

BASFORD & BESTWOOD AREA 2 COMMITTEE – 28th JULY 2010

Title of paper:	A “Waste-Less” Nottingham – Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Nottingham	
Director(s)/ Corporate Director(s):	Andy Vaughan Director for Neighbourhood Services	Wards affected: All
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Relevant Council Plan Strategic Priority:		
World Class Nottingham		
Work in Nottingham		
Safer Nottingham		
Neighbourhood Nottingham	NN2.1 – Put in place Waste Strategy	
Family Nottingham		
Healthy Nottingham		
Serving Nottingham Better		
Summary of issues (including benefits to customers/service users):		
<p>Attached is Nottingham’s draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2010 to 2030), which is believed to be one of the country’s first carbon based waste strategies, and is reflective of Nottingham’s leading position on issues of sustainability, energy and waste.</p> <p>The draft strategy proposes a framework and timetable for achieving an even more sustainable waste service for the city, with decisions based around carbon mitigation and sustainable energy generation as well as utilising the traditional waste hierarchy as a strategic guide.</p> <p>This draft Waste Strategy has been developed alongside the draft Energy Strategy and together, they set out a roadmap for transforming Nottingham’s Waste and Energy performance from a position of strength to a position of excellence.</p> <p>Key targets proposed over the life time of this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> w to produce the lowest amount of household waste per person of any core city in England. w to increase the amount of reuse and recycling to the majority of household waste (55%+). w to save an additional 3-6,000 tonnes of CO₂ through recovering resources and energy from waste. w to become a zero land filling Council. 		

w to recover 47 million kilowatt hours of energy through combined heat and power schemes.
w to progress the installation of an Anaerobic Digestion facility for treatment of organic waste.

Recommendation(s):

1 That Area Committee Members note the publication of the Draft Waste Strategy and give their views in response to the consultation.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The Nottingham Plan (Sustainable Community Strategy) sets the overall strategic direction and long-term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of Nottingham. A cross cutting priority of the plan is Green Nottingham - to move Nottingham into a lower carbon future, and to live within our environmental limits. This has implications for how we deliver every action programme, with a need to reduce carbon emissions over time and respond to climate change. Key headline targets in the Plan are to reduce the city's carbon emissions by 26% of 2005 levels by 2020; that 20% of energy used in the city will be produced within the Greater Nottingham area from renewable or low/zero carbon sources and to increase the reuse, recycling and composting of household waste to 50% by 2020. Clearly waste management has a key role to play in contributing to the delivery of these targets and to the overall delivery of the Nottingham Plan.

1.2 STRATEGIC CONNECTIONS:

Waste and Carbon

1.3 This draft Waste Strategy, which considers carbon reduction at the heart of its decision making process, cements the position of Nottingham in providing strategic leadership in respect of carbon management and climate change. Because the options appraisal presented in the draft Waste Strategy is more heavily influenced by carbon reduction than any other environmental quality criteria, the draft Waste Strategy is truly carbon based in terms of its focus on outcomes, and departs from more traditional waste management strategies whose focus is primarily recycling based.

1.4 This innovative and progressive approach is only possible in Nottingham because of Nottingham's excellent landfill diversion performance, with Nottingham already being amongst the top performers nationally for diverting waste from landfill

Waste and Energy

1.5 The draft Waste Strategy recognises that waste, utilised as a resource, has the potential to fuel low carbon energy production. The principle contribution to sustainable energy production therefore derives from infrastructure powered by waste, including existing technologies such as the Eastcroft incinerator and combined heat and power (CHP) network managed by Enviroenergy, as well as new technologies such as anaerobic digestion and biomass powered CHP networks.

1.6 It is furthermore anticipated that over the lifetime of this strategy, views towards waste will develop and change and over time, it will be widely seen as a valuable commodity, integral to our City's future energy needs. Securing this waste stream is essential in securing stable renewable energy sources.

Waste and Local investment – The Local Carbon Framework

1.7 Nottingham is one of nine authorities to be chosen by Department of Communities and Local Government to pilot the Low Carbon Framework programme. The frameworks will promote new and more effective ways of meeting national ambitions on the essential climate change agenda. Nottingham wishes to utilise its status as a

pilot to progress this strategic repositioning of waste and energy, befitting Nottingham's acknowledged leading status around both of these agendas and to deliver decentralised low carbon energy for the city. Consideration of waste fuelled energy generating technologies will be an integral part of this review and assist in the development of low carbon energy generation and resource management for Nottingham.

Joint Waste Local Development Framework (LDF)

- 1.8 The current waste planning framework for Nottingham City is guided by the Joint Waste Local Plan, which was prepared in partnership with Nottinghamshire County Council and adopted in 2002. This is currently undergoing review and, under the new planning system, the two authorities will prepare a Joint Waste Local Development Framework (LDF) to replace the Waste Local Plan. The purpose of the new framework is to provide definitive planning guidance to developers to ensure that less waste is sent to landfill and that more is subject to recycling and energy recovery treatment options. The LDF will identify the requirement for, and reference sufficient waste management treatment facilities to be commissioned across the City and County such that not just municipal waste but also commercial, industrial and construction wastes which are produced locally can be sustainably managed. The Waste LDF can be used to help deliver the priorities set out in the draft Waste and Energy Strategies, through both the identification and allocation of appropriate sites for waste treatment infrastructure and through the implementation of supportive planning policy for waste treatment. At present, the Core Strategy is in the early stages of production and will be the subject of a separate report and process.

Partnerships

- 1.9 Delivering upon the Climate Change and Energy agendas through better resource utilisation and development of low carbon energy generation is dependent on establishing appropriate delivery vehicles and partnerships that are capable of leveraging investment into the City. The draft Waste Strategy recognises that in addition to the Council's statutory obligations to manage municipal waste streams, the authority has a strategic leadership role in developing infrastructure to ensure that environmental benefit can be derived from all wastes produced locally. Development of strategic partnerships with key decision makers and private sector waste producers within the city, including our existing partners and other statutory waste authorities within the region, will maximise our ability and opportunities to secure the investment required.
- 1.10 As the regional capital city, the Council, collectively with our Core City partners, also has a lobbying role to encourage national investment in development of waste and energy infrastructure. As a member of the Local Government Association's Environment Advisory Committee, the Council should utilise its influence over national policy to ensure opportunities for delivery of our draft Waste Strategy and draft Energy Strategy.
- 1.11 In addition, the City Council and County Council are working collaboratively around issues of waste management following strategic level discussions instigated by the respective Chief Executives. Both the City and County Councils are signatories to the waste disposal contract with WRG and are now working on issues of mutual interest, such as the joint exploration of outlets for Incinerator Bottom Ash.

1.12 A “WASTE-LESS NOTTINGHAM” - THE DRAFT WASTE STRATEGY

Starting from a Position of Strength

- 1.13 Municipal waste management in Nottingham has just cause to celebrate its recent performance. As a top quartile “core city” performer in recycling, recovery and cost, the city has experienced a reduction in total household waste arisings of 14%, coupled with an increase in recycling/composting performance from 18% to ~36% in the last five years. Kerbside collections of recyclables now expand to over 80% of city residents and the authority already meets its 2020 obligations in respect of landfill diversion. We also have the highest performing Household Waste and Recycling Centre in the country in terms of recycling.
- 1.14 Relationships with our principal contractors WRG and Wastecycle have also strengthened in recent times as these partnerships adopt a “can do” approach, with a clear alignment around strategic planning amongst partners, mirrored by considerable recent investment in modernisation of the Eastcroft and Wastecycle treatment facilities.
- 1.15 However, to deliver the ambitious Nottingham Plan, the city cannot rest on its laurels. Significant further improvements are required in all aspects of performance and these are identified within the attached draft waste strategy. In addition to responding to increasing customer expectations to reduce, reuse and recycle more waste, the City Council has a number of statutory obligations, including contributing to national recycling targets of 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020 as detailed in the national Waste Strategy for England.
- 1.16 Actions in the draft strategy have been developed alongside the traditional waste hierarchy which sets out a framework for sustainable waste management, based on the environmental benefits derived from the management process applied. Waste Prevention (Reduction) clearly has the greatest environmental benefit as waste is not created which would otherwise require subsequent management. If waste cannot be completely prevented, then minimising its production is clearly the next preference. Waste re-use ensures that waste does not have to be further treated or processed before it is put to good use, whilst recycling/ composting requires processing to take place to turn waste material into usable resources. Recovering energy from waste is the next best process whilst disposal with no usefulness derived from waste material is the least sustainable waste treatment option.
- 1.17 As well as considering the waste hierarchy approach to waste management, the draft strategy also leads the way amongst local authorities by aligning energy and waste management policies to deliver significant energy generating potential and carbon reductions through maximising the use of the waste resources available within the city.

Reduce/ Waste Prevention

- 1.18 Waste prevention is a concept designed to reduce the amount of waste we generate. Nottingham already generates low amounts of waste and the strategy sets out to:
- ^w Produce the lowest amount of household waste per person of any core city in England.**
- 1.19 This will be delivered through proactively encouraging waste prevention initiatives

including home composting, and through education and promotional campaigns including the “*Love Food, Hate Waste*” campaign and by encouraging citizens to think more responsibly about the waste they produce as consumers. Reducing waste arisings in the first instance directly reduces the council’s collection and disposal costs.

- 1.20 Waste prevention initiatives identified in the draft strategy will save around 650 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per annum.

Reuse

- 1.21 Reuse is a concept describing where goods that we purchase are used again and therefore do not arise as waste. The draft strategy sets out to develop and establish re-use partnerships with third sector partners to help facilitate greater opportunities for reuse.
- 1.22 Actions include the establishment of a reuse scheme for waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), building on recent improvements to the Council’s bulky waste collection service and providing support to third sector organisation to build business cases for developing similar re-use schemes.

By focussing on reuse initiatives, around 400 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent will be saved per annum.

Recycling (including composting)

- 1.23 Recycling is the process of recovering unwanted materials and reprocessing them into new materials that may then be made into new products. Composting is the process where organic waste may be processed to either derive energy through the production of biogas (anaerobic digestion) or to create humus or compost that may be applied to land as a fertiliser. The strategy sets out actions to:

^w **Deliver a minimum 50% re-use/ recycling target for household waste by 2020**, and to exceed this level where we can.

- 1.24 A range of additional recycling/ composting activities will be required to deliver this recycling performance, focusing on both the household and non-household waste streams. They will include:

- maximising current systems of collection through good communication
- expanding kerbside collections to all households where practicable, building on the successful 3 bin system collection infrastructure
- tailoring current bring site provision to complement kerbside collections
- introducing on-street recycling at key city locations
- in the medium term, introducing food waste collections to all households where practicable, either separately or in combination with existing garden waste collections and to partner with commercial organic waste producers to secure appropriate cost effective anaerobic digestion treatment capacity to generate biogas energy from this segregated resource
- exploring opportunities for adding more materials to kerbside collection services
- transforming the trade waste service to become “recycling led” where it makes clear commercial sense for both the business and for the Council

- 1.25 By 2016 the recycling and composting actions identified are anticipated to reduce carbon emissions by ~3,000 tonnes of CO₂ per annum and improving performance year on year thereafter.

Energy Recovery

- 1.26 The current residual waste treatment process for the majority of municipal waste collected in Nottingham is the Eastcroft Energy from Waste (EfW) plant. EfW is a treatment where municipal waste is combusted at high temperatures and uses the heat generated to drive steam turbines to generate electricity and provide heat for the District Heating system. The energy generated counts towards Government green energy targets and is the principal contributor to the City's sustainable energy generation capacity, as identified in the draft Energy Strategy; as a consequence, Nottingham is currently the UK's most energy self-sufficient city. The draft waste strategy sets out to:

w Recover 47 million kilowatt hours of energy from waste – equivalent to every household in the City leaving their (A rated) fridge on and operating their washing machine AND boiling the kettle once a day, for a year.

- 1.27 This action will be delivered through synergies between the draft Energy Strategy and the draft Waste Strategy action plans and includes:

Expansion of the District Heat network by boosting the provision of steam available, delivered through the proposed third line of the Eastcroft Incinerator. Waste Recycling Group has indicated their intention to begin and complete construction of the third line within the next 24-36 months. Enviroenergy has successfully secured funding to expand the District Heating network to both the south and east sides of the city. Potential exists to capitalise on additional steam generation by connecting commercial and domestic properties to these extensions.

Development of an Anaerobic Digester (AD) to treat suitable, segregated organic waste streams within the city. The draft Waste Strategy identifies that to improve recycling performance, consideration must be given to targeted food waste collections from domestic properties across the city. Currently approximately 30,000 homes enjoy weekly food waste collections and the scheme has been successful in securing recycling rates in these parts of the city of between 40 and 50%. Further development depends on securing a local organic waste treatment facility and anaerobic digestion delivers the biggest carbon and energy generating benefit. The draft Energy Strategy recognises that energy generation through AD is essential to meet the low carbon energy generation targets within its strategy.

Development of other energy recovery methods such as decentralised Biomass CHP schemes. If the City is to advance towards low carbon energy generation, the replacement of traditional coal fired power plants with alternative forms of energy production is required. Replacing fossil fuels with biomass fuels will assist in this regard and one source of biomass is from municipal, commercial and industrial waste streams within the city.

- 1.28 Such alternative technologies will require additional wastes or other feed stocks to be processed in the City in order to provide sufficient fuel for the process. This is why this waste strategy looks beyond municipal waste and also focuses upon other wastes arising in the city, in particular, trade, industrial and commercial waste. These options would be subject to planning and permitting considerations and are only likely to be

delivered in the medium term as appropriate locations become available and affordable. Discussions are taking place with both the County Council and commercial and industrial sectors to explore potential partnership delivery options.

- 1.29 Towards the end of the strategy period (around the mid 2020's) the City Council will need to review its options as regards the residual waste treatment capacity provided by Eastcroft incinerator. The choice of options is restricted to thermal based technologies capable of supplying steam to the expanded District Heating network. A contract review is currently being undertaken designed to reflect the new strategic relationship required to fulfil the Council's ambitions with regards to secure energy provision in the future. Part of the discussions include a review of waste incinerator bottom ash treatment options which will both reduce the Council's landfill tax liabilities and secure the most sustainable residual waste energy recovery process available.
- 1.30 **By 2011 the recycling of incinerator bottom ash (and associated metals) produced at Eastcroft incinerator is anticipated to reduce carbon emissions by ~2000 tonnes of CO₂ per annum.**

Disposal

- 1.31 Disposal is the least preferable option in the waste hierarchy and it usually refers to the practice of landfilling. Nottingham is one of the best performing authorities in the UK for avoiding landfill, sending only ~19% of waste to landfill compared to the national figure of 50%. The municipal waste streams which are currently landfilled are made up primarily of wastes which are unsuitable for currently available recycling or recovery options or wastes which cannot be otherwise processed when Eastcroft incinerator is unavailable due to essential maintenance works. The draft waste strategy sets out to:

w deliver zero waste to landfill

- 1.32 The concept of zero waste to landfill is ambitious and will encourage constant review of how we manage our waste and seek to drive waste up the hierarchy of options as new treatment opportunities become available. Innovation in best practice requires strong partnerships with the waste industry to continually be developed.
- 1.33 **Reducing waste to landfill will almost always result in improved carbon performance, but ultimately depend on what type of treatment technology replaces landfill. Delivery of the draft waste strategy will deliver additional carbon savings of ~3-6,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents, contributing to approximately a 10% reduction in the City Council's total carbon emissions. This would make total carbon savings delivered by Nottingham City Council's waste management service of around 16-19,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year.**

2 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULTATION

- 2.1 We would like to encourage you to give us your views on our proposals. The draft strategy is Nottingham City Council's proposed approach for meeting the challenges we face today and delivering targets and actions set EU Directives, legislation and aspirations regarding waste and energy detailed in the Sustainable community Strategy. In addition to the specific questions below, you are welcome to comment on all aspects covered by the proposed strategy.

2.2 Commitment to Goals

1. To what degree do you support/oppose the strategy's "zero waste to landfill" approach.

Strongly oppose
 Oppose
 Neither support or oppose
 Support
 Strongly support

2. If you oppose or strongly oppose our approach, please state your reason below.

Too ambitious
 Not ambitious enough
 Other, please state

3. To what degree do you support/oppose our long term commitment to recycle over 50% of all household & trade rubbish:

Strongly oppose
 Oppose
 Neither support or oppose
 Support
 Strongly support

4. If you oppose or strongly oppose our approach, please state your reason below.

Too ambitious
 Not ambitious enough
 Other, please state

5. In terms of waste prevention to what degree do you support/oppose Nottingham becoming the lowest producer of household waste per person of the Core Cities (Bristol; Liverpool; Manchester; Newcastle; Leeds; Sheffield; Nottingham):

Strongly oppose
 Oppose
 Neither support or oppose
 Support
 Strongly support

6. If you oppose or strongly oppose our approach, please state your reason below.

Too ambitious
 Not ambitious enough
 Other, please state

7. To what degree do you support/oppose increasing how much power and energy we produce from the waste in your green bin (non recyclable rubbish)

Strongly oppose
 Oppose
 Neither support or oppose
 Support
 Strongly support

8. If you oppose or strongly oppose our approach, please state your reason below.

Too ambitious
 Not ambitious enough
 Other, please state

9. Do you agree that our Waste Strategy should be based principally on carbon savings?

Strongly oppose
 Oppose
 Neither support or oppose
 Support
 Strongly support

10. What other criteria should be considered in deciding about how we manage our rubbish. Look at the list below and for each one rank them in order of importance in terms of consideration (1= very important to 5 least important)

	1 - most important	2	3	4	5 - least important
Cost	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local environmental	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sustainable Communities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Employment and skills	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Energy	q	q	q	q	q
Landscape, Building & Heritage	q	q	q	q	q
Sustainable Consumption	q	q	q	q	q
Health and Wellbeing	q	q	q	q	q
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	q	q	q	q	q
<i>Other, please state</i>					

11. Please say whether each one is more important than carbon reduction or not

	Yes	No	Unsure
Cost	q	q	q
Local environmental quality	q	q	q
Sustainable Communities	q	q	q
Employment and Skills	q	q	q
Energy	q	q	q
Landscape, Buildings and Heritage	q	q	q
Sustainable consumption	q	q	q
Health and Wellbeing	q	q	q
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	q	q	q
<i>Other, please specify</i>			

12. Do you agree or disagree that action planning around waste services should be neighbourhood based to take into account specific local issues and contributions that each area can make to overall strategic objectives?

q	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	q	<i>Disagree</i>	q	<i>Neither disagree or agree</i>	q	<i>Agree</i>	q	<i>Strongly agree</i>
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13. If the Council was to take a neighbourhood based approach, what more would you want the Council to do to make the way we handle your rubbish more sustainable in your neighbourhood area? Please rank each of the following in order of importance from 1 to 5.

	1 - most important	2	3	4	5 - least important
More frequent rubbish collections	q	q	q	q	q
More frequent recycling collections	q	q	q	q	q
Introduce charges for bulky waste collections - producer pays	q	q	q	q	q
Introduce charges for garden waste collections	q	q	q	q	q
Collect more materials for recycling	q	q	q	q	q
Replace lost or damaged recycling bins free of charge	q	q	q	q	q
Provide more information on how to reduce waste	q	q	q	q	q
Ban the collection of rubbish not contained within a wheelie bin (ban side waste)	q	q	q	q	q
Provide incentives for people to produce less rubbish	q	q	q	q	q
Provide more information on how to recycle waste	q	q	q	q	q
Provide incentives to recycle more	q	q	q	q	q
Enforce against people who produce too much rubbish	q	q	q	q	q
Enforce against people who do not recycle	q	q	q	q	q
<i>Other, please specify</i>					

14. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither disagree or agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>
Statement 1: Targets should be developed across Nottingham to make businesses and industry waste less	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Statement 2: The priorities stated in the draft strategy for reducing more household and trade rubbish are the right ones	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Statement 3: Our priorities for reusing more household and trade rubbish which are stated in the draft strategy are the right ones	☐	☐	☐		

15. If you disagree or strongly disagree that the draft strategy has the right priorities to reduce and reuse rubbish, what have we got wrong?

2.4 Recycling & Composting More

16. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither disagree or agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>
Statement 1: Targets should be developed across Nottingham to make businesses and industry recycle more	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Statement 2: The priorities stated in the draft strategy for encouraging households & businesses to recycle more are the right ones	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

17. If you disagree or strongly disagree that the draft strategy has the right priorities to recycle more rubbish, what have we got wrong?

The draft strategy recognises the need for food & garden waste collections to help Nottingham recycle more. Which type of collection would you prefer: A) Separate food waste collected weekly B) Separate food waste collected fortnightly C) Food waste and garden waste collected together in the same bin weekly or D) Food waste and garden waste collected together in the same bin fortnightly

18. Waste collections methods A,B,C & D above what would be you FIRST choice be?

- ☐ A - Separate food waste collected weekly
- ☐ B - Separate food waste collected fortnightly
- ☐ C - Food waste and garden waste collected together in the same bin weekly
- ☐ D - Food waste and garden waste collected together in the same bin fortnightly

19. Waste collections methods A,B,C & D above what would be you SECOND choice be?

- ☐ A - Separate food waste collected weekly
- ☐ B - Separate food waste collected fortnightly
- ☐ C - Food waste and garden waste collected together in the same bin weekly
- ☐ D - Food waste and garden waste collected together in the same bin fortnightly

20. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

	<i>Strongly disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Neither disagree or agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Strongly agree</i>
Statement 1: The Council should change its recycling collections and provide separate boxes for households to separate their recyclables - one bag/box for paper, one bag/box for glass, one bag/box for plastics, one bag/box for cans/tins etc.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2.5 Waste Facilities

21. Is the Waste Strategy clear enough (particularly to industry and the public sector) to allow investment in the waste facilities that are going to be needed in the future to deliver our objectives?

<input type="radio"/>	<i>Very unclear</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<i>Unclear</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<i>Neither unclear or clear</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<i>Clear</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<i>Very clear</i>
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22. If you responded that the strategy is unclear or very unclear, what is missing?

23. Would you like additional waste facilities in your area to provide local opportunities for local jobs?

<input type="radio"/>	<i>Yes</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<i>No</i>
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24. If you responded Yes, what waste facilities would you like to see?

2.6 Roles and responsibilities

25. What role can you/ your organisation play in helping deliver Nottingham's Waste Strategy?

26. The strategy identifies some big challenges ahead. What other practical ideas/ solutions can you suggest that would help Nottingham meet these challenges?

27. We already go into City schools to help young people understand why it's right to waste less and recycle more. What more could the Council do in schools to help children create a cleaner, greener future?

28. Please add any other comments you have about our draft Waste Strategy

3 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED IN MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 To facilitate feedback on the draft Waste Strategy the Council will be consulting in other key ways including:

- An insert into the July edition of the Council's Arrow Magazine
- Mini-Version of the draft Waste Strategy Executive Summary in Council Contact Centres
- Printed copy of the draft Waste Strategy documents to view at libraries
- On-line draft Waste Strategy documents and questionnaire
- Information available at community events

DELIVERY CONSIDERATIONS

3.2 Overseeing delivery of the Waste Strategy will ultimately be the responsibility of the

One Nottingham Green Theme Partnership, with progress reported through the Council Plan.

- 3.3 Financing the strategy is a key consideration as we move into the next phase and the newly created Sustainability and Climate Change team will be tasked with exploring funding opportunities with strategic partners.

4 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (INCLUDING VALUE FOR MONEY)

- 4.1 The City Council has invested significantly in waste management services in recent years, financing both the expansion of recycling and the investment in waste infrastructure, for example, in the enhancements to the Eastcroft Incinerator. It is this investment that has resulted in the high levels of performance described above.

To go beyond the existing levels of good performance will require consideration of further investment, some of which can be financed from within existing resource allocations, some of which would be subject to separate business cases and funding bids. The key funding challenges are summarised below:

Waste Prevention, Reduction & Re-use

- 4.2 Education programmes and home composting promotions will be funded from existing resources. The action plan identifies the requirement for additional resource to focus upon waste prevention and re-use activities. It is anticipated that this will be financed from a redistribution of existing resources, presently focused on other areas of the waste hierarchy.

Recycling/Composting/Recovery (including AD)

- 4.3 Expansion of recycling will incur additional costs. To expand the existing 3 bin collection system to all suitable properties across the city would cost c.£250k. Existing provision has already been made in the capital programme, through the Waste Infrastructure Capital Grant.
- 4.4 To move towards the 50% recycling target requires food waste collections and based on the criteria in the strategy, this becomes environmentally beneficial when coupled with an Anaerobic Digestion facility. There would be both capital costs in building an AD facility, which would probably be financed through a gate fee; as will any additional collection costs based on the assumption of the weekly collection of organic waste.

It is estimated that this would cost an additional £1.5m per annum. However, this would need to be viewed in the round, and alongside energy costs (and the returns the biogas and AD facility would create) as well as other financial drivers such as Renewable Obligation Certificates. Based on the carbon assessment criteria of this strategy, and the associated recycling targets in the Nottingham Plan, the development of an AD facility is a clear objective of this draft strategy, however, the specific proposal will remain subject to the consideration of a separate business case.

The £1.5m annual modelled cost of introducing an AD facility should be considered the 'worst case scenario' and as part of the business cases development, issues such as a suitable site, collection arrangement options, partnerships and external funding opportunities; in particular European energy infrastructure funding; needs to be explored in greater detail. The earliest an AD facility could be introduced is 2014.

- 4.5 The introduction of new recyclable materials – for example textiles and soft plastics – are modelled as being cost neutral, although this is dependent upon prevailing markets. These wastes would be diverted from similar priced disposal routes.

Disposal

- 4.6 It is also clear that landfill is set to become increasingly expensive and for products such as incinerator bottom ash, which is present is sent to landfill as a post-treatment product and therefore relatively inexpensive, will in the future attract landfill tax, a significant additional cost that is provided for within the Medium Term Financial Plan. It is this financial allocation that it is proposed to switch to finance the recycling of Incinerator Bottom Ash, in the medium term, saving both environmental and financial resources.

5 RISK MANAGEMENT ISSUES (INCLUDING LEGAL IMPLICATIONS, CRIME AND DISORDER ACT IMPLICATIONS AND EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS)

- 5.1 There are a number of risks identified in delivery of the draft waste strategy.
- 5.2 Energy infrastructure projects, which form parts of the action plans of both the draft waste and energy strategies, have inherent deliverability risks and require large investment. However, set in the context of strategic leadership and delivering the Nottingham Plan, these are projects which must be moved forward and the associated risks managed on a project-by-project basis.
- 5.3 Implementation of a comprehensive organics waste collection service requires public willingness to participate and therefore effective communication; this forms a part of the draft action plan.
- 5.4 Waste prevention, re-use and recycling targets depend on maximising public participation and ensuring that all appropriate waste materials are diverted into the appropriate waste treatment processes to maximise recovery of resources from these materials. Collection systems therefore need to be designed around the needs of citizens, whilst ensuring economies of scale in the design of the collection system.
- 5.5 There are no legal, crime and disorder nor equality and diversity implications to report at this stage.

6 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS OTHER THAN PUBLISHED WORKS OR THOSE DISCLOSING CONFIDENTIAL OR EXEMPT INFORMATION

- 6.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment, which is available at www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/wastestrategy.
- 6.2 Options Appraisal, which is available at www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/wastestrategy.
- 6.3 Nottingham Plan
- 6.4 Energy Strategy for Nottingham

7 PUBLISHED DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN COMPILING THIS REPORT

7.1 National Waste Strategy for England 2007

8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 – Draft Strategy ‘A Waste-Less Nottingham’ including Action Plan