

Compliance with the
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011
TEEP Assessment for Nottinghamshire County Council WDA

February 2016

Introduction

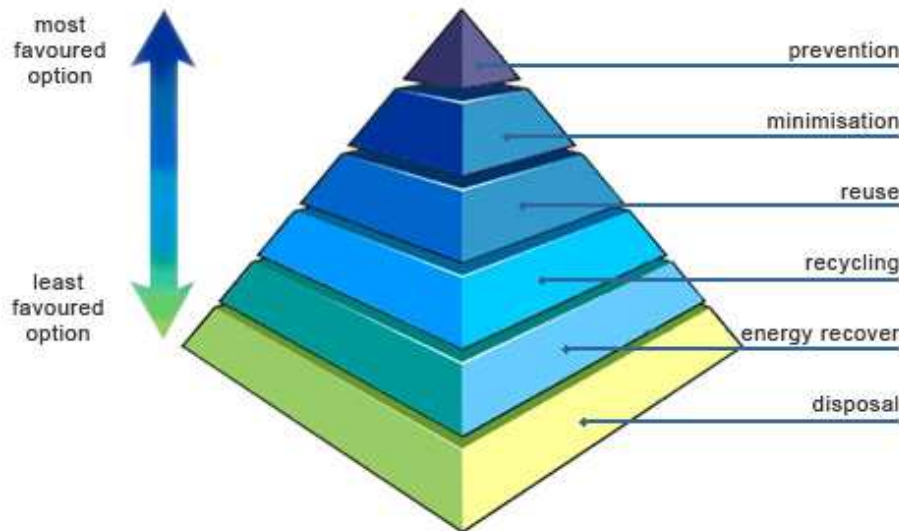
1. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 requires all waste collectors including local authorities to apply the waste hierarchy (Regulation 12), and to assess if they are able to implement separate collections of glass, metal, paper and plastics, where this is “Technically, environmentally and economically practicable” (Regulation 13). This has become known as a ‘TEEP’ assessment.
2. The County Council as Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) undertook a TEEP assessment in December 2014 in respect of the materials collected at Recycling Centres which was approved at Environment and Sustainability Committee on 12 February 2015. This document forms an annual review of that document.
3. The seven Waste Collection Authorities (WCA) in the County have now each carried out a TEEP assessment on their collection methodologies. As the WCA have undertaken their own TEEP assessments, this review now only focusses on the County Council Recycling Centre collections.

PFI Waste Contract

4. The Nottinghamshire Waste Management PFI Contract was awarded to a Veolia Special Purpose vehicle: Veolia Environmental Services Nottinghamshire, on 26th June 2006. It is a 26 year contract, which was procured to deliver the outputs identified in the Nottinghamshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy.
5. The overarching objectives of the Nottinghamshire Waste Management PFI Contract are to:
 - Focus on positive action to protect and improve the environment;
 - Have regard to Best Value and affordability;
 - Reduce the proportion of waste going to landfill;
 - Conserve energy and raw materials;
 - Support waste minimisation, re-use and recycling initiatives;
 - Secure the optimum return on any assets used;
 - Ensure that waste is treated / disposed of using one of the nearest facilities and the most appropriate methods and technologies;
 - Meet the Government’s performance standards for waste management;
 - Be sufficiently flexible to allow for future changes in waste legislation and practice;
 - Use and promote the principles of the waste hierarchy.
6. And to achieve targets to:
 - Increase recycling incrementally throughout the life of the Contract to 52% by 2020;
 - Ensure waste and recycling management would meet and exceed where appropriate the requirements of the Landfill Directive to incrementally reduce biodegradable waste to landfill to 35% of 1995 levels by 2020;
 - Increase recycling at the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) from 57% in 2006 to 60% by 2020;

- Endeavour to minimise the distance travelled by WCA's to delivery points to no more than 5 miles and/or a 15 minute drive-time from their boundaries.

Applying the Waste Hierarchy



7. The waste hierarchy is divided into six primary headings as follows:

- **Prevention** - means measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste that reduces:
 - the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
 - the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or the content of harmful substances in materials and products.
- **Re-use** - which means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.
- **Preparing for re-use** - means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.
- **Recycling** - means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. Includes the reprocessing of organic material but not energy recovery or the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.
- **Energy Recovery** - means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would

otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

- **Disposal** - means any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has a secondary consequence, the reclamation of substances or energy.

Recycling Centre collections

8. The WDA provides 12 Recycling Centres operated by Veolia across the county. All 12 provide separate recycling containers for paper, card, plastic bottles, metal cans and glass. Recycling Centres offer separate collections of the following materials:

- Glass bottles
- Paper and cardboard
- Plastic bottles
- Textiles
- Metals (including steel and aluminium cans)
- WEEE
- Engine oil
- Car batteries
- Cooking oil
- Green waste
- Wood
- Domestic batteries
- Chipboard
- Rubble & soil
- Plasterboard (11 sites at present)
- Paint (4 sites at present)

The Necessity Test

9. The Recycling Centres continue to collect the 4 waste streams separately, we therefore believe that the necessity test is met. We have still carried out the Practicability (TEEP) test for completeness and information.

The TEEP test

Technical

10. Recycling Centres continue to collect the 4 material types separately therefore it is Technically Practical to collect the 4 streams separately.

11. ***Therefore we have concluded that separate collection at Recycling Centres is Technically Practicable at the present time.***

Environmental

12. Recycling Centres continue to collect the 4 material types separately therefore we believe it is Environmentally Practical to collect the 4 streams separately.

13. ***Therefore we have concluded that separate collection at Recycling Centres is Environmentally Practicable at the present time.***

Economic

14. Recycling Centres continue to collect the 4 material types separately therefore we believe it is Economically Practical to collect the 4 streams separately.

15. ***Therefore we have concluded that separate collection at Recycling Centres is Economically Practicable at the present time.***

Conclusion for Recycling Centres

16. On this basis our assessment has identified that;

- Technically separate Recycling Centre collection IS practicable
- Environmentally separate Recycling Centre collection IS practicable
- Economically separate Recycling Centre collection IS practicable

17. The intention of the WDA will be to continue to offer separate bring banks for the material streams at Recycling Centres.

Review Process

18. Should there be any substantial changes to the following factors, it may be necessary to review this assessment:

- Availability of accessible facilities;
- Changes in technology;
- Changes to vehicle/staff costs;
- Fundamental changes to WDA contracts;
- Legislative changes.

19. It is the intention of the County Council that this assessment will be reviewed annually to assess if any factors change any of the assumptions made, and that the Environment and Sustainability Committee formally agree its validity each year.