

# WASTE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP (WSDG)

## SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE RECEIVED THROUGH THE WASTE STRATEGY OPEN HEARINGS

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	<b>Q1: Should the WSDG accept that Hertfordshire will need to manage 1 million tonnes of municipal waste by 2024?</b>	<b>Q2: How much of that waste can the County realistically recycle and compost?</b>	<b>Q3: What methods and facilities would be appropriate in Hertfordshire to dispose of the residual?</b>
<b>Ian Fielding Waste Contracts Manager Hampshire County Council</b>	Does not support a planned approach for all of the 25 year period, but believes growth is inevitable.	No more than 50%. If 35% is to be exceeded, organics will have to be separated at source.	Adopt a flexible approach based on risk management. Be receptive to new technology.
<b>Tom Jeral, Project Manager SITA GB Ltd/John Scanlon, Energy from Waste Association</b>	No comment but urges Hertfordshire to adopt a positive waste minimisation policy.	No comment other than that the need to dispose of residuals is unavoidable.	Only use technologies which have been in operation for 2 years at full size with same feedstock. Thermal treatment is best option.
<b>Bob Stranks Head of Waste Strategy Surrey County Council</b>	Planning horizon adopted is too long. Do not ignore need to minimise.	In accordance with Part 2 of the National Waste Management Strategy i.e. not more than 40%.	Address the landfill v's incineration issue NOT incineration v's recycling. Incineration then becomes best option.

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<b>Robin Cherney Chair Stevenage Local Agenda 21 Group</b>	No direct comment, but efforts should firstly be concentrated on waste reduction.	All effort should be concentrated on maximising recycling and/or composting.	No direct comment.
<b>Paul Deakin Vice Chair Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee (LARAC)</b>	Believes a 3% growth rate is realistic unless waste reduction measures are more effective.	Aspinwall's proposals do not match new Government targets. Existing markets will not have sufficient capacity to match targets, but Hertfordshire still need to boost recycling, to a possible maximum of 60%.	Thermal treatment but to a lesser extent than proposed by Aspinwall's due to the achievement of higher recycling rates.
<b>Robin Murray Consultant Ecologika</b>	Aspinwall's assessment is flawed and the time period used is too long - to coincide with typical incineration plant contracts. Consider rolling plans and keep all options open. Separate branches of the waste stream should be managed separately, not as an entity.	A 70% recycling/composting target should be possible, based on overseas experience.	Some landfill and/or thermal treatment inevitable but on a much reduced scale to that proposed by Aspinwall's.
<b>Roger Lovett Development Manager Thames Water Waste Management</b>	910,000 tonnes by 2024.	Depends upon public participation level, but 59% to 68% possible if anaerobic digestion adopted. Compost to be used as farm soil conditioner, given MAFF and DETR approval.	Thermal treatment and/or landfill.

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<b>Paul Mobbs Consultant representing Hertfordshire Friends of the Earth</b>	Adopt whole life cycle approach. Aspinwall's projections too high and have no rational basis - beware contractual penalty charges!	Higher rates than those predicted by Aspinwall's should be possible (no figures quoted). Anaerobic digestion seen as most benign method of disposal of biodegradable wastes.	Do not use incineration. No alternatives suggested.
<b>Peter Jones Director Biffa Waste Services Ltd</b>	Waste arisings will reduce over time as producer responsibility increases. Hence Aspinwall's estimate is too high.	53%. Composting into soil conditioner, subject to MAFF, DETR and Foods Standards Agency approval.	Gassification using 30,000 ton capacity units to deal with up to 25% of total waste stream by 2024.
<b>David Ashton New Options for Waste (NOW)</b>	Does not accept Aspinwall's estimate. No alternative suggested. Separate out the different waste streams, keep options open and maintain pressure on producers of goods.	70% composting by 2010. Long-term aim should be for zero waste.	Remove contaminated waste at source, landfill the remaining inert component, use anaerobic digestion for remainder.
<b>Marion Williams Welwyn Hatfield Environmental Network (WHEN)</b>	Check assumptions made. Assume waste will reduce and target for zero waste.	Treat waste as a resource. Aim for 40% by 2004 and 60% by 2007. Stockpile waste if markets slump.	Use most environmentally friendly technology. Do not be sucked in by the 'hard-sell'.
<b>Colin Basson (former Commercial Director) Shanks Waste Services Ltd</b>	Assume constant level of household waste arisings. Some reduction over time due to producer responsibility. Allow for population growth and change in composition.	Assume 70% participation rate and 30% recycling from householders, 70% from CA sites. Do not assume farmers will take compost even though a good idea.	Landfill in the short-term. Regard waste as a resource. Delay decision on waste to energy. Consider alternatives as they are developed, including thermal treatment following drying-out of residuals.