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Waste Strategy Annual Progress Report 2007/08

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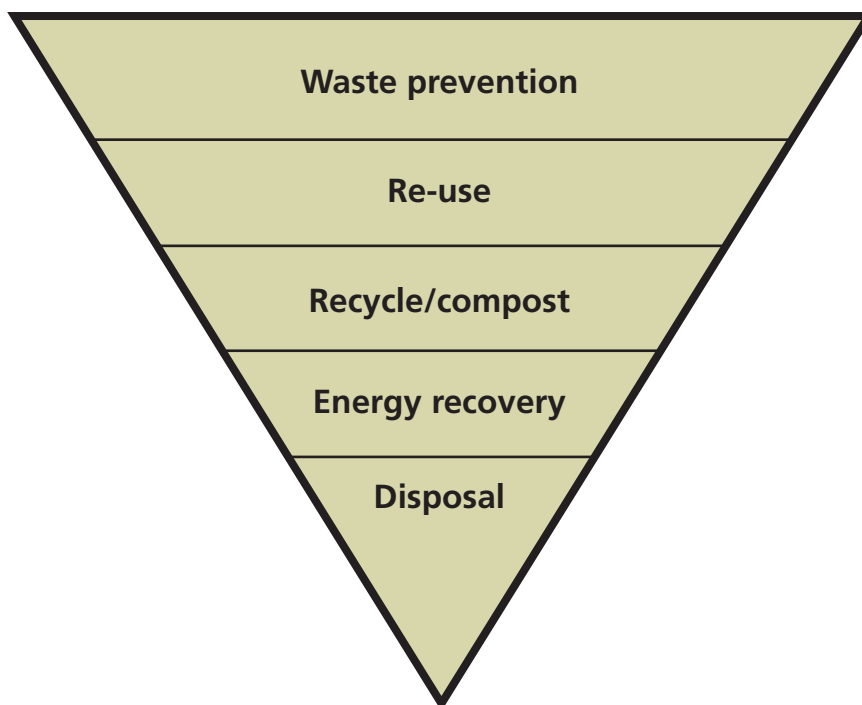
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We are currently consuming natural resources at an unsustainable rate and are facing the threat of dangerous climate change. The Government's goal to reduce waste and re-use, recycle and recover value from what remains are important contributors to the vision of one planet living.

This report aims to present an overview on progress made in the last year on the commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007 (WS2007). It does not aim to rewrite the strategy or produce the next one. It highlights what has been achieved since the publication of the WS2007 and areas where there is still more to be done in achieving the waste vision of reducing waste by producing products with fewer natural resources.

The waste hierarchy

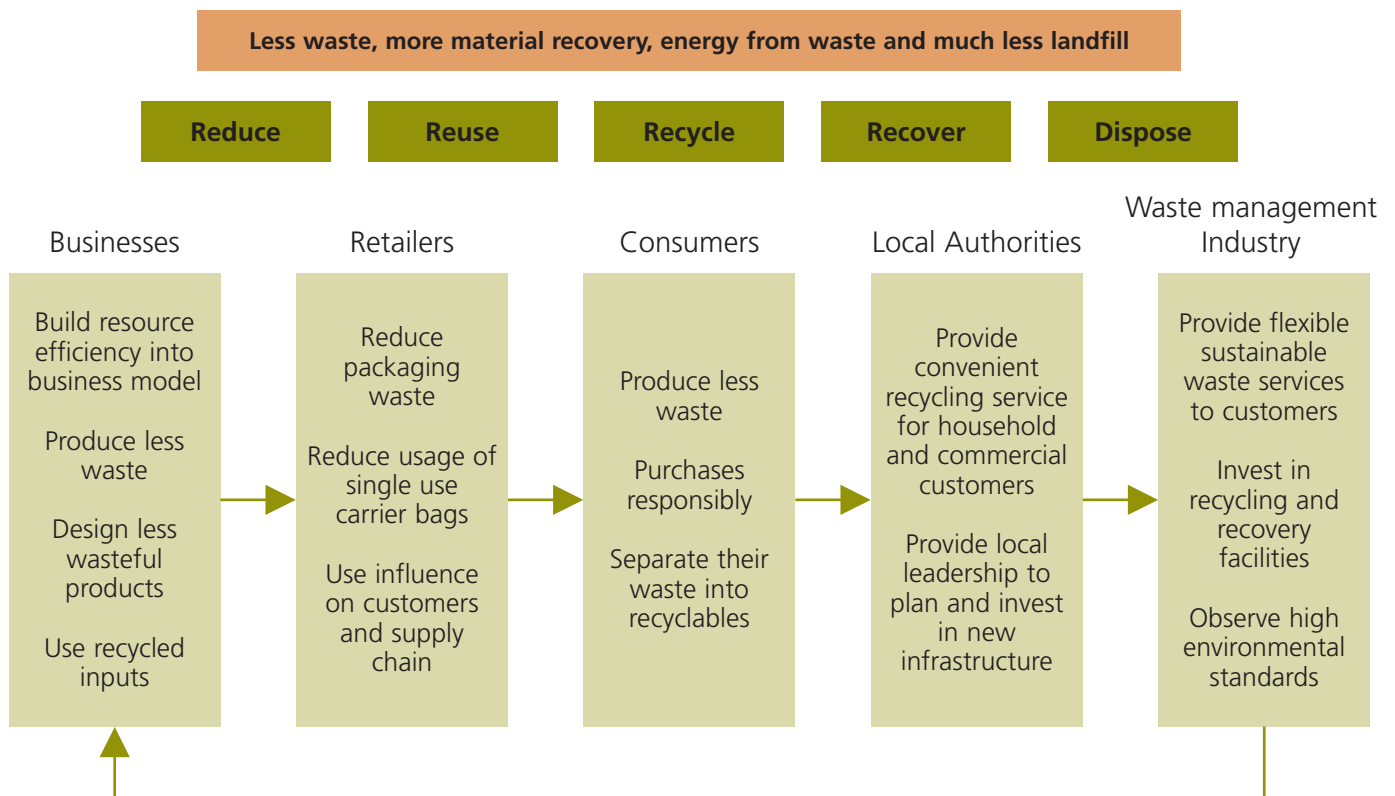


The WS2007 set the future direction of waste policy and made a number of key proposals for action. The main elements of the strategy were to:

- 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.

Changing how we deal with our waste is the responsibility of all parts of society and requires action by all of us:






- **Businesses** have to look at their product design and production processes to increase their usage of recycled materials and decrease their dependency on newly extracted raw materials. They need to take responsibility for the environmental impact of their products throughout their life cycle.
- **Retailers** have to reduce packaging as well as source and market products that are less wasteful, and help consumers to be less wasteful.
- **Consumers** have the opportunity to reduce their own waste, purchase products and services that generate less waste, and separate their waste for recycling.
- **Local authorities** have to provide convenient recycling services for their residents and commercial customers and provide advice and information on how to reduce waste. They will also have to work with their communities to plan and invest in new collection and reprocessing facilities.
- **Waste management industry** has to invest in new recycling and recovery facilities and provide convenient waste services to customers.



Key developments 2007/08

a) Waste trends

The overall progress of the Waste Strategy is tracked using a range of national level performance indicators. Good progress has been shown in the main indicators, where data is available, covering waste growth, recycling and diversion from landfill. This is illustrated in the summary table below and in more detail in the annex. We have also delivered many of the Waste Strategy commitments planned for the first twelve months of the strategy, the details of which are in the Progress Report on page 13, of this report.

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) ¹	↓		
Household waste per head after re-use, recycling and composting (kg) ²	↓	↓ (22% decrease from 2000/01 to 2006/07)	
Household re-use, recycling and composting (%) ³	↑	↑ (Year end Sept 2007=33%)	
Waste arisings – (by key sectors – municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition) (tonnes) ⁴	↓		
Municipal waste recovery (%)	↑	↑ (Year end Sept 2007=44%)	
Waste re-used, recycled or composted – (by key sectors – municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition) (%) ⁵	↑		
Energy recovered from waste (tonnes of oil equivalent) ⁶	↑	↑ (3% increase 2005 to 2006)	
Waste landfilled – (total and by key sectors – municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition) ⁷	↓		
Total non-municipal/non-inert waste landfilled (tonnes)	↓	↓	

¹ This indicator is currently under development.

² As included as part of the sustainable development indicators set.







³ 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.

⁴ Progress on these indicators is not shown because up-to-date information on commercial and industrial waste is not available. Defra, the Welsh Assembly Government and the Environment agency are working jointly to improve the data

⁵ See footnote 4 above.

⁶ Non-fossil fuel derived, reported in accordance with EU requirements for renewable energy reporting.

⁷ See footnote 4 above.

Indicator	Desired direction of travel	Actual direction	Progress
Biodegradable municipal waste landfilled (tonnes) Target	↓	↓ (7% decrease 2005/06 to 2006/07)	
Hazardous waste arisings (tonnes) ⁸	↓	↑ (14% from 2004 – 2006)	
Hazardous waste recycled/recovered (%)	↑	↑	
Serious waste-related pollution incidents – broken down by type, land, air, water	↓	↓	
Levels of flytipping and other illegal waste activity ⁹	↓	↑ (+5% – from 2005/06-2006/07)	
Public awareness of recycling (% – committed recyclers)	↑	↑	

Some of the highlights include:

- Residual household waste has decreased by 22% from 2000/01 to 2006/07. This is equivalent to an average of 16kg per person per year across England, or 42kg per household.
- Household recycling rates have continued to increase. The latest figures (2006/07) show levels of 31%, a rise from 26.7% in 2005/06. And early indications are that this has risen again in the first part of 2007/08 to 33%.
- Total waste to landfill fell by a fifth between 2000/01 and 2006, from 80million tonnes to 65million tonnes.
- The amounts of commercial and industrial waste being sent to landfill continues to fall. The proxy indicator shows that this has fallen from an estimated 27million tonnes in 2000/01 to 20.7million tonnes in 2006, a decrease of 23%.

⁸ The increase in hazardous waste is largely due to a single waste treatment plant on Teeside, where liquid waste, formerly disposed of to the estuary under a consented discharge, is now treated.

⁹ The increase in levels of flytipping (between 2005/06 – 2006/07) could be attributed to better reporting systems (flycapture system) as well as increased facilities for members of the public to report incidents. The forecast for 2007/08 indicates a decrease in flytipping levels.

Highlights

Case Study: Waste Private Finance Initiative (PFI) projects

Following last year's Comprehensive Spending Review, Defra was allocated an extra £2 billion of funding for PFI projects – £600m in 08/09 and £700m in 09/10 and 10/11. This additional funding will help more local authorities invest in sustainable waste management facilities to deal with their residual waste.

Over the last year we have seen a lot of waste PFI activity, including four deals closed and six projects approved. Of these, three have been proposed by individual Authorities while three are from partnerships of neighbouring Authorities. It has been very encouraging to see more Authorities working together to improve local waste management.

In addition, there are currently another eight projects which have submitted Business Cases to Defra as part of the PFI application process and a further ten intend to join the latest PFI award round. When these projects are completed, less waste will go to landfill causing less of the potent greenhouse gas, methane.

Case Study: New Technologies Demonstrator Programme

One of the Defra funded New Technologies Demonstrator Programme projects, the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority's Mechanical Heat Treatment (MHT) facility, is now operational at Huyton. Orchid Environmental Ltd's MHT technology involves firstly sizing and shredding mixed residual Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), followed by conditioning and drying. It is then screened and recyclables are separated to leave a material, which when passed through biomass density separator produces a range of refined biomass fuel products.

As part of the demonstrator programme, fuel combustion trials are now underway and over the next eleven months will involve various off-site combustion processes: cement kilns, Combined Heat and Power (e.g. fluidised bed boiler), and gasification.

Initial trials have shown that the original MSW is converted as follows:

- Biomass fuel products 40% – 45%
- Recyclates 18% – 22%
- Moisture loss: 20% – 24%
- Remainder to landfill 10% – 15%

For some end users the key criterion is a fuel with a high calorific value; this is enhanced by increasing the level of plastics in the product mix. For others though, low plastics levels are required in order that they can get full Renewable Obligation Certificate eligibility. The Merseyside plant will look to demonstrate that both requirements can be met.

To learn more or see the plant in operation contact wastetech@enviros.com

b) Policy measures

- The scheduled £8 per tonne landfill tax escalator came into effect from April 2008. The landfill tax escalator is already having an effect on investment in waste management facilities with plans for recycling and energy from waste facilities coming forward. Landfill Tax will reach £48 per tonne during the 2010-11 financial year, double its present rate.
- Progress on waste infrastructure. A number of important Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) cases have been taken further towards completion. We are also seeing the beginnings of growth in merchant facilities that can take waste from both the municipal and non-municipal sectors, encouraged in particular by the landfill tax escalator.
- BERR have confirmed their intention to increase Renewable Obligation Certificates bands for a variety of waste technologies, whilst agreement has been reached with Treasury and HMRC on the list of equipment eligible for the new Enhanced Capital Allowance for secondary recovered fuel burning investments. The Government's Renewables Energy Strategy Consultation, published in June 2008, has confirmed the key role of waste biomass as a renewable fuel.
- WRAP has launched the 'Love Food, Hate Waste' campaign to raise awareness of the need to reduce the amount of food that we throw away. WRAP's interim evaluation of the impact suggests that the original target of the campaign, to reduce the amount of food going to landfill by 100,000 tonnes by Spring 2008, has been met.

Case Study: Love Food, Hate Waste campaign (WRAP)

6.7 million tonnes of food waste are generated in UK homes, at a cost to consumers of £10 billion every year. Despite that, before the launch of the campaign 90% of consumers claimed not to waste food. 'Love Food, Hate Waste' is the first National campaign encouraging consumers to reduce in-home food waste by raising awareness in all consumer groups (initially weighted towards families, 'foodies' and green-aware) and providing solutions. The campaign is a call to action for consumers to be less wasteful with food.

The first 6 months of the campaign received extensive media attention raising awareness of the issue, but also providing solutions to households all over the country. The 'Food We Waste' report (launched 8th May) gave a boost to this activity and is still attracting interest. The headlines have now turned from the volume of wasted food to the cost of wasted food at a household level, and what families in particular can do to help themselves. There is also an expanding debate about food storage, date labels and what they mean. In short:

- Total audience figure of > 400 million (radio, TV, print & online);
- Over 500 separate newspaper stories/mentions between Nov-April
- There have been over 230,000 visitors to the campaign website and over 1,000 people have actively contributed recipes and other ideas to the site
- An additional 1.45 million households are now committed to throwing away less food
- This means a reduction of almost 500,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents
- This also translates into potential savings for consumers of almost £240 million

Find out more at www.lovefoodhatewaste.com

Highlights

- New, higher packaging targets came into force in March 2008. This will save over 8 million tonnes of CO₂ in the current year. The targets will increase again over the following two years to deliver even greater savings in CO₂.
- The Direct Marketing Association launch of the “Your Choice” scheme allows householders to opt out of receiving certain types of unaddressed mail.
- Mandatory Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP) were introduced in England in April 2008 for construction projects over £300,000. These will ensure that construction companies consider the best way to reduce and manage their waste arisings and strengthen the duty of care requirements. Effective implementation of SWMP will help deliver our target of halving construction, demolition and excavation waste to landfill by 2012, as confirmed in the Government’s Sustainable Construction Strategy published on 11 June.

Case Study: Construction Waste and Site Waste Management Plans

Over the last year we have taken some important steps forward in our strategy to improve resource efficiency in the priority construction sector. On 6 April 2008, Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) became mandatory in England for all construction projects costing over £300,000, fulfilling a key Waste Strategy commitment. SWMPs will help reduce the volumes of waste produced, encourage reuse and recycling and strengthen the duty of care requirements for those involved in handling construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste.

It remains a fact that around 25 million tonnes of CD&E waste is still being sent to landfill every year in England and the environmental and financial costs of disposing of this waste are considerable. Following discussion with industry, the Government’s Sustainable Construction Strategy, launched in June 2008, confirmed the target first proposed in the Waste Strategy to halve CD&E waste going to landfill by 2012. Reaching this target will require concerted action by Government and industry. The Strategic Forum for Construction and a number of leading, client, developer and contractor companies have already signed up to this target and WRAP will be working with individual organisations to promote commitment to their own waste to landfill target.

- The new Environmental Permitting Programme (EPP) has come into operation. It will reduce administrative burdens on regulated industry by integrating Defra’s numerous environmental permitting and compliance systems without compromising the standards delivered through these separate systems.
- The Environment Agency has continued to refine their processes to delivery the Strategy’s goal of simplifying the regulatory system and making it more proportionate and risk based. This has included: reducing the number of inspections of low risk activities by 58% in the last 3 years; reducing the determination time for permits by introducing ‘standard condition’ permits; cutting down the time spent by businesses on registration and data returns by introducing on-line systems; increasing efforts to tackle waste crime and ‘freeloaders’; and establishing account managers to work at the highest level with the largest waste companies, improving the Environment Agency’s open and honest approach to dealing with issues.
- A requirement for the pre-treatment of wastes going to landfill and a ban on the landfilling of liquid waste have been introduced.

- There are three waste indicators in the new local government performance framework against which all local authorities will be required to report progress. Their inclusion in a small set of 198 national indicators for local authorities reflects the national importance of local action on waste. Moreover, the vast majority of local areas (83%) have agreed to include at least one waste improvement target in their local area agreements out of up to 35 mandatory targets which they must include.
- To strengthen the ability of local authorities in two-tier areas to work together and encourage partnership working between local authorities, Defra has given local authorities the option of forming a Joint Waste Authority (JWA). We have asked local authorities that wish to submit a formal JWA proposal over the coming year to advise us by 23 July 2008.

Case Study: Cambridgeshire County Council – County-Wide Resource Efficiency and Recycling Programme for Businesses

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Councils came together to form a partner organisation RECAP – Recycling in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The partnership has previously focussed on household recycling targets, but is now looking at increasing trade waste recycling in the county area.

The aim of the project is to create awareness amongst businesses of their Duty of Care, the options available to them to recycle, and the benefits of recycling. RECAP wanted to expand existing, and establish new, trade waste recycling schemes across the county and to increase the amount of trade waste recycling through local authority collection schemes. They have a 2009/10 target to recycle 3,000 tonnes of biodegradable trade waste and 2,000 tonnes of trade glass, as well as to establish a network of transfer stations with a private contractor for small traders. The target is to establish 3 sites by 2009/10.

RECAP achievements:

- Visited over 300 businesses in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Established a cardboard recycling service in Cambridge City.
- Launched a milk round collection scheme on an industrial estate in Huntingdonshire.
- Created a successful waste collection point for trade waste recycling in a market in St Ives, Huntingdonshire.
- Began a new trade recycling service in South Cambridgeshire.
- Organised the delivery of 3 CIWM waste awareness courses for employees working in SMEs in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Produced two educational leaflets to assist businesses in understanding waste legislation and to help them find waste contractors.
- Held a promotional event with Tommy Walsh from "Ground Force", to promote the opening of a new waste transfer station.

- A new code of practice for 'recycling on the go', including standard signage for recycling bins in public places has been introduced.
- An invitation has been issued for those areas interested in becoming Government-recognised 'zero-waste places' to submit bids to Defra during summer/autumn 2008.

Highlights

- New legislative proposals in the Climate Change Bill, currently before Parliament: a) to allow up to 5 local authorities to pilot revenue-neutral household incentive schemes in England; and b) to provide enabling powers to impose a charge on single-use carrier bags from 2009, unless retailers are able to achieve a substantial reduction in the number of bags distributed on a voluntary basis.

Case Study: Waste Protocols Project

Businesses believe current waste regulations can make recovered materials difficult to market, as end users are reluctant to accept them. Once they lose their 'waste' label, however, they can be marketed more easily.

The Waste Protocols Project is a joint venture between the Environment Agency and WRAP. By looking closely at the risks associated with specific wastes, the project is cutting through red tape and providing more certainty as to when recovered materials cease to be 'waste', making them easier to reuse.

A number of waste materials are being reviewed with the aim of clarifying the regulatory position for industry.

In March 2007 the project launched a draft Quality Protocol to produce quality compost from source segregated biodegradable waste, such as food and garden plant waste. Producers participating in this Quality Protocol, and The Composting Association's PAS 100 Standard, increased from 105 sites composting 1,719,000 input tonnes per annum in March 2007 to 157 sites composting 2,544,500 input tonnes per annum in May 2008.

Meanwhile, a Quality Protocol for non-packaging plastic waste is under development. This could reduce CO₂ emissions by over 70,000 tonnes over 10 years and create a quality, desirable material which can be reused.

Other wastes being reviewed are flat glass; waste cooking oil; tyre-derived rubber materials; anaerobic digestate; pulverised fuel ash; steel slag; paper sludge ash; gypsum from waste plasterboard; and incinerator bottom ash.

Early indications from the financial impact assessments suggest that over the next ten years Quality Protocols could encourage the recovery and reuse of 17 million tonnes of materials, potentially adding close to £700 million to the economy and reducing CO₂ emissions by 1.5 million tonnes.

In all the areas identified above there is further work to do to, in either implementation, monitoring or both, in order to achieve the outcomes we seek. In addition there are broad issues, where a particularly close watch will be needed to ensure progress is made, and to evaluate the implications and achieve the best fit with the Waste Strategy. These issues will be among our key priorities for the coming year. Particular cases of these are:

- **EU Waste Framework Directive.** A compromise agreement was reached between the Council of Environment Ministers and the European Parliament in June 2008 on revisions to the Waste Framework Directive. Once formally adopted, these will come into force in two years time in 2010. The main changes include EU-wide targets for reuse and recycling 50% of household waste by 2020, and for reuse, recycling and recovery of 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020. There is also a requirement for separate collection of paper, glass, metals and plastic by 2015 where this is technically, environmentally and economically practicable. Defra will be assessing the implications of these changes with stakeholders over the coming months.
- **Definition of Municipal Waste.** As a trading scheme operating over a period of several years, the success of the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS) relies on long term certainty and clarity. Local authorities must have confidence about the scope and operation of the scheme if they are to be able to plan for the longer term and make effective use of it. Some local authorities expressed concern about the apparent difference between the practical definition of municipal waste used in Regulations and LATS guidance compared with the definition set down in the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003. To help resolve this issue the Government issued a consultation on the interpretation of the definition of municipal waste used in LATS in England.

A summary of the responses is available on Defra's consultation webpage <http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/landfill-ats/consultation.pdf>. In light of these responses the Government has decided to take forward changes to clarify that municipal waste is that which is collected by or on behalf of local authorities. Further details can be found in the full Government response to the consultation <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/lats/pdf/gov-response.pdf>.

- **Impacts of higher commodity prices.** Relatively high prices for a range of commodities including food and fuel may impact on levels of waste and recycling. The Government will be monitoring any trends closely as well as working with business to ensure that benefits of improved waste management and resource efficiency can assist business in coping with commodity prices.
- **Waste growth and waste prevention.** Waste growth in the municipal sector, has continued at a significantly lower rate than up to about 5 years ago. The reasons for this slower rate are not fully understood, at present, although the level of waste growth has a significant impact on both environmental impacts, costs and the amount of disposal infrastructure needed to meet the EU landfill diversion targets. We will continue to seek to improve our knowledge of the underlying causes.
- **Waste treatment infrastructure.** It remains important to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is provided without unnecessary delay, especially to ensure that we achieve our EU landfill diversion targets. This is the main priority for Defra's Waste Infrastructure Delivery Programme.

Issues and priorities for the year ahead

- **Priority waste materials and sectors.** Discussions with stakeholders have suggested that the aim of developing strategies for particular waste sectors and materials – as identified in Waste Strategy 2007 – is the right approach, and that this process needs to be taken further. Overall targets for all commercial and industrial waste grouped together are felt to be less helpful, especially because of the diversity of this waste stream and because combined targets based on weight may underplay the different environmental impacts of different kinds of waste. Defra has already taken steps to develop sectoral approaches, especially in relation to waste from the construction, food, packaging and retail sectors; this will be taken further over the coming years. There is a strong read-across to Defra's work on sustainable products and materials, as described in the Progress report on Sustainable Products and Materials.
- **Packaging.** Defra and WRAP are working with stakeholders to develop a broad vision for the longer term for packaging. This will include continuing close working with retailers and local authorities, as well as with other players. The Courtauld Commitment – an agreement between WRAP and the major grocery organisations – will deliver new packaging solutions and technologies so that less waste ends up in the household bin.
- **3R Action Plan.** Within the G8 Japan has promoted the 3R Initiative – reduce, reuse, recycle – a concept which is consistent with EU and UK thinking on waste prevention and resource efficiency. In May 2008 the G8 Environment Ministers meeting in Kobe agreed a 3R Action Plan, aimed at prioritising 3R policies and improving resource productivity at national level; establishing an “international sound material recycling society” by facilitating transboundary movement of materials, subject to the safeguards in the Basel Convention; and assisting with 3R capacity building in developing countries. We intend to implement the 3R Action Plan, mainly through our follow up action on the Waste Strategy.
- **Waste Data.** While the quality and timeliness of municipal waste data is generally very good, there is a great deal of scope for improvement in non-municipal waste data. Defra will take further as a priority the development of better statistics on non-municipal waste, noting that this will depend in part on inputs from the commercial sector.

Already in place is the UK Waste Data Strategy under which Defra and the Environment Agency are working jointly to move from survey based estimates, of commercial and industrial waste data, to using statutory returns made by permitted waste facilities. Whilst these returns provide a good picture of waste to landfill, amounts handled by different treatment processes and the permitted waste infrastructure, there are a number of data gaps.

Defra commissioned a study into these data gaps and the short, medium and long term options to resolve these. This concluded that to provide a complete picture, data returns from permitted sites need to be supplemented by analysis and other data sources. Defra, the Environment Agency and other key stakeholders, are working actively to improve the coverage and quality of our waste data.

Our aim is to maintain the momentum achieved in the past year. These will not just be actions for government to lead on, but for all parts of society to play their part in.

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Chapter 2 – Getting the rules of the game right: prices				
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	The rate for 2008-9 for active wastes (the standard rate) has been increased from £24 to £32 per tonne.
Enhanced Capital Allowances (ECAs)	2. Introduce ECAs for investment involving use of secondary recovered fuel	2007	Government	The Secondary Recovered Fuel (SRF) equipment list has been agreed. A minimum SRF standard was included in BERR's Renewables Obligation statutory consultation published in June 2008. Completion of these two factors will enable SRF ECAs to become effective in 2008.
Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS)	3. Operational review of LATS	By end 2007	Government	Operational review is complete and due to be published in Summer 2008, alongside an action plan for recommendations from the review.
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	Consultation closed on 16 August 2007. 171 responses were received. In general the results supported a voluntary power. (Action 5 demonstrates what action has been taken following the consultation).
	5. Subject to consultation outcome, legislate for voluntary power to local authorities to introduce such schemes	By 2008	Government	The Government has included powers in the Climate Change Bill to enable up to five English local authorities to pilot waste incentive schemes. These schemes would give a financial reward to those householders making the effort to reduce and recycle their waste, while householders producing the most residual waste could be asked to pay more. We are encouraging local authorities to design their own schemes within the new powers, based on what will fit best with existing systems and the needs and circumstances of the local population.

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Chapter 3 – Getting the rules of the game right: effective regulation				
Definition of waste Consultation	6. Develop updated guidance on definition of waste including consultation on draft updated guidance	Summer 2007	Government/EA	Consultation on draft revised guidance due to be issued shortly – Summer 2008.
Waste licensing, pollution prevention and control permitting and planning	7. Integrate waste licensing and pollution prevention and control permitting systems	April 2008	Government/EA	Environmental Permitting, which integrated waste management licensing and pollution prevention and control, came into force in April 2008.
	8. Review current exemptions from waste management licensing	By April 2009	Government/EA/ Welsh Assembly Government	A consultation on the proposals is due to be launched in the Summer of 2008. Implementation is now planned for October 2009.
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"> • One quality protocol published – for compost produced from source-segregated biodegradable waste. • Regulatory position statements issued for blast furnace slag and non-packaging wood • Consultation issued for an “Anaerobic Digestate” Protocol. • Draft protocols are imminent for “Flat Glass” and “Bio fuels from tallow, and waste animal & vegetable oils”. • Protocol consultations due in Autumn 2008 on Recovery of Pulverized Fuel Ash; Incinerator Bottom Ash; Paper Sludge Ash; Steel Slag; Waste Oil; and Gypsum from Waste Plasterboard.
Inert waste	10. Review regulation of inert waste including consultation with stakeholders on options for reform	End 2007 for consultation	Government/EA	The consultation was launched in December 2007 and a summary of the consultation responses and the next steps are due to be published in the summer of 2008.
Waste handling, transfer and transport controls	11. Review controls on handling, transfer and transport of waste including consultation	October 2008	Government	Second stage consultation document was issued in June 2008. Revised legislation now scheduled for April 2009.

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Illegal waste activity and enforcement	12. Develop and implement an action plan to tackle illegal waste activity	2007 onwards	Government/ EALAs	Action plan in place http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-annex-f.pdf This will be updated to take account of recent developments. A project has been set up by the EA to deliver its part of this Action.
	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	Stop, Search and Seizure of Vehicles legislation, from the CNEA, to be commenced by April 2009. EA project established to achieve this.
	14. Implement Operator Pollution Risk Appraisal (OPRA) across all regimes	By 2008	EA	OPRA is being developed to cover all regulated regimes and form the basis of the EA's risk-based regulation. The project is on track with planned completion by the end of 2008.
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	EA has increased inspections of exports of green list waste, and is targeting key risk areas. EA is undertaking a programme of Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) inspections to check processes and quality of exported material. EA and other regulators working closely with other European regulators in Implementation and Enforcement of European Law (IMEPL).
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	A producer responsibility scheme is not needed as the compromise agreement on revisions to the Waste Framework Directive does not include a requirement for priority to be given to regeneration of waste oil. A Protocol for the recovery of waste oil will be issued for consultation during the next quarter.
Household hazardous waste	17. Consider scope for voluntary agreements on decorative paints and garden chemicals with relevant sectors	By 2008	Government	Government met the paints sector to discuss way forward. The sector is considering what more could be done and another meeting is to be arranged in the Autumn. However, solid progress is unlikely to be made until next year.

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Future of landfill and pre-treatment requirements	18. Ban landfilling of liquid waste	From October 2007	Government/EA landfill operators	The ban was implemented in October 2007.
	19. Implement pre-treatment requirement for non-hazardous waste	From October 2007	EA	Requirement was implemented in October 2007.
	20. Complete re-permitting of existing landfills under Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) regime	October 2007	Government/EA landfill operators	The re-permitting exercise is near completion with just a handful of sites to be determined. NB. PPC licences were replaced by permits under the Environmental Permitting regime from April 2008.
	21. Ensure closure of landfills that will not meet Landfill Directive requirements	By 2009		Approximately 450 landfills have closed following the implementation of the Landfill Directive.
	22. Consider the introduction of further restrictions on the landfilling of biodegradable wastes and recyclable materials	By 2008	Government	Work on examining the effects of landfill restrictions in other Member States has been scoped and is being taken forward by consultants.
	23. Establish statutory producer responsibility scheme for nonpackaging farm plastics	2008	Government	We intend to consult in Autumn 2008. The option currently favoured is a Producer Responsibility scheme which would oblige the manufacturers and importers of non-packaging plastics, such as agricultural films and wraps, to pay for their collection and disposal/recycling.
Extractive industries	24. Transpose EU Directive on management of waste from extractive industries into national law	By 1 May 2008	Government	Consultation on options for transposition held January – April 2008. Final decision on method of transposition expected to be taken in June. Depending on that decision, transposing regulations to be laid in July 2008.
Skilled staff and a safe working environment	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 joint training plan will be developed during this year, with delivery by Autumn 2008.
	26. Agree strategy to address shortfalls/gaps in competence/skills base in EA and waste management industry	By December 2007	EA/waste management industry	The timetable for this Action has been delayed; the Strategy will be developed during the year, with delivery by the end of 2008.

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Chapter 4 – Increasing resource efficiency: targeting materials, products and sectors				
Key waste materials: 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	Scoping work to identify areas for further action is underway with the newspaper, magazine and direct marketing sectors in the light of progress to date on the recycled content of newspapers and increased recycling of magazines.
Food	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	There are a total of 31 major food and drink retailers, brands and suppliers now signed up. Most of the new signatories are food brands, and WRAP is working with Food and Drink Federation to extend membership further. A round table event with signatories in November 2007 discussed progress so far, and future scope for extension. An event to announce progress on the first of the Courtauld Commitment targets will be held in Summer 2008. Discussions on the future of Courtauld are planned for this year. Retailers are working with WRAP on household food waste reductions through the "Love Food, Hate Waste" campaign through to providing information in stores on storage of fresh fruit and vegetables.
Aluminium/plastic	29. Develop proposals for higher packaging recycling targets beyond the 2008 European targets to increase recycling of aluminium and plastic	December 2007	Government	New, packaging waste, recycling targets came into force in March 2008. In addition, Defra held a workshop in April 2008 to discuss ways to increase aluminium recycling. We are developing an action plan based on the conclusions of that workshop.

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
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>Local authority plastic bottle collections have increased by 68% in 2007 and now stand at 180,000 tonnes/year.</p> <p>The Closed Loop London plant opened in June 2008 and will be able to produce PET and high-density polyethylene at food grade quality to meet demand for RC in packaging.</p> <p>WRAP have almost completed an initial technical, economic and environmental assessment of mixed plastics recovery, and have recently had a sector engagement event in June 2008.</p> <p>There are several key projects being launched for 2008/09:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) mixed plastic collection infrastructure (ii) technology scale up (iii) polymer design for recyclability
Glass	31. Programme to increase recovery of glass packaging and wine bottling in UK	2007 onwards	WRAP	<p>WRAP is working on its Glassrite wine project with the glass industry, the supermarkets, and the wine brands to encourage bulk importation of wine and bottling in the UK in lightweight bottles with a high recycled content. Bulk importation of wine for UK filling has increased by approximately 79 million 75cl bottles from 2006 to 2008. This move has brought an additional 23,930 tonnes/annum of recovered glass back into closed loop recycling i.e. using recycled glass to make new wine bottles in the UK. This has saved approximately 7,538 tonnes of CO₂.</p> <p>A good practice method of glass collection by Local Authorities has been completed for dissemination in the next year. This emphasises the importance of the quality of glass being collected as this is vital to enable closed loop recycling.</p>

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Glass (contd...)				<p>A potential Recycled Content Protocol has been developed to calculate the recycled content in glass containers produced in the UK. It is intended that this will be used by retailer and brands to specify and drive up the recycled content in containers.</p> <p>A programme to stimulate increased glass collection from the hospitality sector has been launched.</p>
Wood	32. Develop energy markets for waste wood	By April 2008	WIDP	Defra has published a market information report to provide an overview of the current shape of the waste wood market and expected direction of travel: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/topics/woodwaste.htm
Textiles	33. Define further research and stakeholder engagement needed to develop policies for increasing textiles recycling	By April 2008	Government	<p>Work has begun on a roadmap to improve the sustainability performance of clothing across its life cycle.</p> <p>Through the roadmap process Defra is working with stakeholders to agree practical actions to address key sustainability impacts, including at end of life.</p> <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/consumerprod/products/clothing.htm</p>
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	Defra's Sustainable Consumption and Production and Waste evidence team have worked with others to promote the development of robust, accessible and understandable evidence to support the development of more sustainable products.

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Prioritising (contd...)				<p>This includes research on product impacts as well as on policy interventions, business performance and citizen behaviour. Further information and project reports can be found at http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/scp/research/index.htm</p>
Product design	35. Further work on reducing waste impacts through action taken at the design stage	2007 onwards	Government	<p>Work on product roadmaps (see item 37) is considering the interrelationship between different stages of product lifecycle. The members of the Materials Knowledge Transfer Network (KTN), which includes the Materials and Design Exchange, are working with others to consider how developments in materials technology can be applied to product design as well as the best way to promote technologies and practices that support reuse, remanufacture and recycling.</p> <p>Projects funded through the BREW initiative – such as the Centre for Remanufacturing and Re-use – are also relevant.</p>
	36. Develop proposals for implementing measures under the Eco-design of Energy Using Products (EuP) Framework Directive	Mid-2007 to 2010	Government	<p>We are working closely with the European Commission and other Member States to ensure that implementing measures being proposed under the EuP Directive are ambitious and will significantly contribute to our goal of reducing CO₂ emissions.</p> <p>The European Commission has completed or almost completed preparatory studies on 14 product groups and is at various stages of developing implementing measures for these products. A further 6 preparatory studies have recently commenced, and the Commission has begun prioritising products suitable for implementing measures to be developed over the next three years.</p>

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Product design contd...				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.
Products and materials	37. Establish products and materials unit to take forward and expand work on products	Spring 2007	Government	Sustainable Products and Materials Team was established in September 2007.
	38. Publish a Progress Report	Spring 2008	Government	A Progress Report on Sustainable Products and Materials is being published alongside this report.
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	We have informed the businesses, that we regulate, of our plans for READ. We plan to include the READ reporting metrics in the next annual Pollution Inventory return (November 2008).
Packaging	40. Amend producer responsibility regulations to achieve packaging minimisation including setting optimal packaging standards for a product class	By 2009	Government/ WRAP	Packaging minimisation is being delivered through the Courtauld Commitment and information on what is currently the best in class lightweight packaging for many grocery items is available on the WRAP website. Work has begun to broaden this best in class approach to provide more holistic optimal packaging guidelines (e.g. based on packaging's carbon efficiency). We are working with industry to define a programme of work to deliver minimisation.
Batteries	41. Establish a statutory producer responsibility system for managing waste batteries; transpose EU Batteries and Accumulators Directive	By September 2008	Government	The first round of consultation was completed in March 2008 and the Government's response was published in July. BERR/Defra and the Devolved Administrations will consult on draft regulations in the Autumn and the new system will enter into force in 2009.

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Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007					
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made	
Direct mail	42. Develop an opt-out service for unaddressed direct mail, and explore the scope for an	By end 2007	Government/ Direct Marketing Association	The Direct Marketing Association has introduced the "Your Choice" scheme to allow householders to opt-out of receiving unaddressed mail. The success of the scheme will be reviewed towards the end of 2008.	
Sectoral action	43. Further develop industry sector plans encompassing waste reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery targets	2008 onwards	EA/industry	All sector plans include metric for waste reduction, resource efficiency etc. Sector plans have been finalised for cement, nuclear, waste management, chemicals and dairy farming. Five other sector plans are currently at an advanced state of development, discussions are currently underway for potential sector plans with three other sectors.	
	44. Report resource efficiency league tables covering all PPC processes comparing performance by sector and site	April 2009	EA	The READ web application will be launched in 2009 containing the resource efficiency profiles for 2008.	
Retail sector	45. Launch materials "decision support tool" to guide retailers on which packaging materials to use and when	May 2007	WRAP	The tool, "the Guide to Evolving Packaging Design" was launched in September 2007 and is available on WRAP's website.	
	46. Recruit non-food retailers to Courtauld Commitment	2007 onwards	WRAP	Discussions with the DIY and home improvement sector on a Courtauld type agreement to reduce packaging are at an advanced stage and it is hoped agreement will be reached in 2008.	

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Construction and demolition sector	47. Develop sector-level agreement to reduce plasterboard waste to landfill and increase collection and recycling	By end of 2007	WRAP/MTP/plaster	Agreement reached with producers and recyclers on targets for waste take back and recycling; WRAP will monitor performance against these targets through Gypsum Products Development Association (GPDA), the sector representative body. The project will be rolled out to other elements of the sector during 2008/09 via the Construction Resources and Waste Platform.
	48. Develop policy roadmaps for other priority construction products such as window systems	Ongoing	Government/ Industry	Work has begun on roadmaps for plasterboard and window systems. Initial mapping exercises will be completed summer 2008; next steps will be discussed and agreed with industry partners in the second half of 2008. A Waste Protocol for Plastics Non Packaging will be issued in draft shortly.
	49. Make Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP) mandatory for larger construction sites, subject to consultation	April 2008	Government	SWMPs for projects over £300,000 in England became mandatory on 6 April 2008.
	50. Implement the Construction Waste & Resources Roadmap	Summer 2007 onwards	Government/ BRE/industry	A refreshed roadmap was published in May 2008: http://www.crwplatform.co.uk/conwaste/assets/Publications/Roadmap_final.pdf WRAP, in partnership with Envirowise, is implementing a number of the actions identified in the Roadmap. These include: providing the evidence base through good practice exemplars and case studies; tools, templates and guidance for implementing good and best practice SWMPs; advocacy campaigns to encourage implementation down the supply chain.

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Chapter 5 – Stimulating investment in waste collection and treatment				
Advice to local	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	2007 onwards	Government/ WRAP	<p>A new integrated advice service to local authorities covering technical, communication and training issues was launched in April 2008. The service will give priority to authorities wanting to introduce separate food waste collections.</p> <p>Guidance on contractual arrangements with different types of MRF was published in May 2008.</p> <p>http://www.wrap.org.uk/downloads/MRF_Contracts_Guidance_Report.6e793aee.pdf</p> <p>The guidance includes advice on obtaining value from materials sent to MRFs and supplements information made available to authorities about MRF Gate Fees and from the continuing Materials Pricing Reports.</p>
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's transactor team now provides on the ground support to 30 individual projects (including all PFI and some non-PFI projects) in procurement from expressions of interest through to contract signature.</p> <p>WIDP's guidance team is publishing guidance on various procurement aspects including contract terms, planning and joint working.</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 and allow for ROCs to be claimed for eligible biomass burnt alongside non-eligible solid recovered fuels	Consultation May 2007	Government	<p>The Renewables Obligation statutory consultation was published in mid-June detailing measures to overcome current barriers of eligible energy from waste plants achieving accreditation to the Renewables Obligation.</p>

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Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007					
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	<p>Consultation on AD protocol issued by Environment Agency and WRAP on 7 April 2008, and due to close on 30 June 2008. A series of consultation events were held in May. It is intended that the finalised protocol will be published in the Autumn.</p>	
	55. Develop the market for AD digestate	Ongoing	WRAP	<p>WRAP is developing the markets for AD digestate, particularly in agriculture, landscaping and regeneration. Trials with digestate in these target markets will start later in 2008.</p> <p>Digestate from AD plants treating food waste is currently recycled to land under an from waste management licensing, as the outputs are waste. WRAP's work on the AD Quality Protocol and the accompanying PAS110 standard will effectively remove this major barrier to the development of markets for digestate and, when finalised, will remove the need for regulatory controls.</p> <p>WRAP is also working with stakeholders to improve understanding and acceptance of organic materials derived from source segregated wastes. Our work in this area is currently focused on compost, but will extend to AD outputs. We are working to provide a sound scientific basis for the future use of digestates, by undertaking work on fertilizer value, analytical composition and operational case studies.</p>	
Funding local infrastructure development	56. Consider future funding needs for local authorities as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007	Announcement autumn 2007	Government	<p>Following internal assessment of pressures, Government 3 year funding settlement for local authorities was announced in October 2007. For waste, this included £2 billion of PFI credits for local authorities to attract private investment in sustainable waste and recycling facilities.</p>	

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
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	<p>We have now decided our allocations of funding for business resource efficiency for 2008-09. From 2008-09, budgets previously under the BREW Programme have been amalgamated into a single, more focused approach of allocating Defra funding to increase resource efficiency and reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p>Funding for business resource efficiency will be focused on providing the necessary evidence to encourage businesses to change behaviour, rather than funding profit-making business beyond that point. This move forms part of a purposeful strategy by Defra towards behaviour change for a low-carbon Britain.</p>
Markets for recycled materials	58. Create centre of expertise on waste export markets for manufacturing industries	2007-08	WRAP	<p>A suite of projects has been undertaken to better understand international markets for recovered materials. It is anticipated that the conclusions will be disseminated at an event in the Autumn 2008.</p> <p>The projects include an assessment of the carbon impacts associated with transporting recovered materials for recycling in China (preliminary results likely to be released in June); quantitative models for monitoring the determinants of recovered paper and plastics prices; and a tool for monitoring developments in Chinese markets for recovered materials.</p>

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Local waste performance indicators	59. Develop and agree local waste performance indicators within the new local government performance framework	Autumn 2007	Government	<p>Complete.</p> <p>The new national indicator set for local authorities and local authority partnerships was announced in October 2007. There are three annual waste indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NI 191 – household waste not reused, recycled or composted (kilograms per household) • NI 192 – household waste recycled and composted (per cent) • NI 193 – municipal waste landfilled (per cent) <p>For technical definitions and frequently asked questions see – http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/perform-manage/index.htm</p> <p>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.</p>
	60. Consider development of greenhouse gas emissions performance indicator for local authority performance on waste	2008	Government	<p>Research project to develop a greenhouse gas performance indicator is planned to start during the autumn, under Theme F (assembling, modelling and interpreting evidence) of the Waste and Resources Evidence Programme. This will inform possible development of a greenhouse gas emissions indicator.</p>

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Local authority partnership working	61. Legislate to allow the creation of joint waste authorities through the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Bill	2007	Government	Powers created in Local Government & Public Involvement in Health Act, which gained Royal Assent in October 2007. Follow up guidance and draft regulations were out for consultation until 9 June. The results are currently being analysed and we hope to finalise and publish the Regulations and guidance in autumn/winter 2008.
	62. Produce a comprehensive package of guidance on inter-authority agreements	2007	Government/ WIDP	Documents and guidance are currently being prepared and will then be submitted for internal and external consultation later this year.
	63. Funding pilot initiatives by local authorities	Ongoing	Government	The BREW Centre for Local Authorities has delivered a central support service for councils, to encourage and support more local authorities to do more for their business community. The centre has funded over 35 local authority business resource efficiency projects in 2006/7 and 2007/8, and shared the lessons learnt through a series of national and regional networking events.
Local authority role in business waste management and resource efficiency	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	The Waste PFI criteria include a requirement that "Projects should consider the potential for including other waste streams such as commercial or industrial waste, on the basis of securing a value for money solution." Flexibility is provided in a number of PFI projects to provide capacity for existing and potential opportunities for non-municipal waste.
	65. Support the preparation of guidance and dissemination of good practice	Ongoing	Government	The Brew Centre has researched and disseminated over 100 good practice case studies, information, guidance and advice to local authorities. They have also created the "active learning" Network of local authority officers with currently over 850 members.

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Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Local authority role in business waste management and resource efficiency cont'd...	66. Consider further action needed to support the development of waste services to SMEs once results of pilot projects available	2008	Government/ WRAP	<p>They have avoided duplication of work by promoting coordination of activity at a local level with national and regional Defra funded delivery bodies such as Envirowise, NISP, the Regional Development Agencies and WRAP.</p> <p>NetRegs provides a comprehensive guidance service for SMEs on waste legislation. It also provides a series of on-line support tools including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Waste Directory of licensed re-use, recovery & disposal facilities as well as details on licensed waste carriers; • On line training tools on waste management for the farming and food & drink SME business communities <p>Following the successful completion of the trials a review of the recycling services for SME's indicated that the combination of increased landfill tax and the implementation of pre-treatment requirements for residual waste going to landfill would stimulate sufficient market activity without further direct intervention. It was also noted that the cost per tonne for such interfusions was high against a significant reduction in WRAP funding. WRAP is retaining web resources for SME's to use to promote recycling in the workplace.</p>
London's waste management	67. Implement remaining measures to strengthen London's waste management ability without change to current structures	By April 2008	Government	<p>Waste Disposal Authorities in London continue to meet Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) obligations.</p> <p>Royal Assent for the GLA Act 2007 was granted in October 2007. Subsequently in the process of establishing by Order the London Waste & Recycling Board to deliver £60m of funding for waste in London.</p>

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Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Information and awareness	<p>68. Continue to increase awareness of consumer impacts on the environment of resource consumption and waste management through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – continued national campaign to boost the number of committed recyclers – supporting individual local authority campaigns for increasing public participation in recycling initiatives – extending existing approaches into waste minimisation – providing funding for third sector projects that increase participation in household recycling 	Ongoing	Government/ WRAP	<p>In the two years to March 2008, 130 authorities received communication advice and funding from WRAP.</p> <p>From April 2008 WRAP's new integrated advice service will continue to offer advice and a reduced level of funding for local communication activities to local authorities and third sector organisations delivering relevant services for them. Included will be advice on waste prevention campaigns.</p> <p>WRAP launched its Love Food Hate Waste Campaign in November 2007 to help consumers reduce the amount of food thrown away. This campaign has successfully increased the awareness of food waste as an issue and provides hints and tips to help us all waste less. It is actively supported by over 30 LAs, across the UK.</p> <p>The latest committed recycler figure for WRAP's Recycle Now campaign was 60% (March 2008) and the awareness of the brand is 65% and has maintained consistent for the past 12 months. Recent research shows the Recycle Now brand is now being used by 90% of Local Authorities in England and 85% say the campaign has met or exceeded their expectations.</p> <p>WRAP has developed a programme of activity in partnership with REconomy which is jointly owned by Furniture Recycling network, Community Recycling Network, Community Composting Network and London Community.</p>
	69. Develop and update waste content of the Direct.gov website	Ongoing	Government	See Section on NetRegs above. Netregs has a direct link to the Direct.Gov website and supports the development of Environmental pages on the system.

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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	<p>The Zero Waste Places initiative was launched June 2008. The initiative will initially identify 3-6 places to fulfill a pathfinder role in identifying the barriers and illustrating solutions to sustainable waste management practices.</p> <p>Those interested in becoming a Zero Waste Place have until late September to submit their proposals. The places selected will be announced in the Autumn.</p> <p>The initiative will run until March 2009.</p>

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Third sector	71. Extend future builders to waste and all other areas of service delivery	From March 2008	Government	<p>As part of the CSR, the Treasury placed a requirement on Government departments to put in place their own strategy for working with the Third Sector.</p> <p>A consultation to look at how Defra can more effectively work with third sector organisations was launched in November 2007 by Environment Secretary Hilary Benn. The 12 week consultation covered a wide range of issues, including looking at how the third sector can make an even bigger difference in tackling climate change, helping to protect the environment and supporting strong rural communities.</p> <p>The results have been fed into Defra's Third Sector Strategy. It will look at five areas of common interest: campaigning; strengthening communities; transforming public services; encouraging social enterprise; and building partnerships. This now looks likely to be published in Autumn 2008.</p>

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Retailers and plastic bags	72. Achieve a 25% reduction in the environmental impact of free carrier bags (both plastic and paper)	End 2008	Government, WRAP, the plastics industry and UK retailers	As part of the Budget of March 2008, the Government announced that it would be bringing forward enabling legislation, whereby a charge would be imposed on certain single-use carrier bags from 2009, unless retailers are able to achieve a substantial reduction in the number of bags distributed on a voluntary basis. Defra is now bringing forward enabling legislation in the Climate Change Bill, which is currently passing through Parliament. Secondary legislation, which will be consulted in draft will set out the kinds of bags subject to the charge, the minimum price at which a single-use carrier bag can be sold, and the retailers who would be required to impose the charge.
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	Guidance and Voluntary Code of Practice developed and consulted on by the end of 2007. It was published in June 2008 to mark the start of Recycle Week and was tied in with Royal Parks initiative.
Wider behaviour change	74. Consider reflecting impacts from wider embedded emissions, including from waste, in carbon dioxide calculator	2008	Government	Initial improvements to the Act On CO ₂ carbon calculator will focus on transport. Once this is complete, scoping work on embedded emissions can begin.

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Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
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	<p>For schools, WRAP has produced an Action Pack providing information and advice to guide primary and secondary schools through the process of setting up and maintaining effective recycling schemes, activities to engage pupils and case studies to share schools' experiences of recycling.</p> <p>A range of materials to support recycling schemes at schools have also been produced, including popular awareness posters and recycling point signage for use inside the school as well as outdoors. Targeted curriculum teaching resources for secondary schools are being developed during 2008/09 and changes are being made to existing resources for primary schools in order to increase the reach of WRAP's work with this audience. For local authorities, WRAP has developed the Recycling in Schools Training Course, aimed at individuals with a responsibility for developing and delivering recycling collections to schools. It provides delegates with the knowledge and skills to plan, implement and maintain effective recycling schemes in schools. Advice and practical support on designing and delivering recycling services to schools will also be available in 2008/09 through WRAP's local authority support programme officers.</p>

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Education and action in schools cont'd...	76. Help schools overcome barriers to recycling their own waste including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – clarifying the definition of schools waste and encouraging local authorities to provide reliable, high quality recycling facilities to schools – providing advice to schools on actions they can take to improve waste collection and recycling arrangements – establishing a National Sustainable Schools forum 	2007 onwards	Government	Guidance on definition of schools' waste sent to local authorities October 2007. Top ten tips sent to schools May 2007. The forum was suggested by local authorities. It was decided by DCSF that it would be better if a series of seminars on different sustainability issues, including waste, could be held. Further consideration is now being given to their organisation.
	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	2007 onwards	Government	Encams continues to manage the Eco-Schools programme in England, part funded by Defra. There are now 9,000 (and increasing) schools participating in the programme. Eco-Schools works in schools to, amongst other things, challenge the littering culture from a young age, placing young people at the heart of environmental issues.
	78. Explore and champion role of DfES Capital Programme, including Building Schools for the Future (BSF), in delivering national waste prevention goals	Ongoing	Government	Initial meetings held with the Department of Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) and Partnership for Schools. First school under BSF wave 1 opened in September 2007, with two other schools following in 2008. The last school in wave 1 is due to open in 2009, so it is not possible yet to obtain a picture of waste prevention, under existing guidance, in BSF. This will need to be progressed further during 2008/09.

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Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Government's own 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	<p>2007 SGiG report found that waste arisings have gone down by 5.3% so Government has achieved 5% 2010 reduction ahead of schedule.</p> <p>Trajectories will be developed for all the targets in Summer 2008 to give an indication of whether government is on track for the 2020 target.</p> <p>NOTE these figures do not include MoD which produces 50.9% of Government waste as they do not have data for the baseline year).</p> <p>2007 SGiG report indicated 38.5% of waste arisings from the government estate were recycled. Of the 21 departments 14 reported excellent progress with rates above 40% already. Four are very close to exceeding the 75% target for 2020.</p>
Government procurement	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	<p>Quick Wins has been updated and expanded to include "best practice" criteria as well as minimum mandatory specifications. These additional criteria make increasing reference to recycled materials e.g recycled fibre in textiles, recycled parts in multifunctional devices and of course recycled content in paper. Waste prevention is also addressed in product groups such as cleaning materials.</p> <p>http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/what/priority/consumption-production/quickWins/index.htm</p>
Government construction	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>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>
	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	

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Chapter 8 – Implementation and measuring success				
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 4 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 4 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, this no sub-groups have 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 has been confirmed in BERR led Sustainable Construction Strategy, published in June 2008, and underpinned by series of actions. WRAP is developing a sector-wide voluntary commitment to halving waste to landfill by 2012, to which sector bodies and individual organisations across the construction supply chain (including clients) would sign up. Those signing up would be required to measure their waste, set targets, monitor performance and report corporately, using a consistent methodology. Tools and guidance to support this commitment have also been developed (e.g. the Net Waste Tool).
		Summer 2007	Government	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&I waste is very varied, it would make more sense to look at action sector by sector. The need for better data on C&I waste was also recognised. Defra is reflecting on how this advice should shape future proposals by Government for action on C&I waste.
	87. Set targets for reducing commercial and industrial waste landfilled	Summer 2007	Government	

Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007

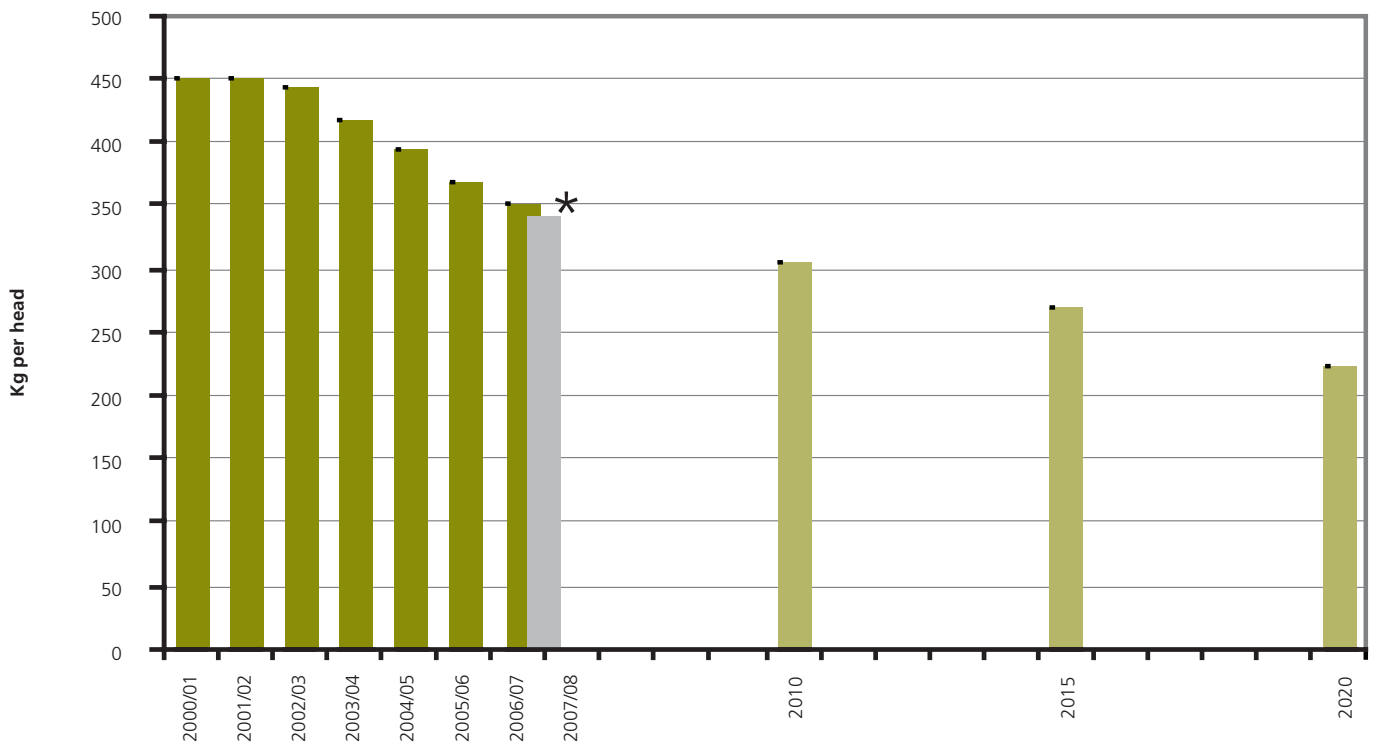
Progress report on commitments made in the Waste Strategy for England 2007				
Issue	Actions	Time Frames	Responsibility	Progress made
Reporting, evaluation and review	88. Track delivery of strategy using national level indicators and monitoring the delivery of the implementation plan	Ongoing	Waste Strategy Board	The Waste Strategy Board have met quarterly to monitor and challenge progress of delivery of the Waste Strategy.
	89. Oversee production of periodic reports on strategy implementation	Ongoing	Waste Strategy Board	This is the first annual progress report, following the Waste Strategy for England 2007.
	90. Publish second three-year Research and Development Strategy	Summer 2007	Government	Waste and Resources Evidence Strategy 2007-2011 published by Defra in September 2007.
	91. Develop and launch Wastenet (web-based information portal) for waste-related research	By end 2007	Government	A Beta development version has been launched at www.defra.gov.uk/wastenet . Future functionality and content is being guided by the views and preferences of users.
	92. Further develop evidence base to underpin policy development and evaluation	Ongoing	Government	Outline action plans, based on the Waste and Resources Evidence Strategy 2007-2011, have been drawn up to guide the organisations procurement of future evidence project work.
	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 now being published quarterly. The Environment Agency have published the 2006 waste data set and will publish the 2007 set by autumn 2008. New online reporting systems – Generic Operator Returns – are being developed that will allow on line reporting of waste tonnage and type by the end of this financial year from all licensed waste facilities. As part of the Waste Data Strategy we are actively working to develop our data sets particularly around business waste arisings.
	94. Keep the Strategy under review	Ongoing	Government	The Waste Strategy Board has the remit to provide strategic direction for the Waste Strategy. The Waste Stakeholder Group also considers the direction of the Strategy and how it fits with future challenges for the waste. The Strategy has not been formally reviewed in its first year of operation

Background

This Report 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

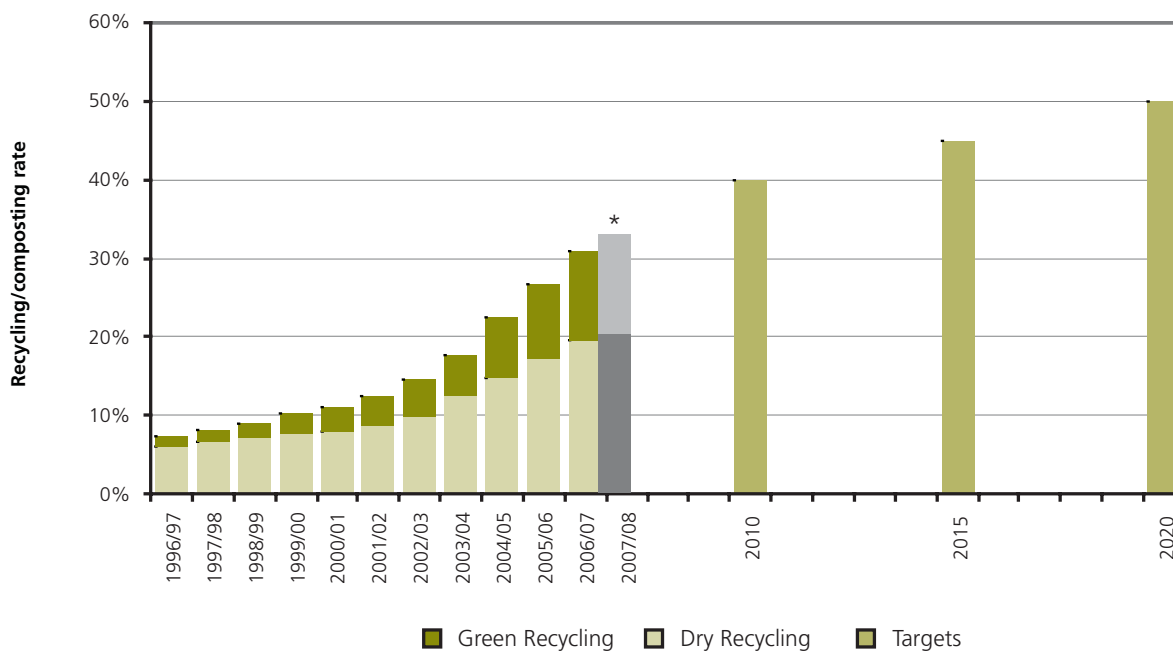
* Figure for April to September 2007

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 2007/08. Residual household waste was 17.2mt (or 340kg per head) in year to end September 2007, a decrease of roughly 600 thousand tonnes (3.4%) compared to 2006/07.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↓	↓ (22% decrease from 2000/01 to 2006/07)	


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



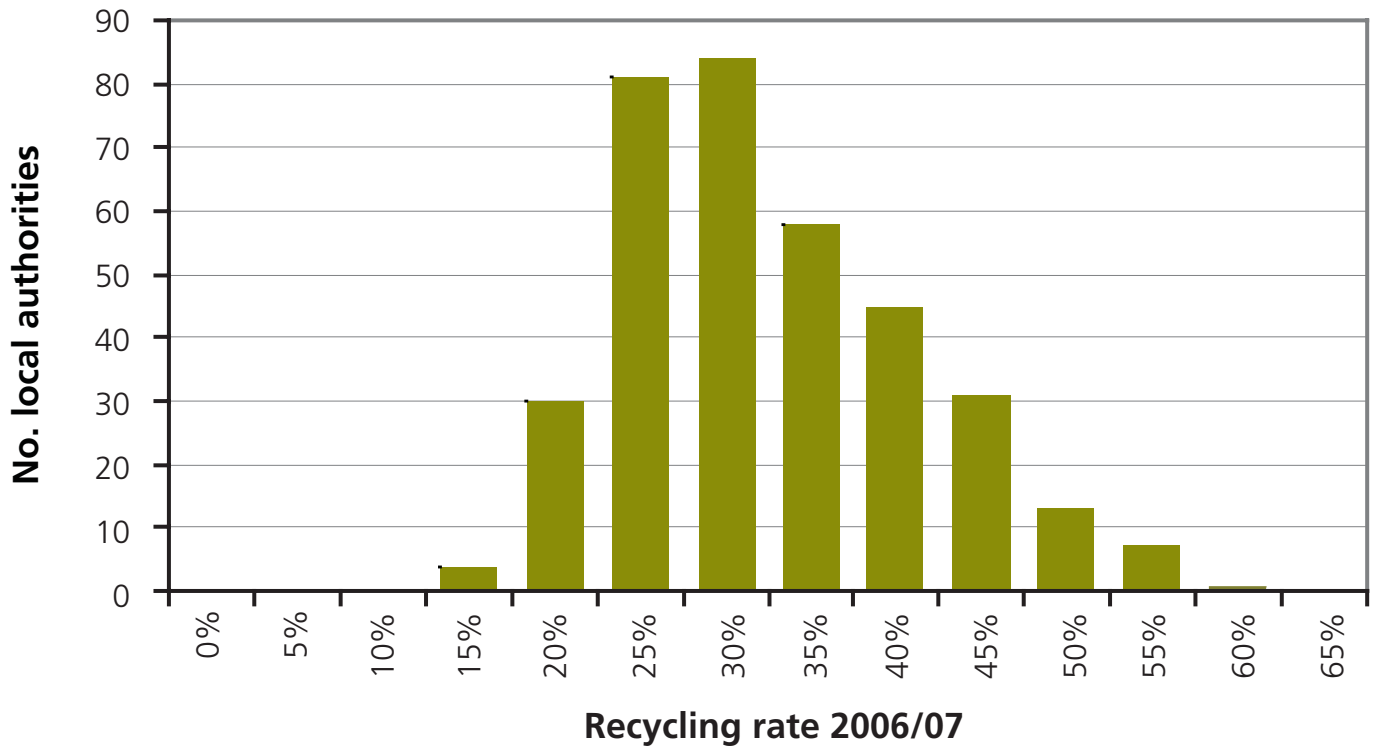
Source: Defra Municipal and Household waste statistics

* Figure for April to September 2007

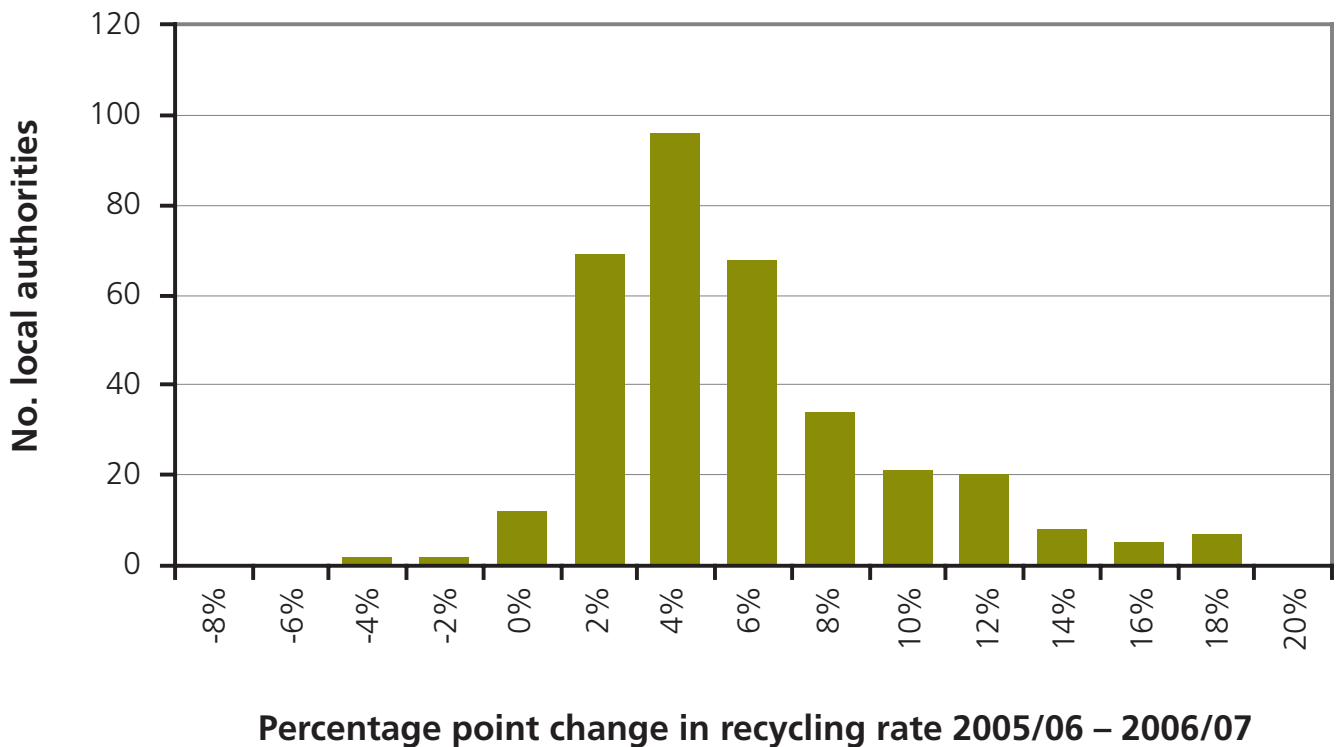
- Targets for household recycling and composting are set at 40% in 2010, 45% in 2015 and 50% in 2020.
- The household recycling rate increased to 33% in year to end September 2007, compared to 31% in 2006/07.
- In 2006/07, green recycling accounted for over one-third of total recycling, compared to around one-fifth in 1998/99.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑ (Year end Sept 2007=33%)	

Annex A – Targets and Indicators



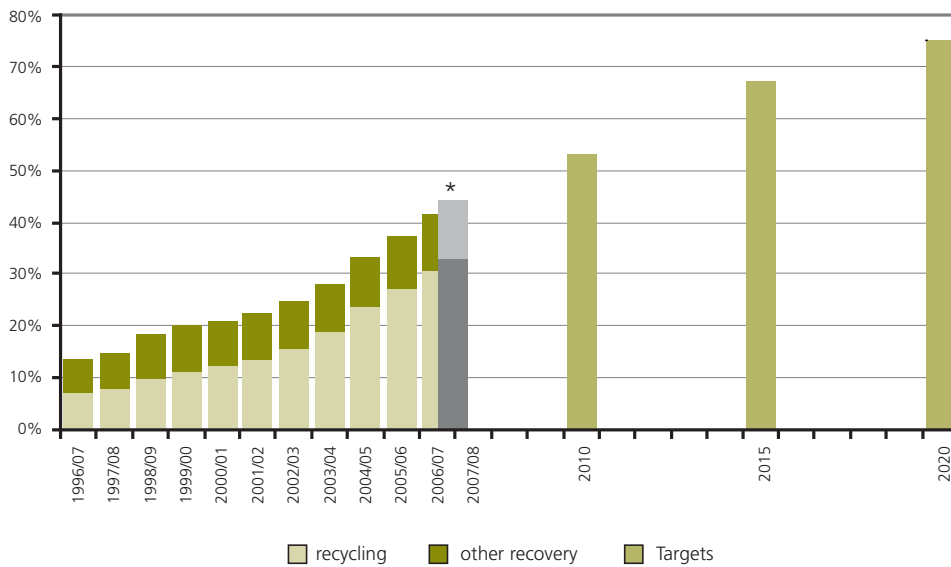
- In 2006/07, local authority recycling rates ranged from 12% to 56%.



- The vast majority of authorities have seen an increase in recycling rate between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Annex A – Targets and Indicators

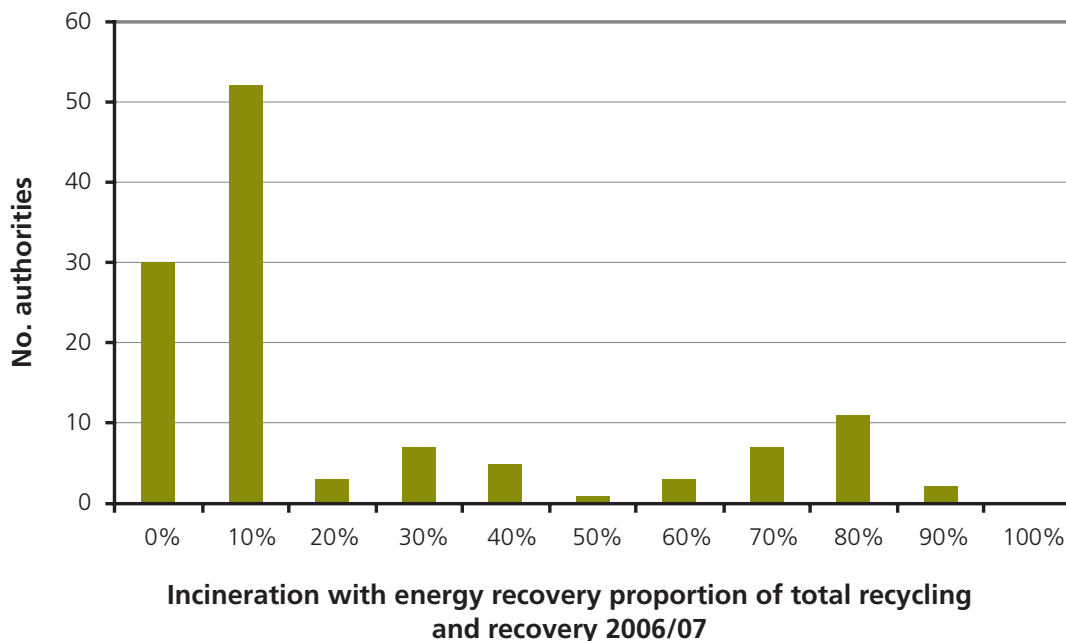
3) Municipal waste recovery including targets for 2010, 2015 and 2020 (%)



Source: Defra Municipal and Household waste statistics
 * Figure for April to September 2007

- 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 first 6 months of 2007/8 was 44%, compared to 42% in 2006/07.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑ (Year end Sept 2007=44%)	

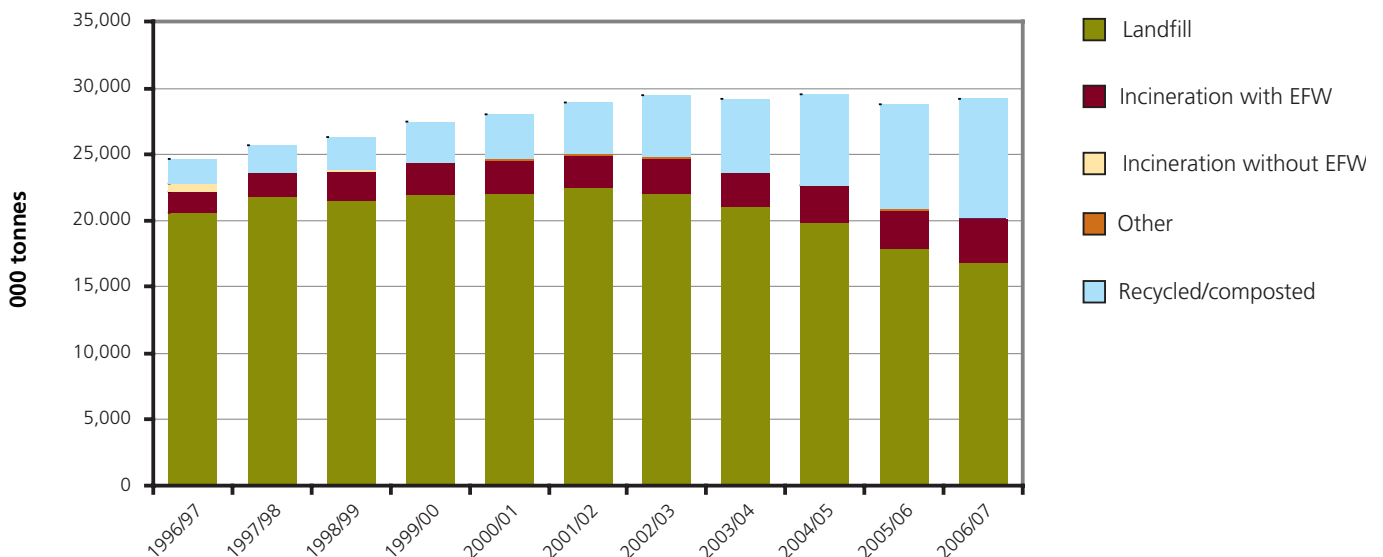


- The proportion of total recycling and recovery accounted for by incineration with energy recovery ranged from 0% to 88% in 2006/07.

Annex A – Targets and Indicators

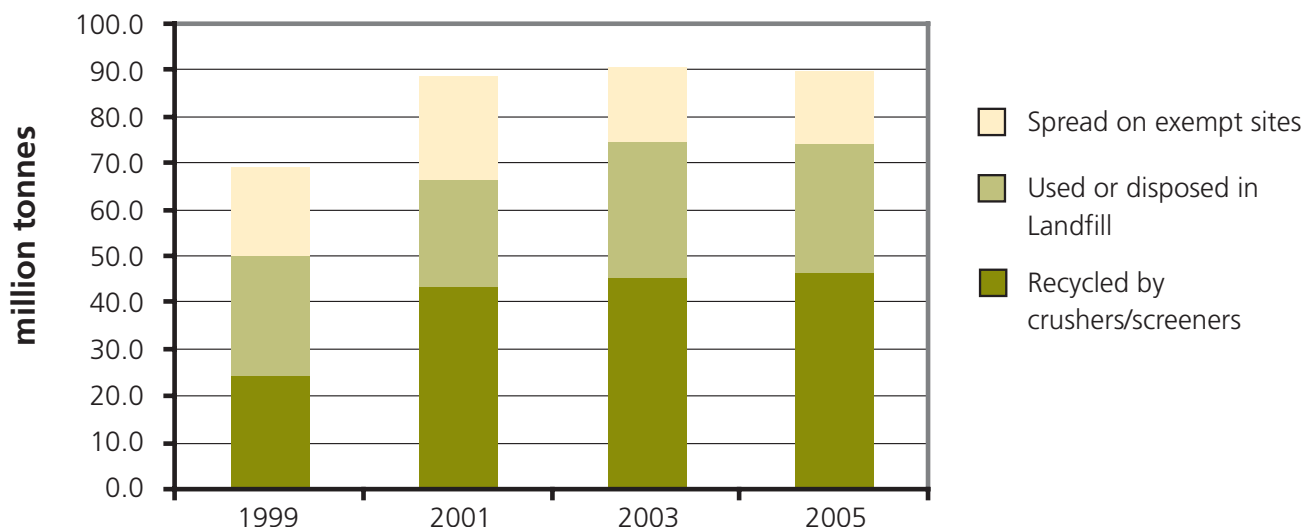
4) Waste arisings and Proportion of waste recycled or composted – (by key sectors – municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition)

- Municipal waste arisings have stayed relatively stable since 2001/02 at around 29 million tonnes. Year to end September 2007 saw a decrease to 29.0 million tonnes, from 29.1 million tonnes in 2006/07.



- Municipal waste recycling/composting totalled 9.5 million tonnes, or 33% of municipal waste arisings (year to end September 2007).
- 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.

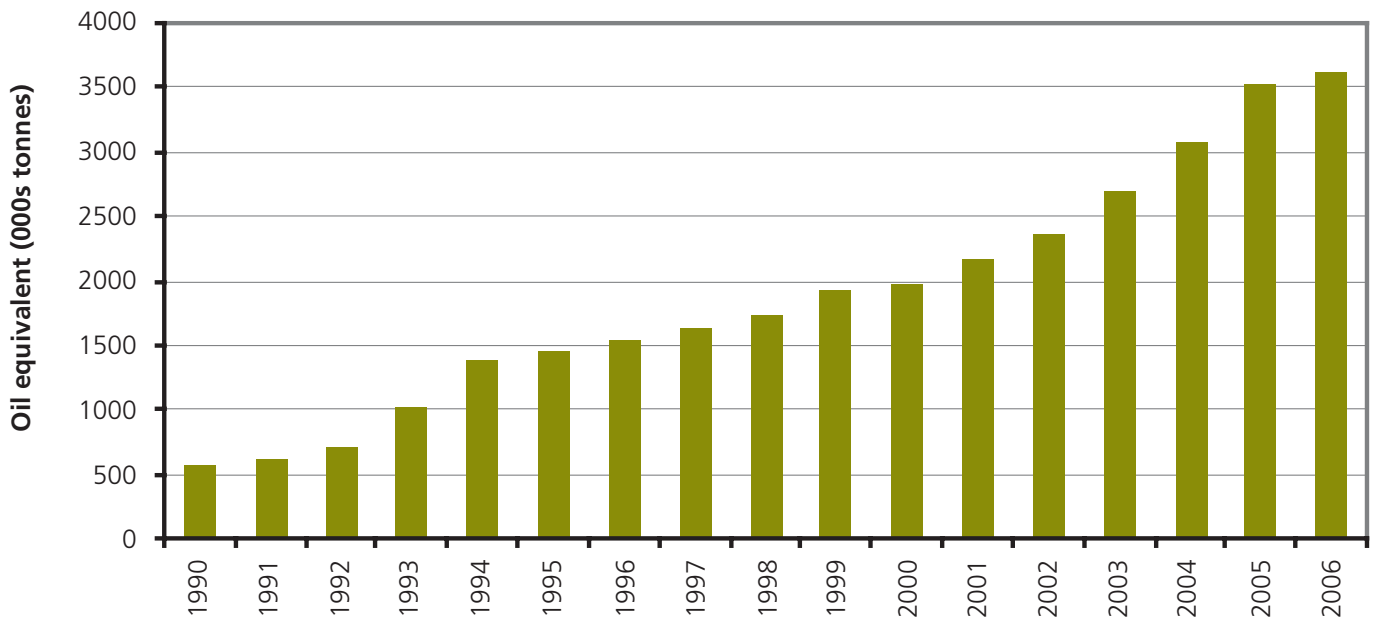
Use/Disposal of construction and demolition arisings in England 1999-2005



- 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.


Annex A – Targets and Indicators

5) Energy recovered from waste – biofuels used to generate electricity and heat

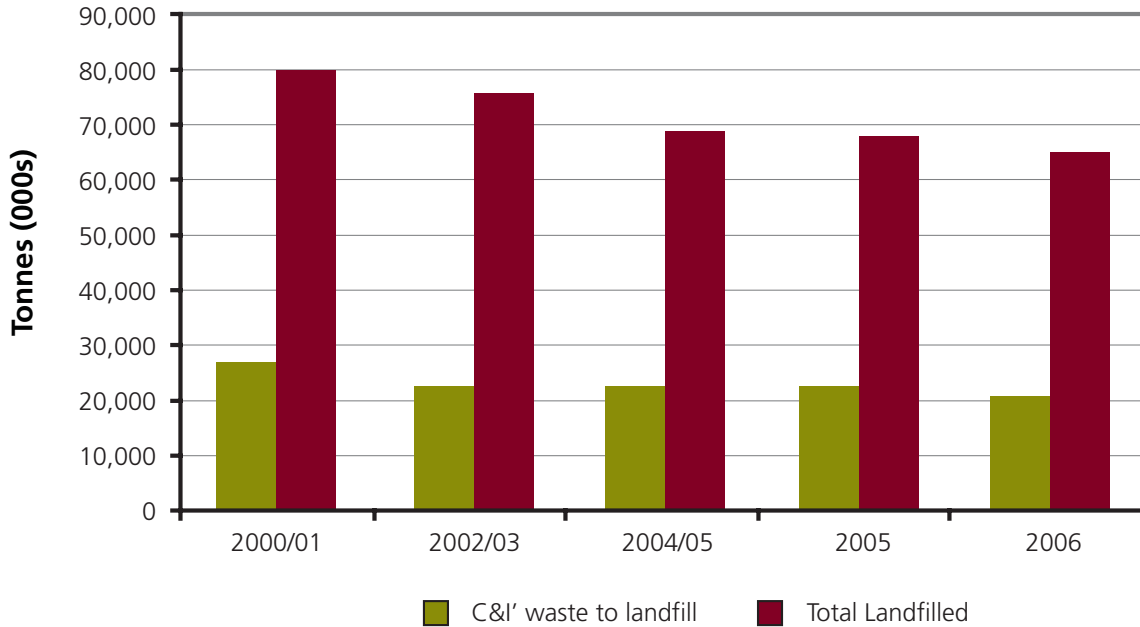


Source: BERR (www.dtistats.net/energystats/dukes7_1_1.xls)

- 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 3.6mt of oil equivalent in 2006.


Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑ (3% increase 2005 to 2006)	

6) Total landfilled and non-municipal/non-inert waste to landfill waste (tonnes)



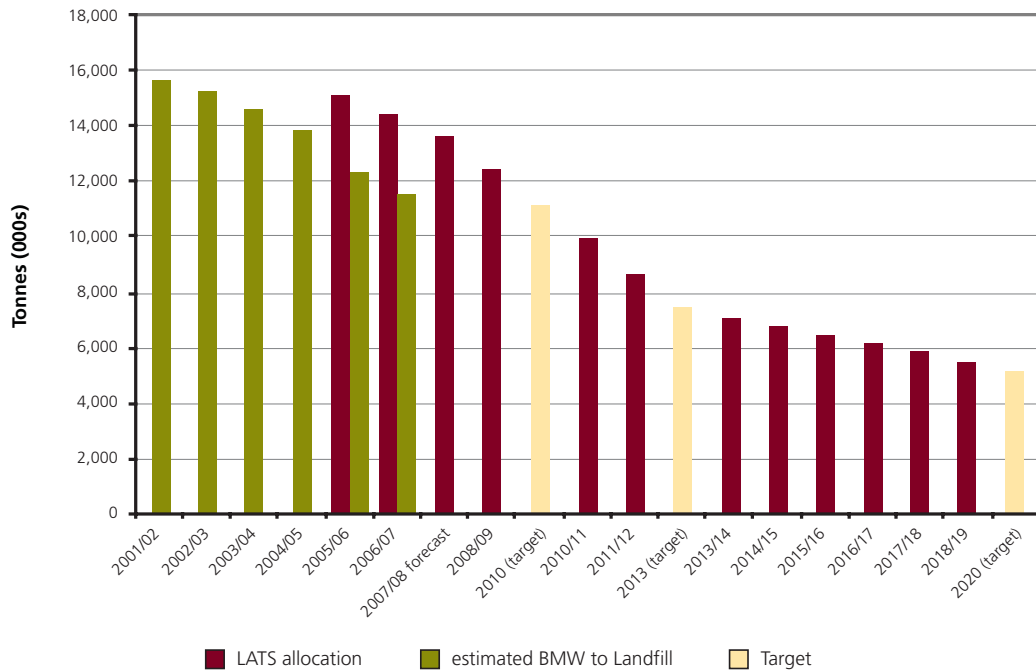
Source: EA landfill site returns. Defra WasteDataFlow municipal waste data.

- 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 BERR Strategy for Sustainable Construction set a target for a 50% reduction of 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

7) Biodegradable municipal waste landfilled and Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)

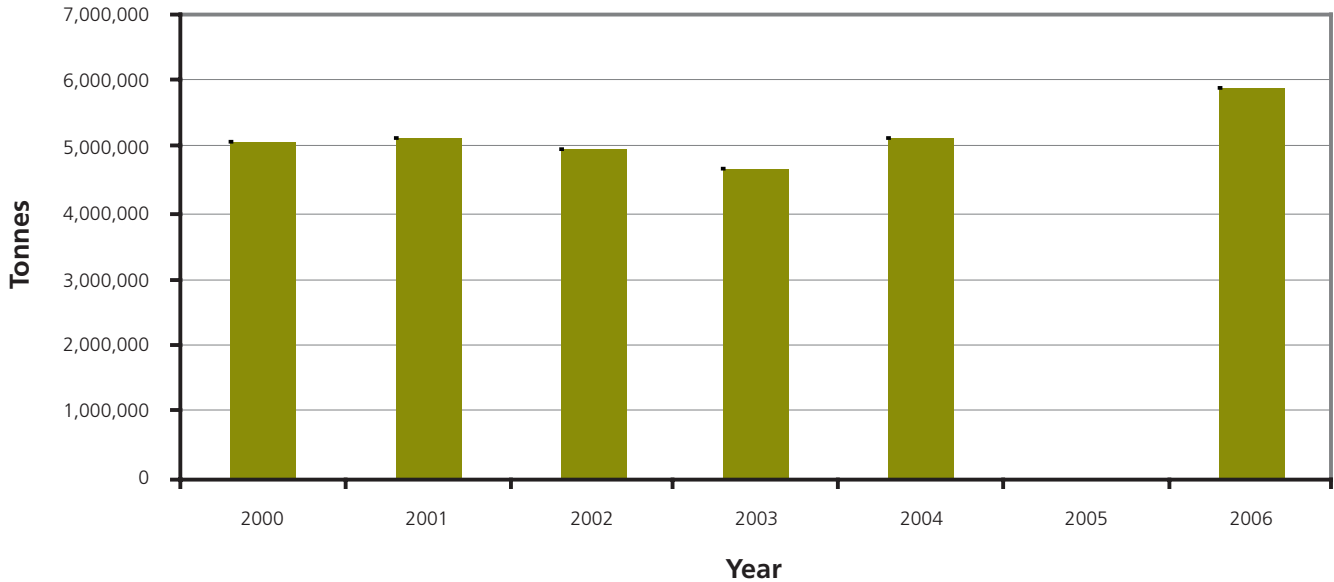


Source: Environment Agency and Defra. 2001/2 is the baseline allocation, 2002/3 to 2004/5 are Defra estimates based on local authority returns to the Municipal Waste Management Survey. 2005/6 and 2006/7 are the out-turn figures calculated by the Environment Agency.

- 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.
- 2006/07 out-turn figures, calculated by the Environment Agency, are 11.6 million tonnes, 79% of the total allocation.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑ (7% decrease 2005/06 to 2006/07)	


8) Hazardous waste arisings



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

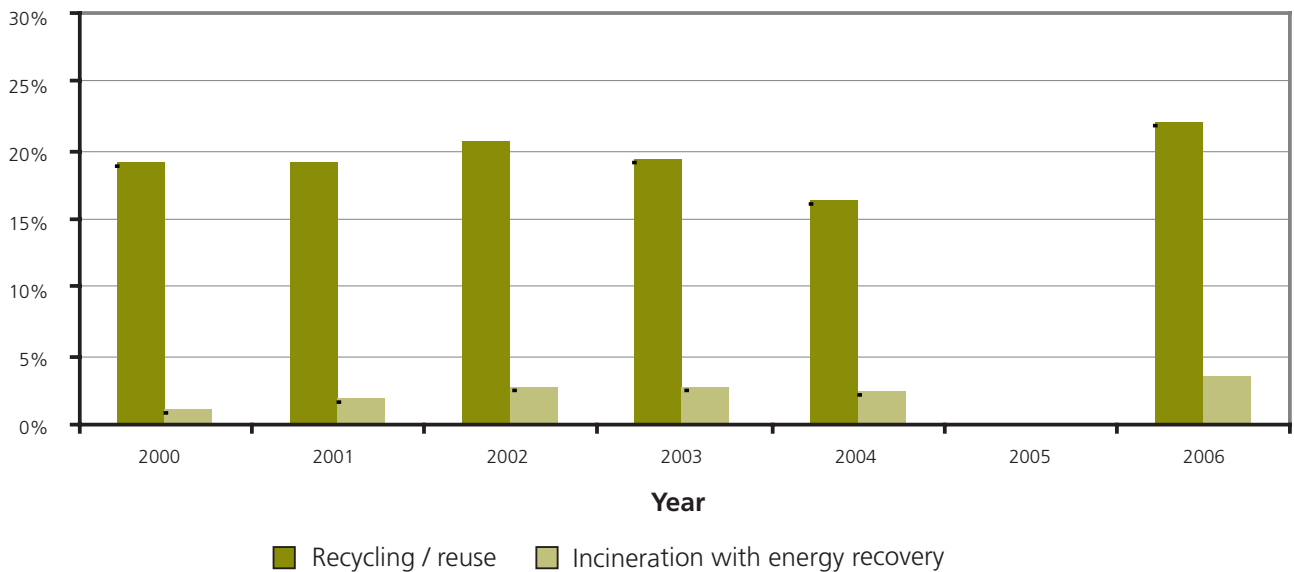
Source: Environment Agency, hazardous waste statistics

- From 2004 to 2006 hazardous waste arisings have increased by 14% from 5.15 million tonnes to 5.89 million tonnes.
- The increase in hazardous waste generation is 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 1.5 million tonnes of this waste was consigned in 2006, a quarter of all the hazardous waste consigned in England and Wales.
- 2005 data is unreliable; a new hazardous waste management system and database were 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.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↓	↑ (14% from 2004 – 2006)	

Annex A – Targets and Indicators

9) Hazardous waste – proportion recycled/recovered



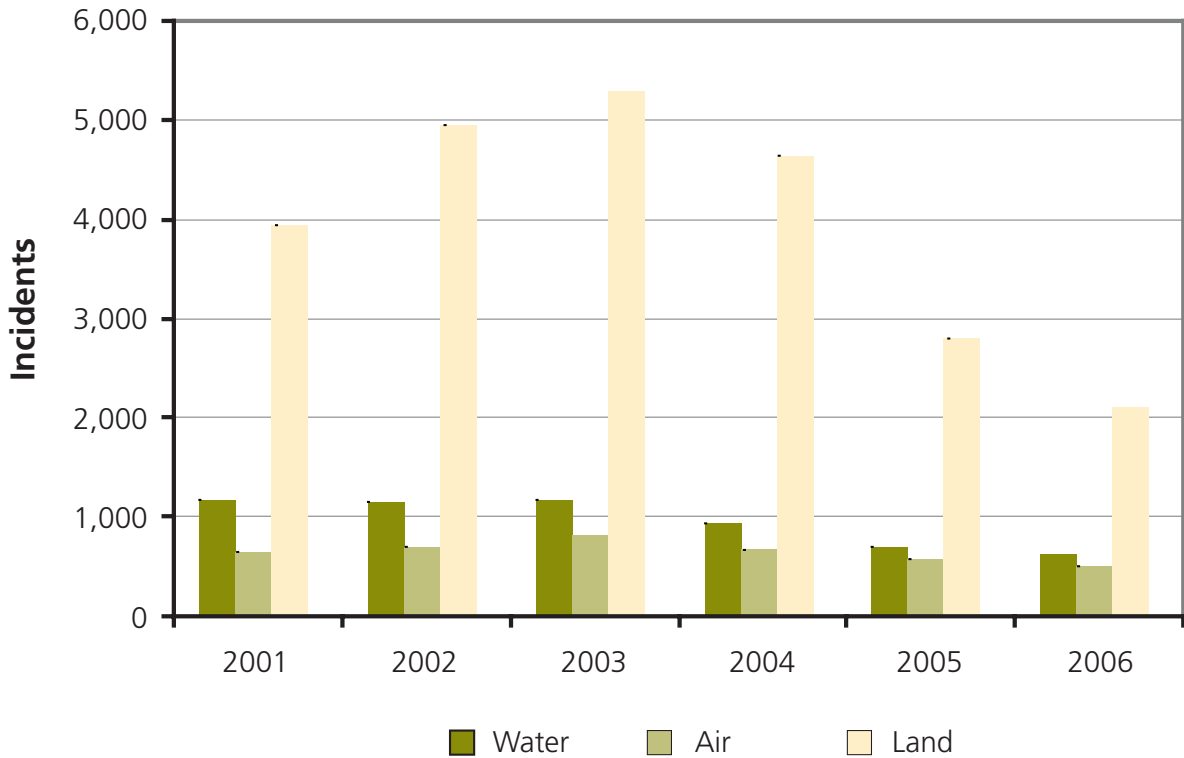
2005 data is unreliable; a new hazardous waste management system and database was introduced in mid-2005 to coincide with the introduction of the new Hazardous Waste Regulations, classification and data collection changes introduced some inconsistency and some data was lost as new systems took a little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

Source: Environment Agency, hazardous waste statistics

- From 2004 to 2006 recycling/reuse has increased from 16% to 22% and incineration with energy recovery has increased from 2% to 3%


Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑	😊

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



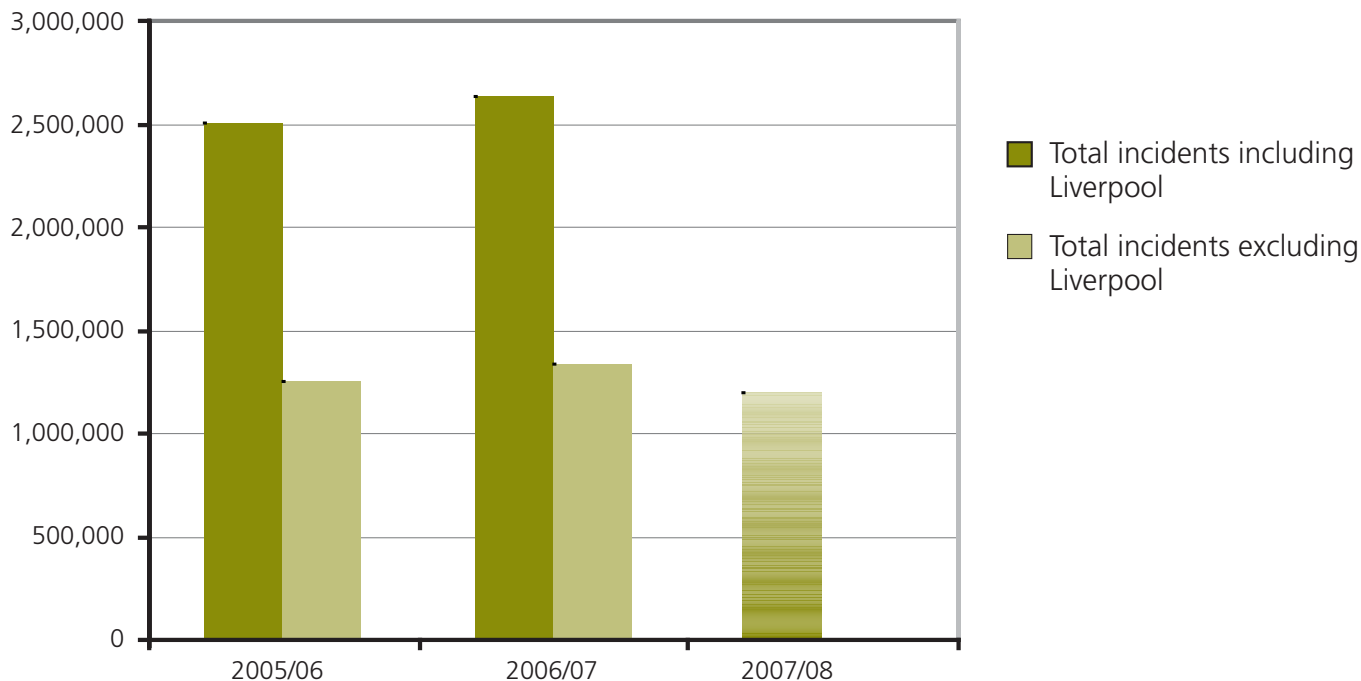
Source: Environment Agency

- Category 1 – Serious
- Category 2 – Significant but less severe
- Category 3 – Relatively minor
- The number of waste related pollution incidents has declined in recent years.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↓	↓	

Annex A – Targets and Indicators

11) Levels of flytipping and other illegal waste activities

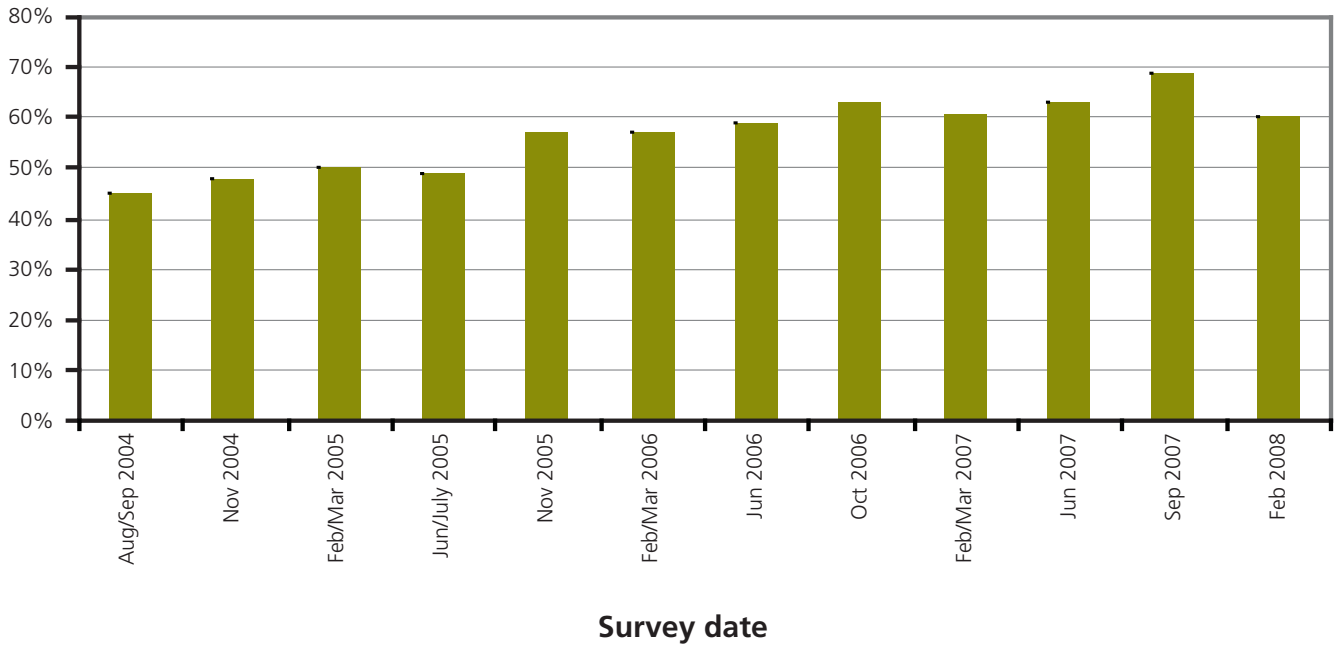


Source: Flycapture, Defra

- 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
↓	↑ (+5%)	☹️

12) Public awareness of recycling – percentage of committed recyclers



Source: WRAP.

- Overall, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of people who describe themselves as committed recyclers, according to WRAP’s metric detailed below.
- It is believed that the drop to 60% in February 2008 is not due to a decrease in commitment to recycling, but reflects a need to change how commitment is defined. A question in the existing metric defines a committed recycler as one who makes “additional effort” to recycle. As services improve and recycling behaviour becomes more commonplace, people are less likely to report that they make additional effort. A new metric addressing this issue is currently being developed by WRAP.

Required Direction	Actual Direction	Progress
↑	↑	

Annex A – Targets and Indicators

Committed Recycler Metric

A committed recycler gives one of the highlighted responses to **all three** of the questions listed.

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



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