

NEWCASTLE - UK

WASTE DISPOSAL POLICY

Study in context with the debate sheet/page - Landfill?

- Incineration. - Recycle?
This gives the details/case for/against each method.

- Since the 1880's Incineration was the main waste disposal policy for Newcastle eg BYKER.
- 1960's, clean air acts led to the closure of incinerators due to excessive pollution
- Landfill which had been low the INCREASED
- 1980 Byker incinerator and heat source plant reopened, heating local homes but air pollution and polluted ash led to closure = 2000

RECENTLY :-

Policies/Aims

- minimise landfill to eventually achieve zero waste.
- to see waste as a resource not a problem.
- to have a cleaner, greener city.

Strategies

- raise public awareness and educate public.
- work in partnership with commerce/volunteers/public/schools/local + central government.
- introduce green recycling.
- improve the 4 recycling centres.

Recycling Centres

- educate users, eg BYKER
- one way system.
- height barriers to keep out trade
- develop reuse networks.
- develop markets for materials.
- recycling/recovery not 75%

Other strategies

- alternate dry recycling and refuse collections
- organic collections, now sent to composting site
- home composters subsidised
- circular economy eg Plastics used as many times as possible.
- high fines for littering/flytipping
- New heating plant proposed and export to Sweden for electricity generation
- future home project; new homes have recycling integrated

What does the data show?

- recycling/composting target for UK 65% by 2035
- recycling 2005 15%
2016 40%
- landfill 2005 85%
2016 20%

Waste per household 13kg/week
2030 target 8kg