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Welsh Government

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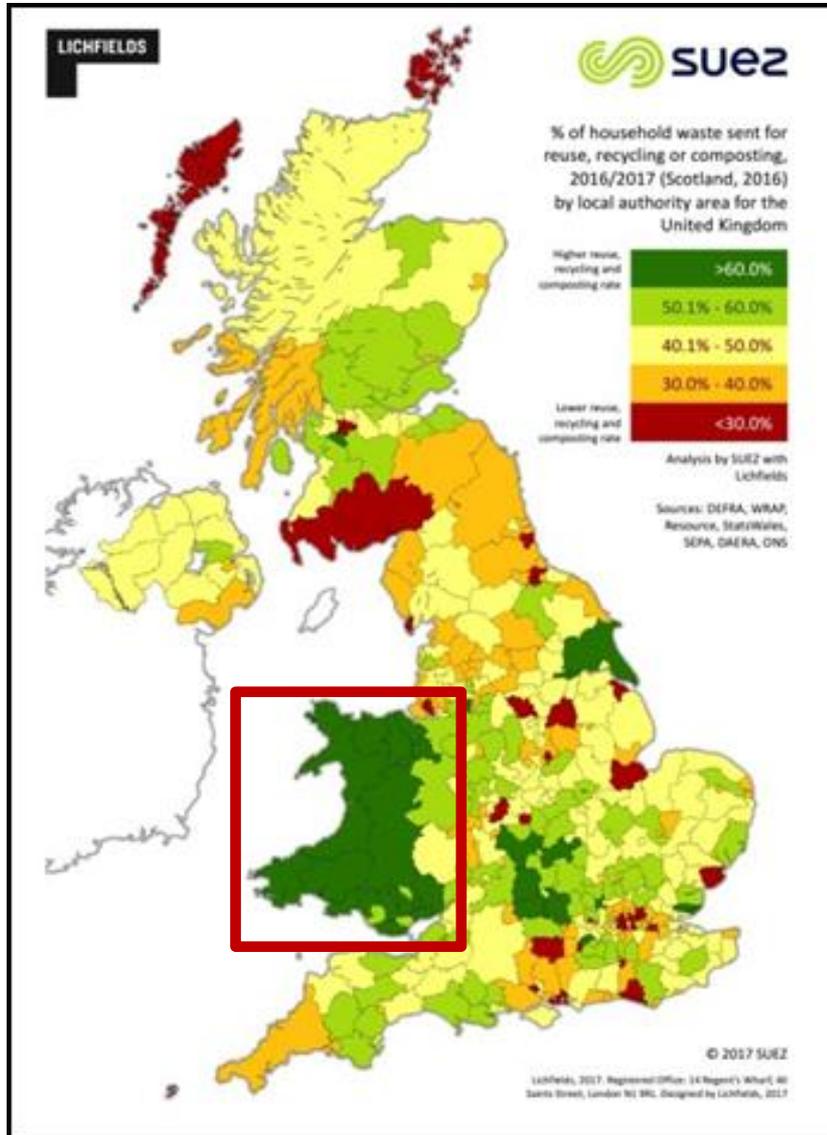
Session: Treating food waste in Europe: sharing experiences and preparing for separate collection by 2023

11.45 – 13.45 BST 19 May 2020

Separately collecting food waste from households and non-domestic premises in Wales: the journey so far

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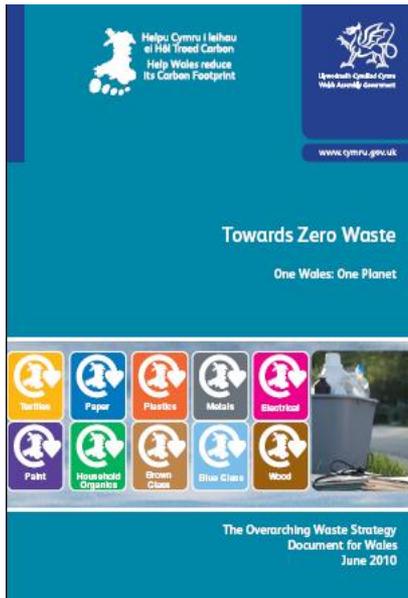
Wales on the map!



Wales:

- ~3m people, 1.4m households
- 22 Local Authorities, with responsibility for the collection and management of household and some commercial waste
- Own Parliament and Government since 1999
- Sustainable Development duty
- Responsibilities include waste policy and delivery (including producing an Article 28 WFD compliant waste plan)
- Powers to develop waste Acts and Regulations
- Ability to set environmental taxes
- Responsible for Landfill Disposals Tax for Wales from 2018

What have we set out to do?



- Towards Zero Waste (2010)
 - Minimum 70% recycling across all sectors by 2025
 - Collections Blueprint (kerbside sort) 2011
 - Separate food waste collection (to AD)
 - Live within our environmental limits by 2050 ('One Planet' resource use)
 - 66% reduction in waste generation by 2050
 - Zero waste (100% recycling) by 2050
 - A circular economy strategy in all but name!



- Circular Economy objectives set out
 - Natural Resources Policy
 - National Strategy – Prosperity for All
 - Economic Action Plan (Dec 2017)
 - Consultation on a new Circular Economy Strategy for Wales (December 2019)

A food waste focus

The Welsh Government's preferred option is to

- Prevent food waste – through reducing process losses, valorisation, reuse as animal feed, redistribution of surplus food, reducing food waste in the home etc
- For the management of food waste, which cannot be prevented or prepared for reuse, collect it separately and treat it by AD to produce a Quality Protocol compliant digestate for recycling to land as a fertiliser, with the recovery and use of the resultant biogas to generate renewable energy or for use as a renewable fuel.

Policy measures for household food waste recycling

- Clear legal and policy framework
 - Waste (Wales) Measure 2010 including statutory recycling targets for Local Authorities (70% for 2025)
 - Landfill Allowances Scheme restricting biodegradable municipal waste to landfill – still in place
- Support for Local Authorities
 - Additional c £23 million funding for separate collection of food waste (**99%** households with the service) from 2008
 - Waste communications campaigns – Love Food, Hate Waste and Recycle for Wales
 - Procurement support for AD plant



Common steps to improve food waste capture in Wales



- All residents provided with kitchen caddies
- Most provided with free liners
- Residual restrictions – reduced frequency (all 2 weekly or less), smaller bins or restriction on number of bags
- Stickers on residual bins – ‘no food waste’
- Intensive communication campaigns
- Door knocking



Typical communication to householders



2 | RECYCLING YOUR FOOD WASTE IS EASY

The best thing that can happen to food is for it to be eaten. But for anything you can't eat, like peelings, bones, plate scrapings and tea bags, the best thing to do is recycle them.

Why recycle food waste?

When you place food waste in your black bag it is taken to landfill where it rots and releases greenhouse gases that harm the environment. By recycling food waste it can be turned into energy to power homes and compost to grow food.

How can I recycle my food waste?

STEP 1
Get the right equipment – you will need a kitchen caddy, caddy liners and a kerbside caddy. Contact us if you need any of these items, see contact details on next page.

STEP 2
Line your kitchen caddy.

STEP 3
Place any food waste into the caddy, taking care to exclude any packaging.

STEP 4
When your kitchen caddy is full, empty into your kerbside caddy and put out for collection once a week so it can be recycled.

MORE REASONS TO RECYCLE YOUR FOOD WASTE

IT'S EASY

CONTAINS FOOD SMELLS

3 | WHAT HAPPENS TO MY FOOD WASTE AFTER IT'S BEEN COLLECTED?

Your food waste is taken for treatment to an Anaerobic Digestion plant where it's turned into compost. The process also produces electricity that can be used to power homes and businesses in your area.

4 | HELP AND ADVICE

To request food recycling equipment, or for more information, please visit

www.angelsey.gov.uk/foodwaste
01248 752860
waste@angelsey.gov.uk

[/ADACC](https://www.facebook.com/ADACC)
[@angelsey.council](https://twitter.com/angelsey.council)

Reduce, reuse and recycle your waste and save money. Recycle for Wales can show you how.

www.recycleforwales.org.uk
www.lovefoodhatewaste.com

[Facebook.com/recycleforwales](https://www.facebook.com/recycleforwales)
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Collections Blueprint for Welsh local authorities

- Weekly separate food collection
- Weekly separate collection of dry recyclables
- Fortnightly residual collection
- Single pass collection resource recovery vehicles
 - Up to 9 materials collected separately (including **food**)
 - Operate in Valleys, Rural and Urban localities in Wales



wrap

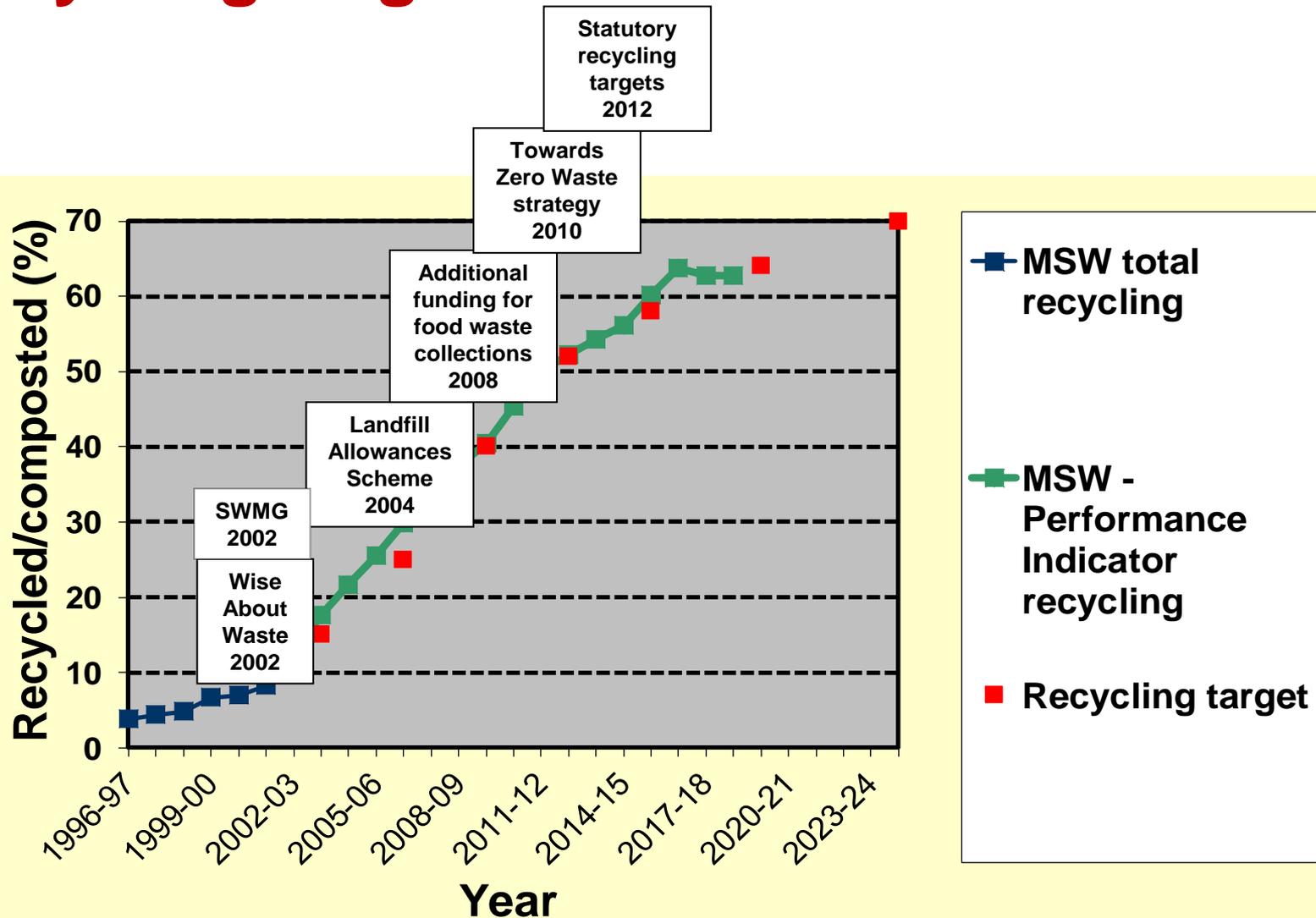
Working together for
a world without waste

Container Design Innovation



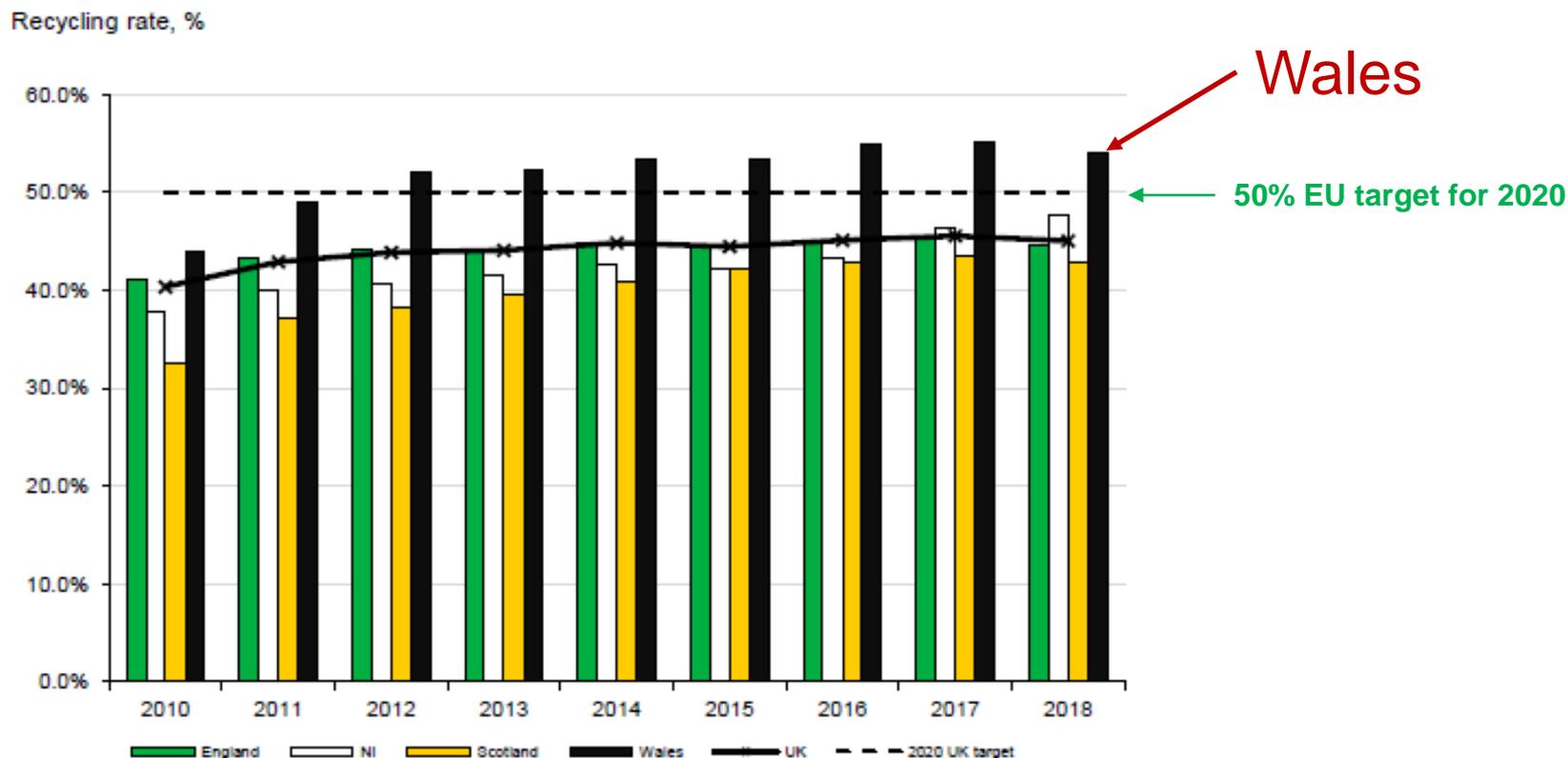
- Designed to reduce manual handling
- Interface with vehicle
- Improved storage of material for householders as a single unit
- Footprint of a bin.
- Easy posting of materials into the containers
- Designed for use with RRVs and kerbside vehicles.
- Future developments and collaboration between vehicle and container manufacturers will continue to improve the interface between both.

So far so good – doing ok on meeting the recycling targets



Comparing each UK nation – comparable 'waste from households' recycling rates

Figure 1. Recycling rate from Waste from Households, UK and country split, 2010-18



Source : WasteDataFlow, Defra Statistics

From 2015, these figures include IBA metal (this typically adds up to 0.7 percentage points to the overall UK recycling rate).

For Northern Ireland, figures including IBA metal are the same as those excluding IBA metals as no local authority collected municipal waste went directly to incinerators.

The world 'league table' for household waste recycling

Top 10 from Longlist - Adjusted Recycling Rate - Household Waste

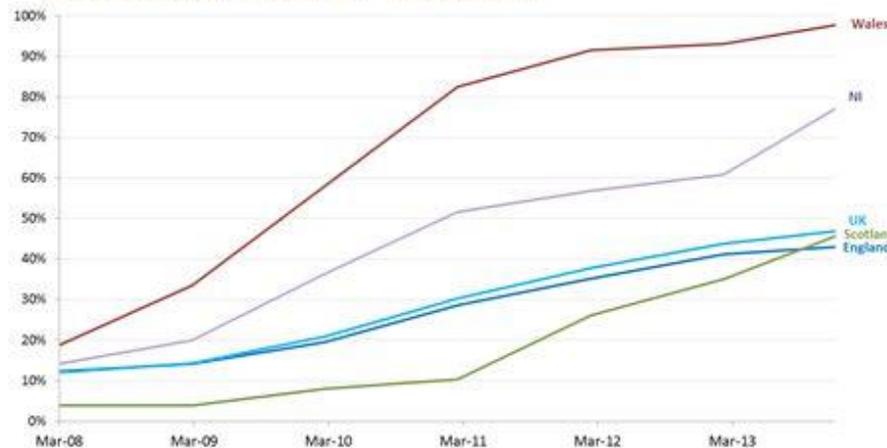


(See method section for details of adjustments made)

A few other 4 UK nation comparisons



Percentage of **households** with food waste collections (mixed or separate)



Wales

Percentage of local authorities collecting food waste 2017/18

	Separate Food Waste	Food Mixed In Garden Waste	Both Scheme Types	No Food Collection
England	35%	12%	4%	49%
Wales	100%	0%	0%	0%
Scotland	56%	25%	13%	6%
Northern Ireland	9%	55%	36%	0%
UK	39%	14%	6%	41%

Municipal food waste treatment procurement programme

- £50m capital programme, delivered through public private partnerships, to support local authorities in delivering sufficient food waste treatment capacity (from local authority collected food waste) to meet EU landfill diversion and statutory national recycling targets.
- There are 7 local authority “hubs” in the procurement programme (comprising 17 out of 22 local authorities).
- The programme has delivered treatment capacity of 141,000 tonnes pa and produces over 7MW renewable electricity.



Progress

7 contracts awarded; 5 Welsh AD facilities in operation:

- 2 in North Wales (Caernarfon and St Asaph)
- 3 in South Wales (Cardiff, Bridgend and Aberdare)

Municipal Food Waste Recycled at AD plants (000's Tonnes 2014/15 - 2018/19)

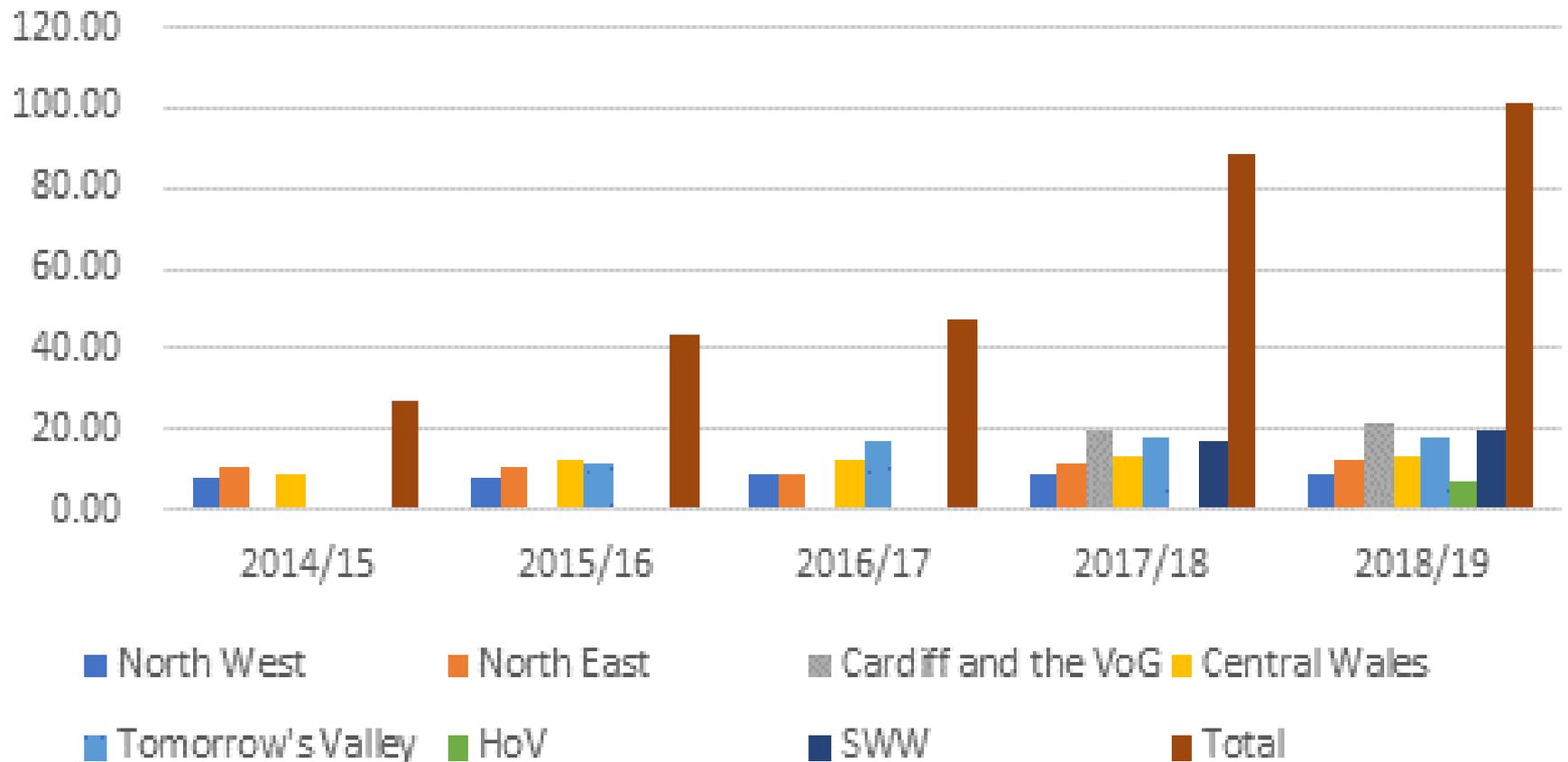
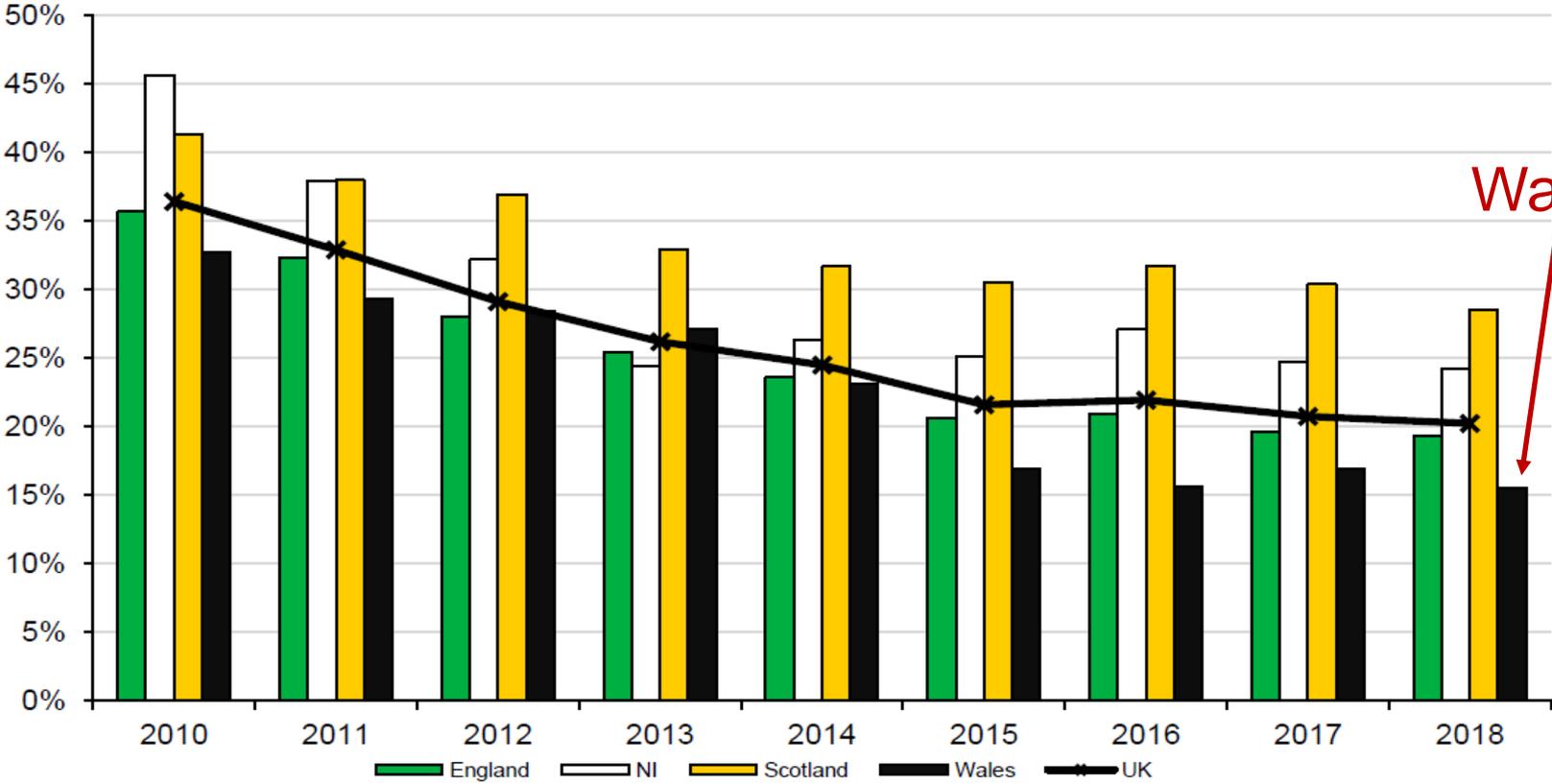


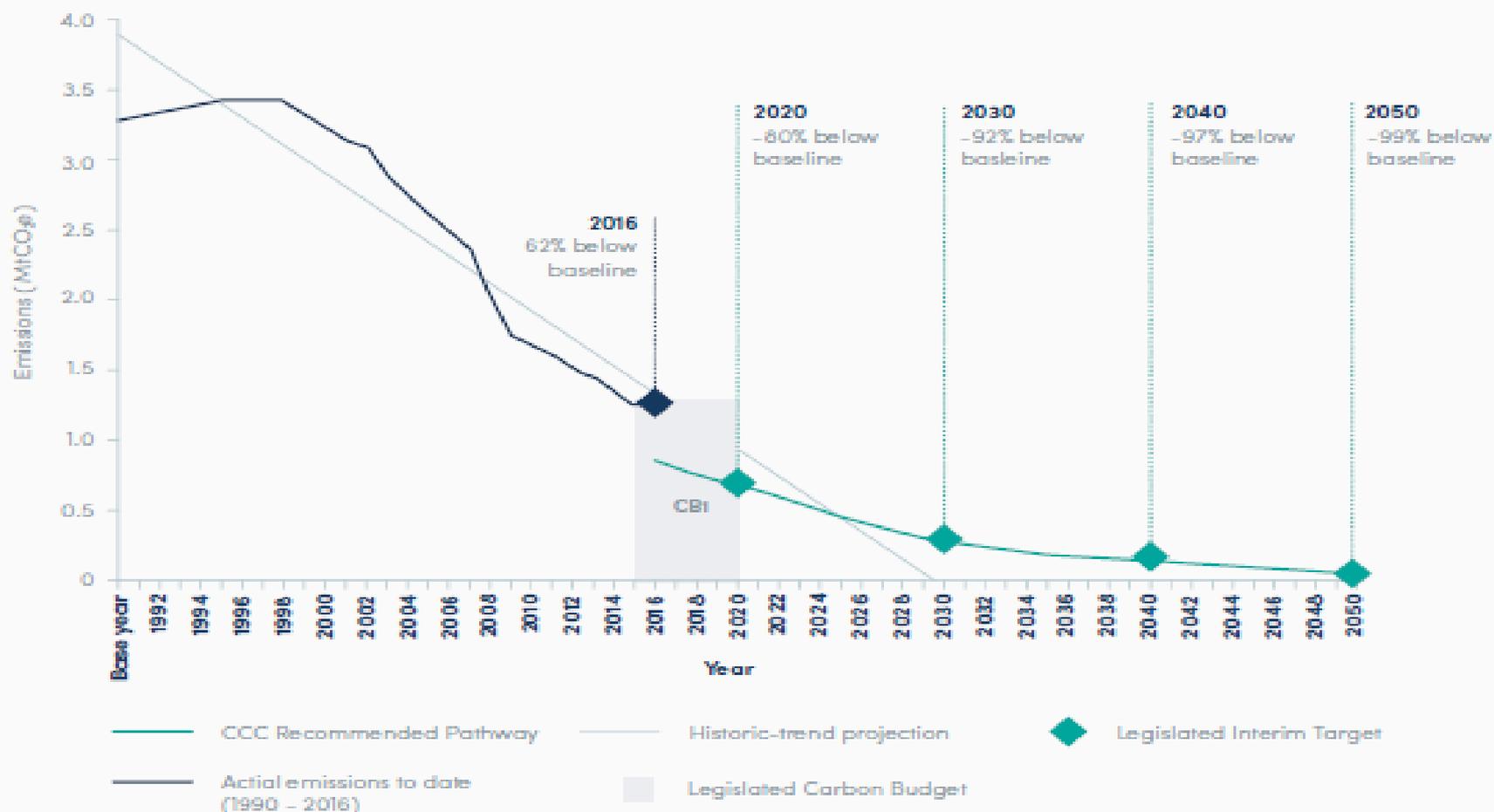
Figure 2. Biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) to landfill as a percentage of 1995 baseline, UK and country split, 2010-18

BMW to landfill as
% of 1995 target
baseline



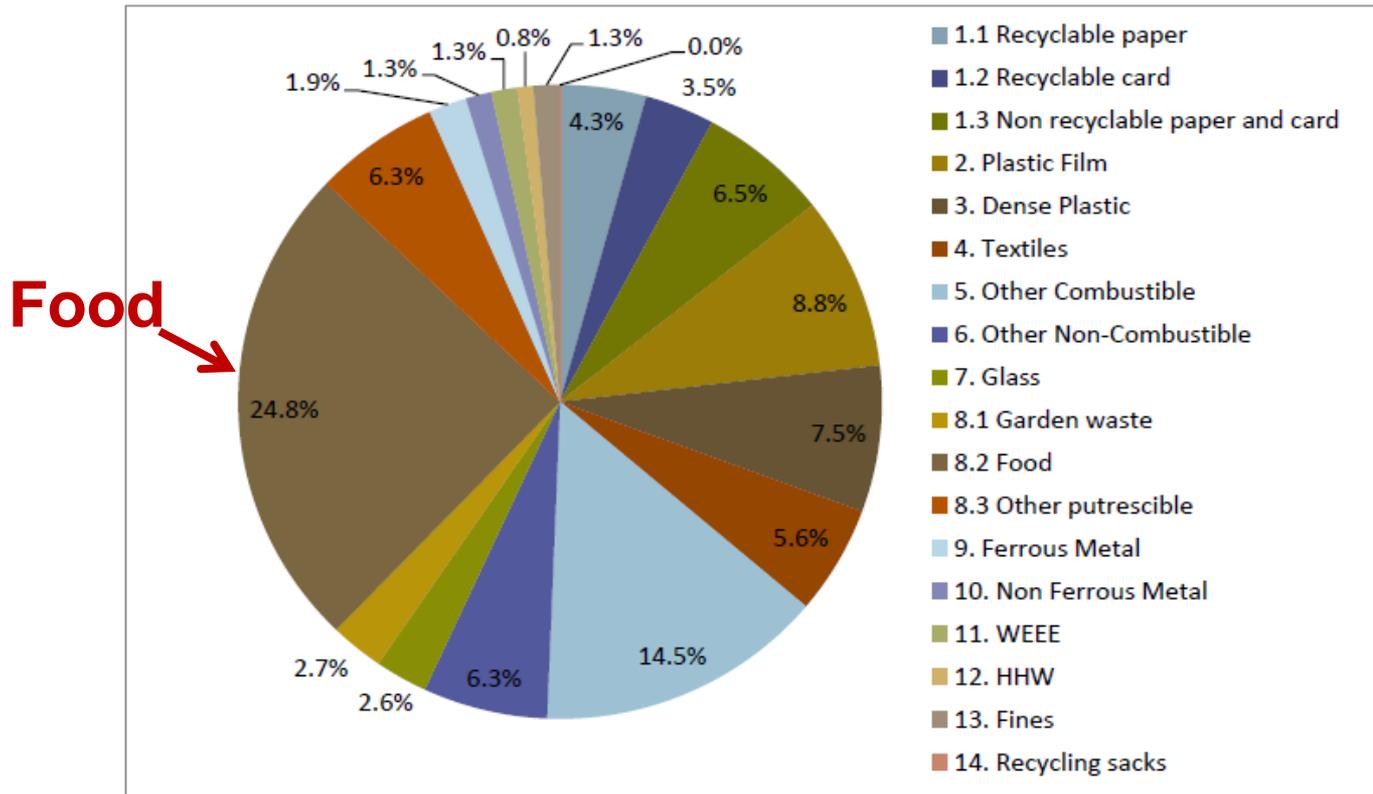
Source: Waste Data Interrogator, Defra Statistics

Historic emissions for the Waste Sector and UKCCC modelling to show emission reductions for the first carbon budget (CB1) and a possible route for a contribution to an 80% reduction in all Welsh emissions in 2050



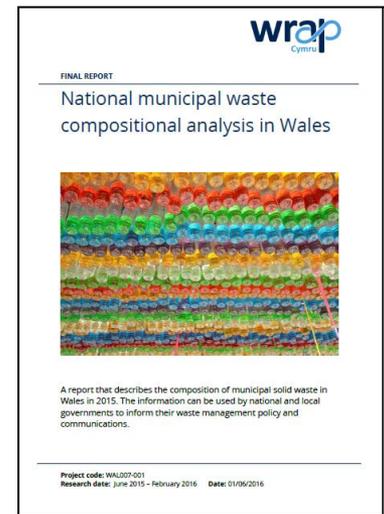
Have we got all of the easily recyclable material out of the residual household bin? – No!

Figure 3 Composition of kerbside collected residual waste in Wales

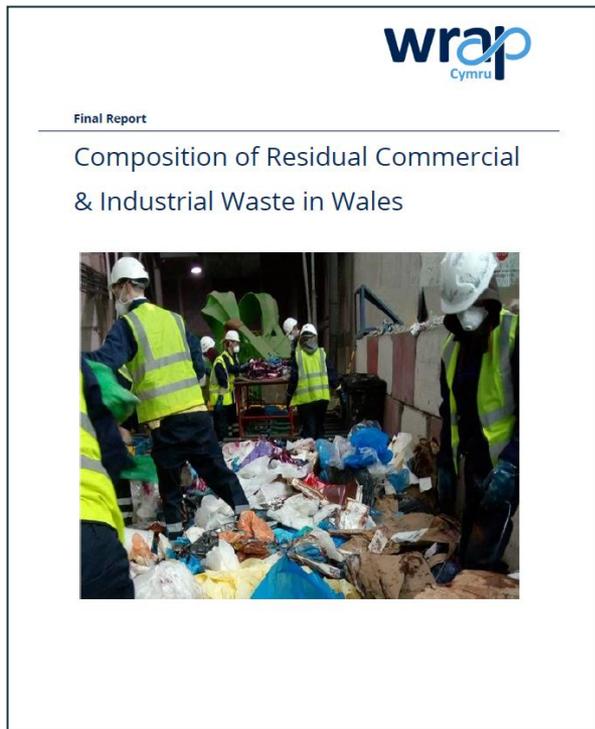


Food = ~ 25%

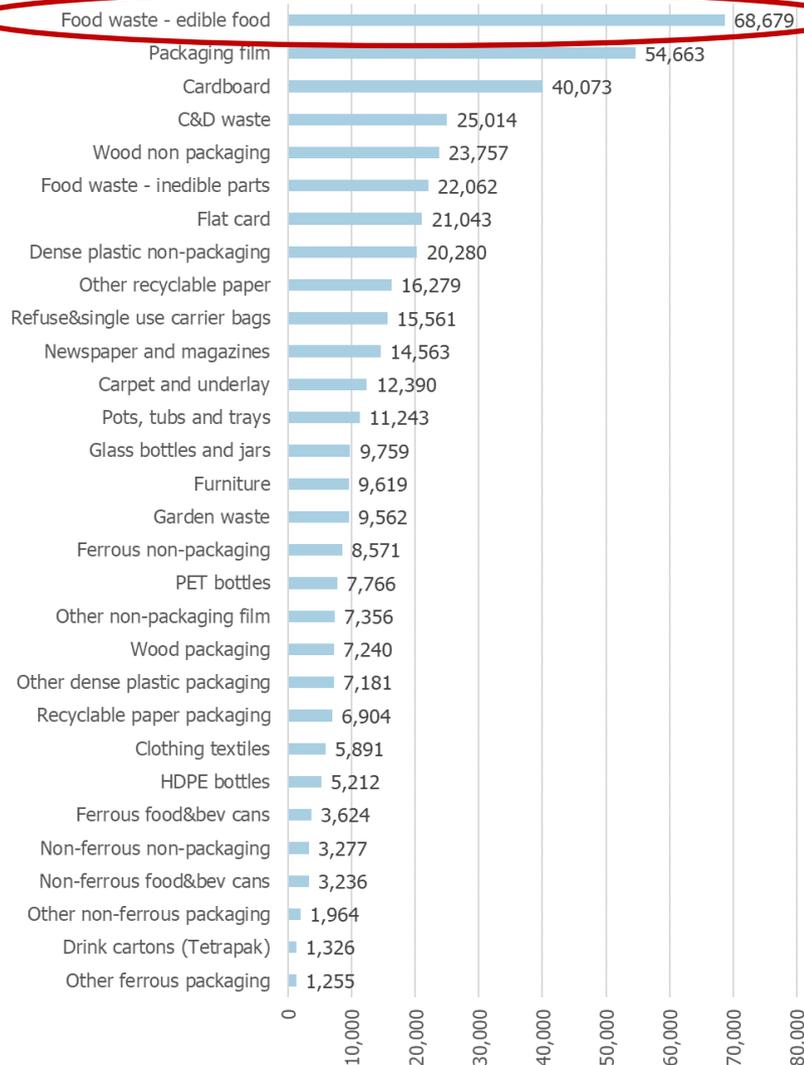
Easily recyclable 'dry recyclables' = ~25%



What about food waste in mixed residual industrial and commercial waste?



Estimate of annual tonnage of recyclable materials in residual C&I waste (EWC 19.12.12 and 20.03.01) arising in Wales. N=108



“The majority of the [residual] waste analysed (74.5% (+/- 2.4%) or 450,478 tonnes annually) could have potentially been recycled.”

Tonnes per annum

Increasing non-domestic recycling: Consultation on new legal requirements



The Welsh Government intends to bring forward regulations under Environment (Wales) Act 2016 that includes amendments to the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Waste (Wales) Measure 2010 (as amended) and to commence the ban on the disposal of food waste to sewer. It has recently consulted on options.



Proposed legal requirements for non-domestic premises

The occupiers of non-domestic premises to present the following separately for collection.

- **paper, card, glass, metal, plastic;**
- **food produced by premises producing more than 5kg/week;**
- **WEEE;**
- **textiles.**

Those that collect these waste materials to collect materials in the following streams

- **paper, card, glass, metal, plastic;**
- **food collected from premises producing more than 5kg/week;**
- **WEEE;**
- **textiles.**

The disposal of food waste to sewer from business premises in Wales would be prohibited.

The incineration of recyclable loads of the specified materials would be banned.

The landfilling of recyclable loads of the specified materials would be banned. In addition to the above materials, wood waste would be banned from landfill in Wales.

Doing even more



- “Make more efficient use of our food: We will lead the way in eradicating avoidable food waste by looking at the whole supply chain and working with businesses from farm to fork to minimise waste and maximise resource efficiency.”
- Consulted on a target to reduce food waste by 50% by 2025 (against a 2007 baseline)
- Consult on higher recycling targets after 70% in 2025 (80% perhaps for 2035)
- Enhanced behaviour change campaign to persuade the poor / non recyclers to do their bit – move to ‘norming’
- Introduce legal requirement for separate food waste collection from businesses - 2021

Thank you for listening

Any queries / comments to:

wastestrategy@wales.gsi.gov.uk



Helpu Cymru i leihau
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Help Wales reduce
its Carbon Footprint



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