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# Waste Strategy

## Annual Progress Report

### 2008/09

October 2009

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Production, consumption and waste disposal patterns in the UK are currently incompatible with sustainable living. They account for a significant proportion of greenhouse gas emissions and are dependent on inputs of non-renewable resource, energy and water. Products and materials are currently disposed to landfill that could be reused, recycled or have energy recovered from them. Considering the drag on the UK's economy and business from inefficient resource use, achieving sustainable consumption and production remains critical during the economic downturn. Central to achieving our goals is reducing the environmental impact of our lifestyles, the products that our economy consumes, and the waste we produce so that we can live within our environmental means without compromising our quality of life.

The Waste Strategy for England 2007 sets out our aims, objectives and targets on waste. This report provides an overview on progress made on the commitments in that Strategy. It does not rewrite the strategy but highlights the achievements made since the last progress report published in June 2008. The report also contains a forward look which outlines the issues and priorities for the year ahead. Much has been achieved in the last year with just under half of all the actions in the strategy completed but there is still more to be done in achieving the waste vision of greater waste prevention, re-use, recycling and energy recovery.

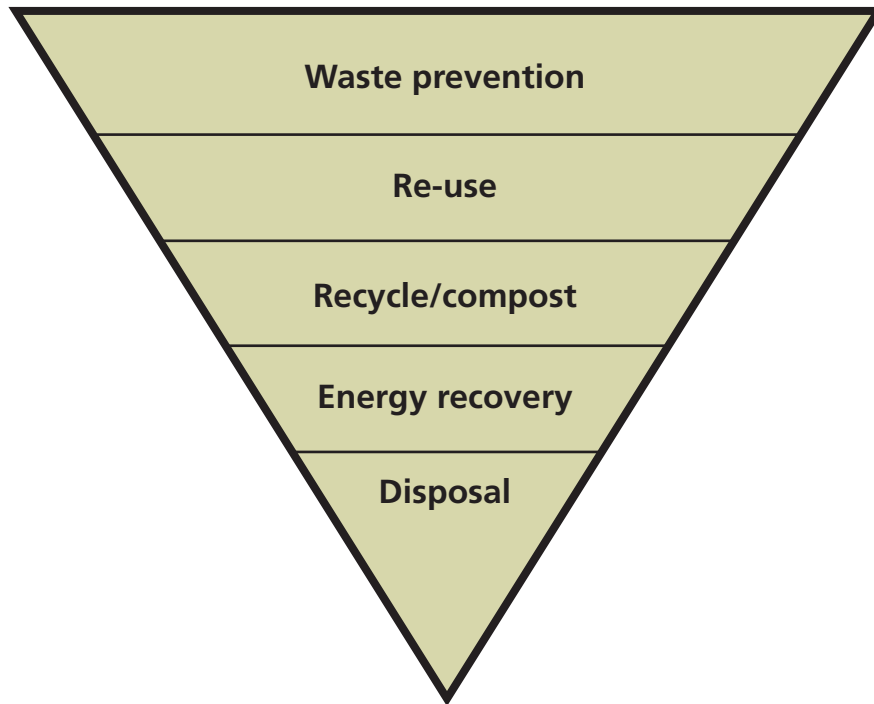
The main elements of the Waste Strategy are to:

- Incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste;
- Reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant business and the regulators;
- Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes;
- Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and
- Improve national, regional and local governance with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground.

We can reduce waste by meeting our needs using fewer natural resources, and products we consume should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from the remaining wastes where possible, and disposal to landfill should only be necessary for small amounts of residual material. This approach is known as the "waste hierarchy" and is illustrated in Figure 1.

The Strategy calls on all parts of society from businesses, retailers, consumers, Local Authorities and the waste management industry to take responsibility and action.







**Figure 1: The waste hierarchy**



## Key developments

### a) Waste trends

The overall progress of the Waste Strategy is tracked using a range of national level performance indicators outlined in Table 1. These are illustrated in the summary table below with more detail available in Annex A. Trends continue to be favourable and moving in a positive direction.

National level performance indicators – progress to date			
Indicator	Desired direction of travel	Actual direction	Progress
Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from waste management and recycling (tonnes) <sup>1</sup>	↓		
Household waste per head after re-use, recycling and composting (kg) <b>Target</b> <sup>2</sup>	↓	↓ (26% decrease from 2000/01 to 2007/08)	
Waste arisings – (by key sectors – municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition) (tonnes) <sup>3</sup>	↓		
Waste landfilled – (total and by key sectors – municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition) (tonnes) <sup>4</sup>	↓		
Total non-municipal/non-inert waste landfilled (tonnes) <b>Target</b>	↓	↓	
Biodegradable municipal waste landfilled (tonnes) <b>Target</b>	↓	↓ (8% decrease 2006/07 to 2007/08)	
Hazardous waste arisings (tonnes) <sup>5</sup>	↓	↑	
Serious waste-related pollution incidents – broken down by type, land, air, water	↓	↓	
Levels of flytipping and other illegal waste activity	↓	↓ (9% decrease between 2007/08 and 2008/09)	






<sup>1</sup> This indicator is currently under development. See paragraph 4.3 on Carbon Budgets.

<sup>2</sup> As included as part of the sustainable development indicators set.

<sup>3</sup> No C&I data available.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2. No C&I data available.

<sup>5</sup> The increase in hazardous waste generation was largely due to a single waste treatment plant on Teesside, where liquid waste, formerly disposed of to the estuary under a consented discharge, is now treated. Around 2 million tonnes of this waste was consigned in 2007, over a third of all the hazardous waste consigned in England and Wales. However the majority of this discharge will cease during 2009 as the operator producing it is closing down.

Indicator	Desired direction of travel	Actual direction	Progress
Public awareness of recycling (%committed recyclers)	↑	↑ (5% increase from Feb 2008 to Feb 2009)	
Household re-use, recycling and composting (%) Target <sup>6</sup>	↑	↑ (Year end Dec 2008=37%)	
Municipal waste recovery (%) Target	↑	↑ (Year end Dec 2008=48%)	
Waste re-used, recycled or composted – (by key sectors – municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition) (%) <sup>7</sup>	↑		
Energy recovered from waste (tonnes of oil equivalent) <sup>8</sup>	↑	↑ (3% increase 2007 to 2008)	
Hazardous waste recycled/recovered (%)	↑	↑	

Some of the highlights include:

- Residual household waste has continued to decrease, and at a sharper rate than in 2006/07. There has been a 26% drop in household waste since 2000/01.
- The target to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted to 15.8m tonnes in 2010 (then 12.2m tonnes in 2020 or 225kg per person) has now been met 2 years early. Between Jan-Dec 2008 only 15.51m tonnes of household waste was not re-used, recycled or composted.
- Household recycling rates are also on the rise, and at a faster rate than ever before. Green recycling (composting) now accounts for over one-third of total recycling, compared to around one-fifth in 1998/99.
- Overall levels of flytipping and other illegal waste activity have dropped for the second consecutive year, with a 9.3% fall recorded in 2008/09 compared to the previous year. However, there was a slight rise in the number of serious incidents of waste crime dealt with by the Environment Agency.
- Numbers of committed recyclers have continued to increase, rising by 5% over the past twelve months.
- These improvements have taken place against the background of a challenging market for recyclable materials in the last quarter of 2008 and early 2009. Markets have since recovered for most materials.

<sup>6</sup> Current municipal data (and associated indicators) include tonnages reported as re-use by Local Authorities. This covers re-used tonnages within the scope of the municipal solid waste definition (ie waste under the possession and control of Local Authorities). Other re-use (through eg charity shops and that done internal to the home) would not, and could not readily be captured here.

<sup>7</sup> No C&I data available.

<sup>8</sup> Non-fossil fuel derived, reported in accordance with EU requirements for renewable energy reporting.

# Highlights

## b) Policy measures

To strengthen the long-term policy framework and give UK industry the confidence to invest in low carbon technologies, Budget 2009 set the world's first carbon budgets, as required by the new Climate Change Act. These set a legally binding 34 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020, a new level of ambition for UK climate policy.

The Government's Low Carbon Transition Plan was published on 15 July 2009. The plan sets out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. Alongside the Plan, the Government also published the Low Carbon Industrial Strategy, the Renewable Energy Strategy and the Low Carbon Transport Plan. The Renewable Energy Strategy sets out how we all have a role to play in promoting renewable energy, from individuals to communities to businesses and how generating renewable energy from biomass waste could also significantly reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill in the UK.

To help drive the move to a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy, Budget 2009 announced a continued increase in the standard rate of landfill tax by £8 per tonne on 1 April each year from 2011 to 2013. This is intended to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill in a sustainable way by encouraging further investment into alternative waste management options.

The Government has continued to support development of waste infrastructure through PFI credits with £2.48 billion of PFI credits committed to 37 projects. There are additional projects in the application process, for which it is expected a further £0.8 billion PFI credits will be awarded. Other support has been in the form of the demonstration of new technologies (New Technology Demonstrator Scheme), and the Waste Infrastructure Capital Grant (£185m 2008/09 – 2010/11) to Local Authorities in recognition of the need to get front-end waste infrastructure such as recycling and composting facilities on the ground. The recent rise in the landfill tax escalator is also expected to trigger greater investment from the private sector in merchant facilities for municipal and non-municipal waste.

Hilary Benn launched a new Packaging Strategy, *Making the Most of Packaging*, on 9 June 2009. This strategy covers all of the UK and was published jointly by Defra, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), the Welsh Assembly Government, Northern Ireland Executive and the Scottish Government. The Devolved Administrations have also announced how they will each take forward the strategy. The overall aim of the new Packaging Strategy is to minimise the environmental impact of packaging, without compromising its ability to protect the product. It is the intention that in 10 years' time packaging will be designed to use as little material as will do the job, and with re-usability, recyclability or recovery in mind – as standard.

The Climate Change Act included enabling powers for a compulsory charge on carrier bags (around 10 billion were issued in 2008). On 18th December 2008 the British Retail Consortium (BRC) made a voluntary agreement with Defra, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland to reduce the number of single use carrier bags issued by the leading supermarket chains by 50% by the end of May 2009. The reduction delivered was 48%.

The Courtauld Commitment, a key voluntary agreement with major grocery retailers and manufacturers led by WRAP, aims to reduce household packaging and food waste in the UK. There are now 42 signatories representing over 92% of the UK retail grocery sector. Whilst the emphasis of the first Courtauld Commitment (running from 2005 to March 2010) was on the reduction of primary packaging and household food waste, a proposed successor commitment to Courtauld running from 2010 will be aimed at reducing the carbon impact of packaging further and reducing the amount of food, drink and non-food product wastes occurring through the UK supply chain and in UK homes.

The Government is collaborating with WRAP, the Food Standards Agency (FSA), the food industry and enforcement (the regulators of the food industry) on a project to prevent consumer food waste through improving the clarity, consistency, and consumer understanding of food date marks and storage guidance. The aim of the project is to reduce consumer confusion by improving the way date marks are applied to and communicated in relation to food products and improving consumer understanding of what the different labels mean, enabling them to avoid unnecessarily wasting perfectly edible food, but also making it clearer when food is and isn't safe to eat.

Six places in England were named as "Zero Waste Places" as part of a new initiative to encourage Local Authorities to develop holistic approaches and work in partnership with the private and third sectors to go as far as possible in reducing the impact of waste across all aspects of life – home, work, school and recreation. The six places that were awarded funding included: a street of 100 houses, a suburban estate, a number of 'green zones' within a borough, a street market and a city centre square. Following the success of these projects, the BREW Centre for Local Authorities will support 8 further projects with grant funding to kick start a significant attack on waste, with a particular emphasis on waste prevention.

WRAP have produced advice for Local Authorities on designing efficient collection systems for recycling, taking into account quality of material; cost efficiency; cost effectiveness; and public acceptability. The advice helps Local Authorities make the right choices for their local circumstances and addresses the question of which collection system is the best, in particular whether kerbside sort systems or co-mingled collections are to be preferred.

The findings of Defra's Delivery Landscape Review were published in March 2009. A significant outcome of the Review was the decision to bring together a range of bodies under WRAP's leadership to provide a one-stop-shop to help businesses, organisations and households become more resource efficient. These include the Business Resource Efficiency and Waste (BREW) centre for Local Authorities, Envirowise, The National Industrial Symbiosis Programme (NISP), The Centre for Remanufacturing and Reuse, Construction Resources and Waste Platform and Action Sustainability. This new service will be implemented from April 2010.

# Highlights

## c) Case Studies

### a) Zero Waste Places Pilot – London Borough of Brent Green zones Project

As part of Defra's zero waste places pilot initiative 11 streets within the London Borough of Brent have been set up and are working towards becoming a "Green Zone" with 6 of them meeting the criteria for "Green Zone" acknowledgement. This criteria is:

- At least 65% of residents:
  - regularly recycle
  - know they can and regularly do recycle at least 5 separate materials streams
  - use their organic waste bin regularly for at least 2 separate materials streams
- Residents have at least 3 energy efficient light bulbs installed and used in their household
- Over 70% of residents use some water saving device (like a 'Hippo'), and
- At least one alternative transport method to the car is used regularly by over 30% of households.

The Green Zones scheme entered into two awards where they were Highly Commended at The Future Friendly Awards and Commended at the Government Business Awards. The outcome of this has been:

- Sponsors of the awards – Waste Watch, Energy Savings Trust and Water Wise offering their support to the Green Zones
- Raised the profile of the scheme and resulted in more residents wishing to take part
- Acted as a catalyst for further media attention, including an articles in national print media
- Enabled Brent to produce a film to communicate their message for the Green Zones (funded by Future Friendly Awards):  
<http://www.brent.gov.uk/streetcare2.nsf/Green%20Zones/LBB-306>

### b) WRAP providing funding for third sector projects that increase participation in household recycling

WRAP's partnership with REalliance (formerly called REconomy) has established a network of case managers to support interventions to third sector recycling and re-use operators. By April 2009, 34 individual organisations had received support to grow and strengthen their operations. Examples of this support include an experienced interim manager to work with the business, launch of a new marketing strategy and consultant services to develop new management information systems. Aside from direct support, the partnership is also delivering training, network development events, research into new market opportunities for third sector services and research to provide road maps for such needs as securing Local Authority contracts and funding for work placements.

## c) PFI credits for waste infrastructure

**Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA)** has signed an agreement with a waste management consortium for a £4 billion waste treatment PFI contract, with Defra contributing £125m in PFI credits, which will create a network of state of the art recycling, waste management and combined heat and power facilities and 5000 jobs during the construction phase.

**Hertfordshire County Council** has been awarded £115.3 million in PFI credits. Their waste management project has the potential to divert up to 170,000 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill per annum once operational;

**Norfolk County Council** has been awarded £91 million in PFI credits. Their waste management project has the potential to divert up to 70,000 tonnes of BMW from landfill per annum by 2020; and

**The South London Waste Partnership** (comprising of four unitary authorities: Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames, Merton, and Sutton) has been awarded £112.9 million in PFI credits. Their waste management project has the potential to divert up to 102,600 tonnes of BMW from landfill per annum once operational.

## d) Waste Crime Innovation Programme (WCIP) (led by Environment Agency)

WCIP comprises the Landowner Partnership Project, Innovation and Technology Project, and the South East Campaign and has initiated a series of Sector Campaigns to tackle illegal waste activity in which it has been very successful. The Innovation and Technology Project has been designed to improve efficiency, performance and the ability to share knowledge with other organisations. A project called 'Green Time for Crime' is working with the Southern Probation Service and offenders to bring about environmental improvements and reduce waste crime. WCIP is also piloting the use of Electronic Duty of Care to reduce business costs, tackle fly tipping and provide better data on discarded raw materials. The project is also planning a trial of the latest aerial and mobile surveillance technology to help officers tackle hostile situations safely.

## Issues and priorities for the year ahead

As outlined in the Key Developments Section much has been achieved in the two years since Waste Strategy 2007 was published. Just under half of all the actions outlined in the strategy have already been completed and the remaining actions are progressing well.

However, there is more work to be done to achieve the vision of greater waste prevention, re-use, recycling and energy recovery in order to meet the outcomes we seek. In addition to implementation, support and monitoring of existing policy, the following broad areas of work will be a priority for the coming year.

### **Carbon Budgets**

The introduction of Carbon Budgets will ensure that the success of our waste strategy will be assessed, amongst other criteria, on the reduction of GHG emissions from the management of our waste. The announcements in Budget 2009 to increase the landfill tax and to examine scope for landfill bans or restrictions are examples of new policy announcements which are intended to deliver GHG reductions. As defined under the Climate Change Act, carbon budgets place legally binding ceilings on the level of allowed UK emissions over five year periods. The UK's carbon budgets will be met through collective action across Government. All departments will be involved in delivering the carbon budgets, through formulating policies to reduce emissions and through reducing emissions from the public sector estate. Defra's carbon budget will include emissions from the waste sector and an assessment of the ability of current and planned waste policies to reduce emissions has been undertaken.

The Government's Low Carbon Transition Plan (Department of Energy and Climate Change, July 2009) announced further action to reduce carbon emissions from waste, within the framework of carbon budgets. As announced there, we will take further action on:

- Reducing the amount of waste produced, building on action already taken on food waste;
- Putting even less waste into landfill, including through greater production of bioenergy and through consulting earlier next year on banning certain materials or types of waste from landfill;
- Capturing more of the methane produced from existing landfill.

### **Transposition of the Waste Framework Directive**

The Government is currently consulting on how certain policy issues should be implemented in England and Wales. This will be followed by a second stage consultation, with completion by December 2010. Policy issues currently under consideration include the application of the revised waste hierarchy; options for strengthening producer responsibility obligations; and implementation of a range of provisions and targets on the re-use, recycling and collection of waste, and the management of hazardous waste and biowaste.

### **Industrial and Commercial Waste**

Policy on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste has been less well developed than on other wastes. This has been partly because there is a relative lack of statistical data, and partly because there are no "hard targets" (such as the landfill diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste). However, it is now a key aim that there should be a greater alignment of policies between municipal and non-municipal waste. C&I waste contributes 24% of the total waste arisings whereas the contribution from households is 9% of the total. Taking action to reduce C&I waste is therefore at least equally important, in both environmental and economic terms.

## Issues and priorities for the year ahead

A policy statement on C&I Waste was published 13 October 2009 which sets out the Government's vision for future action on C&I waste. This policy statement contains proposals for how Local Authorities and waste management companies could help SMEs, in particular, to improve the ways they deal with their waste. A national survey of C&I waste arising in England, due to be completed by the end of 2010, will collate the data necessary to inform the setting, and monitoring, of any future targets.

### **Landfill Bans or Restrictions**

Landfill should be the home of last resort for waste. The Government is committed to continuing to reduce our reliance on landfill and minimising the impact landfill has on the environment, in particular on greenhouse gas emissions. Experience from other European countries is that imposing legal restrictions on the types of waste that can be landfilled has encouraged higher rates of recycling and recovery. The Government is currently funding research to assess the case for introducing further restrictions on the landfilling of biodegradable wastes and recyclable materials. No decisions have yet been made on what, if any, kinds of waste or materials should be banned or restricted from landfill, however considerations will focus on the seven priority waste materials identified in the Waste Strategy (glass, aluminium, paper, plastics, food/garden waste, textiles and wood) and on more generic categories of waste that could be banned. The Government aims to consult on options early next year.

### **Anaerobic Digestion**

As not all food waste can be prevented, the Government has been actively promoting and providing support for greater uptake of anaerobic digestion (AD), a proven renewable energy technology, as a sustainable option for unavoidable food waste that would otherwise go to landfill. An AD Task Group has now been established, drawn from a broad range of sectors to develop an Implementation Plan which will set out the practical measures that Government and stakeholders will take individually and collectively to drive a major increase in the use of this technology. The April 2009 Budget announced a £10 million funding package which will go towards new composting and AD facilities, which will eventually be able to process over 300,000 tonnes of additional food waste every year. Anaerobic digestion is among the technologies that will receive additional support in the form of two Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs) / MWh, as a result of changes introduced by the Energy Act 2008.

### **Batteries**

The implementation of the Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 will continue over the next year with the appointment of an enforcement body to ensure that distributors are meeting their obligations to collect used portable (household) batteries. Defra will monitor progress as to how the implementation is working in practice, following the approval of Battery Compliance Schemes by the Environment Agency in September 2009. A consumer publicity campaign to encourage recycling of batteries will also run from Autumn 2009.

### **Definition of municipal waste**

The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) continues to be an effective policy driver to incentivise the diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill. Defra intends to conduct a second consultation on changing the definition of municipal waste used in the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS).

## Issues and priorities for the year ahead

### **Hazardous waste**

A strategy on the management of hazardous waste in England is currently under consultation. The principal aim of the proposed strategy is to deliver sound and, where necessary, improved hazardous waste treatment in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The Strategy develops a set of principles on the better management of hazardous waste, in particular hazardous waste that has traditionally been landfilled. In addition to finalisation and implementation of the Strategy, a National Policy Statement on hazardous waste will be designated in summer 2011. This will outline England's future needs for hazardous waste infrastructure and provide the framework for planning decisions.

### **Waste Treatment Infrastructure**

Government will continue to provide support to local authority teams procuring and constructing infrastructure to treat residual municipal waste, with a view to meeting EU landfill diversion targets for 2013 and 2020. Increasingly the type of support will change from procurement to how best to achieve planning consent, construction management and operational contract management.

Work to develop markets for off-take of solid recovered fuel (SRF) produced by Mechanical & Biological Treatment plants will continue, and will be supported by a new grant scheme for the years 2010/13 to encourage industrial heat users to modify systems to burn SRF rather than fossil fuel. Through the criteria necessary for award of PFI credits, authorities will be encouraged to specify higher efficiency technical requirements based on combined heat and power for their energy from waste plants.

### **Waste Crime**

Work will continue to reduce fly-tipping and illegal waste activity through better prevention, detection and risk-based enforcement. Key tools for delivering this will be a revised code of practice on the waste duty of care and strengthened powers for Local Authorities and the Environment Agency to stop, search and seize vehicles suspected of involvement in illegal waste activity.

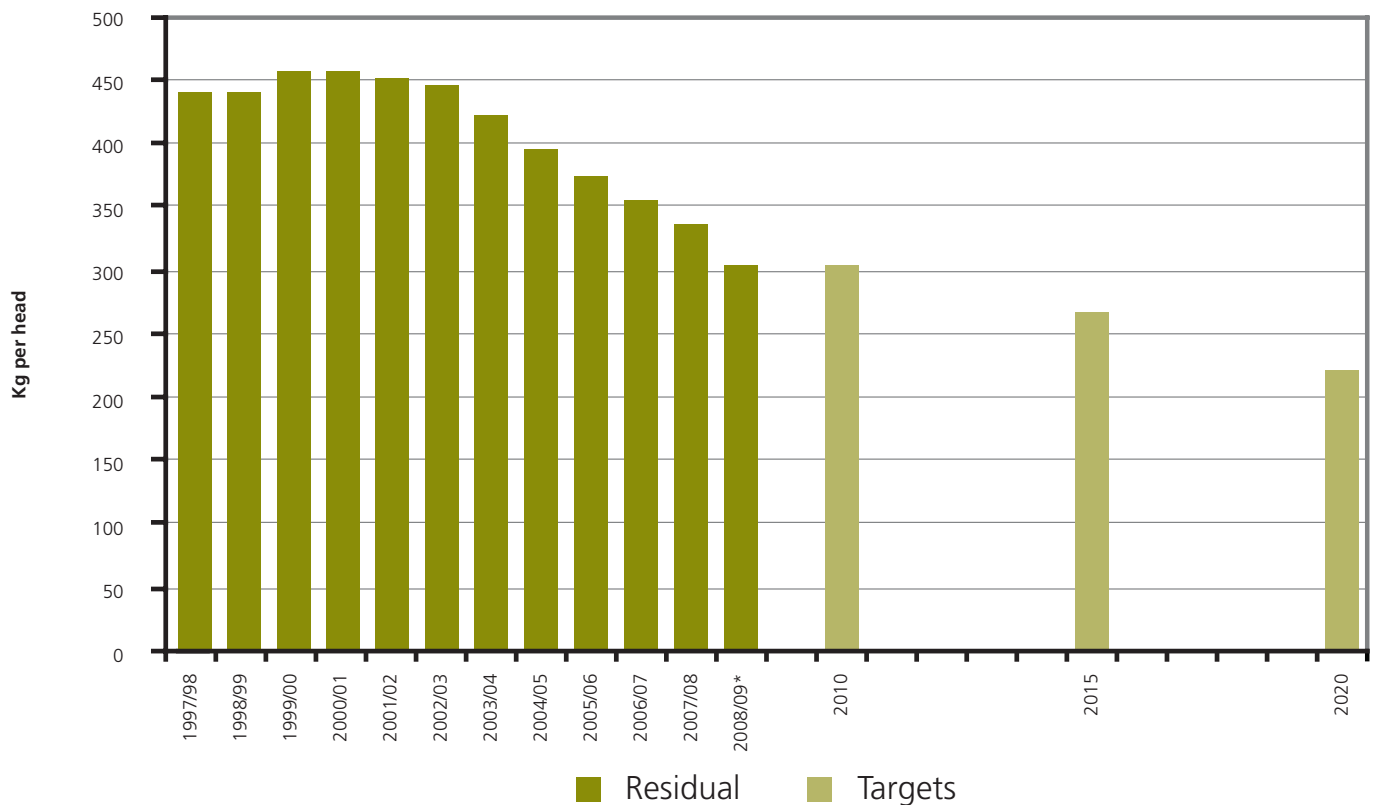
### **Communications**

The overall aim of the waste communications strategy is to work with our stakeholders and delivery partners to effect attitudinal and behavioural change amongst our key audience groups (primarily consumers, business and industry). Defra is planning a consumer-facing waste campaign this Autumn focusing on encouraging greater participation in waste reduction and re-use. This campaign will also include the subsidiary strands on carrier bags, building on our Spring 2009 campaign, and on battery recycling, as mentioned above. We will also be launching the second phase of our 'Saving Money, it's your Business' campaign this autumn, aimed at small businesses and providing tips on saving money by being more resource efficient.

## Annex A – Targets and Indicators

This Section sets out each of the targets and indicators (as per Table K.2) in the Waste Strategy 2007 and monitors our progress on these. Updated information on commercial and industrial waste arisings and management is not available. Under the Waste Data Strategy, Defra, the Environment Agency and the Welsh Assembly Government are working jointly to improve our waste data. This involves moving from survey based estimates to using regulatory returns made by permitted waste facilities. To provide a complete picture of commercial and industrial waste, data returns from permitted sites need to be supplemented by other data sources and estimates. Collation and analysis of data is on-going. Improvements to the Environment Agency's data systems will also play a vital role in improving the quality and timeliness reports and analysis based on the permitted estate.

### 1) Household waste per head after recycling and composting (kg) including targets in 2010, 2015 and 2020




Source: Defra Municipal and Household waste statistics

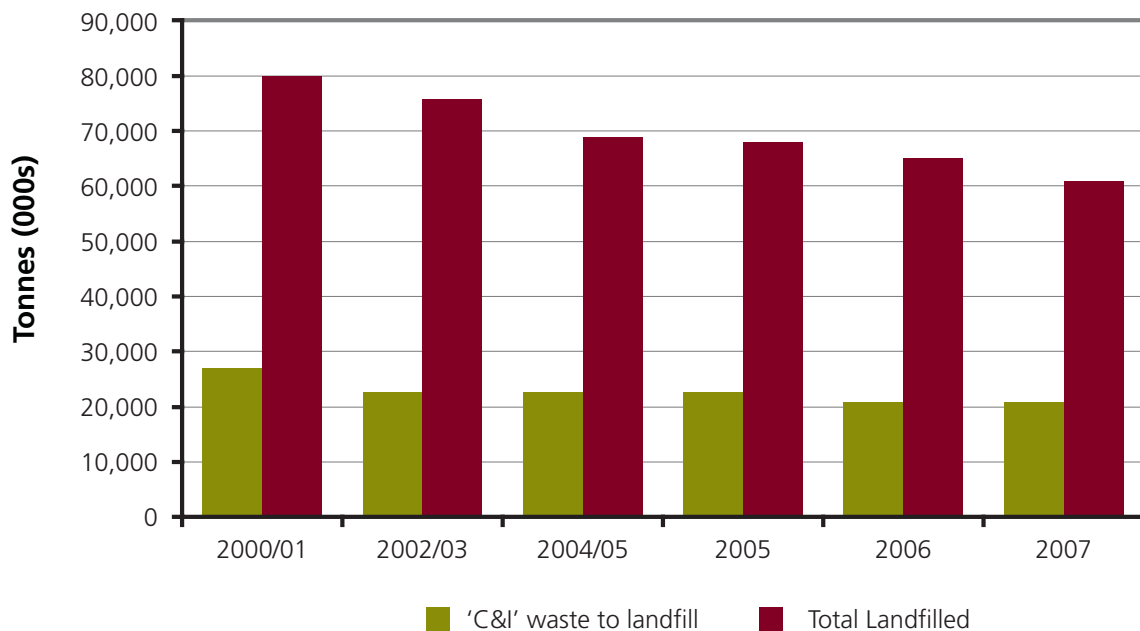
\* Figure for Jan 2008 to December 2008

## Annex A – Targets and Indicators

- Target to reduce household waste after reuse, recycling and composting from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%. This is equivalent to a fall of 50% per person (from 450 kg per person in 2000 to 225 kg in 2020).
- Quarterly reporting gives an early indication of performance in 2008/09. Residual household waste was 15.5mt (or 306kg per head) in year to end December 2008, a decrease of roughly 1 million tonnes (6.3%) compared to 2007/08.


Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↓	↓ (26% decrease from 2000/01 to 2007/08)	

### 2) Total non-municipal/non-inert waste landfilled (tonnes) (Target)



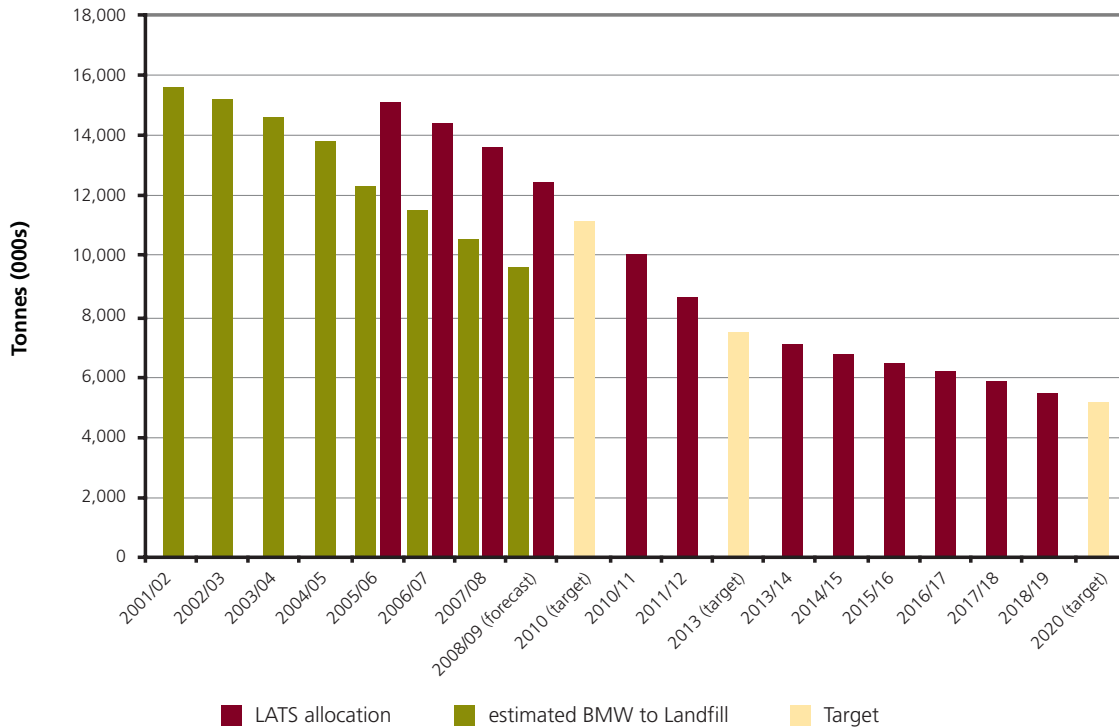
Source: EA landfill site returns. Defra Waste Data Flow municipal waste data.

- Total waste to landfill in England has decreased over time, by 19% (15mt) from 80mt in 2000/01 to 65mt in 2006.
- Non-municipal/non-inert waste to landfill is a proxy for commercial and industrial waste. This is calculated by subtracting municipal and inert waste landfilled from total waste going to landfill.
- The BIS Strategy for Sustainable Construction set a target for a 50% reduction of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste to landfill in 2012 compared to 2008. This excludes aggregates used for backfilling quarries, site restoration and spreading on exempt sites. The total amount disposed via landfill is estimated at around 25 million tonnes, but data will be developed further to assess the baseline and progress.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↓	↓	


## Annex A – Targets and Indicators

### 3) Biodegradable municipal waste landfilled (Target) and Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) (tonnes)



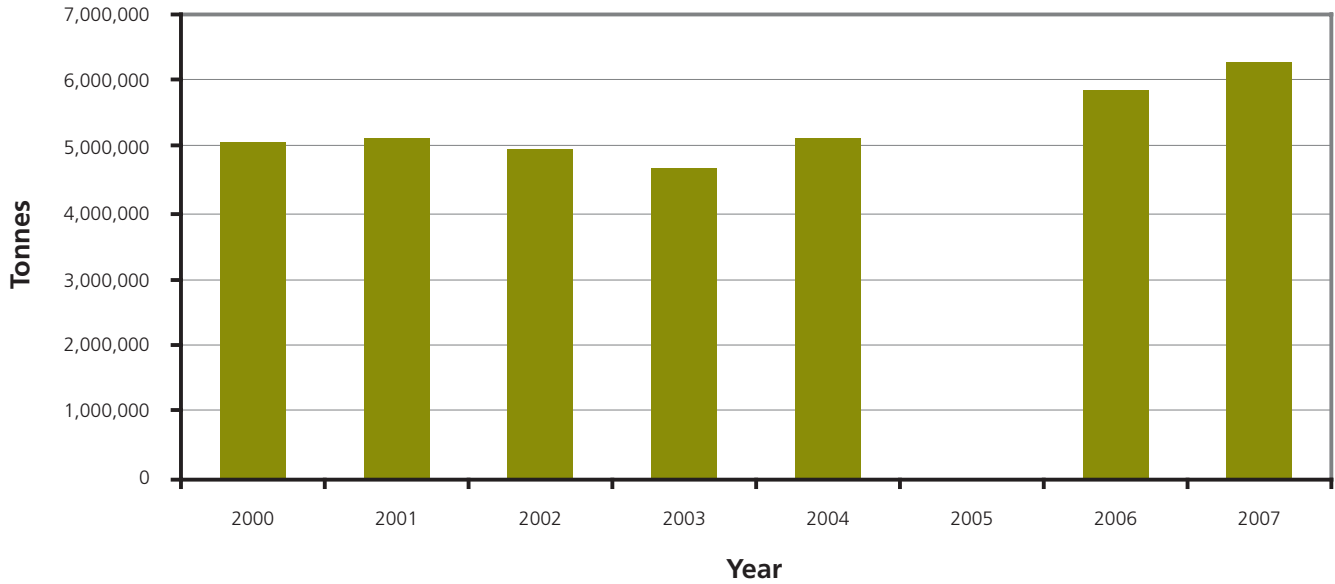
Source: Environment Agency and Defra. 2001/2 is the baseline allocation, 2002/3 to 2004/5 are Defra estimates based on local authority returns to the Municipal Waste Management Survey. 2005/6 to 2007/8 are the out-turn figures calculated by the Environment Agency.

- The EU Landfill Directive requires biodegradable municipal waste to landfill in England to be reduced to 11.2 million tonnes in 2010, 7.5 million tonnes in 2013 and 5.2 million tonnes in 2020. 2007/08 out-turn figures, calculated by the Environment Agency, are 10.6 million tonnes, 78% of the total allocation.
- The proportion of total recycling and recovery accounted for by incineration with energy recovery ranged from 0% to 88% in 2006/07.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↓	↓ (8% percent decrease 2006/07 to 2007/08)	

# Annex A – Targets and Indicators

## 4) Hazardous waste arisings (tonnes)



2005 data is unreliable as a new hazardous waste management system was introduced in mid-2005 to coincide with the introduction of the new Hazardous Waste Regulations

Source: Environment Agency, hazardous waste statistics

- From 2004 to 2007 hazardous waste arisings have increased by 22% from 5.15 million tonnes to 6.3 million tonnes.
- The increase in hazardous waste generation was largely due to a single waste treatment plant on Teesside, where liquid waste, formerly disposed of to the estuary under a consented discharge, is now treated. Around 2 million tonnes of this waste was consigned in 2007, over a third of all the hazardous waste consigned in England and Wales. However the majority of this discharge will cease during 2009 as the operator producing it is closing down.


Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↓	↑	

## 5) Serious waste-related pollution incidents – broken down by type: land, air, water



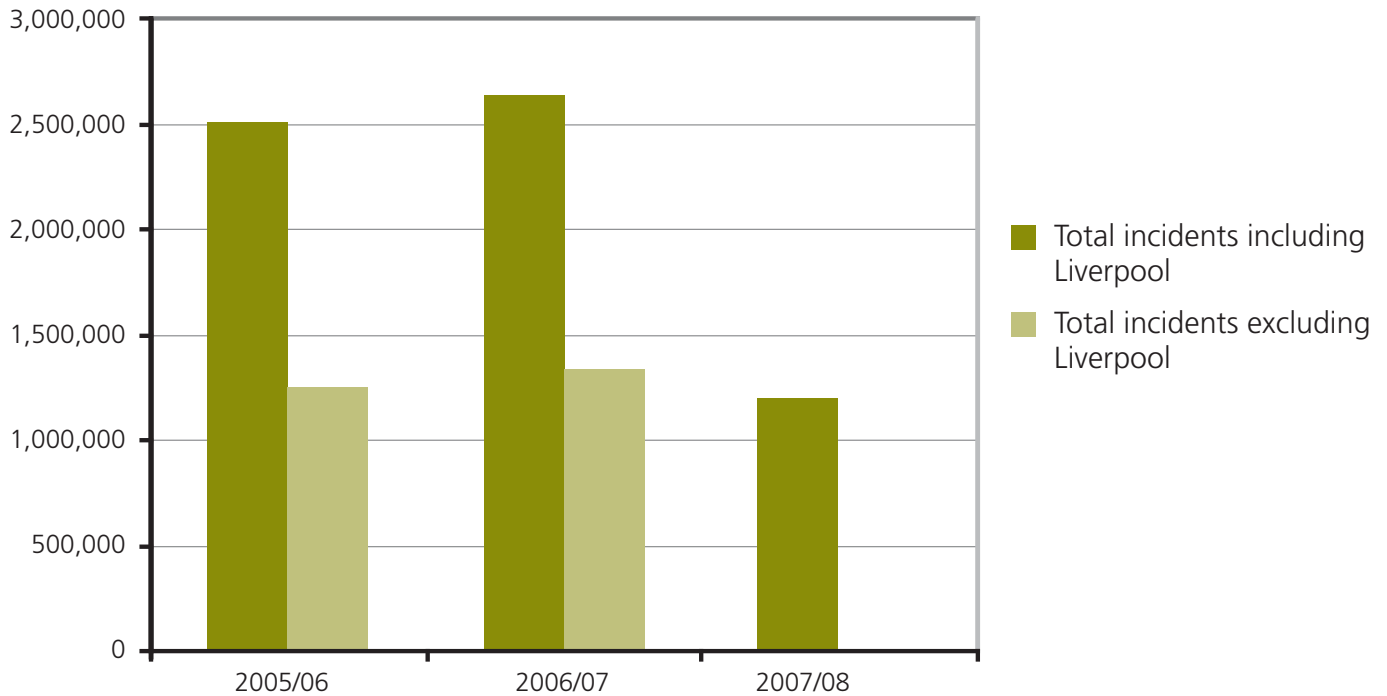
Source: Environment Agency, specific waste materials

- The number of waste related pollution incidents has declined in recent years.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↓	↓	


# Annex A – Targets and Indicators

## 6) Levels of flytipping and other illegal waste activities

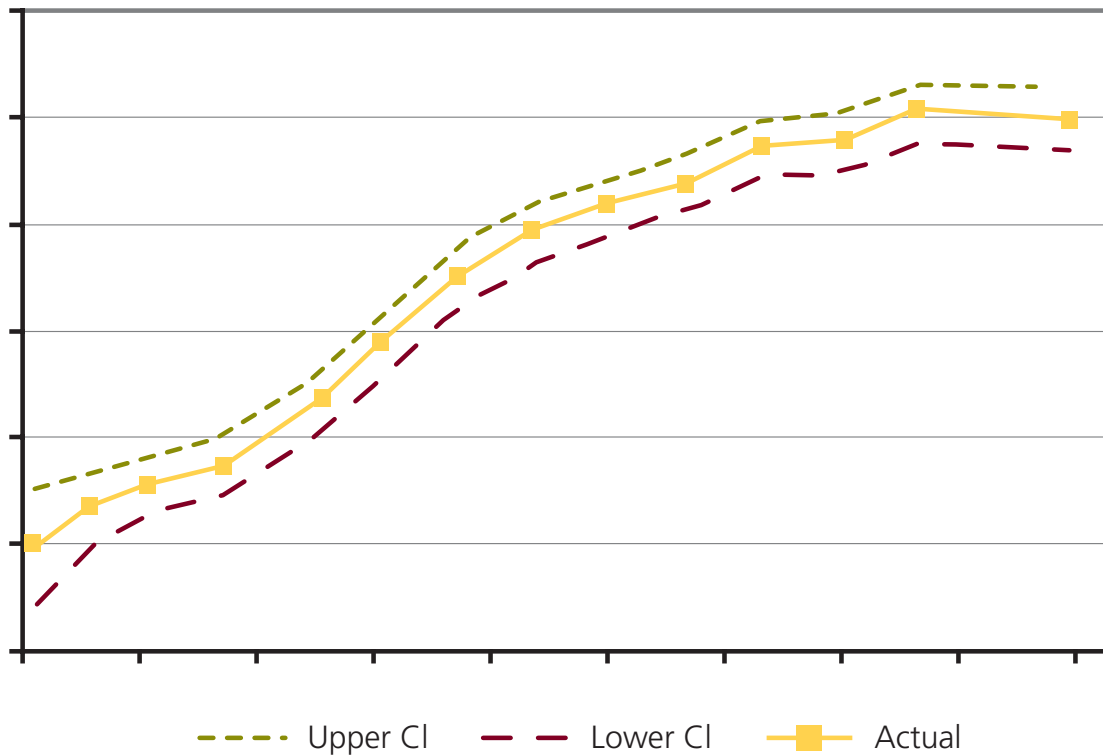


Source: Flycapture, Defra

- Data has been provided both including and excluding fly-tipping incidents in Liverpool. This is because of the extremely large numbers reported by Liverpool in both 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- The indicative estimate for 2007/8 is that there were around 1.2m flytipping incidents. Liverpool have changed their reporting policy and estimates for 2007/8 include Liverpool.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↓	↓ (9% decrease between 2006/07 and 2007/08)	

## 7) Public awareness of recycling – percentage of committed recyclers



Source: WRAP

- The figure above illustrates the trend in ‘committed recyclers’ over time. Solid points represent the average proportion of committed recyclers for the preceding 12 months (with black dotted lines representing a 95% confidence interval).
- Overall, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of people who describe themselves as committed recyclers, according to WRAP’s metric (details of which are given below).
- Please note that WRAP’s Committed Recyclers data is presented differently from that in the previous Annual Report. This is to show the annual rolling average, avoid fluctuations, and highlight the trends over time. The methodology has not changed.

## Annex A – Targets and Indicators

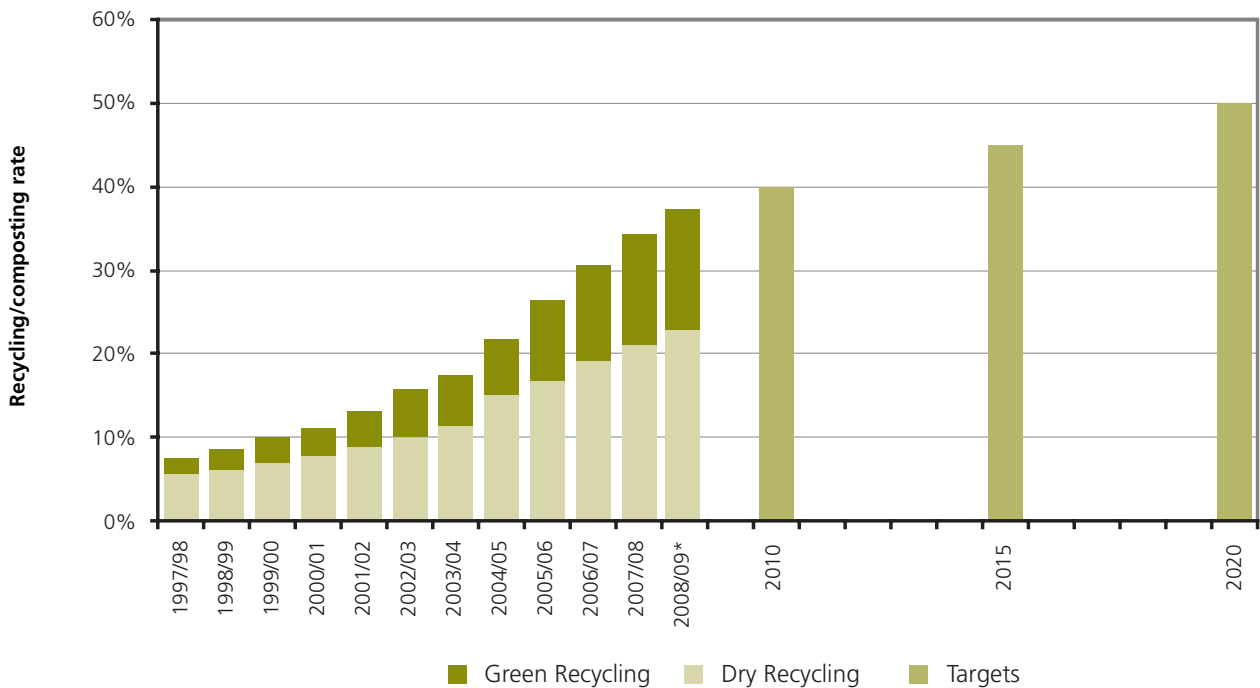
### Committed Recycler Metric

Committed recyclers are defined by WRAP using **three survey questions** (please note that this is how WRAP define them; consumers themselves do not describe themselves as committed in our surveys) and responding with one of the highlighted responses to all three questions.

1. Thinking about recycling household waste, which of the statements on the card best describes how important recycling is to you personally?
  - **Very important**
  - **Fairly important**
  - Not very important
  - Not at all important
  - Don't know
2. Which of these statements best describes your attitude to recycling?
  - **I recycle even if it requires additional effort**
  - I recycle if it does not require additional effort
  - I do not recycle
  - Don't know
3. Which of these statements best describes how much you recycle?
  - **I recycle everything that can be recycled**
  - **I recycle a lot but not everything that can be recycled**
  - I recycle sometimes
  - I do not recycle
  - Don't know

# Annex A – Targets and Indicators


## 8) Household recycling and composting including targets for 2010, 2015 and 2020 (%)



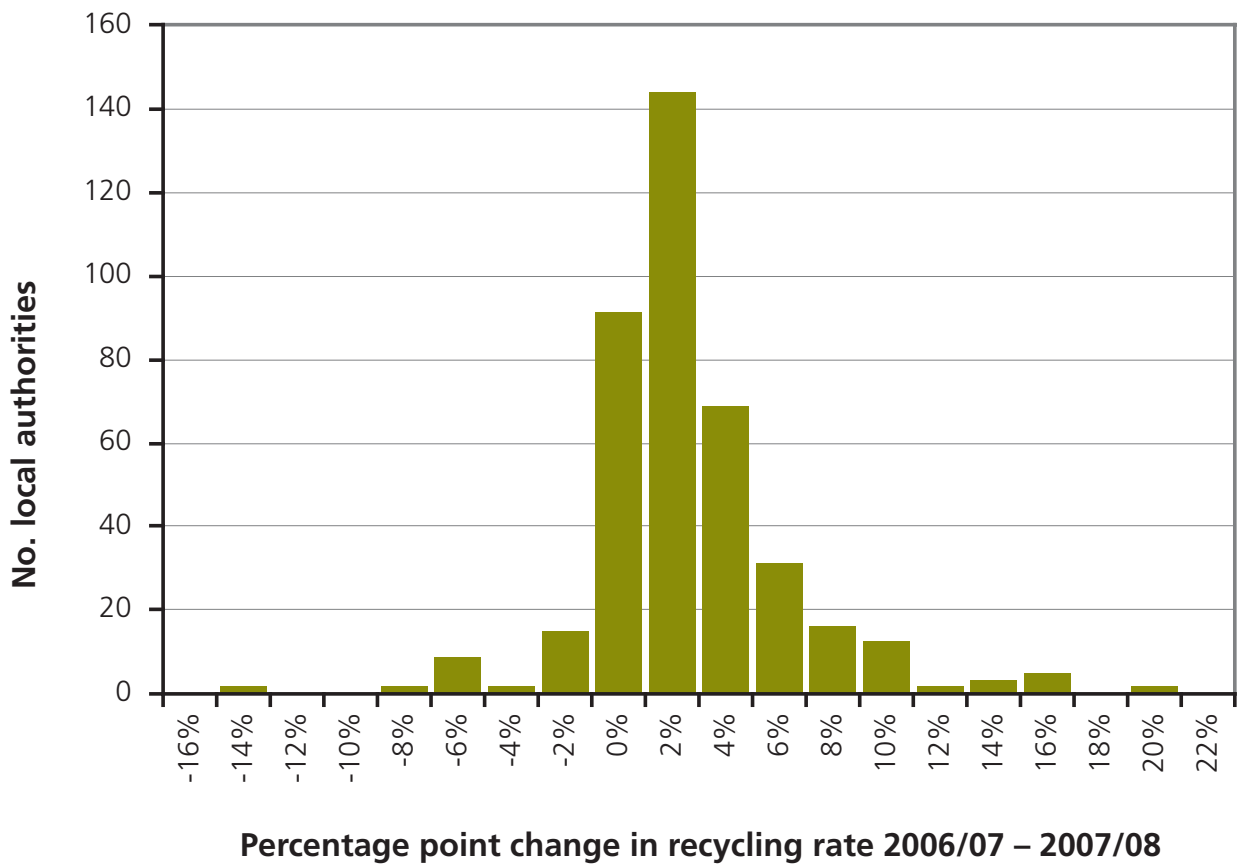
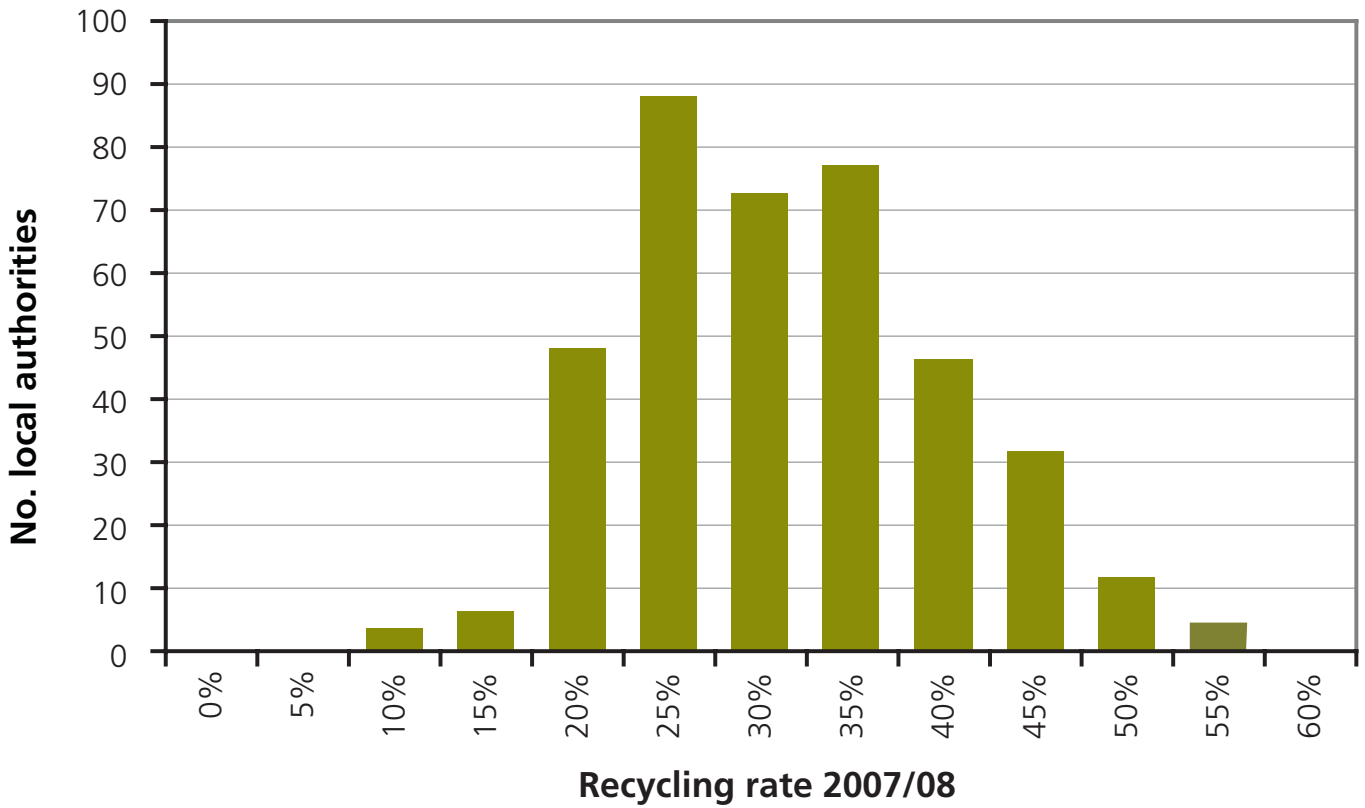
Source: Defra Municipal and Household waste statistics

\* Figure for January 2008 to December 2008

- Targets for household recycling and composting are set at 40% in 2010, 45% in 2015 and 50% in 2020.
- The household recycling rate increased to 37% in year to end December 2008, compared to 35% in 2007/08.
- In 2007/08, green recycling accounted for over one-third of total recycling, compared to around one-fifth in 1998/99.

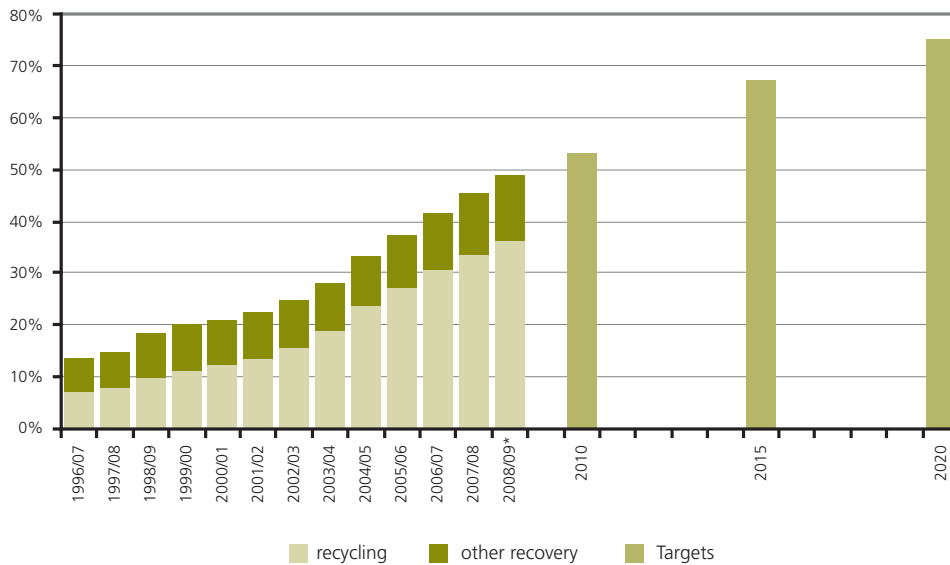
Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑ (Year end Dec 2008 = 37%)	

# Annex A – Targets and Indicators




# Annex A – Targets and Indicators

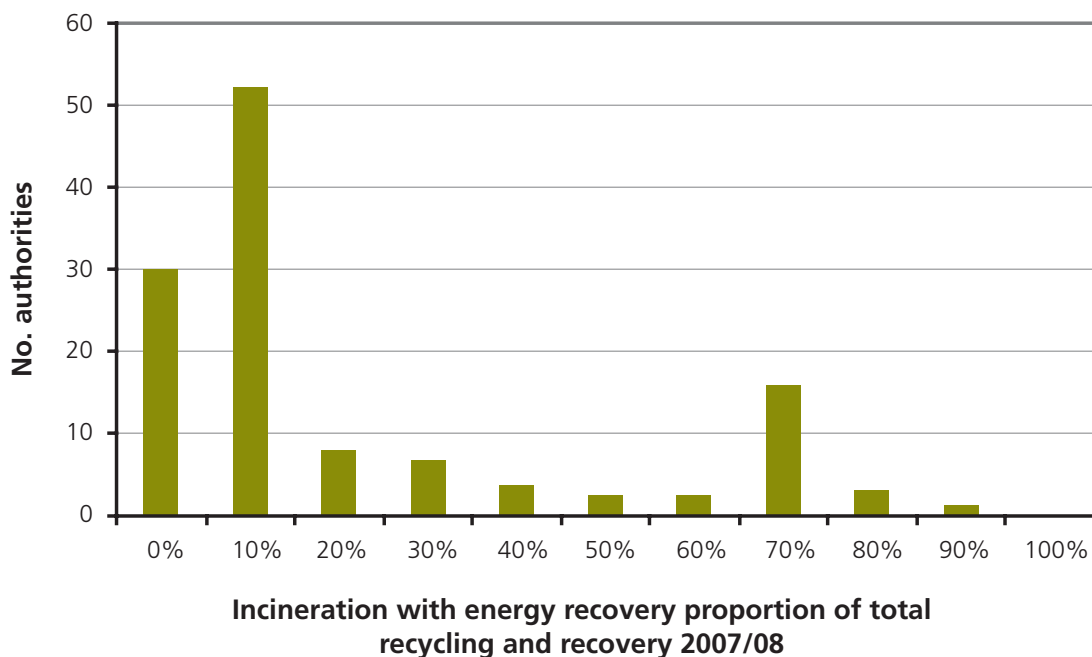
## 9) Municipal waste recovery including targets for 2010, 2015 and 2020 (%)



Source: Defra Municipal and Household waste statistics  
 \* Figure for January 2008 to December 2008

- Targets for municipal waste recovery (recycling, composting & energy recovery) are 53% of total municipal waste in 2010, 67% in 2015 and 75% in 2020.
- Municipal waste recovery rate in the calendar year to December 2008 was 48%, compared to 45% in 2007/08, and 42% in 2006/07.

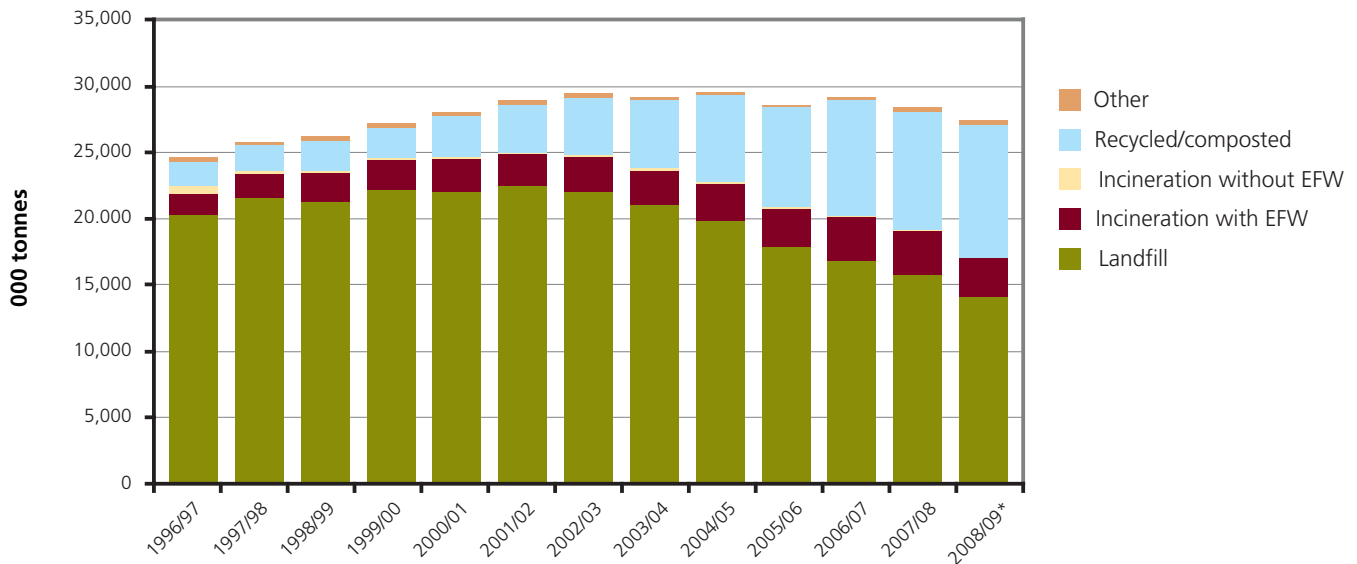
Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑ (Year end Dec 2008 = 48%)	



- The proportion of total recycling and recovery accounted for by incineration with energy recovery ranged from 0% to 87% in 2007/08.

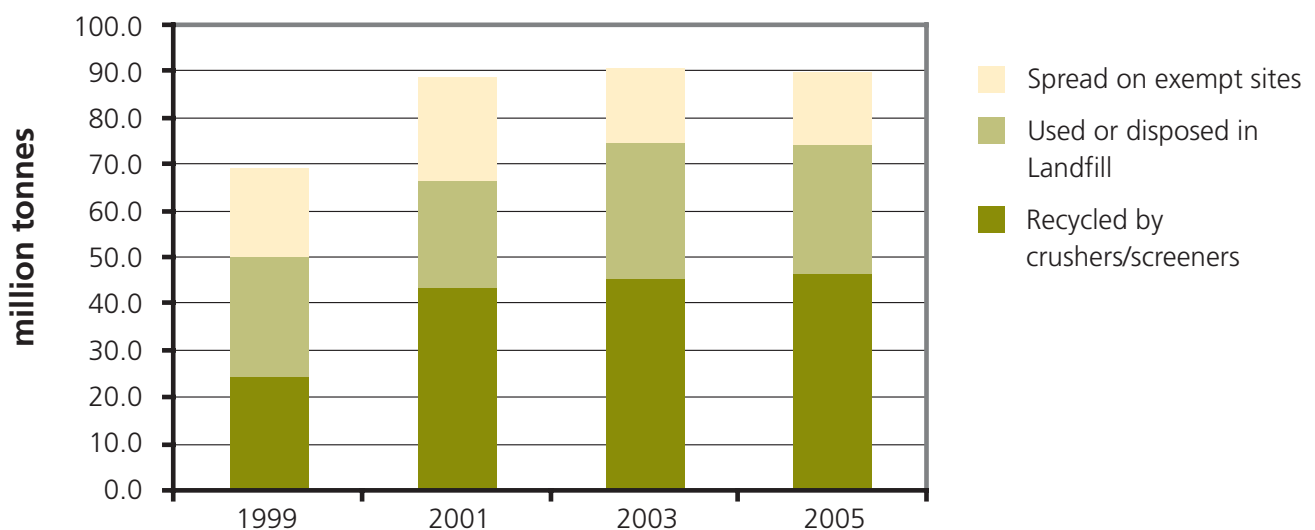
# Annex A – Targets and Indicators

## 10) Waste arisings and proportion of waste recycled or composted – (by key sectors – municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition) (%)



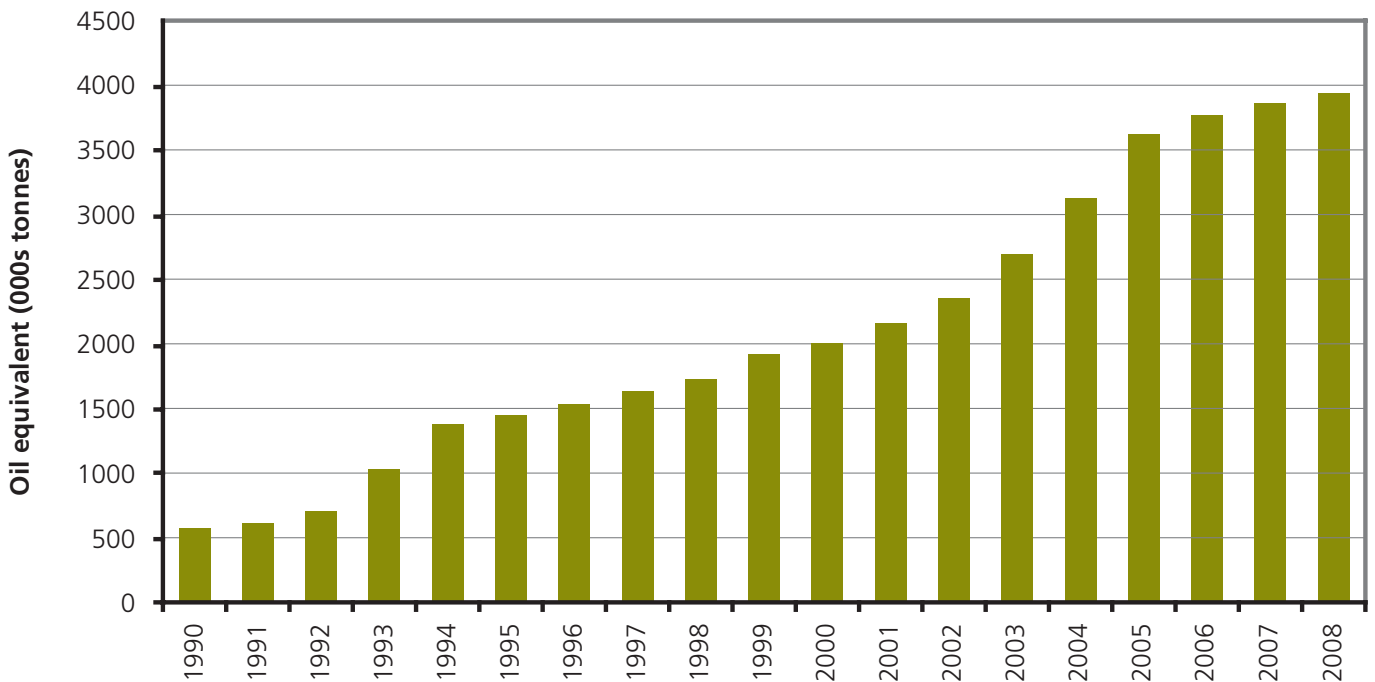
- Municipal waste arisings have stayed relatively stable since 2001/02 at around 29 million tonnes. Year to end December 2008 saw a decrease to 27.7 million tonnes, from 28.5 million tonnes in 2007/08.
- Municipal waste recycling/composting totalled 10 million tonnes, or 36% of municipal waste arisings (year to end December 2008).
- Estimates suggest that the amount of aggregate construction and demolition waste generated in England has remained stable at about 90 million tonnes from 2001 to 2005.

### Use/Disposal of construction and demolition arisings in England 1999-2005




- Construction and demolition waste recycled through the use of crushers and screeners totals 46 million tonnes, or 52% of the total arisings.
- Updated information on commercial and industrial waste arisings and management is not available. The 2002/03 National Waste Production Survey estimated business waste arisings in England at 68million tonnes, with 45% being recycled.

## 11) Energy recovered from waste (tonnes of oil equivalent)



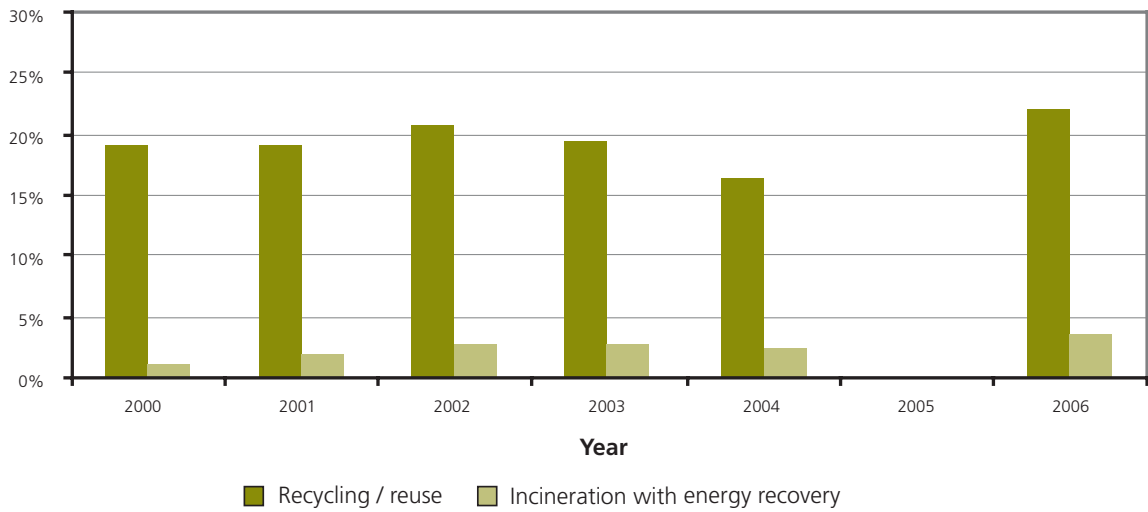
Source: BERR ([http://stats.berr.gov.uk/energystats/dukes7\\_1\\_1.xls](http://stats.berr.gov.uk/energystats/dukes7_1_1.xls))

- Data includes biofuels used to generate both electricity and heat. These include Landfill gas, sewage sludge digestion, MSW combustion, wood combustion, straw combustion, co-firing with fossil fuels and other. 60% of the oil equivalents produced come from landfill gas and combustion of sewage sludge and municipal waste.
- The amount of energy recovered from waste has been steadily increasing, producing 3.9mt of oil equivalent in 2008.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑ (3% increase from 2007 to 2008)	

# Annex A – Targets and Indicators

## 12) Hazardous waste – proportion recycled/recovered



2005 data is unreliable; a new hazardous waste management system and database was introduced in mid-2005 to coincide with the introduction of the new Hazardous Waste Regulations, classification and data collection changes introduced some inconsistency and some data was lost as new systems took a little time to become fully operational.

Source: Environment Agency, hazardous waste statistics

- From 2004 to 2007 recycling/reuse has increased from 16% to 19% and incineration with energy recovery has increased from 2% to 3%.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑	😊

# Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

## Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
<b>Chapter 2 – Getting the rules of the game right: prices</b>				
Landfill tax	1. Increase the standard rate of landfill tax by £8 per year from 2008 to at least 2010	April 2008 April 2009 April 2010	Government	Landfill Tax is currently at £40 per tonne in 2009/10 and Budget 2009 committed to continue to increase it by £8 per year until 2013.
Enhanced Capital Allowances (ECAs)	2. Introduce ECAs for investment involving use of secondary recovered fuel	2007	Government	Action complete. In July 2008 revisions were made to the Energy Technology Criteria List and the scheme will now include all necessary equipment for combined heat and power facilities to use solid refuse fuel.
Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS)	3. Operational review of LATS	By end 2007	Government	Action complete. The Operational Review and action plan for recommendations were published in November 2008. Many of the recommendations have already been implemented. Updates on the remaining recommendations are provided quarterly to the LATS Stakeholder Group.
Household incentives for recycling	4. Consult on giving voluntary powers to Local Authorities to introduce household financial incentives for waste prevention and recycling	May 2007	Government	Action complete. Consultation closed on 16 August 2007. 171 responses were received, and the results supported a voluntary power.
	5. Subject to consultation outcome, legislate for voluntary power to Local Authorities to introduce such schemes	By 2008	Government	Under the powers of the Climate Change Act 2008 a maximum of five Local Authorities can pilot incentive schemes for household minimisation and recycling.

# Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
<b>Chapter 3 – Getting the rules of the game right: effective regulation</b>				
Definition of waste Consultation	6. Develop updated guidance on definition of waste including consultation on draft updated guidance	Summer 2007	Government/EA	A consultation on draft revised guidance due to be issued by the end the year.
Waste licensing, pollution prevention and control permitting and planning	7. Integrate waste licensing and pollution prevention and control permitting systems	April 2008	Government/EA	Action complete. The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007, which integrates waste management licensing, and pollution prevention and control systems, came into force in April 2008.
	8. Review current exemptions from waste management licensing	By April 2009	Government/EA/ Welsh Assembly Government	Action complete. The consultation on waste exemptions closed in October 2008 and a summary of the 285 responses was published in April 2009. The Government response was published in September 2009. Revised legislation is scheduled to be laid in January 2010 and come into force in April 2010.
Waste protocols	9. Establish domestic waste protocols to determine when certain categories of waste cease to be waste	2007 onwards	EAWRAP/ industry sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Four end-of-waste protocols have been published – for compost, non-packaging plastics, flat glass, and biodiesel derived from waste cooking oil and tallow.</li> <li>Draft protocols have been produced for: processed fuel oil from waste lubricating oil; tyre-derived rubber material; recycled gypsum from waste plasterboard; and anaerobic digestion of source-segregated biodegradable waste.</li> <li>Other materials the project is working on quality protocol development for include: pulverised fuel ash &amp; furnace bottom ash; incinerator bottom ash; paper sludge ash; steel slag; marine dredged materials; topsoil; treated ash from the incineration of poultry litter, feathers and straw; cathode ray tube (CRT) glass; compressed tyre bales; non-virgin wood from post-industrial and post-consumer sources.non-virgin wood from post-industrial and post-consumer sources.</li> </ul>

## Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Inert waste	10. Review regulation of inert waste including consultation with stakeholders on options for reform	End 2007 for consultation	Government/EA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulatory clarity has been provided for: blast furnace slag, non packaging waste wood, contaminated soil and topsoil</li> </ul> <p>Action complete. A consultation took place between December 2007 and March 2008. The Government response to the consultation was published in September 2008, which set out a number of actions for Defra and the Environment Agency, and a timetable for their delivery.</p>
Waste handling, transfer and transport controls	11. Review controls on handling, transfer and transport of waste including consultation	October 2008	Government	Action underway. A second consultation on proposals to amend the waste carrier registration system was held from June to September 2008. Revised legislation is scheduled for implementation in 2010.
Illegal waste activity and enforcement	12. Develop and implement an action plan to tackle illegal waste activity	2007 onwards	Government/ EALAs	The action plan was published in Annex F of the Waste Strategy 2007, and continues to be updated with recent developments. This year Defra funded <i>Keep Britain Tidy</i> to work with Local Authorities to strengthen their flytipping strategies. The Environment Agency's Waste Crime Innovation Programme focussed on strengthened enforcement.
	13. Develop better data gathering on illegal waste activity including fly-tipping; implement new Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (CNEA) 2005 powers	2007 onwards; remaining CNEA powers commenced by end 2008	EALAs	Action complete. In 2008/09, 353 of 354 Local Authorities in England entered full annual returns into the Flycapture database. Strengthened vehicle seizure powers as set out in the CNEA are scheduled for implementation in early 2010.
	14. Implement Operator Pollution Risk Appraisal (OPRA) across all regimes	By 2008	EA	Action complete. The current OPRA scheme was implemented in April 2009, and scheme guidance reissued in May 2009. The guidance introduces the OPRA attributes, explains how OPRA works, and what you can do if you're unhappy with your OPRA-banded risk assessment profile.

# Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Exports of waste	15. Improve compliance with export of waste for recycling controls, including revised provisions in Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations	2007 onwards	Government/EA	Substantial extra resource has been directed to this area by Defra, and new staff and intelligence gathering teams put in place by EA, who continue to increase inspection and enforcement of the waste export controls. A substantial audit of Material Recycling Facilities has been completed. Exporters dealing in Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment have been targeted and appropriate enforcement action has been taken. Overall this is leading to greater awareness of the controls and compliance.
Waste oil	16. Consider development of producer responsibility scheme for waste oil in light of outcome of revisions to EU waste legislation	January 2008	Government	Action no longer required. The revised Waste Framework Directive does not include a specific requirement for measures to be taken to give priority to regeneration of waste oil. A producer responsibility scheme is therefore not necessary. However, the management of waste oil should be in line with the revised waste hierarchy, which applies strict controls to the way that waste oil is burned. An end-of-waste protocol for processed fuel oil is also being finalised by the Environment Agency.
Household hazardous waste	17. Consider scope for voluntary agreements on decorative paints and garden chemicals with relevant sectors	By 2008	Government	The Government has not held detailed discussion with these sectors this year. The voluntary Community Repaint Initiative provides a network of 65 community-based paint reuse projects and continues to be supported by the paint industry.
Future of landfill and pre-treatment requirements	18. Ban landfilling of liquid waste	From October 2007	Government/EA landfill operators	Action complete. The ban was implemented in October 2007.
	19. Implement pre-treatment requirement for non-hazardous waste	From October 2007	EA	Action complete. Requirement implemented 31 October 2007, as part of the Landfill Directive's Environmental Permitting Regulations. The Environment Agency issued detailed guidance on the pre-treatment requirement, and Defra is also separately proposing amendments to the Duty of Care guidance to include more information on pre-treatment in waste transfer notes.

## Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date					
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made	
	<p>20. Complete re-permitting of existing landfills under Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) regime</p> <p>21. Ensure closure of landfills that will not meet Landfill Directive requirements</p>	<p>October 2007</p> <p>By 2009</p>	<p>Government/EA/landfill operators</p>	<p>Action complete. All waste management, pollution prevention and control permits are now classified as 'environmental permits' under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2007.</p> <p>Action complete. As of 16 July 2009 all landfill sites that have been unable to meet the Landfill Directive requirements should close. In England &amp; Wales most non-compliant landfill sites have closed although a number of these will continue to accept suitable restoration materials in accordance with a timetable agreed with the Environment Agency.</p>	
	<p>22. Consider the introduction of further restrictions on the landfilling of biodegradable wastes and recyclable materials</p>	<p>By 2008</p>	<p>Government</p>	<p>A steering group has been set up to oversee two pieces of research on landfill bans and restrictions – one commissioned by Defra which focuses on the experience of other countries, and another commissioned jointly with other devolved administrations which considers the practicalities of introducing bans or restrictions in the UK. Following the outcome of these studies, the steering group will make evidence-based recommendations to Ministers on whether further restrictions should be proposed on the landfilling of wastes in England. A consultation on any proposals will be launched early in 2010.</p>	
<p>Agricultural waste</p>	<p>23. Establish statutory producer responsibility scheme for nonpackaging farm plastics</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>Government</p>	<p>Progress on the development of a statutory producer responsibility scheme for non-packaging agricultural waste plastic (NPAPW) has continued. Defra plan to consult on draft regulations in October 2009, which would require manufacturers and exporters of NPAPW to contribute financially to the collection (through a series of hubs) and treatment/recycling of the material.</p>	

## Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Extractive industries	24. Transpose EU Directive on management of waste from extractive industries into national law	By 1 May 2008	Government	Action complete. The Environmental Permitting Regulations which transpose most of the provisions of the EU Mining Waste Directive came into force on the 07 July 2009.
	25. Develop joint training plan to improve levels of competency within waste sector	By Autumn 2007	EA/ESA/Energy and Utility Skills	The timetable for this action has been delayed. The plan will be developed during 2009.
	26. Agree strategy to address shortfalls/gaps in competence/skills base in EA and waste management industry	By December 2007	EA/waste management industry	<p>The timetable for this Action has been delayed. The Strategy will be developed during the year, with delivery by the end of 2009.</p> <p>The EA is producing a knowledge and skills development framework to provide and maintain technical competency for staff involved with the regulation of waste. The framework will cover all levels of experience from a recruit to an expert and include e-learning modules, training workshops and coaching. A Hazardous Waste e-learning module has been produced for EA staff. There will be opportunities for staff to obtain specific knowledge and qualifications in areas such as chemistry. The landfill waste secondment scheme is being enlarged to include waste producers and treatment and a Process Industry secondment scheme is being piloted in NW region.</p> <p>The EA and Waste Industry have developed training on new guidance on the classification and coding of wastes. Other joint training initiatives will be produced when further regulatory changes occur. There are also regular events to share information and experience. A joint meeting recently reviewed serious incidents at hazardous waste treatment facilities to share lessons learned and reduce risk of further incidents.</p>

# Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
<b>Chapter 4 – Increasing resource efficiency: targeting materials, products and sectors</b>				
<b>Key waste materials:</b> Paper	27. Consider with the paper industry how to extend existing voluntary agreements on newspapers, magazines and direct mail to other sectors and products	By April 2008	Government/ paper industry	During 2008, the Periodical Publishers Association reported that they had met their 50% recycling target. The Direct Marketing Association is due to report this year on whether they have achieved their 2009 target of 55% recycling of direct mail. We will continue to work with these partners and the wider paper industry over the coming year on possible further actions.
	28. Extend Courtauld Commitment to food brands; take forward round-table discussions with retailers on how to deliver household food waste reductions	2007 onwards	Government/ WRAP	In January 2008, signatories of the Courtauld Commitment agreed to work together to help reduce the amount of food the nation's householders throw away by 155,000 tonnes by 2010, against a 2007 baseline. This will be delivered under WRAP's 'Love Food Hate Waste' campaign, which will result in considerable savings to UK consumers of more than £370 million. As of 18 August 2009, 42 food retailers and manufacturers have signed up to the Courtauld Commitment. Most of the new signatories are food brands and WRAP is working with Food and Drink Federation to extend membership further and to identify new targets for 2010 onwards.
	29. Develop proposals for higher packaging recycling targets beyond the 2008 European targets to increase recycling of aluminium and plastic	December 2007	Government	Based on increased domestic targets, the UK achieved its EU Directive target for the recovery and recycling of packaging waste in 2008.  Targets were updated in 2007 for 2008-10 and a consultation was also held on indicative targets for 2011-12.  The UK Packaging Strategy, published in June 2009, sets out plans to improve the recycling of packaging waste. The intention is to ensure that over time the UK achieves a recycling rate similar to the best EU performers. To implement this, Defra is planning to consult on targets for 2011-20 in early 2010.
Aluminium/plastic				

# Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Plastic	30. Support WRAP work on increasing plastics recycling and recycled content of certain plastic containers	By April 2008	Government	<p>Since June 2008, WRAP has provided guidance to Local Authorities and the waste management sector on costs and operational implications of adding mixed plastics to various collection schemes. WRAP has also completed more extensive reprocessing trials and end markets for mixed plastics, and the final project report (<i>Domestic Mixed Plastics Packaging – Waste Management Options</i>) was published 05 June 2009. Other key WRAP projects are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scoping work to develop a process to recycle household polypropylene (PP) packaging waste to meet food grade standards. The scoping work is testing whether the processing technology for High-density polyethylene (HDPE, ie the plastic used for plastic milk bottles) can be used to reprocess PP back to food grade.</li> <li>• Research and development is being carried out to increase the recyclability of mixed plastics packaging. Research is also being carried out on colour removal systems so that clear polymers can be obtained from reprocessing which are more desirable.</li> <li>• Reducing the colour tainting of recycled HDPE milk bottles, so that new milk bottles can be manufactured with a higher recycled content. Specifically this work is looking at the effects of caps, labels and adhesives and limiting the colour tainting that these elements of the bottle can cause.</li> </ul> <p>WRAP is working with a consortium of wine producers, retailers, bottle manufacturers and importers to reduce wine packaging and increase bulk importation for bottling in the UK creating markets for recycled glass. Progress to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30,000 tonnes reduction in packaging weight (8,802 tonnes achieved to date)</li> </ul>

## Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Glass	31. Programme to increase recovery of glass packaging and wine bottling in UK	2007 onwards	WRAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 85 million 75cl bottles increase in wine bulk imported and bottled in the UK (37 million 75cl bottles achieved to date)</li> <li>25,000 tonnes increase in consumption of glass cullet in wine bottle manufacture (12,936 tonnes achieved to date)</li> </ul> <p>WRAP is also working with the hospitality sector in order to address the low glass collections rates from this sector. Under 20% of the glass entering the sector is recovered for any form of recycling. WRAP are taking action on this by developing a collectors database and website for this sector (due to be launched autumn 2009), and trials on glass crushing units are to take place to examine whether the glass from these units can be recycled back through remelt applications.</p> <p>In addition to a series of workshops for Local Authorities on good practice methods of glass collection, a Recycled Content Protocol for glass was published in January 2009. This provides a consistent method for calculating the recycled content of glass containers and was prepared with consultation of the whole glass container supply chain. The protocol will specifically be presented to retailers and brands at a Glass Action event in September 2009.</p>
Wood	32. Develop energy markets for waste wood	By April 2008	WIDP/Defra/WRAP	<p>Action completed. In April 2008 Defra published a market information report on waste wood as a biomass fuel. The intention is to provide an overview of the current shape of the waste wood market and its expected development, to assist those looking to grow the market for this large and under-utilised renewable energy resource.</p>
Textiles	33. Define further research and stakeholder engagement needed to develop policies for increasing textiles recycling	By April 2008	Government	<p>The Sustainable Clothing Roadmap (published September 2007) has brought together over 300 organisations, including high street retailers, designers, and textile manufacturers, to battle the environmental impacts of 'throw away fashion'. Progress to date includes:</p>

# Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions to improve reuse and recycling of clothing identified by industry stakeholders in the Sustainable Clothing Action Plan, which was launched February 2009.</li> <li>• A Defra-commissioned study (<i>Maximising Reuse and Recycling of Clothing</i>) to identify the opportunities for increasing UK clothing reuse and recycling beyond the existing recovery rates, is currently under peer review. The study is expected to be published in September 2009.</li> </ul>
Prioritising products	34. Develop evidence base and methodologies to identify products with the most significant environmental impacts over their entire life cycle	2007 onwards	Government	<p>Defra has identified ten high impact products, to constitute the current ten pilot roadmaps that we are working on. These products are: milk, fish and shellfish, passenger cars, TVs, domestic lighting, electric motors, window systems, WCs, plasterboard and clothing. The pilot roadmaps look at the whole product lifecycle, including design. More information is available at:</p> <p><a href="http://defraweb/environment/business/products/roadmaps/index.htm">http://defraweb/environment/business/products/roadmaps/index.htm</a></p> <p>All roadmaps are currently progressing and evidence projects are regularly identified and commissioned to provide evidence to support them. Identification of evidence projects will be ongoing until the pilot roadmaps are completed.</p>
Product design	35. Further work on reducing waste impacts through action taken at the design stage	2007 onwards	Government	<p>Work to design out waste features continues in a number of Government activities, such as roadmaps on clothing and other high impact products (see Action 34). The Materials Knowledge Transfer Network (KTN) encourages eco-design, and has engaged with more than 1200 product designers over the last year, through seminars and workshops, to find solutions and take action to design out waste and reducing reliance on landfills.</p>

## Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
				<p>Also, the development of measurement and foot printing tools such as PAS 2050 (launched in October 2008), and product performance standards (such as the EU Ecolabel) help encourage manufacturers and retailers to reduce waste at the commissioning and design stage of products. Defra's support to businesses is to have an increased focus on advice on good product design.</p> <p>Another project about to be commissioned looks at the potential for reducing environmental impacts through product lifetimes. This will include the potential for reducing waste by designing products to last longer.</p>
	36. Develop proposals for implementing measures under the Eco-design of Energy Using Products (EuP) Framework Directive	Mid-2007 to 2010	Government	<p>Defra continues to work closely with the European Commission and other Member States to ensure that product-specific implementing measures being proposed under the EuP Directive are ambitious and will significantly reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>To June 2009, ten Regulations have been agreed for priority products and the Commission is to bring forward proposals for a number of other products (such as boilers, computers and vacuum cleaners) over the next two years.</p> <p>While an EuP implementing measure can address any environmental impact, including waste, in the products studied so far, energy in use has been identified as by far the greatest impact to be addressed and remains the focus to date. However for some products, including motors and circulators, there are commitments in the measures to assess design options to facilitate re-use and recycling as well as on resource efficiency in five years' time. For a number of products requirements on end-user information have been made, for example on waste lamp disposal and mercury content.</p>

# Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date					
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made	
Products and materials	37. Establish products and materials unit to take forward and expand work on products	Spring 2007	Government	Action complete Sustainable Products and Materials team was established in September 2007.	
	38. Publish a Progress Report	Spring 2008	Government	Action complete. This report has been published and is available at: <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/pdf/prod-materials-report0708.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/pdf/prod-materials-report0708.pdf</a>	
Engaging business on resource efficiency	39. Develop Resource Efficiency Appraisal and Development (READ) tool to help businesses appraise their resources management and improve performance	April 2008 (first phase)	EA	The READ tool will be available on the EA website early in 2010.	
Packaging	40. Amend producer responsibility regulations to achieve packaging minimisation including setting optimal packaging standards for a product class	By 2009	Government/ WRAP	Defra, BIS and the Devolved Administrations published a new Packaging Strategy, <i>Making the most of Packaging</i> , on 9 June 2009. The strategy sets out a whole raft of actions to optimise packaging over the next few years. This includes voluntary agreements, work to increase the uptake of eco design principles, and new tools to make compliance with and enforcement of the Essential Requirement Regulations easier.	
Batteries	41. Establish a statutory producer responsibility system for managing waste batteries; transpose EU Batteries and Accumulators Directive	By September 2008	Government	Action complete. The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 came into force on 5 May 2009. They set up a new system for the collection, treatment and recycling of waste portable, industrial and automotive batteries in the UK.	
Direct mail	42. Develop an opt-out service for unaddressed direct mail, and explore the scope for an opt-in scheme for unaddressed mail	By end 2007	Government/ Direct Marketing Association	Defra have worked with the Direct Marketing Association (DMA) to assess the implementation of the new opt-out scheme for unaddressed mail, which is being progressively rolled out by the DMA. The DMA have also worked with Royal Mail and BSI, to introduce a new specification (PAS 2020) to improve the environmental impact of direct marketing.	

## Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

Annex B - High-level implementation plan – progress to date					
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made	
Sectoral action	43. Further develop industry sector plans encompassing waste reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery targets	2008 onwards	EA/industry	Sector plans have been finalised for Cement, Nuclear, Waste Management, Chemicals and Dairy Farming. For other sectors, such as retail, construction and food and drink, the Environment Agency has deemed it more efficient to support and participate in industry initiatives such as the Construction Commitment, A Better Retailing Climate and the Fivefold Ambition. Productive use of waste in various sectors, for example pulverised fuel ash in the power sector, is being addressed through Waste Quality Protocols in conjunction with WRAP.	
	44. Report resource efficiency league tables covering all PPC processes comparing performance by sector and site	April 2009	EA	In August 2009 selected EPR A1 operators were invited to participate in piloting the Resource Efficiency Management tool (REMI) which forms part of READ. Following the evaluation of the pilot the tool will be deployed early in 2010 to all A1 operators and will also be made available, in a simplified form, to smaller companies. The Resource Efficiency Physical Index (REPI), which forms the second part of READ, will collect data on resource usage and efficiency via the Pollution Inventory, and publish national sector profiles, starting with the 2009 data.	
Retail sector	45. Launch materials “decision support tool” to guide retailers on which packaging materials to use and when	May 2007	WRAP	This Action is complete. The tool was launched in September 2007 and is available on WRAP’s website.	
	46. Recruit non-food retailers to Courtauld Commitment	2007 onwards	WRAP	WRAP has facilitated round-table discussions with home improvement retailers to identify waste reduction and resource efficiency priorities, with the intention of creating a voluntary agreement for this sector. This has resulted in the identification of shared objectives for packaging and waste reduction, which were agreed in principle at the final round-table discussion.	

## Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Construction and demolition sector				The participating retailers are now seeking board approval to join the agreement and deliver specific packaging and waste reduction targets. Additionally, scoping work has been undertaken to identify possible additional sectors to engage.
	47. Develop sector-level agreement to reduce plasterboard waste to landfill and increase collection and recycling	By end of 2007	WRAP/MTP/plaster board industry	Action complete. Plasterboard contractors and developers reached their own agreement in July 2008. Work is being brought together under the plasterboard roadmap being led by the joint government/industry plasterboard sustainability partnership.
	48. Develop policy roadmaps for other priority construction products such as window systems	Ongoing	Government/ Industry	Evidence Reports for Windows and Plasterboard are near completion with input and agreement by industry stakeholders. Defra plans to launch action plans in for both over the coming year – for windows in Autumn 2009 and for plasterboard in Spring 2010
	49. Make Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP) mandatory for larger construction sites, subject to consultation	April 2008	Government	Action complete. Site Waste Management Plans became mandatory in England on 6 April 2008 for projects costing over £300,000.
	50. Implement the Construction Waste & Resources Roadmap	Summer 2007 onwards	Government/ BRE/industry	WRAP is directly supporting the construction industry in achieving the waste target in the Strategy for Sustainable Construction through reducing waste, recycling more and increasing the use of recovered and recycled materials. This target combines the aims of the two targets in the Roadmap by encouraging waste reduction and reuse and recycling at the same time.

## Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
				<p>WRAP has also launched a voluntary agreement, <i>Halving Waste to Landfill</i> designed to galvanise action on waste reduction and recycling across the whole supply chain. The Actions required through the voluntary agreement directly contribute to the achievement of the targets in both the Strategy and the Roadmap. Over 140 organisations across the supply chain and representing more than 25% of the total annual construction value in the UK, have now signed up to WRAP's voluntary agreement.</p> <p>There 10 specific actions identified in the Waste &amp; Resources Roadmap. WRAP is directly implementing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Measure performance consistently in terms of waste reduction, reuse, recycling, etc., per company, sector, process and product'.</li> <li>• 'Supply chain commitments in place for all government procured projects'</li> <li>• 'Encourage the reduction and reuse of waste in preference to recycling'</li> </ul>

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
<p><b>Chapter 5 – Stimulating investment in waste collection and treatment</b></p> <p>Advice to Local Authorities</p>	<p>51. Strengthen advice services to LAs on food waste collection; use of different kinds of material recycling facilities (MRFs); and contractual arrangements that optimise value obtained from recyclable material</p>	<p>2007 onwards</p>	<p>Government/ WRAP</p>	<p>WRAP has tested the collection of segregated household food waste with 19 Local Authorities, covering 94,000 households. There are currently 37 Local Authorities that have separate food waste collections. These collections are expected to become more widespread in the future.</p> <p>The Climate Change Bill now provides powers for up to five Local Authorities to pilot incentives schemes for household waste minimisation and recycling. Guidance has also been issued on options for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill.</p> <p>Six Workshops were held across the UK over January and February 2009, for the entire supply chain. This included Local Authorities, waste management companies, MRF operators, re-processors and regulators, to provide information on the effect of MRF material quality and help everyone understand the key roles each stakeholder element plays in quality.</p> <p>WRAP have also encouraged as many UK MRFs as possible to participate in a material sampling and testing exercise to determine the true contaminant levels across the main material streams. The results of this project have enabled individual MRFs to know where they are in the UK quality hierarchy and where they can improve their standards to achieve the higher quality levels.</p> <p>A map showing the location and information of all UK Municipal MRFs is now available for the Local Authorities on the WRAP website within ORIS (Online recycling information system).</p>

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Waste Infrastructure Delivery Programme (WIDP)	52. Strengthen central and regional coordination and advice on procurement to help Local Authorities make the investment needed to develop necessary waste infrastructure	Ongoing	Government/WIDP	<p>WIDP have continued to provide support for authorities bidding for PFI Credits and undertaking procurement of waste treatment infrastructure, and have been particularly active in helping authorities secure sufficient funding in a difficult financial climate. WIDP's transactor team provided on the ground support to 35 individual projects, including PFI and non-PFI projects, throughout the PFI application and procurement process.</p> <p>To date, over £2.48 billion has been committed and it is expected that a further £0.8 billion PFI credits will be awarded to projects currently in the application process.</p> <p>WIDP's guidance team has published guidance on various aspects of procurement including contract terms, planning and joint working.</p> <p>A capacity forecasting model has also been developed which, together with a renewed focus on risk management, will enable WIDP to target projects where specific support may be required in order to enable diversion targets to be met.</p>
Recovering energy from waste	53. Bring forward new legislation to help overcome the current barriers of eligible energy from waste plants achieving accreditation to the Renewables Obligation (RO) and allow for Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) to be claimed for eligible biomass burnt alongside non-eligible solid recovered fuels	Consultation May 2007	Government	<p>This action is complete. Under powers conferred by the Energy Act (2008), the Government introduced a revised RO on 1 April 2009. Provisions of the revised RO include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deeming the biomass fraction of waste (allowing the award of ROCs on up to 50% of the energy content of waste fuel);</li> <li>• measures to enable determination of higher biomass fractions;</li> <li>• making the RO neutral to Solid Recovered Fuel – allowing ROCs to be claimed on the eligible biomass fuel stream even though it is being burnt alongside secondary recovered fuels</li> </ul>

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Anaerobic digestion (AD)	54. Develop a standard and protocol for the digestate produced by AD, including consultation on a draft digestate standard	Operational protocol and standard by spring 2008	EAWRAP	A consultation on the draft Quality Protocol for the production and use of products from the Anaerobic Digestion (AD) of source-segregated waste ended on 27 June 2008. On 22 December 2008, after reviewing all of the responses, a draft AD Quality Protocol was submitted by Defra to the EU. This draft Quality Protocol must be notified before the European Commission's Technical Standards committee before publication as a final document, in accordance with the Technical Standards and Regulations Directive 98/34/EC. The final AD QP was launched in September 2009.
	55. Develop the market for AD digestate	Ongoing	WRAP	As a result of its work on developing a standard for anaerobic digestate and a Quality Protocol, the Environment Agency expects that the development of the market for digestate as a fertiliser and soil conditioner will be considerably easier. WRAP is also supporting the development of the market for digestate.
Funding local infrastructure development	56. Consider future funding needs for Local Authorities as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007	Announcement autumn 2007	Government	Action complete.
Supporting business change	57. Consider the future, scale and nature of BREW programme beyond 2007/08 through Comprehensive Spending Review 2007	By autumn 2007	Government	Delivery bodies continue to be funded by Defra to help businesses improve their resource efficiency and reduce the waste that they produce. From early in the next financial year, support will be provided through a single channel, with the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) as the lead delivery body.
Markets for recycled materials	58. Create centre of expertise on waste export markets for manufacturing industries	2007/08	WRAP	WRAP has further developed and disseminated expertise and research on the key end markets for recycling materials recovered in the UK and exported for recycling. Many of these findings were shared at an International Markets event held in October 2008 and key reports have also been made available on the WRAP website, including studies on the environmental impacts of trade in recovered materials, legal requirements

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made	
<b>Chapter 6 – Getting local and regional government right</b>					
Local waste performance indicators	59. Develop and agree local waste performance indicators within the new local government performance framework	Autumn 2007	Government	Action complete. At least one improvement target based on the waste indicators (NI 191 – 193) is included in 130 places with a strong correlation between performance and the indicator selected.	and standards and commercial practice. This body of work has also been used to support the recycling industry by providing authoritative analysis in the trade press and other media since the sharp market downturn towards the end of 2008. Two new studies on China, the UK's largest export market for recovered materials, was published in May 2009.
	60. Consider development of greenhouse gas emissions performance indicator for local authority performance on waste	2008	Government	Defra is considering work that has been undertaken in this area to date. It is likely that a piece of evidence work will proceed in 2009/2010 financial year as part of the Waste and Resources Evidence Programme.	
	61. Legislate to allow the creation of joint waste authorities through the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Bill	2007	Government	Local Authorities now have powers, under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act, to establish Joint Waste Authorities (JWAs) to discharge one or more of their waste functions. This allows groups of Local Authorities to put their partnership working on waste on a statutory basis, offering economies of scale, efficiencies, and service benefits on the collection, disposal and street cleansing. Seven groups of authorities have submitted a formal non-committal expression of interest in developing a proposal for a JWA, and Defra is working with them to develop best practice approaches and products that can be shared by others in future.	
Local Authority partnership working					

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
	62. Produce a comprehensive package of guidance on inter-authority agreements	2007	Government/WIDP	Consultation drafts of the guidance were published in November 2008, with final versions published May 2009. The guidance covers joint working between Waste Disposal Authorities and the contractual arrangements between waste disposal authorities and collection authorities. Guidance has also been developed which explores the comparative features of waste disposal authorities and the new form of statutory waste authorities.
Local Authority role in business waste management and resource efficiency	63. Funding pilot initiatives by Local Authorities	Ongoing	Government	The BREW Centre continues to deliver a central support service to encourage Local Authorities to help local businesses to become more resource efficient. The Centre has funded over 47 Local Authority business resource efficiency projects since it was set up. The lessons learnt from these projects have been shared through a series of national and regional networking events. For 2009-2010 it plans to fund 12-16 resource efficiency projects.
	64. Ensure PFI/other funding mechanisms do not prevent Local Authorities and their waste management contractors from developing facilities to cater for both municipal and non-municipal waste	Ongoing	Government	Through WIDP's PFI application process, Defra has encouraged Local Authorities to ensure that there is flexibility in their residual waste treatment capacity to cater for commercial and industrial (C&I) waste, in line with the requirement in the PFI criteria.  Any short term overcapacity in PFI supported infrastructure will be available to deal with C&I waste.  The majority of the projects put forward for PFI funding by Local Authorities, and approved by Government, have included this flexibility to cater for C&I waste.

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
	65. Support the preparation of guidance and dissemination of good practice	Ongoing	Government	Over the past three years the BREW Centre has disseminated 88 good practice case studies, 11 guidance notes, 11 reports, 3 surveys and 4 toolkits together with over 130 pieces of useful information. The BREW Centre's "active learning" network of Local Authority officers has continued to grow, and now currently has over 1000 members and the membership of 95% of local councils.
	66. Consider further action needed to support the development of waste services to SMEs once results of pilot projects available	2008	Government	Action complete. Results for the SME pilot projects are available on the WRAP website.
London's waste management	67. Implement remaining measures to strengthen London's waste management ability without change to current structures	By April 2008	Government	The London Waste and Recycling Board was formally established in September 2008, and is chaired by the Mayor of London. Part of the Board's remit is the allocation of the London Waste and Recycling Fund, which includes £60 million of Government funding (over 3 years, starting in 2008/09) and up to £24 million of London Development Agency funds. Waste Disposal Authorities in London are able to meet Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) obligations.

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Chapter 7 – A shared responsibility  Information and awareness	68. Continue to increase awareness of consumer impacts on the environment of resource consumption and waste management through:  a) continued national campaign to boost the number of committed recyclers  b) supporting individual Local Authority campaigns for increasing public participation in recycling initiatives  c) extending existing approaches into waste minimisation  d) providing funding for third sector projects that increase participation in household recycling	Ongoing	Government/WRAP	<p>a) Through public education campaigns emphasising the value of recycling, 65% of the public are now committed recyclers as of March 2009.</p> <p>b) WRAP continues to support individual Local Authorities and partnerships of authorities with advice and funding for communications with 48 projects receiving communications support since 1 June 2008.</p> <p>c) The second phase of the 'Love Food Hate Waste' campaign has concentrated on promoting the many ways in which consumers can derive maximum value from the food they buy. Pilot work with the Women's Institute to develop local-level campaign champions has been successful, and the home composting campaign is developing a more substantial public education campaign, after selling almost 2 million compost bins.</p> <p>d) WRAP's partnership with REalliance (formerly called REconomy) has established a network of case managers, and provided support to third sector recycling and re-use operators for new development strategies, new operating systems, up-dating health and safety policies, new marketing plans and contract preparations.</p>
	69. Develop and update waste content of the Direct.gov website	Ongoing	Government	The Direct.gov website includes a 'Waste and Recycling' section. This consists of 7 regularly updated articles on topics ranging from "Reducing waste, reusing and repairing" to "Greener packaging choices". New articles are planned on topics such as "Reusing household refuse in the garden". The section had 18,100 visits from 1st June 2008 to 15 March 2009.

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Local leadership	70. Launch zero waste places initiative to incentivise excellence in sustainable waste management	Autumn 2007	Government	This action is complete. The 6 places selected to take part included a local market place, a city centre, a housing estate, a single street and an entire region. The project ended on 1 May 2009 and the experiences of all 6 places have been captured in a final report which has been disseminated as a model of best practice for other places working towards a zero waste ambition. As part of the ongoing continuation of the initiative, Defra is supporting a small number of places who are moving towards zero waste through seed corn funding. To provide recognition of, and stimulation to, the work of communities for their efforts at minimising waste and maximising the use of resources in their localities Defra has also announced a new Zero Waste Standard.
Third sector	71. Extend Future builders to waste and all other areas of service delivery	From March 2008	Government	Future builders has invested in third sector organisations that are delivering, or want to deliver, services in all areas of public service delivery, including not only waste and recycling, but also community cohesion; community transport and the environment. In March 2009, Future builders launched a new £4m Cash flow fund to provide short-term cash-flow to organisations who are delivering public service contracts.
Retailers and carrier bags	72. a) Achieve a 25% reduction in the environmental impact of free carrier bags (both plastic and paper) b) Achieve a 50% reduction in the numbers of single-use carrier bags distributed (by signatories)	a) End 2008 b) End May 2009	a) Government, WRAP, the plastics industry and UK retailers  b) Government, WRAP, BRC (representing retailer signatories)	a) Action complete. The results from the 2007 voluntary agreement with retailers, released by WRAP, show that consumers and the UK's leading high street and grocery retailers have achieved a 40% reduction in the environmental impact from carrier bags, exceeding the target of 25%, as measured by the reduction in the amount of virgin plastic used. Retailers have achieved this by reducing the number of carrier bags issued by 26%, increasing recycled content used and reducing carrier bag weight.

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
				b) Action complete. Results of a voluntary agreement between the UK government and the BRC (representing 7 leading supermarket retailers) and monitored by WRAP released in July 2009 show that consumers and participating retailers have achieved a 40% reduction in the numbers of single-use carrier bags distributed by May 2009 (against a May 2006 baseline). This has been achieved by a number of means including incentivisation (reward cards), consumer engagement, staff training and promoting the uptake of 'bags for life'.
Recycling bins in public places	73. Develop guidance and a voluntary code of practice on the provision of recycling bins in the wider public realm	End 2007	Government	Action complete. The launch of the public place recycling initiative was launched in May 2008. The Guidance and Voluntary Code of Practice was published in June 2008.
Wider behaviour change	74. Consider reflecting impacts from wider embedded emissions, including from waste, in carbon dioxide calculator	2008	Government	To date, the focus for the Act On CO <sub>2</sub> calculator has been on areas such as public transport, offering increasingly tailored averages and advice. Version 2.0 of the CO <sub>2</sub> calculator will include a redesigned action plan and results pages, and a 'people like me' comparator. Once Version 2.0 has been delivered, DECC will consider how best to incorporate other embedded energy usage areas, such as waste.
Education and action in schools	75. Provide suite of resources for schools to include information and advice on dealing with waste more sustainably into curriculum	Continued work in 2007 and onwards	WRAP	The <i>Recycle Now</i> schools website was launched in February 2009. The site incorporates a suite of resources to provide primary and secondary schools in England with information and advice to help them set up and maintain effective recycling schemes.  WRAP has also recently launched further materials for primary schools, including videos, supported lesson plans and web collateral for Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 pupils. Additional secondary school materials were launched by WRAP in June 2009, using recycling as a theme to deliver the aims of the Key Stage 3 Citizenship curriculum.

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
	<p>76. Help schools overcome barriers to recycling their own waste including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) clarifying the definition of schools waste and encouraging Local Authorities to provide reliable, high quality recycling facilities to schools</li> <li>b) providing advice to schools on actions they can take to improve waste collection and recycling arrangements</li> <li>c) establishing a National Sustainable Schools forum</li> </ul>	2007 onwards	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Waste from schools falls under Schedule 2 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992, which Defra is currently reviewing. The study assessing the quantities of waste involved and its likely impact on Local Authorities has been concluded and the findings are helping Defra formulate options for consideration at a stakeholder workshop in September. This workshop will have helped Defra further refine the options for inclusion in the public consultation to follow.</li> <li>b) DCSF reports that Defra's ten <i>Top Tips on Waste</i> (included in DCSF's schools sustainability guidance) continues to be very popular with schools.</li> <li>c) The establishment of a National Sustainable Schools Forum was suggested to DCSF by Local Authorities. It was for Local Authorities to take forward, but this has not happened to date.</li> </ul>
	<p>77. Encourage more schools to register with Eco-Schools and move towards green flag status and identify opportunities for Eco-Schools and other schemes to contribute to the wider aim of Sustainable Schools</p>	2007 onwards	Government	<p>ENCAMS continues to manage the <i>Eco-Schools</i> programme in England and remains part-funded by Defra. In February 2009 a significant milestone was reached as the percentage of all schools (primary, secondary, state, independent) in England participating in <i>Eco-Schools</i> reached 50%. 2761 schools registered between January 2008 and December 2009. There are currently around 300 new applications each month to become an Eco-School, and 804 schools currently hold the Green Flag, the highest level of Award.</p>

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made	
Government's own waste	78. Explore and champion role of DfES Capital Programme, including Building Schools for the Future (BSF), in delivering national waste prevention goals	Ongoing	Government	Defra's role is to encourage all projects within BSF and the wider Capital Programme, to adopt Site Waste Management Plans setting project-specific targets for waste reduction, waste recovery and for measuring performance. The Department has developed performance indicators to assess Partnerships for Schools, our delivery partner for BSF, one of which measures performance against targets for construction waste.	
	79. Departments to reduce their total waste arisings by 5% by 2010 and by 25% by 2020 (relative to 2004 levels)	2010, 2020	Government	The Sustainable Development Commission published performance data in December 2008 for 2007/08 which showed that pan-government performance against this target represents excellent progress with a 28.8% reduction in waste arisings since the baseline year – which already exceeds the 2010/11 targets. Updated delivery trajectories for sustainable operations and procurement were also published in December, and show that departments have plans to further improve on this performance.	
	80. Departments to increase recycling figures to 40% of total waste arisings by 2010 and 75% of total waste arising by 2020	2010, 2020	Government	The Sustainable Development Commission published performance data in December 2008 for 2007-08 which showed that pan-government performance against this target was good, but that there was a slight drop in the recycling rate for this year (35.0%) compared to last year (38.5%). Updated delivery trajectories for sustainable operations and procurement were also published in December, and show that departmental plans to further improve on this performance to meet the target by 2010-11.	

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Government procurement	81. Extend and update list of Government procurement “Quick Wins” including waste prevention criteria and recycled content	Consultation end 2007; updates to list every 2 years	Government	<p><i>Buy Sustainable – Quick Wins</i> for various product groups (including office machinery, paper and envelopes, cleaning equipment, construction, transport, furniture, electrical goods, textiles and gardening services) have been updated and expanded to include revised technical specifications and new award criteria, both of which broaden the previous focus on in-use energy to include sustainability issues over the lifecycle. The technical specifications retain the previous Minimum Mandatory and Best Practice levels, but now also include a class leader level, which is for procurers wishing to purchase the best performing product on the market. The award criteria are for use in conjunction with the technical specifications and, assessment against these criteria enables better performing products to be prioritised when contracts are being awarded.</p>
Government construction	82. Consider how reducing waste, segregating material for re-use and recycling, and using more recovered material can contribute to achieving a carbon neutral government office estate by 2012	Ongoing	Government	<p>WRAP has developed the ‘Net Waste Tool’ which allows forecasting of waste on construction projects, identification of waste reduction opportunities and waste management strategy, and which provides carbon savings as an output.</p> <p>DECC has also recently carried out a consultation on the term carbon neutral, its definition and recommendations on best practice. Pending the outcome of the consultation and a definition of carbon neutrality, no work has been undertaken looking at how waste reduction could help reduce footprints.</p>

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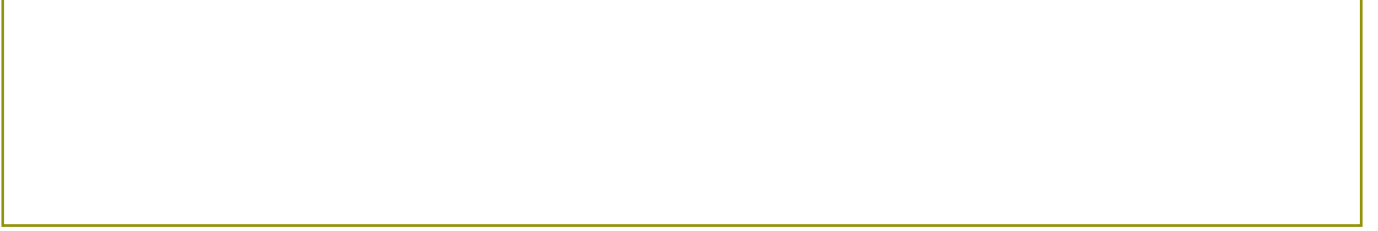
Annex B – High-level implementation plan – progress to date				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
<b>Chapter 8 – Implementation and measuring success</b>				
National governance	83. Establish Waste Strategy Board	Summer 2007	Government	The Waste Strategy Board has been established. The first meeting was held in July 2007 and there have been 9 meetings to date.
Stakeholder engagement	84. Establish Waste Stakeholder Group	Summer 2007	Government	The Waste Stakeholder Group has been established. The first meeting was held in July 2007 and there have been 7 meetings to date.
	85. Establish project sub-groups of either or both the Waste Strategy Board and Waste Stakeholder Group	Ongoing	Government	Sub-groups will be formed as the need arises. No sub-groups have yet been established.
Targets	86. Consider with construction industry a target of halving amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill by 2012	End 2007	Government/ construction industry	This target was confirmed in the joint Government/Industry Strategy for Sustainable Construction published in June 2008.
	87. Set targets for reducing commercial and industrial waste landfilled	Summer 2007	Government	<p>A national target has not yet been set. Defra is actively engaging with the Waste Stakeholder Group on this issue. The Group have advised that since C&amp;I waste is very varied, it would make more sense to look at action sector by sector. The need for better data on C&amp;I waste was also recognised.</p> <p>Defra has reflected on this advice, and a proposed policy statement is due to be published in October 2009. This policy statement does not provide a complete strategy for C&amp;I waste, but points the way towards such a strategy in the future.</p> <p>An announcement for a new national survey for C&amp;I waste was made in June 2009, it will be completed by end of 2010. The results of this survey will improve our knowledge so that we can then set and measure targets for the future.</p>

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made	
Reporting, evaluation and review	88. Track delivery of strategy using national level indicators and monitoring the delivery of the implementation plan	Ongoing	Waste Strategy Board	The Waste Strategy Board continues to meet quarterly to monitor and challenge progress of delivery monitoring the delivery of the Waste Strategy. Minutes from these meetings are available on Defra's website.	
	89. Oversee production of periodic reports on strategy implementation	Ongoing	Waste Strategy Board	This is the second Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the Waste Strategy for England 2007, and builds on last year's report by providing a forward look at how the Strategy is developing in response to evolving demands.	
	90. Publish second three-year Research and Development Strategy	Summer 2007	Government	Waste and Resources Evidence Strategy 2007-2011 was published by Defra in September 2007.	
	91. Develop and launch Wastenet (web-based information portal) for waste-related research	By end 2007	Government	Wastenet's Beta testing phase is complete, and the portal has been migrated to the production server. Functionality has been developed on the basis of users' feedback, to include new searching and indexing connections to additional Internet resources, and to a growing repository of relevant documents contributed by users.	
	92. Further develop evidence base to underpin policy development and evaluation	Ongoing	Government	Defra's Waste Evidence Branch has been responding to policy requirements and commissioning projects to underpin policy development., for example, in the areas of: the influence of local waste policies on waste arisings; to understand the mechanisms behind and solutions to issues with food waste digestion; and to support the consultation on the Controlled Waste Regulations by collecting evidence on Schedule 2 waste. Furthermore, to support the recently published Packaging Strategy, research will be commissioned to determine if carbon-based metrics for packaging is a beneficial approach to producer responsibility.	

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
	93. Develop regular and robust waste data to underpin national targets, indicators and analysis of impacts of the strategy	Ongoing	Government	National and regional estimates for municipal waste are published quarterly. New online reporting systems are being developed by the Environment Agency to allow on line reporting of waste tonnage and type from all licensed waste facilities. In addition a number of initiatives to improve electronic and administrative methods for collecting waste data have been prototyped or developed, which could eventually streamline collection and improve evidence for non-municipal waste streams. We have investigated ways to improve our data on business waste and expect a new project commencing in the second half of 2009 to collect information.
	94. Keep the Strategy under review	Ongoing	Government	The Waste Stakeholder Group considers how the application of the waste strategy fits with future challenges for waste. The Waste Strategy Board provides strategic direction and scrutinises the implementation of the 2007 Waste Strategy.



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