

Buckinghamshire Residual Waste Performance Report 2016/2017

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1.0 Introduction

In 2013 FCC Buckinghamshire Limited (FCC) were awarded a 30 year contract by Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC) for the management and treatment of residual waste.

In order to service the contract FCC constructed and now operates Greatmoor Energy from Waste (EfW) facility near Woodham in the north of the county. This facility is used to sustainably manage the disposal of Buckinghamshire's household residual waste, by diverting waste from landfill and recovering energy from the process. Electricity generated from Greatmoor EfW is sufficient to power 36,000 homes.

As part of the contract, FCC also operates High Heavens Waste Transfer Station (WTS) in High Wycombe situated in the south of the county. This site is used as a bulking facility to load Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) deliveries from Chiltern, Wycombe and South Bucks District Councils into articulated vehicles for efficient transfer of waste to Greatmoor EfW. Residual waste from Aylesbury Vale District Council is delivered directly into Greatmoor EfW due to close proximity to the site.

Map 1 - Location of FCC facilities and district councils across Buckinghamshire

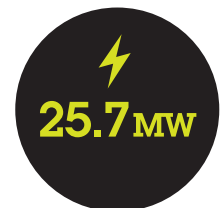


Full service of the contract commenced in June 2016 following the construction of both facilities and successful commissioning of the EfW. This Annual Service Report provides an overview of the contract performance during the first contract year (June 2016 – March 2017). Subsequent reports will be produced annually thereafter and will cover the period from 1st April to 31st March the following year.

During the first contract year:



of residual waste were handled for energy recovery, 87,061 tonnes of which was Buckinghamshire County Council contract waste.



average electricity generated from waste recovery at Greatmoor EfW.



Our electricity output was the equivalent to that needed to power 40,000 homes.



through the operation of High Heavens Waste Transfer Station to deliver contract waste to Greatmoor EfW.



engaged with during 12 educational outreach sessions.



to Greatmoor over 115 community engagement tours.



with the environmental permit at both facilities.

2.0 Waste Management

2.1 Total waste volumes handled

During the contract year FCC handled 256,160 tonnes of residual waste. Contract Waste (managed by BCC) was delivered by the various districts within Buckinghamshire and also from the Household Recycling Centres (HRC).

Bulky waste from the HRC sites is shredded by BCC and delivered to High Heavens Waste Transfer Station to allow this material to be accepted at Greatmoor EfW, thus diverting this tonnage from landfill disposal. In addition to Contract Waste, Third Party Residual waste was handled at Greatmoor EfW. A summary of the total waste inputs is displayed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Summary of waste inputs handled at the facilities on the contract by supplier

Waste Inputs	Tonnes
Aylesbury Vale District Council	25,188
Chiltern & Wycombe District Councils	35,942
South Bucks District Council	8,881
Household Recycling Centre (Residual) (BCC)	10,564
Shredded bulky waste (BCC)	6,486
Third Party Residual Waste	169,099
Total Waste Handled	256,160

3.0 High Heavens Waste Transfer Station

3.1 Background

High Heavens (WTS) is located on the BCC High Heavens Waste Complex in High Wycombe situated in the south of the county.

The waste complex consists of several waste operations for BCC, the waste transfer station was developed at the complex to service the residual waste treatment contract operated by FCC.

The new WTS was constructed and commissioned by FCC and became operational in November 2015 ahead of full service commencement in June 2016. The WTS is used as a local delivery point by southern district councils (South Bucks, Wycombe and Chiltern) for onward transfer of their residual waste to be processed at Greatmoor EfW in the north of

the county. Residual waste delivered into the WTS is loaded onto articulated vehicles to reduce the amount of transport required to move the waste by maximising the amount of waste on each transport vehicle. The location of the site was selected as a central delivery point for the southern districts to provide efficient transfer of waste to Greatmoor EfW compared to collection vehicles travelling there directly. This significantly reduces waste transport requirements and associated impacts across the county whilst also allowing the collection contracts to operate more efficiently.

Map 2 - High Heavens WTS and Greatmoor EfW, location of council districts and transport route across Buckinghamshire.



There is a predetermined transport route between the two facilities as displayed in the above map. This is a condition of the planning permission and requires transport vehicles to use the main roads to access and egress the motorway for the prominent route of transport to eliminate use of smaller roads and the associated impacts of the transport vehicles.

3.2 Waste Inputs

58,671 tonnes of waste was handled at High Heavens WTS during the contract year.

The volume of residual waste handled at High Heavens WTS during the contract year demonstrates the benefit of its location as a bulking station to Greatmoor EfW due to the population density in the south of the county. The breakdown of waste inputs by supplier across this period is displayed in the chart and table below in Figure 1 and Table 2.

Figure 1 - Breakdown of waste inputs at High Heavens WTS during the contract year shown by percentage by supplier

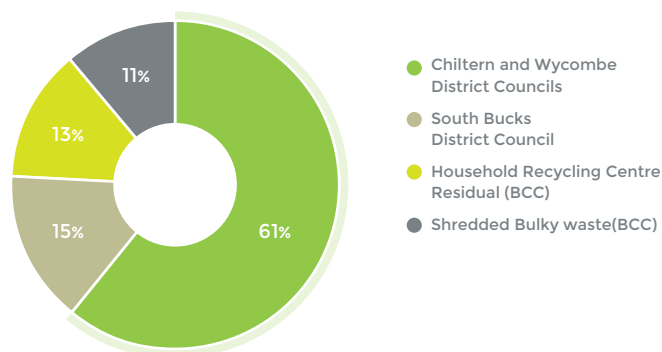


Table 2 - Tonnes of waste delivered into High Heavens WTS during the contract year by supplier

Waste Inputs	Tonnes
Chiltern and Wycombe District Councils*	35,942
South Bucks District Council	8,881
Household Recycling Centre Residual (BCC)	7,362
Shredded Bulky waste (BCC)	6,486
Total	58,671

* Chiltern and Wycombe District Councils operate a joint waste collection service and therefore tonnages are reported as combined

3.3 Waste Outputs

The majority of output from High Heavens WTS was residual waste bulked to Greatmoor EfW.

There was a small tonnage of bulky waste removed from the site for shredding at a neighbouring BCC facility within the High Heavens complex. This is where bulky waste unsuitable for the EfW is removed for shredding before being delivered back to High Heavens WTS. Bulky waste is deemed unsuitable as it can affect the efficiency of the EfW process due to blockages in the system or poor combustion. Once removed and shredded, this material is then transferred with the residual waste and diverted from landfill in a similar manner to the management of bulky waste from the HRC sites. When bulky waste is identified and separated, feedback is provided to BCC. Gas bottles and other non-conforming materials unsuitable for the EfW process have also been removed, segregated and reported in a similar manner and collected for recycling or disposal.

3.4 Waste Transfer

Transport savings through bulk transfer of waste from High Heavens WTS

High Heavens Waste Transfer Station operates as a bulking station for transfer of residual waste to Greatmoor EfW. Due to the high volumes of waste handled at the site, the bulking operation successfully reduced transport vehicle miles of contract waste by over 117,488 miles during the contract year. The breakdown of this is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Summary of vehicle movements and associated miles saved due to bulk waste transfer from High Heavens WTS

Waste Transferred	Vehicle movements saved	Miles saved due to bulk transfer of waste from High Heavens WTS
BCC Residual	8,810	102,228
Household Recycling Centre Residual (BCC)	644	10,143
Shredded Bulky waste (BCC)	122	5,117
Total	9,576	117,488

The mileage saving is calculated by analysing the number of vehicle deliveries, miles travelled from each location and tonnes delivered, then adding the bulking transfer mileage of this waste to Greatmoor. A comparison between this and the total mileage for collections vehicles to deliver directly into Greatmoor EfW, rather than through High Heavens WTS was made to highlight the saving. The mileage savings also take into account the predetermined route from High Heavens WTS to Greatmoor EfW which is a condition of the planning permission, this route being longer than the shortest available.



on district council collections. That's more than four times around the world.



on residual waste from Household Recycling Centres, the equivalent of a return trip from London to Mexico.



on Shredded Bulky waste. That's the same as travelling from London to Mexico.

This highlights the benefits and importance of High Heavens WTS to the residual waste contract within the county and the reduced transport implications as a result of the operation of the site.

Transport Fleet

FCC has awarded a contract for the haulage of residual waste from High Heavens WTS to Greatmoor EfW to Fred Sherwood & Sons Limited. FCC Buckinghamshire has built a good working relationship with Fred Sherwood & Sons providing confidence that a robust service delivery could be achieved.

The contract includes performance guarantees for service delivery such as provision of sufficient vehicles to deliver the service and also restrictions to ensure contract compliance is maintained with BCC.

Branded trailers are also in place to promote the Greatmoor EfW facility and to highlight the contract partnership between BCC and FCC on the transport vehicles that travel daily up and down the M40.

Greatmoor trailers



3.5 Environmental Management

High Heavens WTS operates under permit number XP3091ER issued by the Environment Agency.

There were no permit breaches recorded during the contract year at High Heavens. The Environment Agency conducted one inspection of the facility and no concerns or issues were raised.

Full details of the Environmental Permit (XP3091ER) can be found [here](#)

3.6 Complaints

There were 4 litter complaints at High Heavens WTS during the contract year, all of which involved litter falling from collection vehicles leaving site.

Following these incidents additional vehicle cleaning methods were introduced on-site and training provided to drivers. In addition to this, FCC staff also have a proactive approach to litter picking and inspection on and off site to ensure cleanliness is maintained.

4.0 Greatmoor EfW

4.1 Background

Greatmoor EfW is located near Woodham situated to the north of the county adjacent to Calvert Landfill site which is also operated by FCC.

Construction of the EfW commenced in September 2013 as part of the residual waste contract and the site became fully operational in June 2016.

The EfW processes non-recyclable residual waste which had previously been sent for landfill disposal. The process involves burning the residual waste to harvest thermal energy to heat a boiler and produce high pressure steam. The steam produced from the combustion process is used to power a turbine to generate electricity sufficient to supply 36,000 homes.

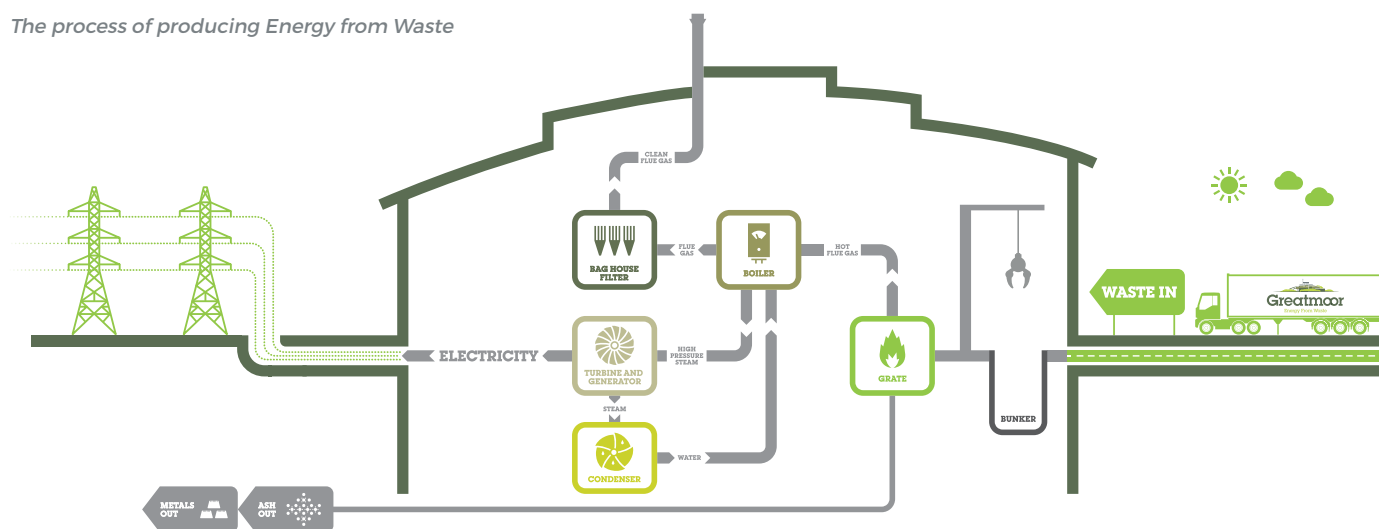
There are also residual outputs from the EfW process including ash and flue gases. Ashes and unburnt non-combustible materials are removed after the combustion phase and treated to recover metals for recycling prior to landfill disposal. Flue gases and fly ash emitted from throughout combustion undergo rigorous physical and chemical processes called flue gas treatment (FGT). The FGT process neutralises

emissions before being released to the atmosphere which generates by-products that are removed for landfill disposal following specialist hazardous waste treatment. Efficient EfW operation moderates the volumes of residual by-product outputs and further recovery methods are used to further reduce this and minimise landfill disposal.

The use of an EfW to service the residual waste contract was proposed by FCC as a sustainable waste management solution to divert Buckinghamshire's residual waste from landfill disposal whilst also producing electricity. The location of the facility was selected due to the existing waste management infrastructure in place at Calvert Landfill site and its suitability to service deliveries from across the county. In addition to this, the site also benefits from a rail siding providing the option to import waste via the rail network which was identified Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy 2012.

For more background on EfW please visit www.greatmoor.co.uk/what-is-an-efw/

The process of producing Energy from Waste



4.2 Waste Inputs

A total of 255,715 tonnes were delivered to Greatmoor EfW during the contract year.

The total inputs at Greatmoor EfW during the contract year are slightly less than the total waste handled during the contract year due to waste stock at High Heavens WTS at the end of the contract year. This accounts for the 445 tonne difference which you can see in Table 4.

The breakdown of waste inputs is shown in the chart and table below in Figure 2 and Table 4. All of the residual waste received at High Heavens WTS was bulked to Greatmoor EfW. Greatmoor EfW has been able to process a large amount of Third Party Waste due to plant efficiencies exceeding design capacity. This increase in capacity during the contract year resulted in diversion of 28,928 extra tonnes from landfill than anticipated and also contributed to additional electricity generation.

Figure 2 – Breakdown of waste inputs at Greatmoor EfW during the contract year shown by percentage by supplier

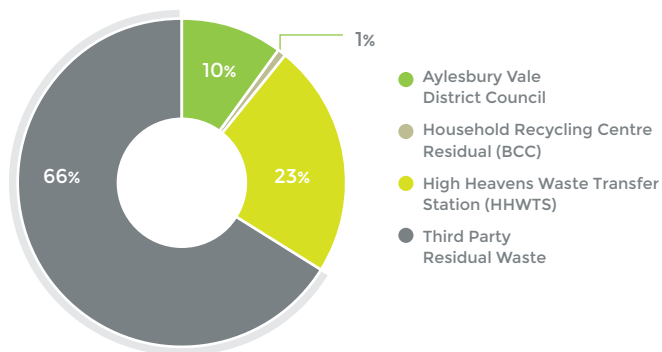


Table 4 – Tonnes of waste delivered into Greatmoor EfW during the contract year by supplier including residual stock of contract waste at High Heavens WTS

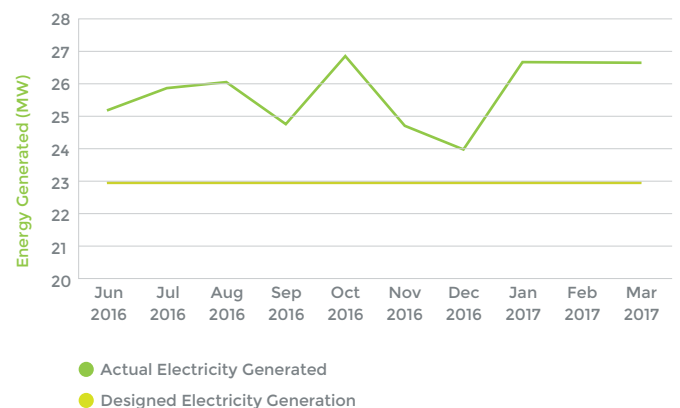
Waste Inputs	Tonnes
Aylesbury Vale District Council	25,188
Household Recycling Centre Residual (BCC)	3,202
High Heavens Waste Transfer Station (HHWTS)	58,226
Total BCC Inputs	86,616
Third Party Residual Waste	169,099
Total inputs to Greatmoor EfW	255,715
Residual stock at High Heavens WTS	445
Total waste handled on contract	256,160

4.3 Waste Outputs

Power generation

25.7 megawatts (MW) of electricity was generated during in the contract year which exceeded the designed output of 22.9MW. The below line graph in Figure 3 shows the monthly export of electricity during the contract year. The high efficiency of the facility and greater plant throughput provided a higher than anticipated output of electricity that will provide power equivalent to an additional 4,000 homes in addition to the original 36,000 considered in original design. Therefore providing electricity equivalent to 40,000 homes in the first contract year.

Figure 3 Monthly electricity exported from Greatmoor EfW throughout the contract year



Residual outputs

Table 5 provides a breakdown of residual waste outputs from Greatmoor EfW during the contract year.

Table 5 Residual waste outputs from Greatmoor EfW

Waste Outputs	Tonnes
APCr (Landfill – after treatment)	10,342
IBA (Landfill)	44,769
Non-conforming waste (Landfill)	244
Recovered metals (Recycling)	2,813
Total outputs	58,168

Of the 255,715 tonnes treated at Greatmoor EfW, there were 55,111 tonnes of ash and residues from the process including Air Pollution Control Residues (APCr) and Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA). Air Pollution Control Residues (APCr) are residual materials from the flue gas treatment process used to control emission limits, this material is sent for specialist hazardous waste treatment at another FCC facility in preparation for landfill. IBA generally consists of non-combustible material residue such as stone and metal following burning of the waste. Once removed, IBA is processed on-site to recover metals for local recycling to further reduce landfill volumes as the remaining material is sent for non-hazardous landfill disposal.

Other residual material includes non-conforming materials that are considered unsuitable for the process and removed during the pre-sorting and inspection stage. These materials are deemed unsuitable due to potential implications on plant efficiency and emissions controls, unsuitable materials like this are therefore sent for landfill disposal. The volume of non-conforming material is relatively low due to waste inspection procedures in place with BCC and Third Party customers which FCC continue to focus on improving to prevent these materials being landfilled.

A total of 21.6% of all waste handled was sent for landfill disposal from the residual outputs of the EfW process.

Waste Inspection Procedures

FCC operates a waste inspection procedure at the High Heavens WTS and Greatmoor EfW facilities to ensure waste is suitable for EfW treatment. This is in place to remove materials that could potentially release toxic emissions or affect the efficiency of the plant resulting in downtime or greater proportions of residual outputs through poor combustion processes. For example, large bulky items or high proportions of non-combustible materials could cause blockages or not burn effectively. Ensuring the feedstock is suitable allows the plant to be run more efficiently and therefore maximises throughput and landfill diversion.

The inspection process includes regular inspection and sampling of waste inputs, along with feedback to BCC and other Third Party suppliers to ensure waste specifications are adhered to. Operators at both facilities are trained to inspect waste during tipping to allow non-conforming material to be identified at source. Greatmoor EfW also has a separate bay for inspection of random samples taken from waste deliveries throughout the day. If unsuitable materials are identified during inspection processes, materials are segregated and stored for appropriate collection or landfill disposal. For example, gas cylinders removed from waste will be stored in a locked cage and collected for recycling. FCC endeavour to recover and recycle materials from non-conforming waste to minimise landfill disposal through activities such as shredding bulky waste or collections of scrap metal.

4.4 Environmental Management

Greatmoor EFW is regulated by the Environment Agency under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, this integrates various European Commission (EC) directives such as the Industrial Emissions Directive into British law.

EC directives are European Legislation that all member states are required to comply with under European Law. Under this law, FCC are required to have an Environmental Permit in place for the operations carried out at Greatmoor EFW and the facility must comply with the conditions of the permit.

Greatmoor EFW has robust emissions control technologies in place in order to comply with the permit requirements. Gas and ash by-products generated from burning waste pass through modern, reliable and well understood combustion and pollution abatement technologies where filters and chemical neutralising systems are used to clean the emissions before leaving the stack and entering the atmosphere. The emissions are closely monitored to ensure compliance with legislation and the requirements of the Environmental Permit is maintained.

Under the Environmental Permit (the Permit) (UP3734HT), FCC is obliged to submit an annual report to the Environment Agency detailing compliance with emissions data. This section provides a summary of requirements within the Permit and monitoring data from the first contract year. The data presented in the report demonstrates that there have been no Permit breaches at Greatmoor EFW during this period.

For more information on emissions data including detailed charts for each substance please visit www.greatmoor.co.uk

Full details of the Environmental Permit (UP3734HT) can be found [here](#)

Permit monitoring requirements

The monitoring requirements are set out in Schedule 3 of the Environmental Permit. There are continuous and periodic monitoring requirements for various substance emissions displayed in Table 6. Periodic monitoring is undertaken quarterly.

Table 6 Emission Monitoring Requirements

Substance	Continuously	Periodically
Particulates	✓	
Total Organic Carbon	✓	
Hydrogen Chloride	✓	
Carbon Monoxide	✓	
Sulphur Dioxide	✓	
Nitrogen Oxides	✓	
Ammonia	✓	
Nitrous Oxide	✓	
Hydrogen Fluoride		✓
Cadmium & Thallium		✓
Mercury		✓
Heavy Metals		✓
Dioxins and Furans		✓

Monitoring methodology of the criteria included in Table 6 includes:

Continuously monitored substances are measured using continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMs) technology. Gas samples are extracted using a sample probe and analysers used to measure concentrations of each parameter. This information updates on the plant control system that is constantly recorded and monitored by the operations team.

Periodic monitoring is carried out on a quarterly basis by competent contractors who are accredited by the Environment Agency which is a highly regulated method of emissions testing. Gas samples are taken from the emissions stack and sent for laboratory analysis. The required frequency of periodic monitoring is quarterly during the first year of operation and then twice per year thereafter.

In addition to monitoring emissions, ash residues from the combustion process including Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) and Air Pollution Control Residues (APCr) are tested to identify the concentrations of various substances set out in the permit. This information is submitted to the EA as part of the emission reports to gather and monitor data for further investigation if deviations occur. Testing of residues is required to be carried out monthly during the first year of operation and then quarterly thereafter. IBA undergoes further testing twice per month for waste characterisation to determine whether it can be classified for non-hazardous landfill disposal.

Emissions Limits

The Environmental Permit specifies Emission Limit Values (ELV) for all of the monitoring criteria. The plant emissions must not exceed these limits to ensure compliance is maintained and if emissions limits are exceeded, notification must be submitted to the Environment Agency. There were no exceedances of emissions limits throughout operation of the plant during the contract year.

Continuous monitoring limits

The limits specified in the Environmental Permit refer to averages of a half hour and a 24 hours period and are displayed in Table 7. Emission limit values are therefore reported using these metrics.

Table 7 Half hourly average and daily average Emission Limit Values (ELV) by Substance

Substance	Half hour average (mg/m ³)	Daily average (mg/m ³)
Particulate	30	10
Hydrogen Chloride	60	10
Nitrogen Oxides	400	200
Sulphur Dioxide	200	50
Total Organic Carbon	20	10

Substance	10 min average (mg/m ³)	Daily average (mg/m ³)
Carbon Monoxide	150	50

The graph in Figure 4 shows the combined results for the operational period for each criterion that requires continuous monitoring displayed as half hour maximum and maximum average measured over a 24 hour period as a percentage of the specified Emission Limit Value (ELV).

Figure 4 Maximum half hour and daily average emissions shown as a percentage of the Emission Limit Value for each substance that was continuously monitored during the contract year

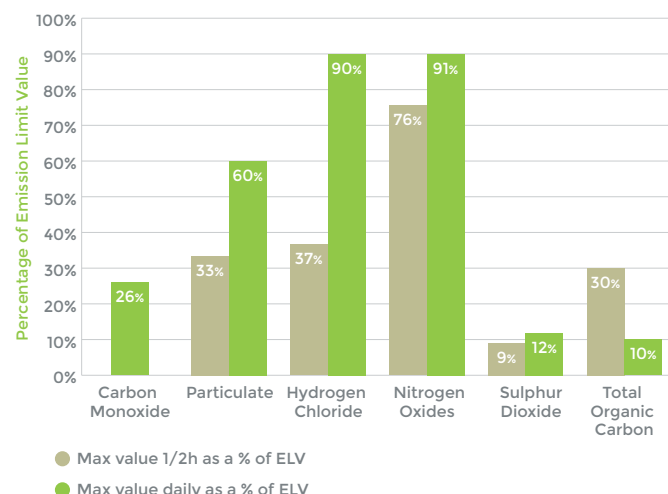


Figure 4 shows that the maximum half hourly and daily emissions were all within the limits as the chart displays each value as a percentage of the limits specified in the Environmental Permit. Therefore, each limit was 100% compliant during the contract year which can also be shown in the compliance summary in Table 8.

Table 8 Summary of Emission Limit Value Compliance

Monitoring Element	Particulate Matter	Carbon Monoxide	Total Organic Carbon
Compliance	100%	100%	100%

Hydrogen Chloride	Sulphur Dioxide	Nitrogen Oxides
100%	100%	100%

Periodic monitoring

Under the Environmental Permit, FCC is also required to undertake quarterly stack emission testing which is part of the emissions monitoring requirements as shown in Table 6. Results of the periodic monitoring are displayed in Figures 5 and 6.

Figure 5 shows the highest levels of dioxins and furans are at 19% of the limit. Figure 6 shows the levels of Cadmium and Thallium, Heavy metals, Mercury and Hydrogen Fluoride as a percentage of the limit and all levels are within the limits specified within the permit. This data demonstrates that all the quarterly emission values are significantly less than the 100% limits specified in the Permit.

Figure 5 Quarterly Emission values for Dioxins and Furans during the contract year shown as a percentage of the Emission Limit Value specified in the Environmental Permit

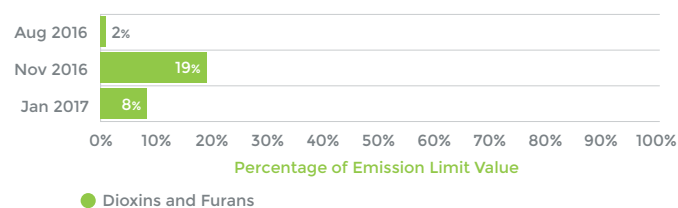
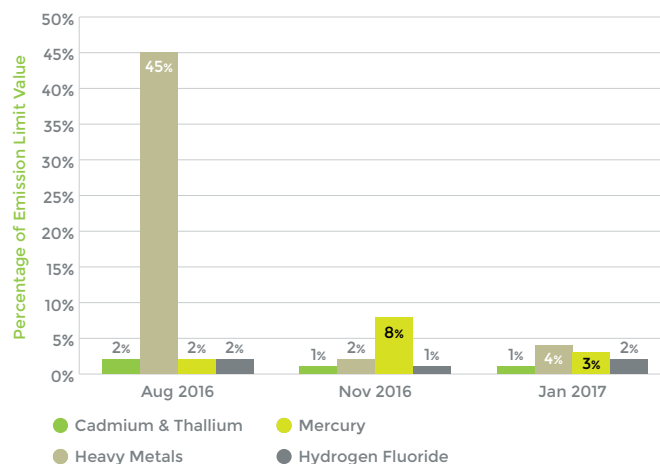


Figure 6 Quarterly Emission values for Cadmium & Thallium, Heavy Metals, Mercury and Hydrogen Fluoride during the contract year shown as a percentage of the Emission Limit Value specified in the Environmental Permit



Summary of Plant Compliance

No notifications of emission exceedances were required to be submitted to the EA throughout the contract year. The results of the emissions monitoring requirements as above show emissions performance was below limits for all criteria for both continuous and periodic monitoring and therefore compliant with the environmental permit.

IBA and APCr have been tested monthly throughout the contract year and all data submitted to the EA as part of the emissions reports and there was no concern raised regarding the results. IBA was continuously classified as non-hazardous waste throughout the waste characterisation testing carried out over the course of the contract year and was therefore suitable for non-hazardous landfill disposal.

4.5 Complaints

One complaint was received at Greatmoor EfW during the contract year for dark emissions being visible from the stack.

The emissions data recorded throughout that day was analysed and results were within the permit limits and therefore safe. The data was also submitted to the EA and there was no concern raised.

Water vapour emitting from the stack is more visible during colder weather due to condensation, this was apparent in the winter of the first year of operation and facilitated the complaint being raised due to concern of dark smoke. Feedback was provided following the complaint to provide an explanation of the water vapour visibility and that it is no cause for concern. No further complaints have been raised since.

5.0 Maintenance Management

Maintenance management is in place at all contract facilities to ensure they operate efficiently, safely and demonstrate compliance with necessary legislation.

Greatmoor EfW utilises a maintenance management system called Dynamics AX. This software package allows for robust scheduling and tracking of maintenance to ensure maintenance management is carried out efficiently.

Greatmoor EfW carries out an annual shutdown to undertake life cycle maintenance and overhaul of wear parts to ensure plant performance and

longevity is sustained. No annual shutdown was carried out this year, as the facility was newly operational in June 2016. However moving forwards there will be an annual shutdown estimated to last three weeks. When the annual shutdown is undertaken, scheduling and management of waste inputs will be put in place to ensure that contract waste continues to be delivered during the shutdown periods.

There were no major maintenance issues at either High Heavens WTS or Greatmoor EfW during the contract year.

6.0 Integrated Management Systems

FCC operates an Integrated Management System (IMS) to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, OHSAS18001 and ISO 50001 standards and all contract facilities are managed and operated under the IMS requirements. The IMS is in full use at both Greatmoor EfW and High Heavens WTS.

6.1 Accreditation

The contract facilities have been audited by British Standards Institute (BSI) and accreditations for the above standards achieved at both facilities.

6.2 Internal Auditing

Greatmoor EfW and High Heavens WTS have both undergone internal IMS audits within the contract year and both successfully passed with scores above 95%.

FCC also undertakes legal compliance audits at the facilities that focus on legal compliance of specific Health & Safety and Environmental regulations.

6.3 Health & Safety

FCC has introduced a safety initiative called the "Because..." programme. This focuses on behavioural safety through positive engagement and management using proactive rather than reactive safety indicators. The management programme involves engagement tasks with the workforce and also proactive methods of scoring and measuring safety performance.

7.0 Community Liaison

FCC employs a dedicated Waste Awareness and Education Manager with the aim to raise public awareness of waste issues, including waste prevention, reuse and recycling through educational initiatives.

Greatmoor EfW has an on-site visitor centre which hosts site tours of the facility for local community groups and schools. Tours include showing visitors the control room to demonstrate how the plant is operated, along with views of waste tipping into the 23m deep bunker, and loading the system by the large grab crane. Visitors can also look inside the furnace inspection hatch to see waste being burnt.

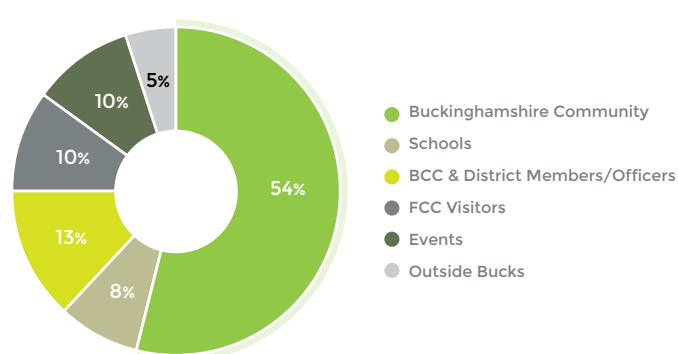
As well as hosting on-site tours, FCC also carry out outreach visits to local schools within the county. The Waste Awareness and Education Manager attends school classes and assemblies to educate and raise awareness about recycling and waste management. One session involved the children bringing Easter egg packaging into school to raise awareness on volumes of waste from food packaging.

7.1 Greatmoor Visitors Centre

During the first contract year there were:

- 1,316 visitors to Greatmoor EfW
- 115 tours of the facility

Figure 7 Breakdown of visitors to Greatmoor EfW by audience (%)



7.2 Outreach Visits

During the contract year 12 outreach visits across 6 schools were undertaken to raise awareness on prevention, reuse and recycling. A total of 1,207 people took part in the outreach visits.

Table 9 Detail of outreach visits

No. of Schools	No. of Under 16s	No. of Adults
6	1,117	90

No. of Assemblies	No. of classroom sessions
7	5

7.3 Other Highlights

Website

FCC launched a new website specifically for the BCC contract in January 2017. The website features information on the project to date covering both High Heavens WTS and Greatmoor EfW. The website is regularly updated with news, events and monthly emissions data.

Please visit www.greatmoor.co.uk

Open Days

In addition to the organised tours provided at Greatmoor EfW for local community groups and schools, FCC also holds open days at the facility where members of the public can attend a tour of the EfW. This provides an opportunity for those not involved with local community groups to visit the facility. The first open day was held on 18th March 2017 and due to the success of the day and feedback from residents, further open days will be carried out on a quarterly basis moving forwards. Details of open days are advertised on the Greatmoor website and have also been included in local newspapers.

7.4 Summary of Visitor Feedback

FCC encourages feedback from those visiting Greatmoor EfW by providing feedback forms after tours to highlight positive feedback and also identify areas for improvement to continuously focus on delivering the best service possible. Feedback from visitors has been excellent, comments included the structure of the visits and suitable levels of detail for the audience providing attendees with a classroom overview to gain an initial understanding followed by seeing the plant in action. Visitor feedback has also shown commitment to change behaviours towards recycling.

7.5 Local Employment

There are a total of 44 members of staff working on the Contract, 37 at Greatmoor EfW and 7 at High Heavens WTS. 48% of the staff employed on the contract live within Buckinghamshire itself, with others from the local surrounding areas of Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and Berkshire. There are a small number of staff who travel from outside of the local vicinity of the contract but the majority are from the area demonstrating good levels of local employment.

7.6 Liaison Group Meetings

Since Service Commencement there have been 2 Greatmoor Calvert Liaison Group meetings. The meetings occur quarterly and from Service Commencement have been held in conjunction with

the Calvert Landfill Community Liaison Group (CLG). These sessions are attended by local residents, parish councillors, interest groups, EA officers, councillors and FCC. The Greatmoor CLG is an opportunity for members to ask questions in relation to the EfW and raise issues of concern. Through the Greatmoor CLG, FCC was asked to reduce the brightness of the aircraft warning lights on the EfW stack which was undertaken in January 2017.

High Heavens waste complex also has a joint High Heavens Liaison Group attended by similar groups as the above. As the waste complex is also shared with other operators, representatives from each operation are also in attendance to provide a collaborative response to queries or concerns raised in the meetings. Since Service Commencement there have been 2 meetings.

8.0 Conclusion

The first contract year for the Buckinghamshire residual waste contract between BCC and FCC proved to be a success with a strong partnership being developed throughout the early stages of the 30 year contract.

FCC delivered the service that had been committed in a safe, environmentally friendly and efficient manner through excellent operational performance at the facilities on the contract. The performance at Greatmoor EfW also exceeded expectations due to effective process management which has opened up scope for increased capacity for energy recovery. In addition to this, utilising a bulking transfer station at High Heavens WTS has provided a significant reduction in transport mileage waste movements to the EfW due to the geography of the contract with large

proportions of contract waste being moved through the facility from the south of the county.

Following the success of the first contract year, FCC will continue to ensure a robust service delivery is maintained for BCC into the next contract year and beyond.

For more information about FCC Greatmoor, please visit www.greatmoor.co.uk

For more information about FCC Environment, please visit www.fccenvironment.co.uk

For more information about Energy from waste from Buckinghamshire County Council, please visit www.buckscc.gov.uk/services/waste-and-recycling/energy-from-waste/

9.0 Glossary

Air pollution control residue (APCr)

By products of the flue gas cleaning process and typically include ash, carbon and lime due to fly ash materials emitted from the combustion process and injection of neutralising agents to clean the gases before being released to the atmosphere. These materials are hazardous and removed and disposed of by authorised licence holders for appropriate collection and disposal.

Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC)

Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC) is one of four local government districts in the non-metropolitan county of Buckinghamshire and act as the Waste Collection Authority for this district responsible for the collection of residual waste. AVDC is located to the north of the county.

Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC)

BCC is the administrative body governing the county of Buckinghamshire who are responsible for the disposal of the county's residual waste and therefore act as the Waste Disposal Authority. BCC are in a 30 year contract with FCC for the treatment of this waste for energy recovery as a more sustainable alternative than landfill disposal.

Carbon monoxide (CO)

Carbon monoxide is a common naturally occurring chemical but can also be produced from human activity. It is a colourless, odourless, poisonous gas.

Chiltern District Council (CDC)

Chiltern District Council (CDC) is one of four local government districts in the non-metropolitan county of Buckinghamshire and act as the Waste Collection Authority for this district responsible for the collection of residual waste. CDC is located to the south-east of the county.

Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS)

Continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) technologies are used to constantly monitor emissions from the Energy from Waste process against the emission limit values specified within the Environmental Permit. Gas samples are extracted using a sample probe and analysers used to measure concentrations of each parameter.

Contract waste

Waste materials that are included in the residual waste treatment contract between FCC and BCC. This includes all residual household waste collected across the county by the district councils and residual wastes disposed of at the Household Recycling Centres.

Community liaison group (CLG)

An organised group involving local community representatives, residents and other interest groups to facilitate communication, share information and encourage engagement for those who may be affected by the operation of the waste management facilities. These sessions are hosted by the council and operators to provide a transparent platform for attendee's to ask questions.

Dioxins and Furans

Dioxins (polychlorinated dibenzodioxin, PCDD) and furans (polychlorinated dibenzofuran, PCDF) are families of complex chemicals containing chlorine. There are several hundred dioxin substances. They are crystalline solids which dissolve in organic (carbon-containing) solvents, fats and oils – but not in water.

District Council

The District Councils within Buckinghamshire act as the Waste Collection Authority and are responsible for the collection of household waste and delivery to the facilities on the contract.

Emission limit value (ELV)

Emission Limit Values (ELV) are specified limits for various pollutant emissions from the Energy from Waste process and are set out as conditions of the Environmental Permit. Emissions must be monitored against the ELV for each pollutant and reported to the Environment Agency. Emissions must remain within the specified limits to maintain compliance with the Environmental Permit.

Energy from waste (EfW)

Incineration process in which residual waste is converted into thermal energy to generate steam that drives turbines for electricity production. Energy from waste is a method of recovery and therefore preferable over landfill disposal.

Environment Agency (EA)

The Environment Agency (EA) is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the United Kingdom government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment.

Environmental Permit

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 requires waste management facilities to obtain an environmental permit before they are allowed to operate. Both Greatmoor EfW and High Heavens WTS are operated under Environmental Permits, which are regulated by the Environment Agency.

FCC

FCC Environment is one of the UK's leading waste and resource management companies who has been contracted by BCC for the treatment of the county's residual waste.

Flue gas treatment (FGT)

FGT is the cleaning process to remove pollutants from flue gasses emitted during combustion. The treatment includes a series of chemical processes and filters to neutralise gasses and remove particulates before releasing to the atmosphere.

Heavy Metals

A metal of relatively high density, or of high relative atomic weight and includes Arsenic, Antimony, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Thallium, Vanadium.

Household recycling centre (HRC)

A facility where members of the public can reuse, recycle and dispose of their household waste.

Hydrogen chloride (HCl)

Hydrogen chloride is a naturally occurring chemical, but can also occur in manufacturing processes. It is a colourless, reactive gas with a strong, pungent odour. In solution with water it forms hydrochloric acid.

Hydrogen Fluoride

Under normal conditions, Hydrogen fluoride will be a colourless gas, which has a sharp, pungent smell. It is highly toxic and irritating, but non-flammable. Hydrogen fluoride is however usually found as a strong solution in water, whereby it is Hydrofluoric acid. Hydrofluoric acid is an extremely strong acid. It will severely corrode metals, glass, minerals and many organic (carbon-containing) substances – and will release highly flammable hydrogen in the process.

Incinerator bottom ash (IBA)

Incinerator bottom ash (IBA) is a form of ash produced as a residue from the incineration of waste in Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities. This material is discharged during combustion and is often processed to recover ferrous metals prior to onward treatment or disposal of the ash products.

Integrated management systems (IMS)

An integrated management system (IMS) combines related management systems of a business into one system for easier management and operations. Quality, Environmental, and Safety management systems are often combined and managed as an IMS through combined policies and procedures for more efficient and robust management processes.

Landfill disposal

A disposal site where residual waste is buried, spread into layers and compacted. Modern landfills are engineered to prevent any pollutants from leaking into the surrounding soil and water courses. Landfill is considered the least sustainable method of waste disposal and therefore other methods of recycling and energy recovery are sought before landfill.

Megawatt (MW)

A unit of electricity equal to 1 million watts, or 1,000 Kilowatts. This unit of electricity is the constant used to represent the power generated from energy from waste recovery. Greatmoor EfW is designed to generate 22MW of electricity which is sufficient to power 36,000 homes.

Nitrogen oxides (NOx)

The term 'nitrogen oxides' (NOx) is usually used to include two gases - nitric oxide (NO), which is a colourless, odourless gas and nitrogen dioxide (N₂O), which is a reddish-brown gas with a pungent odour. These contribute to acid rain, depletion of the ozone layer and have detrimental effects on health. They are also greenhouse gases.

Particulates

Particulates is the term used to describe tiny particles in the air, made up of a complex mixture of soot, organic and inorganic materials with a particle size less than or equal to 10 microns diameter (10 microns is equal to one hundredth part of a mm).

Refuse collection vehicle (RCV)

A vehicle commonly referred to as a dustcart specially designed to collect waste and/or recycling, and transport the collected materials to an onwards waste treatment facility.

Residual waste

Waste tonnages that remain after reuse, recycling and composting activities have taken place. This typically refers to everything that is disposed of in household black bin bags.

South Bucks District Council (SBDC)

South Bucks District Council (SBDC) is one of four local government districts in the non-metropolitan county of Buckinghamshire and act as the Waste Collection Authority for this district responsible for the collection of residual waste.

SBDC is located to the south of the county.

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)

Sulphur dioxide is man-made and naturally occurring colourless gas with a penetrating odour. It dissolves in water to form an acidic solution. Sulphur dioxide gas is one of the main chemicals that causes acid rain, which can damage crops and forests and acidify sensitive soils and water bodies.

Third party waste

Residual waste that is not included in the residual waste treatment contract between FCC and BCC. Third Party waste includes other municipal waste contracts that FCC have with nearby local authorities. Third party waste is processed at Greatmoor to fill the capacity of the plant, increase landfill diversion and maximise electricity generation for Buckinghamshire.

Total organic carbon (TOC)

Total Organic Carbon is a measurement of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). VOC is a term used to classify a large group of liquids and gases (containing carbon) that are gaseous or easily vaporize at room temperature.

Waste transfer station

A waste transfer station is a building used for the bulking of residual waste prior to onward transfer of waste to a treatment or disposal facility. The transfer station operating on the residual waste contract is High Heavens located in High Wycombe in the South of the County. This site services the southern district councils whose RCVs tip residual waste on site prior to bulk waste transfer to Greatmoor EfW.

Wycombe District Council (WDC)

Wycombe District Council (WDC) is one of four local government districts in the non-metropolitan county of Buckinghamshire and act as the Waste Collection Authority for this district responsible for the collection of residual waste. WDC is located to the south-west of the county.