbyshire's county-wide target is net zero by 2050.
- To be on course to deliver net zero by 2050 requires a 47% reduction in emissions by 2025 against a 2005 baseline.

Page 7

County-wide targets for Resources and Waste

- T1 • Reduce household waste production by 20% by 2025 against 2015 baseline.
- T2 • Less than 10% municipal solid waste sent to landfill by 2035, with 100% waste diverted by 2050.
- T3 • No more food and garden waste sent to landfill by 2030.

Progress in 2022/23

Actions

Objectives

Procurement and mobilisation of new Residual Waste Treatment and disposal contract

- Secure capacity at Energy from Waste facilities to recover value from the County's residual waste streams. (LTA1)
- Reduce the amount of the County's residual and organic waste that ends up in landfill. (T2, T3)
- Reduce the carbon intensity and total CO₂e emitted as a result of the County's waste. (STA4)

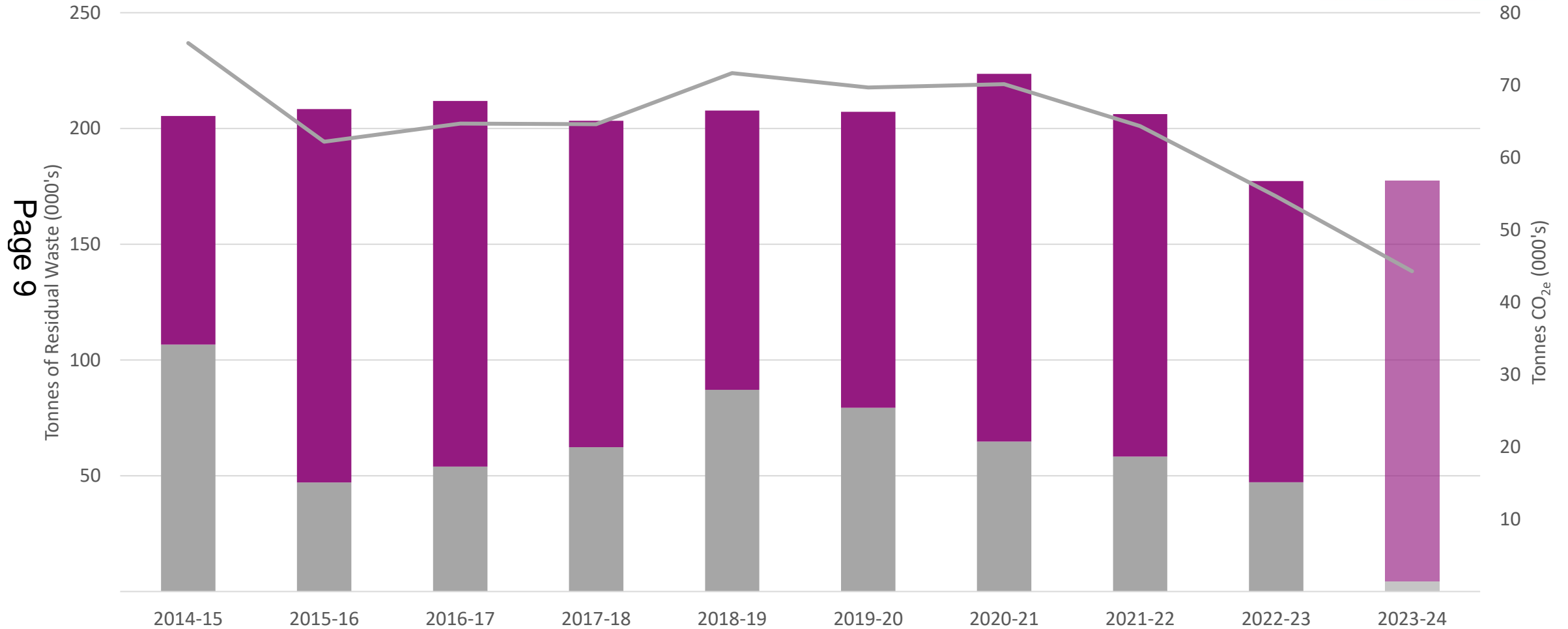
Procurement and mobilisation of new Household Waste Recycling Centre Contract

- Improve recycling rates at the County's HWRCs. (STA4, T3)
- Develop new recycling solutions for household waste materials. (PA1)
- Increase re-use in the County (T2, PA4)

Review long-term planning and preparedness for legislative and broader sectoral change

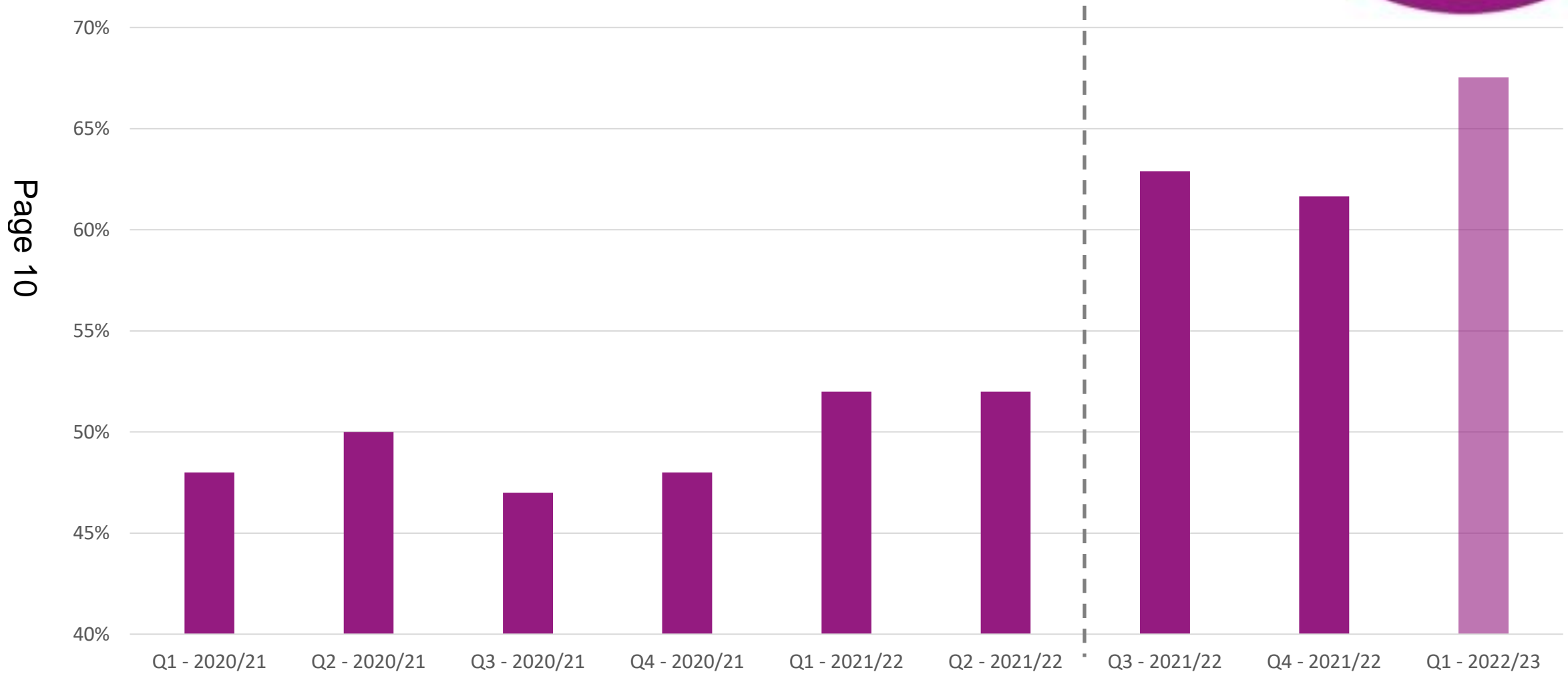
- Identify impacts and opportunities arising from national waste policy developments. (STA4)
- Review anticipated resource requirements and funding sources (STA4)
- Develop high-level milestones for 2023/24 – 2024/25 (STA4, LTA1)

Diversification from Landfill Performance



*CO₂e calculations based on Experimental Statistics on the carbon impact of waste from households managed by local authorities in England, Defra, 14 December 2022

HWRC Recycling Performance



Page 10

Climate Outcomes

- 11,000 tonnes less household waste going to landfill (2021/22 v 2022/23).
- Forecast to reduce by a further 43,000 tonnes in the first full contract year (based on current diversion performance).
- c.20% reduction in CO₂e emissions per tonne of residual waste compared to 2021/22.
- 20,000 tonne reduction in CO₂e emissions.
- CO₂e emissions from residual waste are now 42% lower than in 2014/15.
- HWRC recycling rates have increased by over 11 percentage points.
- Introduction of carpet recycling at HWRCs.
- No household waste has been landfilled under the new HWRC contract since its commencement in October 2022 and only 21.34 tonnes of non-household contract waste.
- Contract includes provision for the development of 1<3 re-use shops at our HWRCs over the next two years.
- Creation of new Waste Strategy and Engagement team (5 FTE).

National Strategy



Government Interventions

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) – April 2024?
- Mandatory separate weekly food waste collection – March 2025?
- Greater consistency of recycling at national and regional level.
- Incineration within scope of UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UKETS).
- New systems for digitally tracking waste from source.
- Deposit return scheme.
- Recycling targets of 65% and aim to reduce residual waste per capita by half.

Projected Benefits – UK*

- Financial benefits for local authorities of the order of up **£400 million** over eight years.
- Up to **£478 million of materials returned to the economy** from the sale of dry recyclables.
- Up to **11.6mt of materials and food waste collected for recycling**, adding approximately 7 percentage points to the household waste recycling rate for England.
- Up to **£33 million in reduced costs to reprocessors** from not having to remove contamination from materials before processing.
- Up to **8mt of organic fertiliser available to the agri-sector**, with a nutrient value of £30 million
- Supplying around **682,000 homes with renewable energy** generating sales of up to £280 million a year, improving the UK's energy security.
- Improved environmental outcomes with up to **5.1mt CO₂e avoided**, benefiting the environment directly and supporting the UK's overall carbon budget targets.

High Level Plan (STA4)

1

Resourcing (9 months)

- Realigning revenue budgets to create additional capacity for strategy development, infrastructure management and contract/commercial management.
- Identifying funding for building an evidence base.
- Procurement of external support.
- Recruitment of internal resource.

2

Building an evidence base (6 months)

- Waste composition analysis
- Creation of As-Is waste management system model
- Mapping costs
- Carbon intensity assessment and waste mass balance of current system
- Long-list of policy/operational interventions and delivery mechanisms

3

Identifying delivery options (3-6 months)

- Evaluation of shortlist policy/operational options
- Cost/Benefit analysis
- Development of critical success factors

4

Business case development (4 months)

- Mapping the financial and non-financial impacts of local options and government policy (winners and losers)
- Public consultation and engagement

5

Governance model (6-8 months)

- Establishing clear governance arrangements to put the DWP on a more formal footing.
- Agreeing commercial principles / pain gain sharing

6

Delivery (TBD)

Questions?