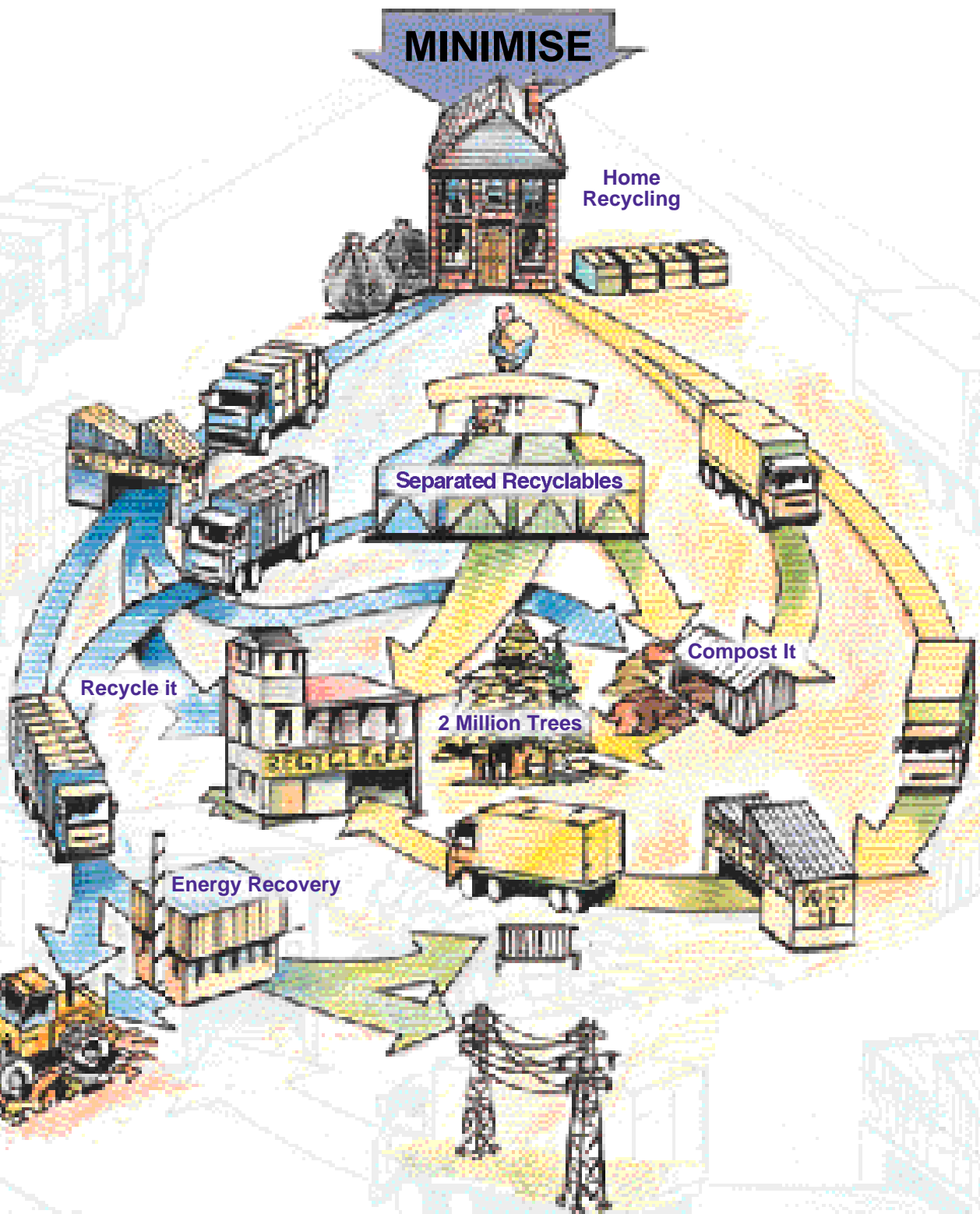


# A Greener Strategy for a Greener Future



**1015326**  
**TUNNES**

**Reduced & Recycled**

## Contents

Preface	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Lancashire's Municipal Waste	3
3. Waste Reduction and Re-use	4
4. Recycling and Composting	5
5. Landfill Disposal	7
6. Energy-from-Waste Incineration	8
7. Partnerships	9
8. Transport and Location of Facilities	10
9. Cost	11
10. Review	12
Appendix 1.	13
Appendix 2.	14

**April 2001**

## Preface

In the summer of 1999 and again in 2000 we asked you to let us know what you thought about household rubbish in Lancashire. We asked you to think about how we could change the way we deal with rubbish to limit the impact we have on our environment and to ensure that we do not create problems for the future.

This was a very difficult question to answer, but over 20,000 Lancashire people did contact us with their views on the Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy, with 75% of those responses expressing satisfaction with the Draft Strategy. We have listened to all the comments received, particularly those expressing dissatisfaction, and used them all to develop **A Greener Strategy for a Greener Future**.

The Draft Strategy emphasised the need to cut down on the amount of rubbish we each produce, to limit our use of landfill sites for the burial of rubbish and to achieve as much recycling and composting as possible. All of these objectives received overwhelming support from you and they form the basis of waste management in Lancashire for the next two decades.

We have also listened to local authorities, the waste management industry and environmental consultants, hearing their views on what can be realistically achieved. What we have heard has led us to raise targets for waste recycling and composting above those set within the draft document and to set realistic but ambitious targets for cutting down the amount of rubbish we produce.

The targets are very challenging for everyone - all of us who create rubbish and the local authorities who collect and dispose of it. It is essential that we all work together to achieve these targets as soon as possible.

However, not all rubbish can be recycled and composted and there are limits as to how much we can reduce the amount we make. We will need to develop effective ways of dealing with what is left to be disposed of. The Draft Strategy proposed the use of incineration with energy recovery as the method for dealing with this leftover waste.

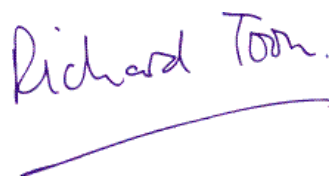
Waste incineration with energy recovery is highly controversial!. Many concerns have been raised. It is important that we are able to balance these concerns with the need to ensure that we can deal with all of Lancashire's municipal waste in the future. We have come to the conclusion that we may need to embrace modern Energy from Waste technology. **However, the decision to commission and construct a facility will be subject to further consideration and a final review in 2005.** If we are even more successful at reducing, recycling and composting our rubbish than the targets set in this Strategy, we will not need an incinerator.

That is the challenge to all households and local authorities in Lancashire. However, if the review in 2005 shows that we are falling behind the targets set, incineration will be inevitable.

It will not be easy to achieve these targets. We will all have to think more carefully about what we do with our rubbish. Local authorities will be bringing in new ways of collecting waste. This could mean separate collections for garden/kitchen rubbish and for recyclables and less frequent collections for general household rubbish. Some district councils are already developing these systems.

Perhaps the biggest challenge is for all of us to change our attitude towards rubbish. We should not be content to live in a throw-away society. We need to think carefully about where the materials came from. What has been the impact on the environment already? Can we sustain our constant demands on the earth's limited resources?

I am, therefore, delighted to recommend this Strategy for adoption as policy by the local authorities of Lancashire.



Richard Toon  
Chair, Lancashire Waste  
Management Strategy Steering Group  
25<sup>th</sup> April 2001

## 1. Introduction

In November 1997 all fifteen local authorities in Lancashire came together to form the Lancashire Municipal Waste Management Strategy Steering Group. This Group was charged with the challenge of creating a Strategy to establish the policies that will guide the development of sustainable waste management in Lancashire for the next 20 years.

Lancashire households produced 786,000 tonnes of rubbish in 1999/2000. This was almost 56,000 tonnes more than was produced in 1997/98, and this figure is continually rising year after year. Of this we buried over 666,000 tonnes, or 85% in landfill sites, we recycled just 6%, reused 6% and composted 3%. In the past we have not needed to give much thought to waste beyond filling our own bins and waiting for them to be collected by the local authority. This is something that must change if we are going to succeed in developing sustainable waste management in Lancashire. We can no longer bury unlimited amounts of rubbish in landfill sites, but this creates the question of what should we do with our waste.

During the last three years the Steering Group have examined waste management systems both in the UK and around the world and have considered a wide range of issues surrounding the development of waste management in Lancashire. This has included two extensive public consultation exercises which used leaflet drops, newspaper adverts, press releases, public forums, a Citizens' Jury and an internet website<sup>1</sup> to ask the people of Lancashire for their views on how we should deal with our waste.

This research and consultation has led to the publication of this Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lancashire - **A Greener Strategy for a Greener Future**, here after referred to as 'The Strategy'.

### Strategy Objectives

This is a comprehensive Municipal Waste Management Strategy that will:

- effectively manage all of Lancashire's Municipal Waste;
- promote and enable waste reduction and re-use;
- maximise recycling and composting;
- minimise landfill disposal as far as practicable;
- manage the waste which is left over by Energy-from-Waste incineration;
- develop strong partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector;
- deal with waste as near to where it is produced as possible;
- achieve sustainable environmental waste management within Lancashire at an acceptable cost;
- provide for a review of waste management in Lancashire in 2005.

<sup>1</sup> Internet website available at: <http://www.lancswasteinfo.com>

## 2. Lancashire's Municipal Waste

Local Authorities are charged with the statutory responsibility of collecting and disposing of waste produced by households in Lancashire. There is a split in this responsibility between the District Councils, which are responsible as Waste Collection Authorities for the collection service, and the County Council, which is responsible as the Waste Disposal Authority, for the disposal of this waste. The Unitary Authorities of Blackburn and Blackpool have a combined role for collection and disposal.

The Strategy establishes a framework for meeting these statutory responsibilities by proposing an integrated system that deals with all elements of the municipal waste stream as effectively as possible. This has been the fundamental principle that has guided the development of this Greener Strategy.

Table 1. shows the different components of municipal waste and how they have been managed for the last seven years.

### The Strategy is designed to:

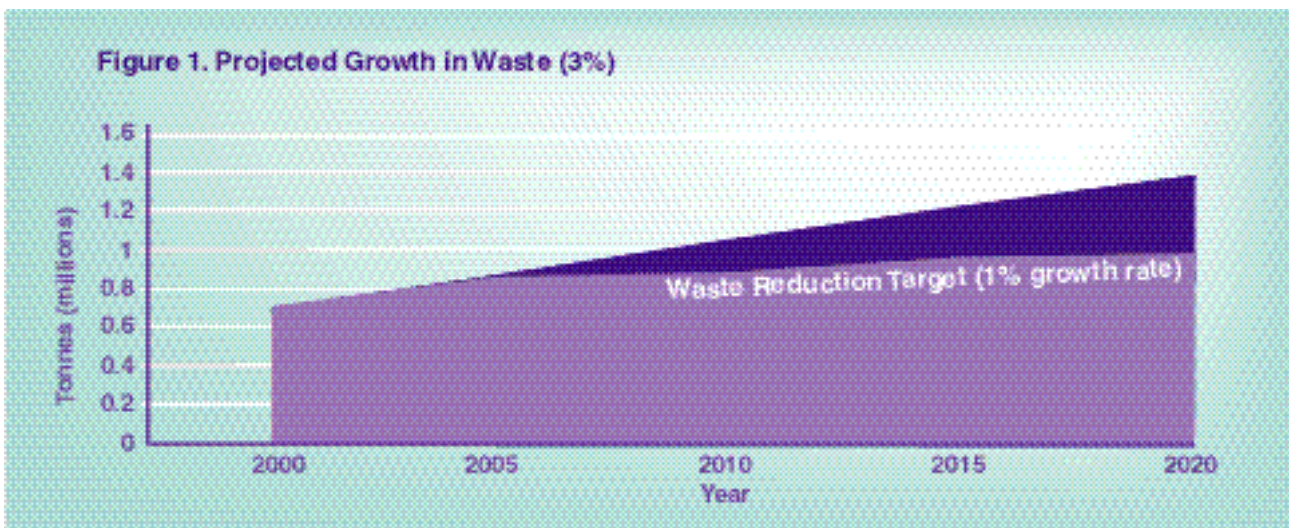
- Manage over 1 million tonnes of waste per year by 2020.

**Table 1. Municipal Waste Produced in Lancashire 1993/1994 – 1999/2000**

Waste Component (Waste Management Method)	Year						
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Household Waste Collected by Waste Collection Authorities and Landfilled	426,380	432,892	426,011	443,391	466,547	474,988	496,789
Street Cleansing and Amenity Waste Landfilled	43,196	49,212	49,422	50,704	51,429	49,102	52,649
HWR/DC* Waste Landfilled	152,261	125,855	108,051	85,270	100,994	100,816	116,673
HWR/DC* Rubble & Hardcore Re-used	13,093	40,664	42,493	38,496	44,173	44,052	50,811
HWR/DC* Green Waste Composted	0	0	11,951	16,191	22,165	20,664	24,003
HWR/DC* Waste Recycled	8,123	8,917	9,056	13,546	12,734	12,126	15,311
District Authority Recycling	4,663	6,334	7,272	15,601	22,453	22,763	25,120
Voluntary Group Recycling	3,429	4,033	4,889	5,694	5,511	6,280	4,638
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>651,145</b>	<b>667,907</b>	<b>659,145</b>	<b>668,893</b>	<b>726,006</b>	<b>730,791</b>	<b>785,994</b>

\*Household Waste Recycling and Disposal Centres

Figure 1. illustrates the predicted 3% rate of growth for Lancashire's waste and compares it with this Strategy's waste reduction target.



### 3. Waste Reduction and Re-use



Lancashire households produce more waste every year. This is a situation that cannot be allowed to continue unchecked if the objective of sustainable waste management is to be achieved. Over the last four years we have seen the actual amount of municipal waste produced in Lancashire increase by 17.5%. Last year alone we saw an increase of 7.5%. The Environment Agency's Strategic Waste Assessment for the North West<sup>2</sup> expects waste to grow by 3% per year over the Strategy period. We clearly face major challenges if we are to slow this rate of growth and achieve waste reduction in Lancashire.

Waste reduction is the most obvious way of reducing waste management problems. It is also the most difficult to address. This is because it is the direct responsibility of everyone who throws anything away. Once the waste is in the bin, even if it is a recycling bin, we have failed to meet the objective of waste reduction.

#### The Strategy is designed to:

##### Reduce waste growth throughout Lancashire, and stabilise it at 1% per annum by 2005, based upon:

- cutting the growth in waste produced by individual household so that by 2005 it is only growing at 0.5% per year, compared to the overall growth of 7.5% in 1999/2000;
- allowing for 0.5% growth in waste due to predicted increases in the number of households in Lancashire.

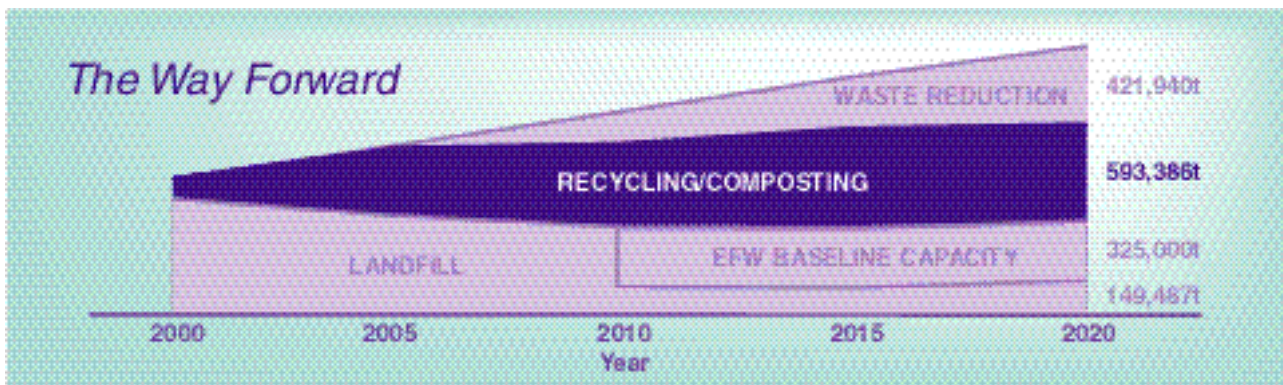
##### Provide for £2million per year for Waste Reduction Projects.

#### Work has already begun by the local authorities in Lancashire to help the County's residents move towards this target:

- A dedicated Waste Minimisation Team has been established. This team will develop, promote and implement waste minimisation initiatives and build partnerships with community groups, manufacturers and retailers.
- The expansion of the Lancashire Waste Awareness Campaign working alongside the National Waste Awareness Initiative.
- Lobbying Government for more positive action on waste reduction at source.
- A major home composting initiative with £1 million support from Landfill Tax Credits through the LWS Lancashire Environmental Fund. With additional funding from local authorities and other partners this project will aim to distribute 100,000 free home composters by 2004.
- A Waste Minimisation Action Plan has been prepared.
- Waste minimisation initiatives in schools and youth groups are being supported in partnership with "Rethink Waste in Lancashire", another landfill tax funded project.

<sup>2</sup> Environment Agency, Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000 North West, R&D Publication N° 113, October 2000.

## 4. Recycling And Composting



The achievement of maximum waste recycling and composting in Lancashire will require the commitment of every household in the County.

It will also require the provision of facilities, by all the local authorities, to enable residents to play their part.

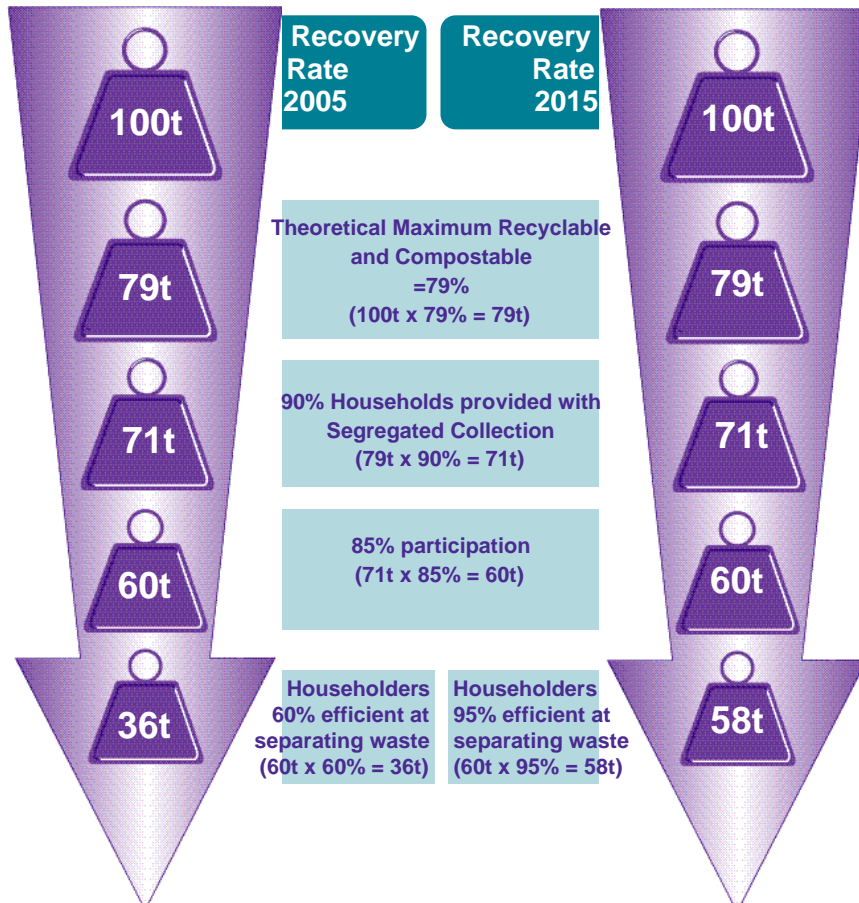
### The Strategy is designed to:

- Recycle and compost 40% of all waste by 2005.
- Recycle and compost 56% of all waste by 2015.

The recovery rates are based upon setting separate targets for waste collected by the Waste Collection Authorities and the waste taken to Household Waste Recycling/Disposal Centres (HWR/DCs)

### For waste collected from households the target is to:

- Recycle and compost 36% by 2005.
- Recycle and compost 58% by 2015.



These recycling and composting targets have been calculated using information on the contents of the 'Lancashire Bin', the number of households that will receive a segregated collection system and participation and efficiency rates achieved, (see Table 2. in Appendix 1.).

### **For HWR/DC waste the target is:**

- 50% recovery through recycling and composting from 2002/03.

As was stated earlier Lancashire currently has a combined recycling and composting rate of 9%. We clearly have a long way to go before we achieve the above targets and steps will need to be taken straight away if these ambitious targets are to be met.

### **The Waste Collection Authorities will implement a segregated waste collection system covering at least 90% of Lancashire households by 2005, for:**

- garden and kitchen waste;
- dry recyclables such as paper, textiles, cans and glass;
- general waste.

### **The Waste Disposal Authorities will provide/develop waste treatment facilities for the recovery of waste through recycling and composting. These will include:**

- Materials Reclamation Facilities for the recovery of dry recyclables;
- centralised composting facilities.

The Collection and Disposal Authorities will work in partnership to provide these facilities in an integrated way that achieves the highest levels of performance at lowest cost to the Council Tax payer.

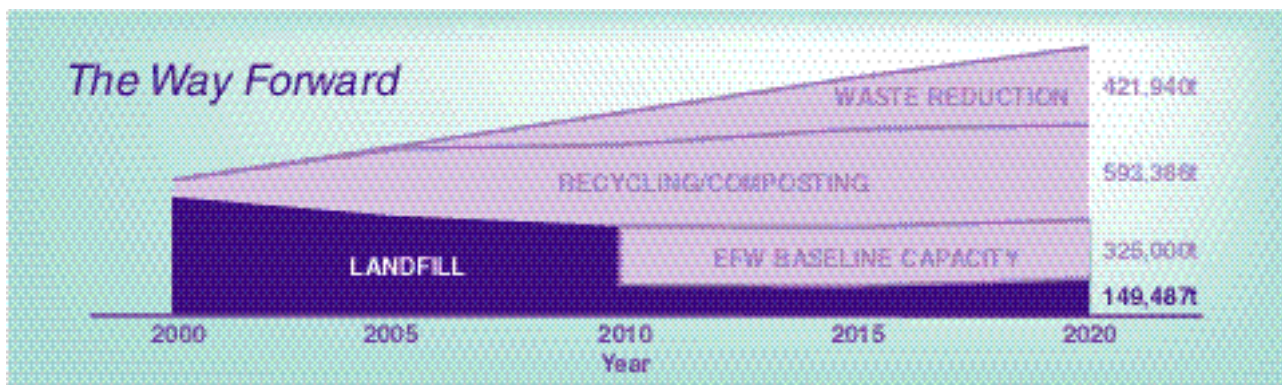
### **Recycling Consortium**

The maximum achievable recycling and composting recovery rate for Lancashire is considered to be 56%. This will result in the recovery of over 367,000 tonnes of municipal waste by 2005, increasing to over 459,000 tonnes by 2010, 564,000 tonnes by 2015 and almost 600,000 tonnes by 2020. It is essential that markets are developed both locally and nationally for this recovered waste. The private sector operator of any recycling or composting based contract will have primary responsibility to secure markets. In addition to this the Lancashire Waste Authorities will work together with community groups and the private sector to form a **Recycling Consortium** that will promote the development of long-term markets for localised recycling activities, that are not included in partnership with the main waste management contractors.

### **From Waste to Woodlands**

This Greener Strategy proposes the planting of **2 Million trees** over the Strategy period using the compost produced from centralised composting facilities. This will help mitigate carbon dioxide emissions and will contribute to the improvement and regeneration of marginal land. A major target area for this planting will be ELWOOD within the East Lancashire Regional Park. This planting proposal will be an environmental mitigation requirement of the County Council's future waste management contract and will be provided for by its contractor.

## 5. Landfill Disposal



### The Strategy is designed to:

- Reduce the total quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill from, the current, 85% to 20% by 2010.

The European Landfill Directive<sup>3</sup> has set legally binding targets to significantly reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill for disposal. These targets are very onerous, however, this Strategy starts from a policy perspective of minimising landfill disposal as far as is practicable. The Strategy therefore sets targets for landfill which go beyond those of the Landfill Directive and “Waste Strategy 2000”<sup>4</sup>.

This policy position is based upon what the general public have said to us, in consultation<sup>5</sup>. When asked the question:

*“Even after waste has been minimised, recycled and composted as far as possible, there will always be some waste left over. This can be landfilled or burned to produce energy in Energy from Waste facilities. Which one of these methods would you prefer”:*

- Landfill.
- Energy from Waste.

In response to this question:

- 8% preferred landfill
- 89% preferred Energy from Waste
- 3% gave no response

The Lancashire Citizens’ Jury on Waste Management<sup>6</sup> concluded that:

*“The use of landfill should be minimised and untreated waste should not be allowed to go to landfill in the longer term” (para 1.9).*

In finalising the Strategy the Steering Group is confident that the policy objective of minimising landfill reflects the views of the people of Lancashire, that landfill is the least desirable option for waste management.

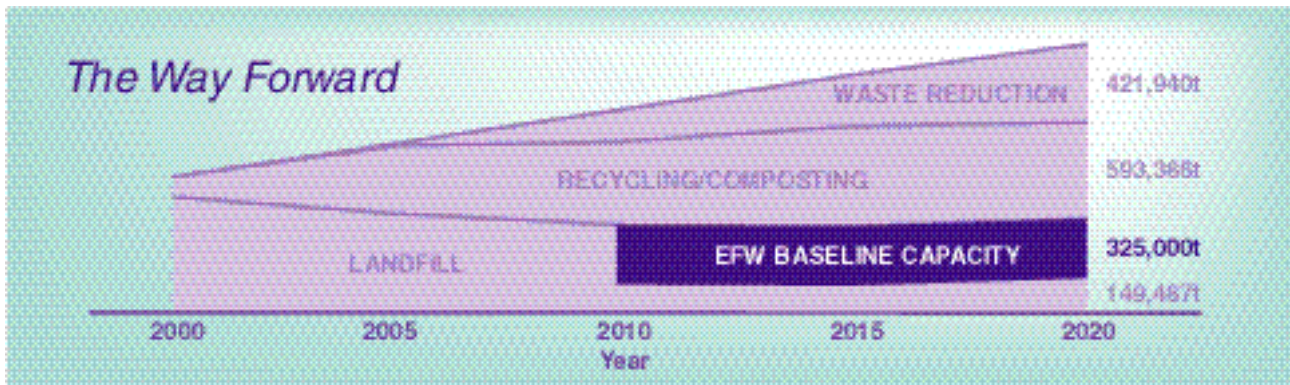
<sup>3</sup> Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste.

<sup>4</sup> Department of Environment Transport and the Regions (DETR), Waste Strategy 2000, England and Wales, May 2000.

<sup>5</sup> ‘This is Your Waste - What Do You Think?’ Public Consultation on the Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lancashire, 1999.

<sup>6</sup> Lancashire Citizens’ Jury on Waste Management, Recommendations to Waste Management Strategy Steering Group, January 2000.

## 6. Energy-from-Waste Incineration



The Strategy sets ambitious and challenging targets for waste minimisation, recycling and composting. It also aims to minimise landfill. This leaves the question, what should be done with the waste that is left?

### The Strategy is designed to:

- Provide capacity for 325,000 tonnes of Energy from Waste incineration by 2010, probably in a single plant, if the Strategy's waste minimisation and recycling targets are not exceeded.

This is the most controversial aspect of the Strategy. The people of Lancashire have made it very clear that they would not accept Energy from Waste unless every effort has been made in the areas of waste reduction and recycling. It is for this reason that the Strategy sets reduction and recovery targets above those of the national "Waste Strategy 2000". The people of Lancashire have also made it clear that they prefer Energy from Waste to landfill.

The Lancashire Citizens' Jury on Waste gave mature and informed consideration to the issue of Energy from Waste. They concluded that: *"The County, District and Unitary Councils should not in any circumstances opt to build an incinerator until the effects of a concerted reduction, recycling and composting alternative have been monitored and evaluated"* (para 1.2).

The Jury further stated that: *"It was unanimously agreed that any decision which might favour incineration with energy recovery should be deferred for a period of three-five years"* (para 1.3).

However the Jury also recognised that: *"Despite the recommendation in 1.3 above, it would nonetheless be appropriate for the County to investigate the legal and contractual issues involved with incineration as well as possible sites in the meantime (including sites that could be readily accessed by rail), so that if the option were eventually required the County would not have to start from scratch"* (para 1.6).

It is in recognition of these views that;

### The Strategy provides for:

- A final review of the decision to proceed with the construction and commissioning of an Energy from Waste facility in 2005 and to reserve such a position within waste management contracts.

This review will consider whether:

1. the proposed Energy from Waste capacity could be abandoned during the contract/Strategy period;
2. there is a need for a greater capacity of Energy from Waste to be provided, possibly through two facilities rather than one.

Although the final decision will not be made until 2005, it is expected that the waste management industry will proceed with site identification and the submission of planning applications in the immediate future.

### Environmental Standards

Proposals for Energy from Waste facilities would be expected to demonstrate design standards, in terms of emissions and architecture, at least equivalent to the highest operational standards anywhere in the world. They should also, wherever practicable, incorporate provisions for combined heat and power technology and delivery.

## 7. Partnerships

This Strategy sets very ambitious targets for recycling and composting. The achievement of these targets depends upon waste being separated in the home, collected through segregated collection services and treated in specialised reclamation and composting facilities. This requires the development of a fully integrated waste management system through the development of partnerships between local authorities, community groups and the private sector. Most importantly, householders are vital to the success of this Strategy and their support and active participation in waste reduction, re-use, recycling and composting initiatives is essential.

### Local Authorities

The work of the Lancashire Waste Management Steering Group in preparing the Strategy has demonstrated the commitment of all of Lancashire's local authorities to work together to solve the problems of waste management. The development of the Strategy has involved difficult decisions which could not have been reached without the consensus brought about by working together. The next challenge is to translate the policies of the Strategy into action.

To give practical effect to the Strategy all Lancashire's 15 Waste Collection and Waste Disposal Authorities will work jointly to put in place contractual and/or working arrangements to secure the targets of the Strategy. Such arrangements will be underpinned by legally binding agreements.

### Community and Voluntary Groups

The Strategy recognises the valuable role played by community and voluntary groups in the promotion and implementation of waste reduction and recovery projects at a local level throughout Lancashire. These groups need support and encouragement to build on this experience and extend the existing network of initiatives either independently or through partnership with local authorities.

### Private Sector

The Private Sector will be a key partner in delivering the Strategy. The ability of the waste management industry to deliver the infrastructure needed to implement the Strategy will be crucial. The capital investment needed to build the new infrastructure will be provided by the Private Sector. It is the intention of the Lancashire waste authorities to procure future waste management services through a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and the development of partnership working and negotiated contracts with the waste management industry. To achieve the Strategy targets all contracts will be based on output specifications that will set performance standards to be achieved for waste recovery.

## 8. Transport and Location of Facilities

The Strategy will lead to the development of new waste treatment and disposal facilities in Lancashire. These facilities will include:

- Waste transfer stations
- Material Reclamation Facilities
- Centralised Composting Facilities
- Energy from Waste Plant, subject to review in 2005

These will be in addition to landfill at long-term strategic facilities currently identified at Jameson Road, Fleetwood and Whinney Hill, Accrington.

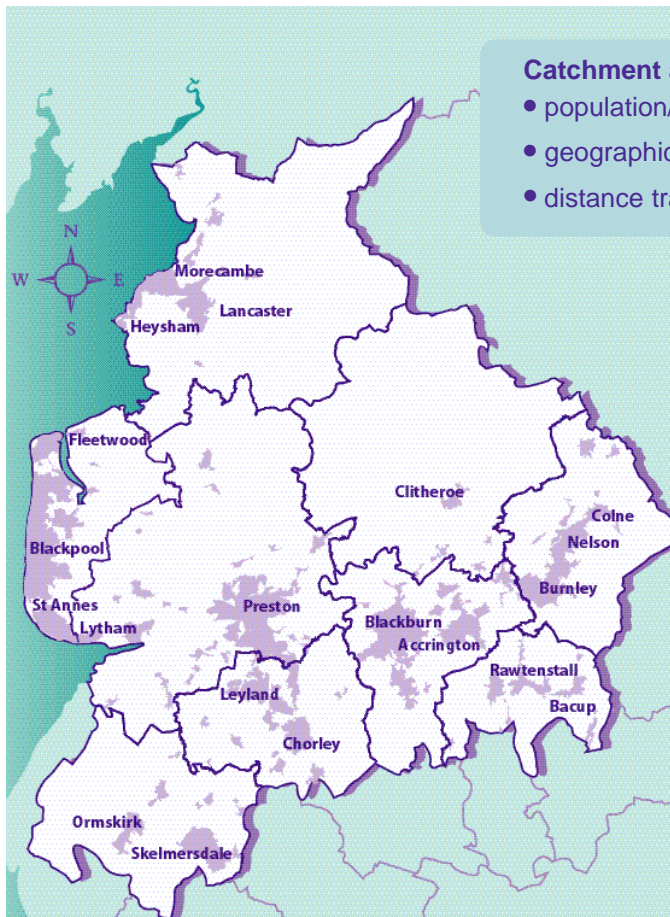
These facilities will mainly be located within established or proposed general industrial areas where they will not have an unacceptable detrimental impact on people or the environment and with direct access to the rail network or where the highway network and site access can satisfactorily accommodate the level of traffic generated.

The transportation of waste on the rail network is the preferred option for this Strategy in relation to the development of new waste management infrastructure.

It is proposed that the Freight Facilities Grant, administered by Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions be pursued to help facilitate this transport option. This grant scheme is designed to help pay for the capital costs of freight handling facilities used exclusively by rail. The grant also helps operators defray the costs of access to the rail network.

Lancashire will be sub-divided into nine catchment areas for the purpose of locating waste management facilities.

This will ensure that waste is dealt with as near to where it is produced as possible, thus reducing the environmental impacts of transporting waste. A waste transfer station/materials reclamation facility will be provided in each catchment area by 2005



### Catchment areas based upon:

- population/household density;
- geographic constraints, road and rail network;
- distance travelled by refuse collection vehicles.

## 9. Cost

There will be significant financial costs associated with the development of the Strategy across Lancashire. This may result in an increase in Council Tax payments. There will be variations in the actual increase from District to District but an indicative estimate is that Council Tax bills may ultimately increase by between 4% and 9%.

This will mean an increase of approximately 90 pence per household per week when the new system is fully implemented.

Increases will not occur as a single year rise, but would gradually increase over a number of years as the Strategy is phased in. This estimate does not include any funding secured through the Private Finance Initiative, financial support from the Government or economies achieved through the development of Joint Arrangements between the Waste Authorities.

The Draft Strategy indicated that the cost of delivering this new approach to waste management in Lancashire would, likely, be two or three times the costs of the current landfill based system. It also highlighted the fact that costs could also reach such levels under a “do nothing” option due to the ever increasing costs of landfill and its associated pollution taxation.

**Failure to achieve the waste minimisation target, alone, would cost the people of Lancashire an extra £30 million every year by 2020.**

The proposed £2 million per year expenditure on waste minimisation is therefore very modest in comparison.

Financing of this strategy will be difficult for all local authorities in Lancashire. The government has provided extra resources for waste management as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review 2000, principally for capital schemes through future PFI credits. It is the intention of the local authorities to secure as much additional support through this mechanism as possible to deliver the Strategy.

Ultimately the financing of the Strategy will involve hard choices by authorities, not only in relation to waste management but also in relation to other services that need to be funded. If the financial resources cannot be found to implement the Strategy then Lancashire’s local authorities will fail to meet their statutory obligations.

The Strategy establishes an integrated waste management system that will take waste from the doorstep to final processing. Such an integrated system requires a method for apportioning the total system costs between the County Council and District Councils. The delivery mechanism needs to minimise the overall service cost on the Council Tax payer while having the benefit of addressing the sensitive issue of cost incidence on the respective elements of the Council Tax.

The Draft Strategy identified the disproportionate financial burden the implementation of the Strategy would place on the District Councils in the two-tier areas of Lancashire. In recognition of this and to facilitate the development of a new partnership approach to waste management, the County Council has adopted, as policy, the principle of cost sharing in relation to the implementation of this integrated Strategy.

## 10. Review

This Greener Strategy for a Greener Future establishes the basis for waste management in Lancashire for the next 20 years. It is important to recognise that there will be considerable changes in the make up of waste produced by households and the technologies available to deal with these different wastes during this time. Any such changes may fundamentally alter best practice for waste management. It may become possible to recover more through recycling and composting. Changes in waste composition may result in less materials being available for recovery.

Formal reviews of the performance of the Strategy will, therefore, take place in 2005 and 2010.

The 2005 Review has already been discussed in relation to the development of Energy from Waste capacity. To facilitate the decision making process and to measure the overall performance in relation to the Strategy, these Reviews will assess:

- performance in relation to the introduction of new services and infrastructure for waste management;
- achievements in relation to waste reduction, recycling and composting;
- trends in waste production and its composition;
- improvements and changes in available technologies for waste treatment;
- the need for the introduction of further measures and the need for the development of any additional facilities;
- the Strategy's targets for waste reduction and recovery.

### Government Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies

At the time of finalising the Strategy the government issued guidance to waste authorities on the production of Municipal Waste Management Strategies<sup>7</sup> as proposed in "Waste Strategy 2000". Within that guidance the government recognises that many local authorities had already started work on their Strategies. In Lancashire we are of course well advanced in this area. The government indicates also that such documents are not static and need regular review. Rather than delay our work in Lancashire or wait until 2005, the Steering Group will immediately work on the production of an Annex to the strategy which will ensure that all aspects of the guidance is complied with. This will not affect the policies within the Strategy, but will elaborate on them in terms of such issues as; the Recycling Plans of individual Waste Collection Authorities required under Section 49 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

<sup>7</sup> DETR, Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies, March 2001.

## Appendix 1.

**Table 2. Calculation of Recycling and Composting Recovery Rates for Waste Collected from Households**

	% in waste Stream*	Households Included (%)	Capture			Total Capture Rate	Total Recovery Rate (% of total waste stream)	Overall Recovery Rate (% of total waste stream)
			Recoverable	Participation	Recovery Rate			
Recycle	40.84	90	67	85	95	54	19.89	58
Compost	54.56	90	95	85	95	77	37.67	
Recycle	40.84	90	67	85	60	34	12.56	36
Compost	54.56	90	95	85	60	48	23.79	

\*Based upon MEL analysis of Lancashire's Household waste carried out in 1999/2000

**Table 3. The Waste Management Strategy Model for Lancashire**

This model incorporates a 1% Growth in Arisings from 2005, a Total Materials Recovery rate of 56% by 2015 and 325,000 tonnes of Energy from Waste (EfW) Incineration from 2010.

Year	"Do Nothing" Scenarios (3% Growth)	Strategy Reduction	Strategy Planning Total (1% Growth)	Collected Waste Recycled		Collected Waste Composted		HWDC Waste Recovered		Total Recycled /Composted		Energy from Waste		Total Recovery		Biodegradable Landfill		Total Landfill * (inc EfW residue)	
				Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
2000	785,994	—	785,994	32,435	5.6	17,376	3	90,991	44	140,802	18	—	18	645,192	82	645,192	82		
2005	956,254	36,442	919,812	85,129	12.6	161,256	23.8	121,003	50	367,388	40	—	40	552,424	60	552,424	60		
2010	1,108,561	141,829	966,732	115,283	16.2	216,306	30.4	127,175	50	458,765	47	325,000	81	182,967	19	280,467	29		
2015	1,285,126	269,081	1,016,045	148,890	19.9	282,034	37.7	133,663	50	564,587	56	325,000	88	126,458	12	223,958	22		
2020	1,489,813	<b>421,940</b>	1,067,873	156,485	19.9	296,421	37.7	140,481	50	<b>593,386</b>	56	325,000	86	149,487	14	246,987	23		

421,940 t Reduction

593,386 t Recycling/Composting

**1,015,326 Tonnes Reduced & Recycled**

\*Percentages For Total Landfill + Total Recovery will exceed 100% due to inclusion of EFW residues

## Appendix 2.

The Greener Strategy for a Greener Future sets targets for waste recovery based upon the total municipal waste stream (ie: including rubble) and all recovery methods, including Energy from Waste. The national “Waste Strategy 2000” contains two sets of targets, one for recycling and composting of household waste and one for recovery of municipal waste. Table 4. below, has been prepared to allow direct comparison between Lancashire Targets and Waste Strategy 2000.

**Table 4. Waste Strategy 2000 Targets**

		<b>WS 2000 Target</b>	<b>Lancashire MWM Strategy</b>	<b>Policy Conformity</b>
<b>Recycling and Composting Household Waste (exc. Rubble)</b>	2005	25%	36%	✓✓
	2010	30%	44%	✓✓✓
	2015	33%	53%	✓✓✓
<b>Recovery (inc. EfW and Rubble)</b>	2005	40%	40%	✓
	2010	45%	81%	✓✓✓
	2015	67%	88%	✓✓✓

A similar exercise has been carried out comparing The Greener Strategy for a Greener Future targets with Best Value Performance Indicators<sup>8</sup> established as statutory targets by the Department of the Environment, Transport and Regions.

**Table 5. Best Value Performance Indicators For Household Waste Only (exc. Rubble)**

		<b>Target for Lancashire</b>	<b>Lancashire MWM Strategy</b>	<b>Policy Conformity</b>
<b>Recycling and Composting</b>	2003/04	20%	32%	✓✓✓
	2005/06	30%	38%	✓✓