

Environment Act 2021 & Resources and Waste Strategy Current Position

Appendix 1

Policy Area and Purpose	Impacts	Unknowns and Risks	Expected Next Steps	Current Implementation Date
Consistent Recycling Collections Range of materials Collected at kerbside and segregation of materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate collection of a range of recyclable materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> glass; metal; plastic; paper and card; food waste (see section below) garden waste (free of charge) Larger number of containers to be accommodated by residents and collected by councils Additional collection rounds, vehicles and staff to facilitate separate collections Potential loss of income for current chargeable garden waste collections and costs to expand to all households Space at existing waste transfer stations for separate waste streams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The separate collection may not be technically, environmentally and economically practicable (TEEP) in all cases. A process of demonstrating why separate collections are not practicable is proposed but not detailed. The following grounds are suggested as reasons: Technical practicability – impact of housing stock (e.g. flats, HMOs, student accommodation), rurality, availability of suitable containers, storage of containers at properties; Economic practicability - local authorities will need to demonstrate that their specific financial costs (caused by their local circumstances) makes it significantly more expensive to have separate collections based on (e.g.) housing stock, rurality, and availability of recycling and treatment infrastructure; Environmental practicability - local authorities will need to make the case that separate collection is of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincolnshire councils are already collecting these materials, mostly co-mingled Await further details on separation requirements, statutory guidance and any exemptions/TEEP Although not formally confirmed, it is anticipated that the mandated free garden waste collection will not go ahead, though a cap on charges may be imposed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of plastic films 2026/27

		no significant environment benefit based on, for example greenhouse gas emissions, journey length, rurality etc		
<p>Consistent Recycling Collections</p> <p>Separate weekly collection of food waste from all households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costs associated with purchase of additional vehicles • Demand for vehicles will drive up delivery lead times (already around 8-12 months) • Additional staffing costs (crews and back office) • Initial and ongoing cost of bins/caddies • Depot space to accommodate additional vehicles (unlikely to be funded) • HGV driver shortage, preferable to purchase smaller freighters which do not require HGV licence, but require more frequent emptying • Tipping points expected to be existing LCC waste transfer stations (WTS) but not formally confirmed. • WTS modifications and licensing changes required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCC contractual arrangements with EfW plant do not appear to penalise diversion of food waste from EfW • New burdens funding anticipated but formula details and eligible elements have not been published, unlikely to cover all costs. • Government budget for vehicles and receptacles (capital) £295M. Unlikely to be sufficient to cover full costs for all councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there are no financial penalties associated with existing disposal contracts these areas are anticipated to be in the first phase of rollout • Awaiting further details on the consultation response and statutory guidance consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awaiting confirmation of phasing

	<p>to allow for acceptance of food waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCC final disposal points and contracts required, closest is Hemswell Cliff (West Lindsey) 			
<p>Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)</p> <p>Requires producers to pay the cost for the management of packaging waste in kerbside waste and litter bins</p> <p>Expected to improve the recyclability of packing and reduce the amount of waste collected by local authorities, therefore saving money</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments to local authorities via a new Scheme Administrator based on “effective and efficient” services • No payments for littered waste • Any income for materials will be deducted from calculations • Payments will be made to individual authorities (will be paid to the authority with the statutory duty) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formula for “effective and efficient” not determined • Quality, efficiency, effectiveness and expected and necessary costs will be fundamental to calculations • Deductions will be made for those who are not ‘efficient and effective’ • Year 1 payments will be modelled with authorities grouped and benchmarked to establish baseline for potential payments • Year 1 payment based on modelling, not yet known whether it will fully fund the collections expected • Sampling methodologies for waste composition to inform payments are unknown but will place a higher expectation and demand on sampling • Modulated fees from 2025 so producers will pay less for ‘more recyclable’ materials, potentially reducing available payments for LAs over time as scheme is funded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations are expected to be laid shortly • Appeals process and improvement plans for those not meeting standards after year 1 • Budget setting on all of the above will be very difficult • Spending review may change the formula for payments to LA’s based on EPR payments expected, which could likely change with producer led changes to materials. These changes to materials will also impact disposal outlets, costs and contracts 	1 October 2025

		<p>by the producers where costs will unlikely have reduced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of living talks have potential to disrupt current timeline 		
<p>Deposit Return Scheme (DRS)</p> <p>Adds a small amount to the price that is reclaimable when the container is returned to the retailer for recycling by the consumer</p> <p>Expected to reduce the amount of litter on the streets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All single use drinks containers from 50ml to 3ltr, including those sold in multipacks • Includes steel and aluminium cans and plastic bottles, but not glass • Administered by an independent Deposit Management Organisation (DMO) • All businesses that sell these containers will be required to host a return point. Will be exemptions for retailers with limited space. • Expect to achieve 90% collection target for drinks containers within 3 years • Responsibility for monitoring and enforcing certain retailer obligations will sit with Trading Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The full implications are still unclear as a lot of detail remains to be confirmed by the Deposit Management Organisation (yet to be appointed) • Potential substantial reduction in material at kerbside collection, this will also impact on disposal contracts and income/costs • DRS materials in LA waste streams will not be eligible for EPR payments • Possible for waste authorities to receive funds from returning DRS items that end up in bins. However, there is no detail yet as to who in the system would do this, how funds would be distributed across authorities, and how technological barriers to separating out items would be overcome. • Ongoing delays in Scottish scheme could impact England timelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations to be in place by end 2023 • Appointment of a Deposit Management Organisation by summer 2024. This will be an independent, not-for-profit private organisation • Government to legislate for an additional permitted development right for reverse vending machines to return DRS items. • Possibility that collection authorities will eventually be asked to collect DRS items completely separately under a digital at-home return system. There is currently no detail on timescales, burdens or potential income councils would receive from this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 October 2025 • Government to work with industry to continually assess the feasibility of this date