



Waste - the growing challenge

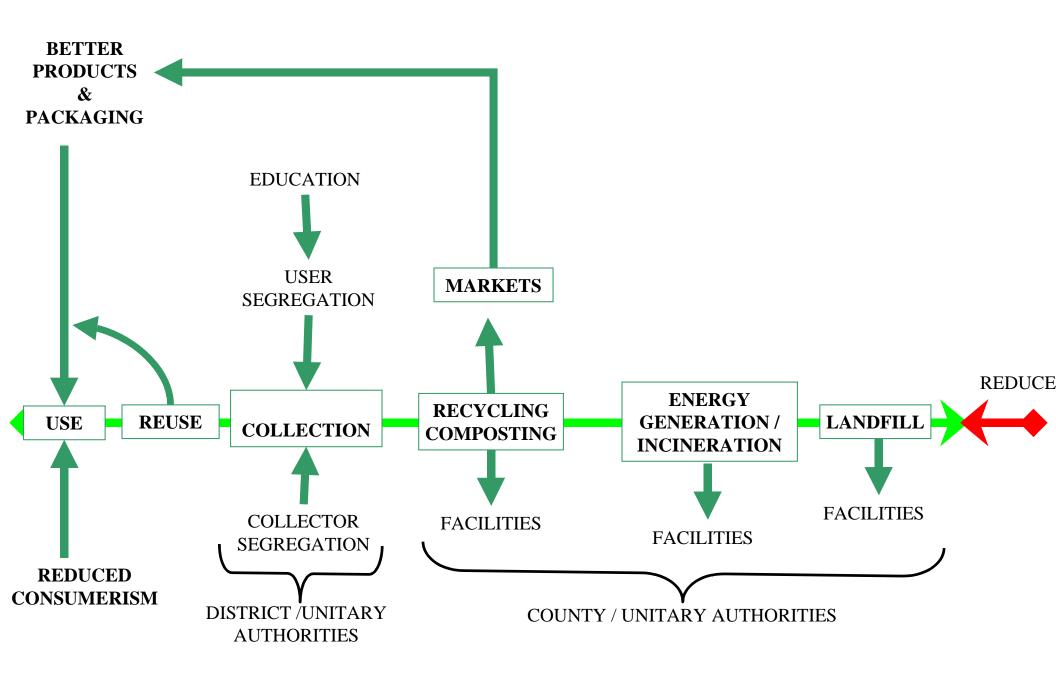
Dr Richard Cresswell, Regional Director, Environment Agency (SW)



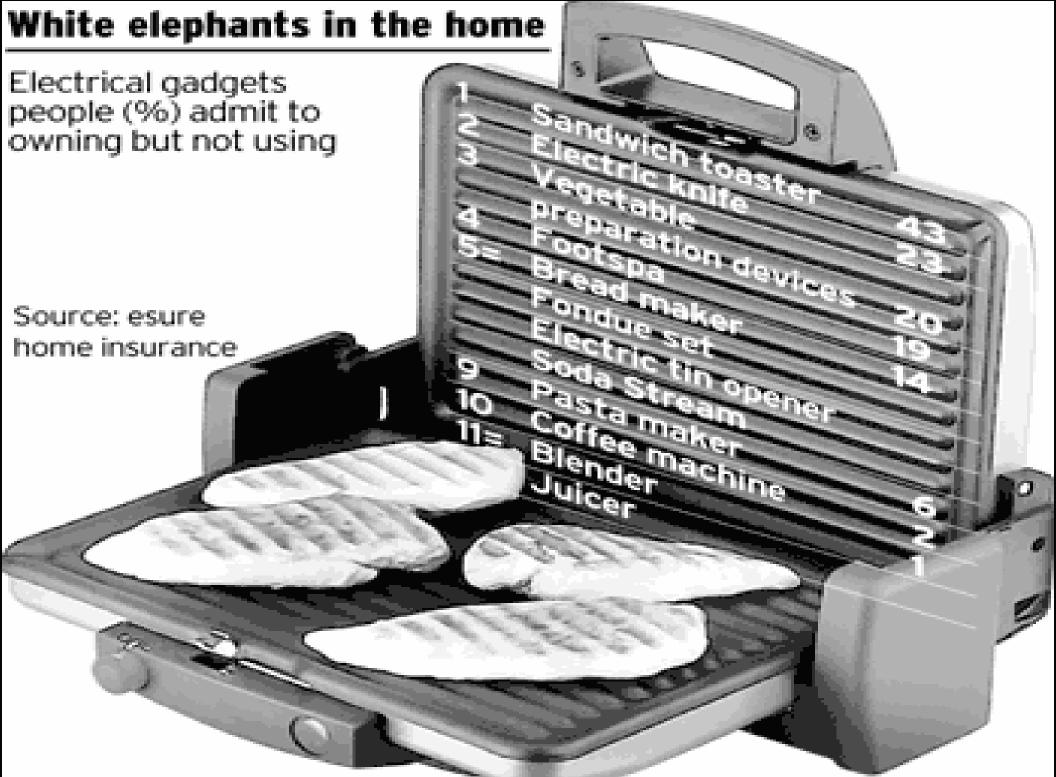


Overview

- The waste problem
- Who is responsible
- Municipal, Commercial and Industrial waste
- Improving sustainability of waste management











Up to 80% of a product's environmental impact is set at the design phase...





Product facts

93% of production materials are never used in the final product

80% of products are discarded after a single use

99% of materials used are discarded in the first six weeks





Making waste easier to manage

Can the materials used be easily separated?
What fixings are used?
Is there an unnecessary mix of materials?
Are there hazardous materials requiring special disposal?
Is recycling an option

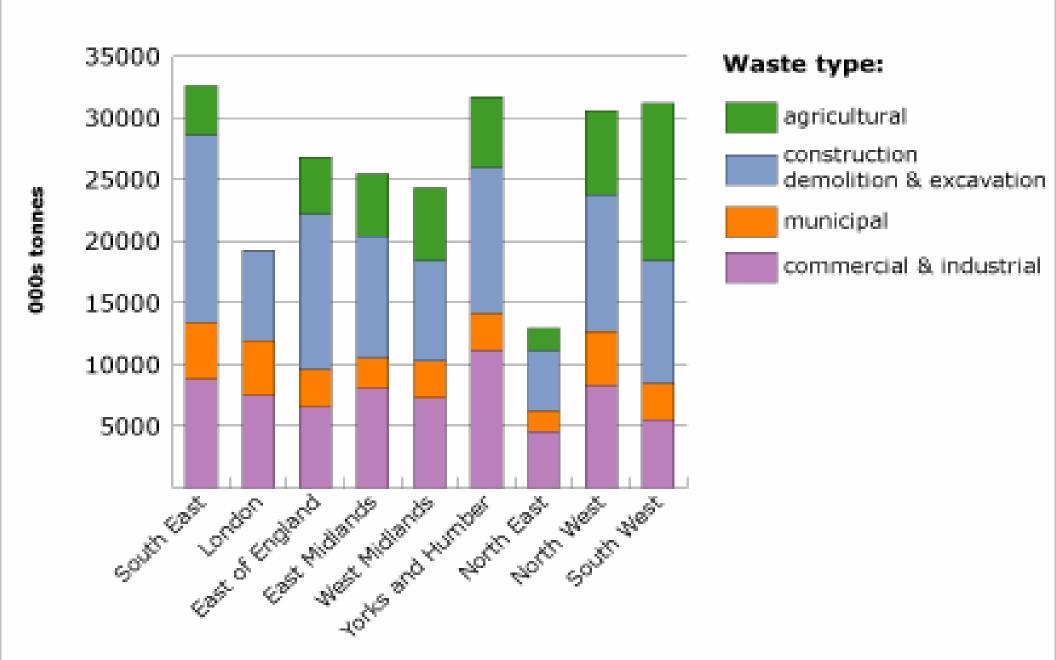




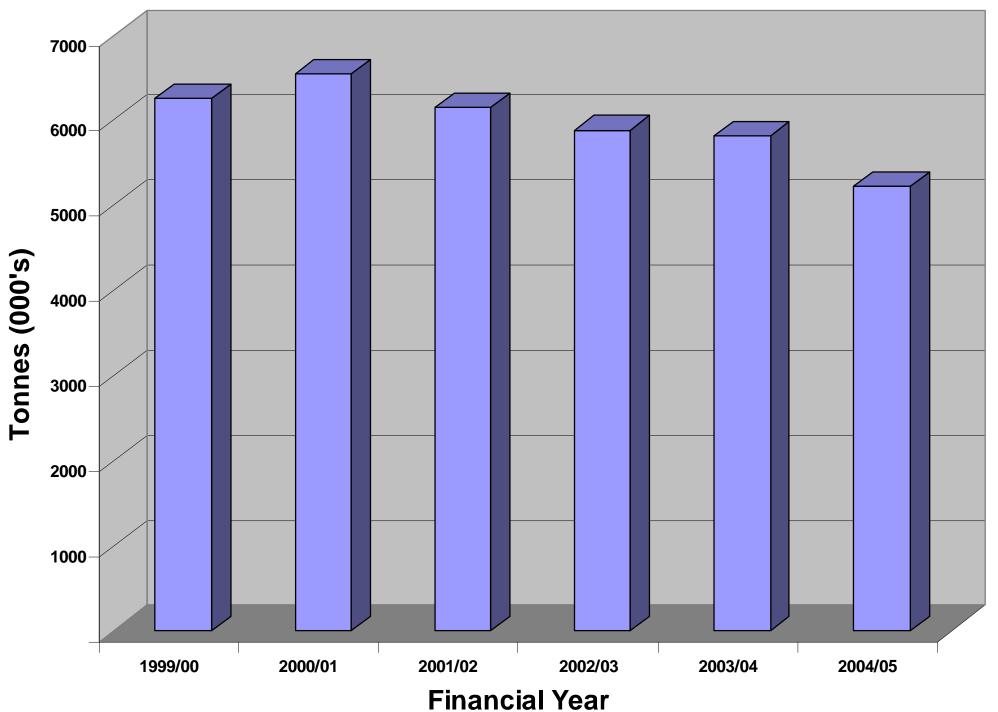


England: waste types produced by region in 2002-3

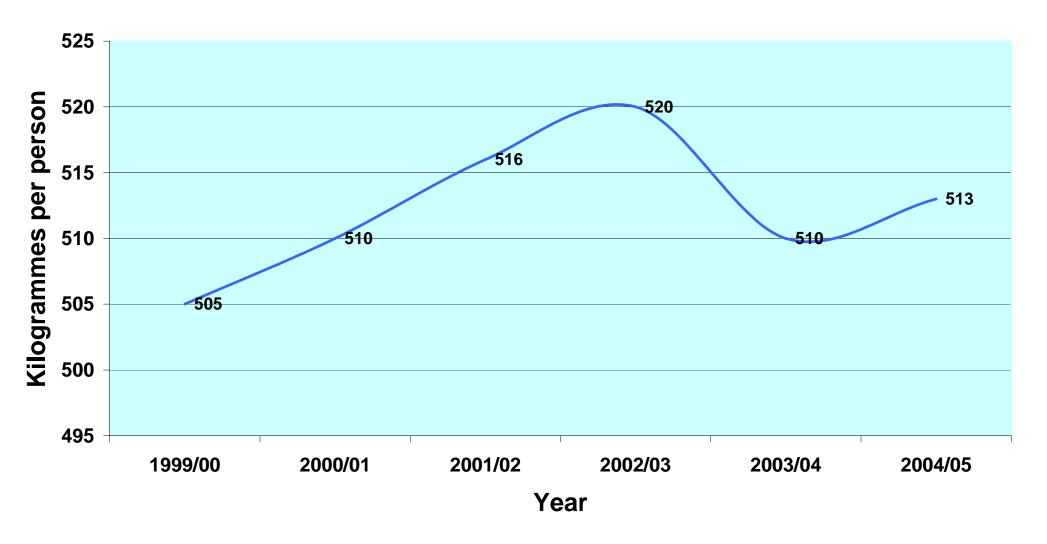
Total waste reported 235 million tonnes



Total Waste sent to Landfill in the South West 1999/00 to 2004/05



Household waste production per capita in England 1999/00 to 2004/05.



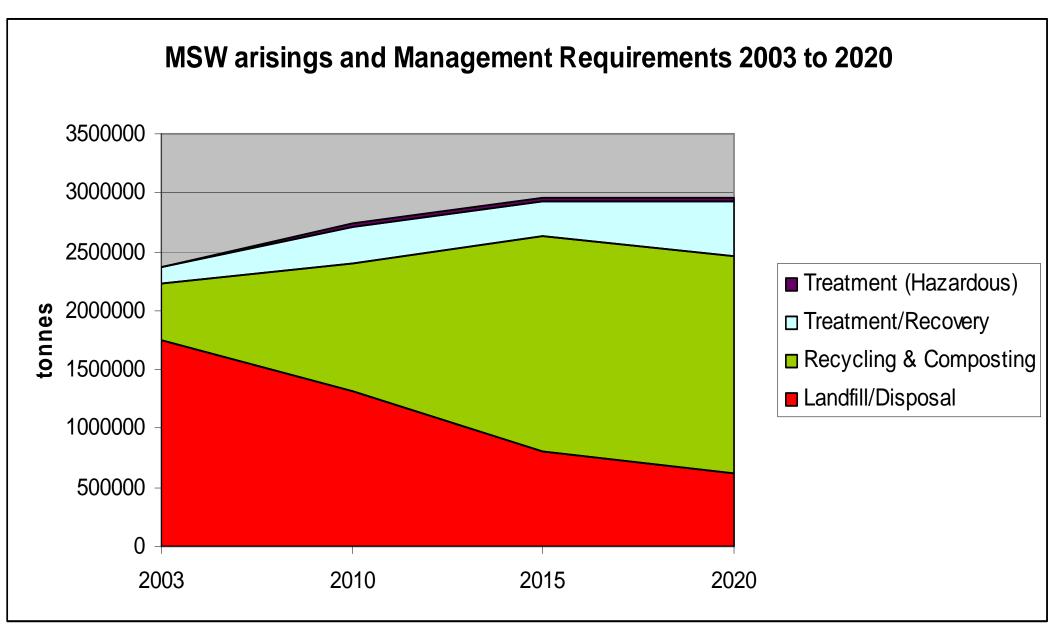


Municipal Waste

Landfill Directive

...Cut biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill:
by 2010 to 75% of that produced in 1995
by 2013 to 50% of that produced in 1995
by 2020 to 35% of that produced in 1995

Policy objective - to achieve a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.





Developing Markets for recycled materials

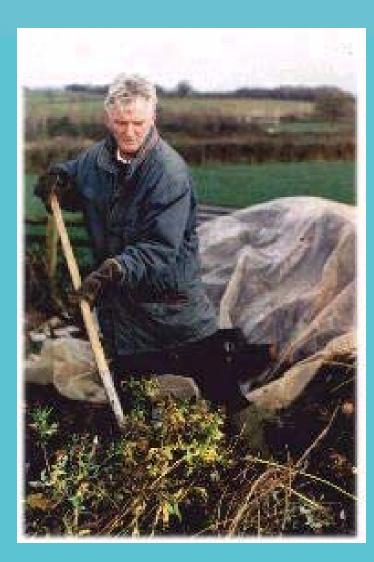








Removing regulatory 1996 Servironment barriers





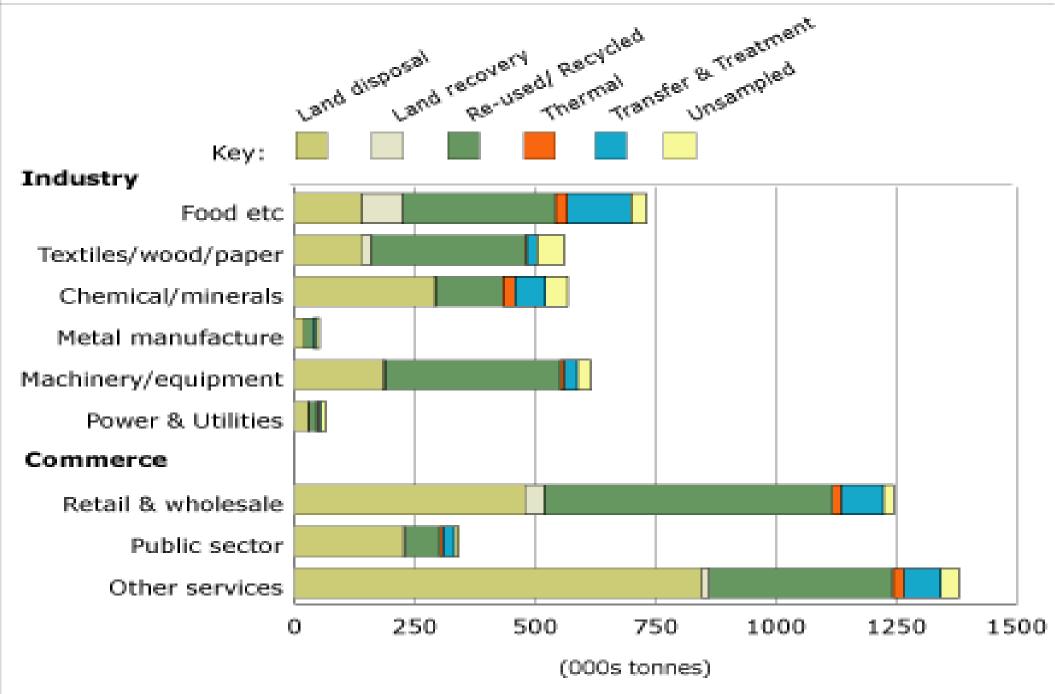
Where appropriate

Holsworthy Biogas Plant

150,000t per year 80% animal slurry, 20% food processing waste
Renewable Energy source
Biodegradable waste diverted from landfill

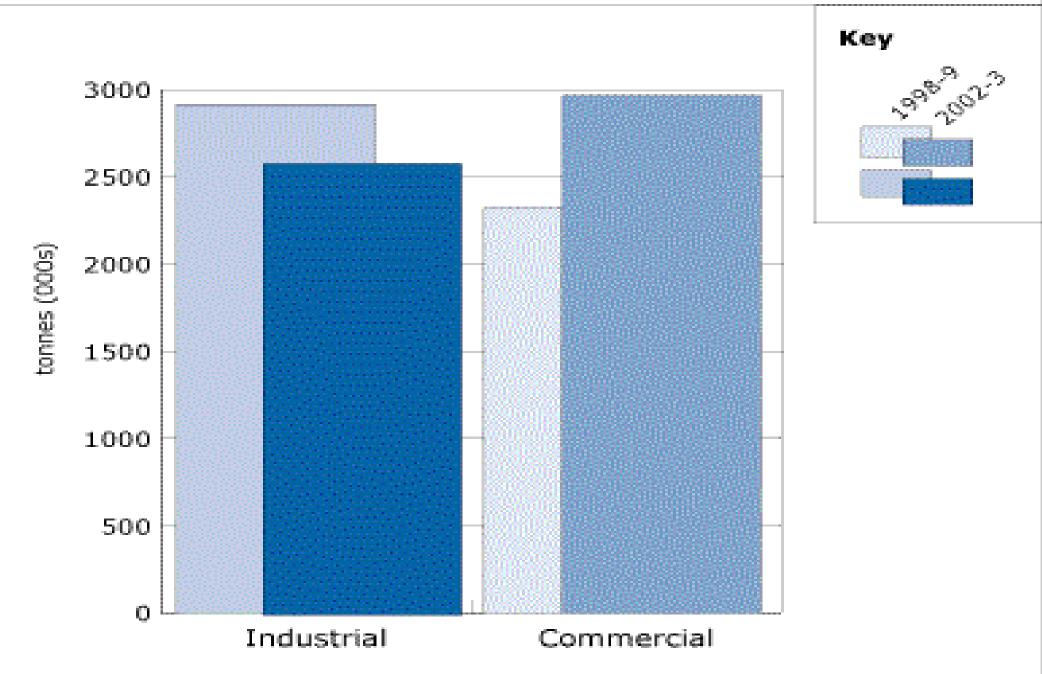


Methods of disposal or recovery used by different business sectors in South West 2002-3



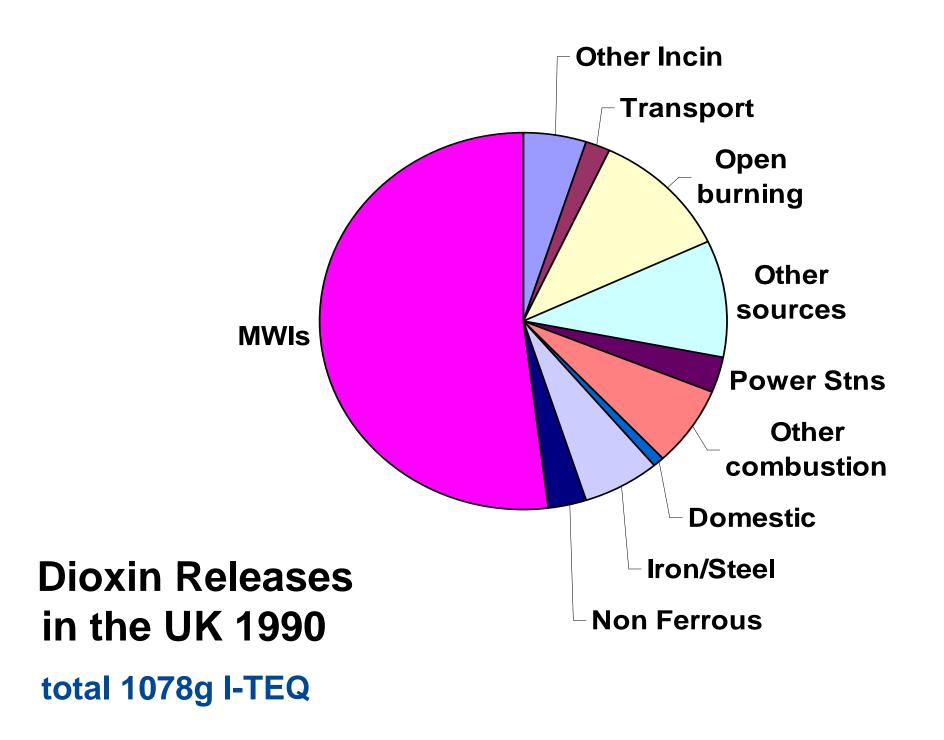
Source: England: Commercial & Industrial Waste Survey 2002-3

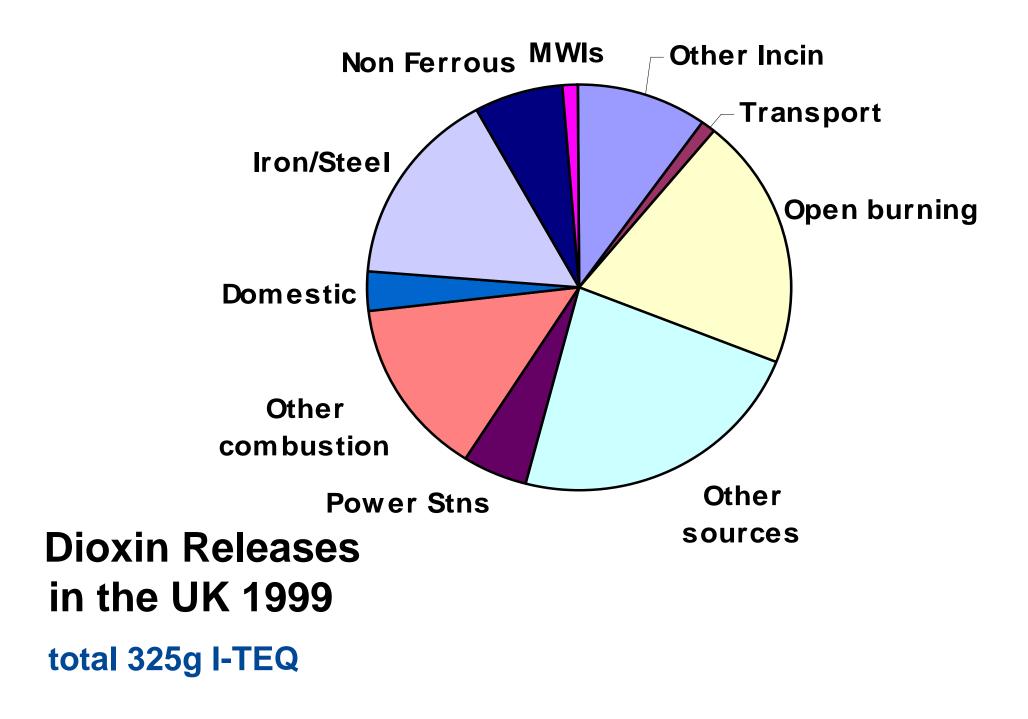
Industrial and commercial waste in 1998-9 and 2002-3 in the South West



Source: England: Commercial & Industrial Waste Survey 2002-3



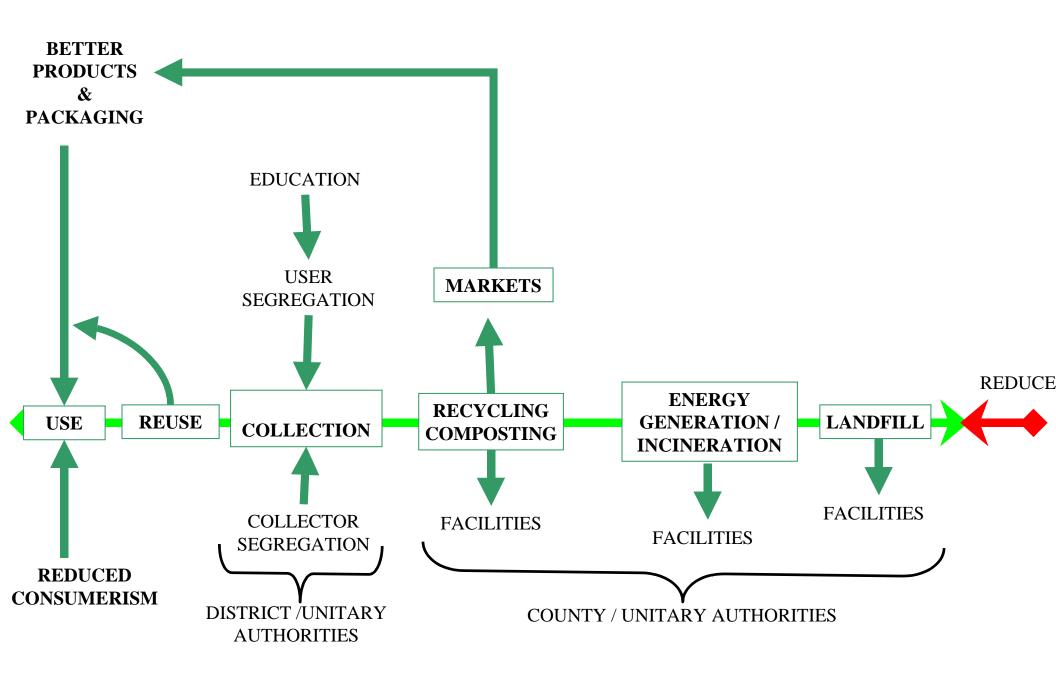
















Waste & Resource Assessment Tool for the environment

- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) software tool for comparing different management systems of Municipal Solid Waste.
- Produces results for decision-makers & stakeholders.
- Considers potential impacts from all stages in the management and processing of waste.
- Takes account of the infrastructure, and the avoided impacts associated with materials and energy use.



Life cycle assessment -CO2 savings for glass recycling

		CO₂ savings kg/t glass
Recycle closed loop	UK	314
	Export	290
Recycle open loop	Glass fibre	275
	Bricks	66
	Shot blast	19
	Aggregates	-2
Landfill disposal		0

Source: "Glass Recycling – Life Cycle Carbon Dioxide Emission"
 Enviros Consulting Ltd, 2003 for British Glass.



Case Study - Calvert Trust, Exmoor







Case Study - Colour Works Ltd







Case Study - Princesshay, Exeter





Case Study - Simons construction Ltd

	Timber		24%
	Plastics	Active 52%	15%
	Gypsum		6%
•	Paper / card		4%
•	Bio-organic		3%
	Hard material	Inert 42%	32%
•	Cast formless		9%
•	Soil		1%
•	Metals		6%
•	Chemicals / paint		0.3%



Case Study - Simons construction Ltd

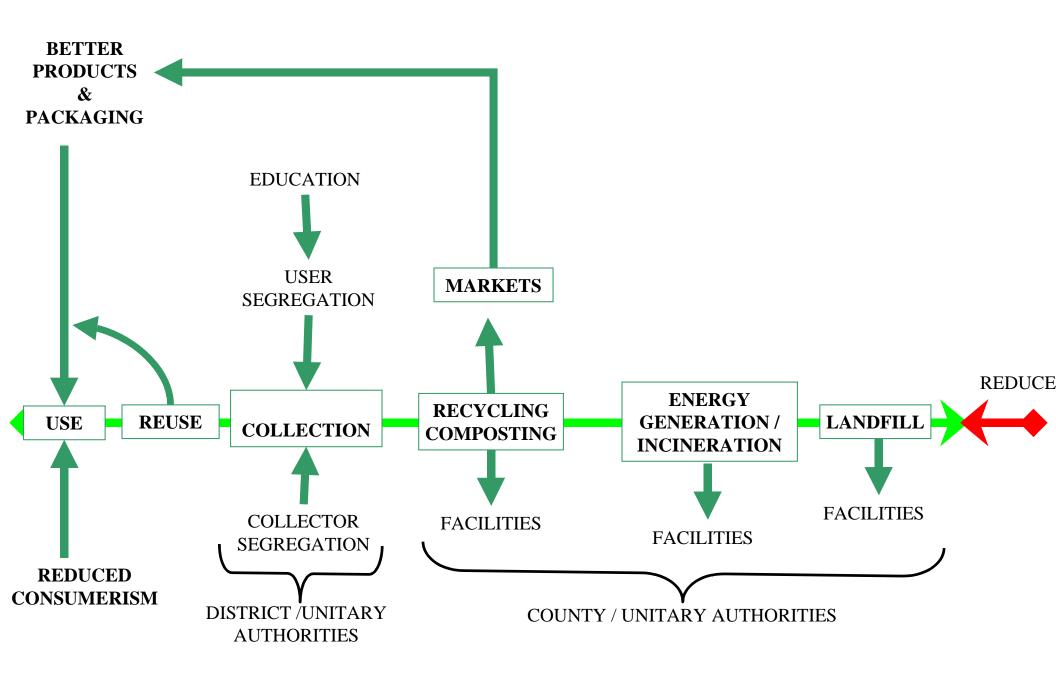
Cutting costs through waste segregation

- **Un-segregated/General waste: £75 / tonne**
- Inert waste: £15 / tonne
- (8 yard skip holds about
- 7-8 tonnes costing about £100-£120)
- Metals: at least free collection (You may get some money back!)

Hazardous waste : £600 / tonne



Environment



YOU CONTROL CLIMATE CHANGE.

TURN DOWN. SWITCH OFF. RECYCLE. WALK. CHANGE





Challenge yourself! Challenge others!

Do I really need it? Do I need a new one? Is it made sustainably? Can someone else use it? Can it be recycled?



Challenge yourself! Challenge others!

Could I do more?

What's stopping me?

Could I do more?





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