

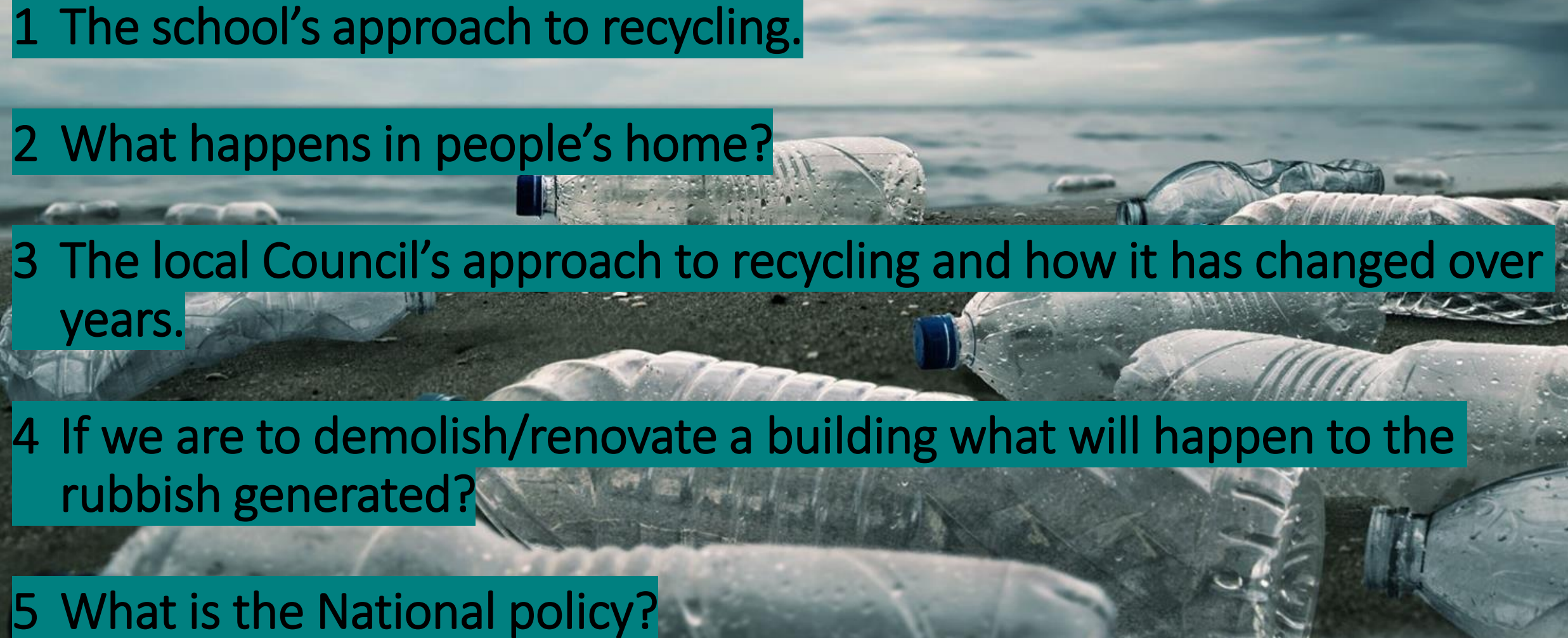




Green lifestyle choices

A powerpoint about
Green Life Style Choices
in the Netherlands

Content:

- 1 The school's approach to recycling.
 - 2 What happens in people's home?
 - 3 The local Council's approach to recycling and how it has changed over years.
 - 4 If we are to demolish/renovate a building what will happen to the rubbish generated?
 - 5 What is the National policy?
- 
- A photograph of a beach littered with numerous discarded plastic bottles, likely water bottles, scattered across the sand. The background shows the ocean and a cloudy sky, suggesting a coastal environment. The bottles are in various orientations, some lying flat and others partially upright, emphasizing the volume of waste.

The school's approach to recycling

Rijks

Schoolleaders interviewed by students.





What does
our school
do?



Waste separation

- Transition phase
- In hallway: paper and other waste
- In classroom: all-in one
- In cafeteria: all-in one

recycling

- Disassembling
- Raising awareness





Recycled
materials for
renovation




sustainability

- 863 solar panels
- Reusing heat



Plans for the future

- A+ to A+++
- Waste separation in entire school
- Charity for plastic bottles
- 2028 CO2 neutral



What happens in people's home?

Results of a small survey at pupils
households.

A survey in 5 questions in a few middle and high level classes.
Amount of pupils asked: 90
Respondents: 81.

Question 1: Has the household where you are part of changed from less to more green choices?

Answers:

Yes: 55

No: 10

I don't know: 15

No answer: 1

Question 2: During which period did this change take place?
(multiple choice)

Answers:

Since THIS year (2023): 4

Since two years: 22

Since 5 years: 15

More than 5 years: 2

I don't know: 21

No answer: 17

Question 3: What could be the reason for this change?
(multiple choice)

Answers:

More expensive to use energy: 38

Environmental reasons: 18

I don;t know: 16

No answer: 9

Question 4: If there is a clear change to a greener way of living in your household, are you going to keep it up for a longer period of time? (multiple choice)

Answers:

Yes, we are used to it now: 30

Yes, it's good for the environment: 30

No, because energy will become cheaper again in the future: 10

No answer: 16

Question 5: If there is no clear change to a greener lifestyle in your household, will you do so in the future? (multiple choice)

Answers:

Yes, absolutely: 3

Yes, probably: 4

Maybe, it depends on what we want ourselves: 13

Maybe, it depends on whether it is required by the government: 3

No: 7

No answer: 51

Note: too many people answered this question.

Conclusion:

Households change their green behaviour patterns for two reasons:

- it affects their wallet.
- it is good for the environment.

The results may have been influenced by several factors:

Answers were given by students - not parents, It is possible that “desirable” answers were given, Students may have influenced each other in their answers, No questions were asked about social class, age, place of residence, occupation, etc., Not enough data.

The results only give an indication: more and more widespread research is needed, and not only at school, but also among other layers of the population, and different ages and occupations.

About the conclusion:

Some pupils have voluntarily added remarks about how energy is being cut (which was not really asked), like solar panels, (floor) insulation, installing a (hybrid) heat pump, economizing on leaving lights on, showering, lower level of heating.

This means the students are interested and informed!

No questions were asked in the survey about subsidy measures that could have influenced the results as well.

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General trends on sustainability in households picked up from recent posts/news:

- Households are separating their waste
- More and more solar panels
- Less products are packed with plastic



The local Council's approach to recycling and how it has changed over years

An interview with one of the Council's representatives in 10 questions.



How does the municipality view recycling?



1 How does the municipality view recycling?

Waste should be avoided.

For waste that still arises recycling is the best option.

In waste reduction choices, money and sustainability play a major role.

The municipality of Bergen op Zoom is a strong supporter of the recycling of household waste streams and also tries to facilitate this as much as possible for the residents.

2 How does the municipality view waste separation?

**Separating waste is considered extremely important.
By separating waste, residents will hopefully think more about the impact that waste has on the environment.**

3 To what extent is waste currently properly separated and recycled by waste processing companies?

Separation of waste streams by households goes pretty well. But the residual household waste still contains good (useful) raw materials that are now burned in the oven. There is no subsequent separation, which means that these raw materials are lost during combustion.

The background image shows a dark, sandy beach with several discarded plastic water bottles. One bottle is prominently in the center, lying horizontally. Other bottles are scattered in the foreground and background, some partially buried in the sand. The sky is overcast with grey clouds, and the ocean is visible in the distance. The overall tone is somber and highlights environmental pollution.

4 Does the responsibility for waste separation lie primarily with the public or with the waste processing companies?

In the case of post-separation, this could be at a processing company, but that is not applicable at the moment.

5 How could citizens themselves improve the waste processing process?

By separating the waste at home as good as possible, so that little residual waste remains. This is a main goal.

A photograph of a beach with several discarded plastic bottles lying on the sand. The sky is overcast and grey. The text is overlaid on the upper half of the image.

6 When did the municipality start separating and recycling waste and was this on the initiative of the municipality itself or because of certain laws drawn up by the government?

It is mainly the rules that apply nationally that the municipalities take over. Waste separation at all levels has been going on for a long time now.

7 How have waste separation and recycling improved over the years?

A lot, because more and more raw materials can easily be processed, but also because, for example, collection and processing have also improved. There are more different containers for different waste streams.

8 What could be improved at the moment in the field of waste separation and recycling?

There should be better recycling of diapers, for example. But deposits on bottles and cans also lead to less waste.

9 What are the municipality's goals in terms of waste separation and recycling?

The following objectives have been included in the current policy plan:

- The amount of residual waste per inhabitant “from 150 kg in 2017 to a waste -free municipality in 2030”.**
- Optimization of source separation (e.g. waste paper, glass, textiles, plastics, electrical appliances).**
- Public support and satisfaction - Aim for a separation percentage of 75% of household waste by 2020.**
- Further reduction of waste levy (= taxes).**

At the beginning of 2023, a new policy plan with new goals will be discussed with the city council

The background image shows a beach with several discarded plastic bottles lying on the sand. The sky is overcast with grey clouds, and the ocean is visible in the distance. The overall tone is somber and environmental.

10 Is in other municipalities waste separated and recycled the same way as in the municipality of Bergen op Zoom?

This is fairly the same within the surrounding municipalities (Roosendaal, Woensdrecht), but there are municipalities that have different collection systems, such as post-separation of residual waste.

**If we are to
demolish/renovate a
building what will happen
to the rubbish generated?**



The results of an interview with a demolishing company and research on the internet.



Disposal of demolition waste.

There are no special laws for the disposal of demolition waste.

When a building is demolished:
Useful parts are removed, like
heating systems, doors, furniture,
banisters, lamps, etc.



Disposal of demolition waste.

After that, chemicals, rubber and asbestos is collected by specialist companies.

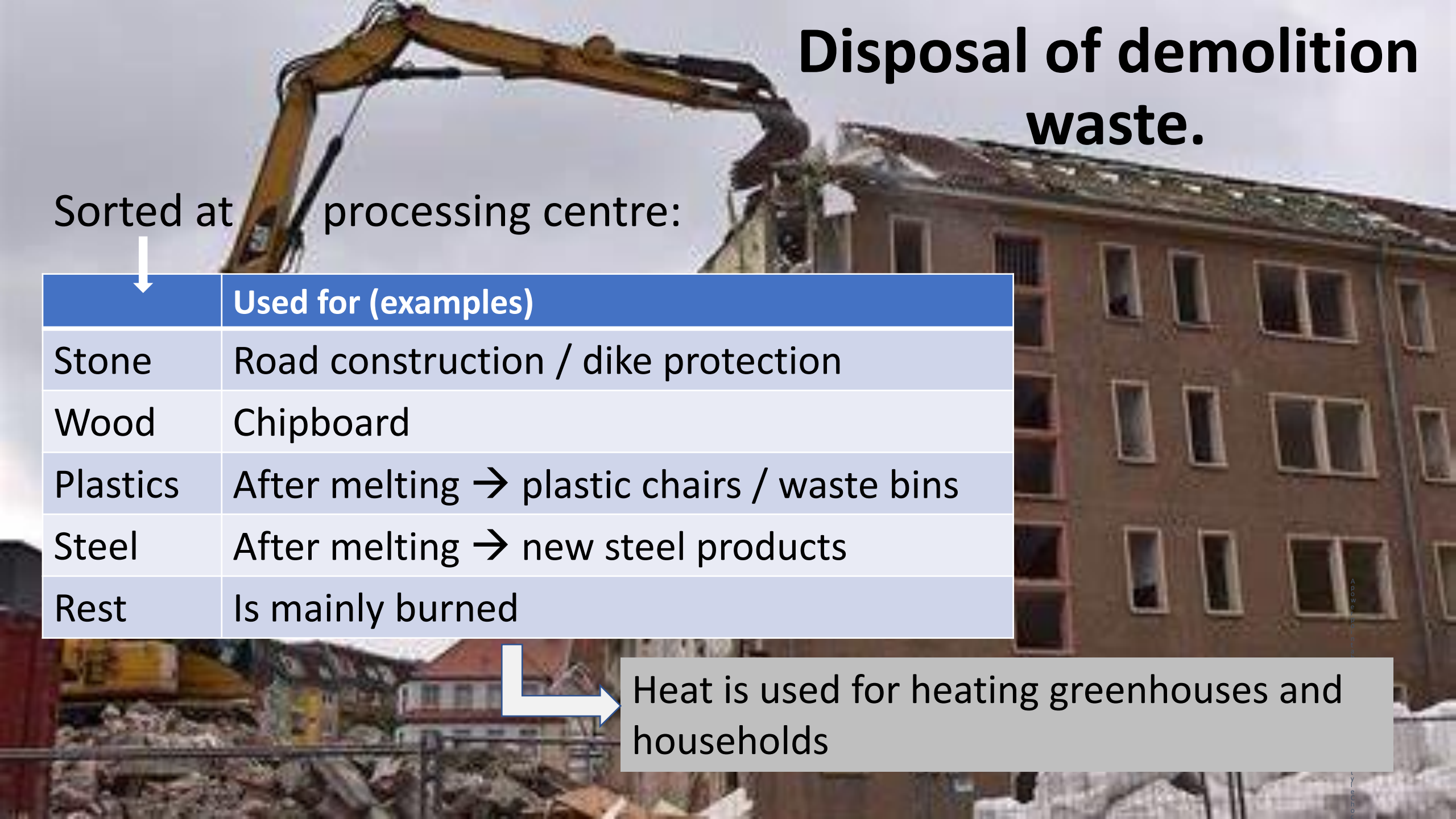
Everything else goes into waste containers.

This is then sorted into different units at a processing centre




Disposal of demolition waste.

Sorted at processing centre:



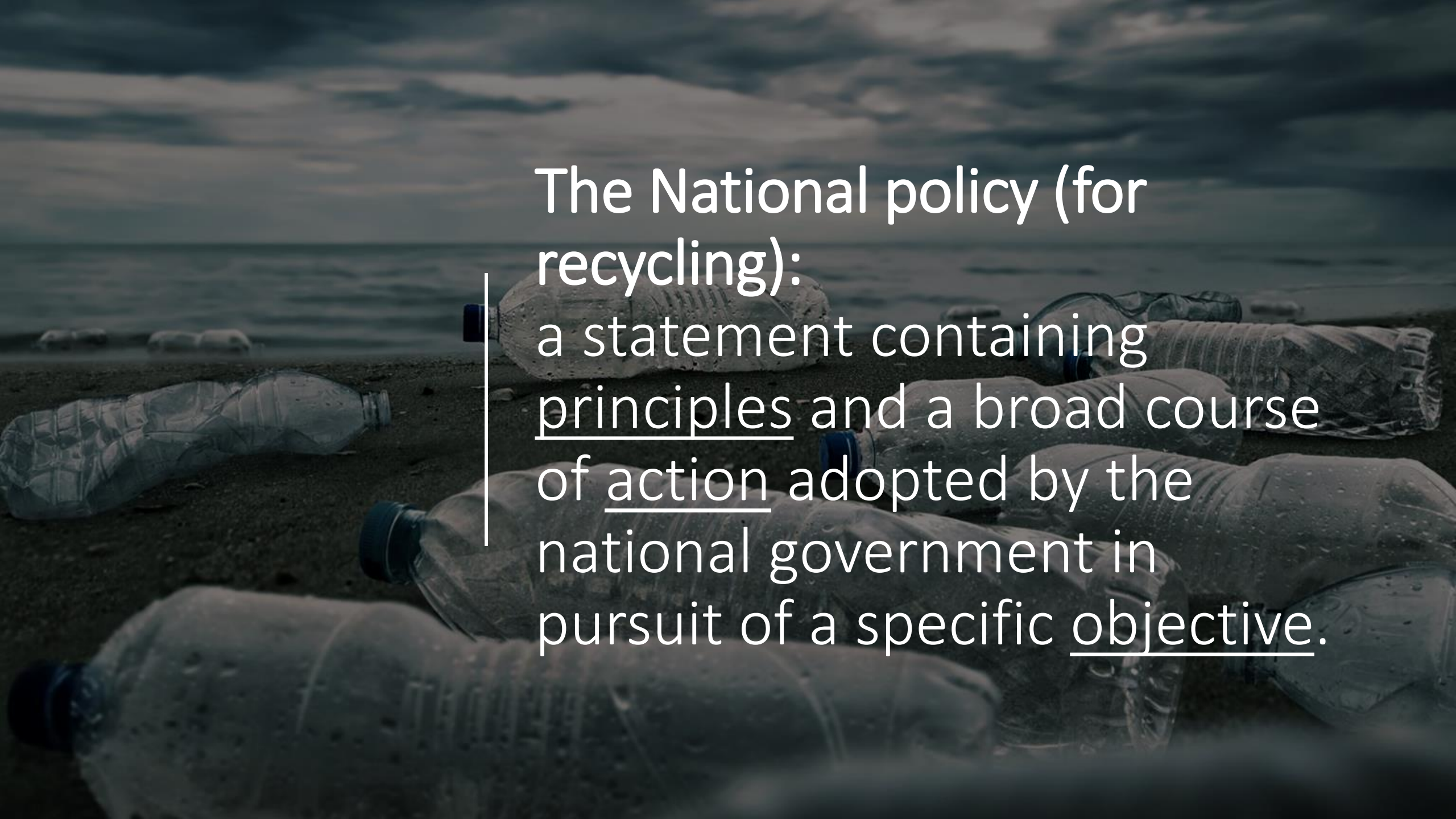
	Used for (examples)
Stone	Road construction / dike protection
Wood	Chipboard
Plastics	After melting → plastic chairs / waste bins
Steel	After melting → new steel products
Rest	Is mainly burned



Heat is used for heating greenhouses and households

National Policy



The background image shows a beach with several discarded plastic bottles lying on the sand. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image, with a vertical line separating it from the background.

The National policy (for recycling):
a statement containing principles and a broad course of action adopted by the national government in pursuit of a specific objective.

Indoor policy

- Goal: Up to 75% separated waste
- Policy: Mandatory separation of waste
 - Municipalities must collect your household waste.
 - Municipalities must have waste collection stations


WELK AFVAL HOORT WAAR?

GOOI JOUW AFVAL IN DE JUISTE BAK

Wat mag er in de bak?		 dit wel:		 maar dit niet:	
groente-fruit- en tuinafval		✓ Etensresten ✓ Botjes ✓ Koffieprut ✓ Klein snoeiafval		✗ Kattenbakvulling ✗ Bioplastics ✗ Luiers ✗ Kaaskorst	
papier ▲ droog		✓ Kranten ✓ Enveloppen ✓ Kartonnen dozen ✓ Folders & tijdschriften		✗ Pizzadozen (met vetvlekken) ✗ Kartonnen koffiebekers	
plastic, blik, drankkarton ▲ leeg		✓ Plastic flessen ✓ Blikjes en deksels ✓ Plastic verpakkingen ✓ Melk- /drinpkakken		✗ Fruitnetjes ✗ Piepschuim ✗ Zwart plastic ✗ CD hoesjes	
glas ▲ schud/ schraap leeg		✓ Glazen flessen ✓ Glazen potten ✓ Glazen verpakkingen (bv nagellakflesje)		✗ Drinkglazen ✗ Gloeilampen ✗ Ovenschalen ✗ Spiegels	
textiel ▲ schoon en droog		✓ Alle soorten kleding ✓ Kapotte kleding ✓ Schoenen ✓ Beddengoed		✗ Kleren met verf- of olievlekken ✗ Matrassen, kussens en dekbedden	
Twijfel je in welke bak je afval hoort? Kijk op afvalscheidingswijzer.nl of download de app.					
				 milieucentraal	

Outdoor policy

- Overall goal: Circular economy by 2050
 - 55% of industrial waste must be recyclable by 2025
 - use of metals, plastics and other non-organic materials cut by 50% by the year 2050
 - Deposits on bottles and cans
 - Plastic bags from shops/supermarkets are forbidden/must be paid for. They are not allowed to be given to customers for free. Recyclable/paper bags are.
- Policies: Environmental Management Activities Decree & LAP3
 - companies are responsible for the collection and transporting of their own waste



Rijkswaterstaat
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat

Meer informatie over cookiesEnglish

Landelijk afvalbeheerplan 3
Slimmer omgaan met grondstoffen

HomeBeleidskader LAP3Sectorplannen LAP3Uitvoering LAPFAQNieuwsAgenda

Home > Beleidskader LAP3 > Deel A - Algemeen beleidskader > A1 Beleidsbasis LAP >

→ Deel A - Algemeen beleidskader

→ **A1 Beleidsbasis LAP**

→ A2 Status van het LAP

→ A3 Doelstellingen planperiode

→ A4 Algemene uitgangspunten en algemeen beleid

→ A5 Beschikbaar instrumentarium


→ A6 Internationaal


A1 Beleidsbasis LAP

Wettelijk kader van het LAP

Dit (korte) hoofdstuk plaatst het LAP binnen het kader van de Wet milieubeheer. Het gaat in op de vereisten die vanuit de Wet milieubeheer en de Kaderrichtlijn afvalstoffen aan een landelijk afvalbeheerplan worden gesteld.

Verder is beschreven hoe bepalingen uit de Richtlijn verpakkingsafval en de Richtlijn storten een plek hebben gekregen in het LAP.

Download hier: hoofdstuk  pdf, 341 kB)



Activiteitenbesluit milieubeheer

[Regeling vervalt op nader te bepalen datum].
Geraadpleegd op 30-01-2023.
Geldend van 01-10-2019 t/m 30-06-2020140

▢ Origineel opschrift en aanhef

Hoofdstuk 1. Algemeen2

Afdeling 1.1. Begripsbepalingen, omhangbepaling, reikwijdte en procedurele bepalingen

Artikel 118

1Deze afdeling is van toepassing op degene die een inrichting type A, een inrichting type B of een inrichting type C drijft.

2Het eerste lid is niet van toepassing op de [artikelen 1.4, 1.4a en 1.4b](#).

§ 1.1.1. Begripsbepalingen

Artikel 1.174

1In dit besluit en de daarop berustende bepalingen wordt verstaan onder:

aangewezen oppervlaktewaterlichaam: oppervlaktewaterlichaam dat op grond van [artikel 1.7, eerste lid, onderdeel b](#), is aangewezen;

opslag in de natuur voorkomend methaan met maximaal 30 volumeprocent isopropaan en andere bestanddelen;

**REDUCE
REUSE
RECYCLE**



Recycle

Close the loop
and remake.

Refuse

Don't consume
what you don't
need to.

Reduce

Reduce consumption
of energy and
materials.

Re-use

Share with others.
Find new uses for
old objects.

Repair

Fix or upgrade
your objects rather
than throwing
them away.

Re-gift

Share, and be a
part of the gift
economy.

Recover

Energy and materials
recovery.
And upcycle!

Rethink

Be mindful of your
consumption, your
relationship with 'things'
and your relationship
with the Earth.

Thank you all for listening

A green recycling symbol, consisting of three chasing arrows forming a triangle, is printed on a piece of crumpled brown paper. Below the symbol, the words "THINK GREEN" are printed in a green, sans-serif, all-caps font.

THINK GREEN

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