

**Executive Board – 21<sup>st</sup> March 2023**

<b>Subject:</b>	Adoption of a Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy
<b>Corporate Director(s)/ Director(s):</b>	Frank Jordan, Corporate Director Communities, Environment and Residents Services Wayne Bexton, Director Environment and Sustainability Mary Lester, Director Neighbourhood Services
<b>Portfolio Holder(s):</b>	Councillor Sally Longford, Portfolio Holder for Energy Environment and Waste Services
<b>Report author and contact details:</b>	Antony Greener, Head of District Heating and Waste Strategy <a href="mailto:antony.greener@nottinghamcity.gov.uk">antony.greener@nottinghamcity.gov.uk</a>
<b>Other colleagues who have provided input:</b>	
<b>Subject to call-in:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Key Decision:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Criteria for Key Decision:</b>	
(a)	<input type="checkbox"/> Expenditure <input type="checkbox"/> Income <input type="checkbox"/> Savings of £750,000 or more taking account of the overall impact of the decision
<b>and/or</b>	
(b)	Significant impact on communities living or working in two or more wards in the City
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Type of expenditure:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Revenue <input type="checkbox"/> Capital
	If Capital, provide the date considered by Capital Board
	Date:
<b>Total value of the decision:</b>	Nil
<b>Wards affected:</b>	All wards
<b>Date of consultation with Portfolio Holder(s):</b>	
<b>Relevant Council Plan Key Outcome:</b>	
Clean and Connected Communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Keeping Nottingham Working	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carbon Neutral by 2028	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Safer Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child-Friendly Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Healthy and Inclusive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Keeping Nottingham Moving	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improve the City Centre	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial Stability	<input type="checkbox"/>
Serving People Well	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Summary of issues (including benefits to citizens/service users):</b>	
<p>This report seeks approval of the City Council’s Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy following a period of public consultation. The strategy sets out a vision, objectives, ambitions and options in respect of managing the city’s municipal waste through to 2050. This will provide a framework for service development and transformation of its waste management services and responds to national and local policy drivers, including new statutory obligations.</p>	

**Does this report contain any information that is exempt from publication?**

No

**Recommendation(s):**

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| <b>1</b> | To note the outcome of the public consultation on the Draft Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy and the changes to the final Strategy presented in response to this;  |
| <b>2</b> | To note that both the draft Strategy and the public consultation responses have been reviewed by Overview and Scrutiny Committee;  |
| <b>3</b> | To adopt the final form of the Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy forming Appendix 1 to the report and approve the Action Plan forming Appendix 3 to the report;   |
| <b>4</b> | To note that proposals for service changes required to implement the Strategy and the Action Plan will be presented at future points for separate determination.   |
| <b>5</b> | To ensure that further engagement with waste service users will target individuals with protected characteristics to ensure that the subsequent decisions taken reflect and consider feedback from a representative sample of the service users affected |

**1. Reasons for recommendations**

- 1.1 The Council has produced a formal Final Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy to respond to national and local policy drivers and has considered feedback received from a public consultation exercise carried out on its draft Strategy to create the final document.
- 1.2 The Strategy will set the framework for developing waste management services within the city through to 2050 to ensure that future decisions are:
- compatible with national programmes and obligations designed to enhance sustainable waste management and improve recycling;
  - timely and affordable to the Council in their implementation; and
  - delivered to a service standard which is acceptable to service users.

The Strategy sets a high level strategic direction and is not intended to be prescriptive. By retaining a flexible approach to service development and delivery, and with regular reviews, the Council can remain cognisant of new statutory obligations which may emerge through the period, keep abreast of and commission new waste treatment technologies to manage ever evolving waste streams, and ensure that its service keep pace with changing customer expectation and behaviours.

- 1.3 Future service changes that are identified and developed to enable delivery of the Strategy and/or the associated action plan will be brought forward separately for decisions in the future. Part of this decision making process will be to ensure that the views of service users are representative of all those affected in developing such decisions.

## 2. Background (including outcomes of consultation)

- 2.1 The way that waste and recycling is managed in Nottingham is influenced by national policy and legislation, including the Environment Act 2021. The UK Government has set key targets for recycling, reducing waste left over (residual waste or 'rubbish') and the maximum amount of our waste that is sent to landfill.
- 2.2 Nottingham City Council is already ahead of the national targets for sending less than 10% of waste to landfill, in particular due to the City Council's use of the Eastcroft Energy from Waste (EfW) plant. However, Nottingham City Council currently fall below the national average recycling rate of 43.4% for 2020/21, reporting a rate of 23.9% for the same year. Current Government targets aim for a 65% national recycling rate by 2035. Analysis shows that 75% of items that are disposed of in general waste could be reduced, reused, or recycled in some way and as such we need to consider how our service can be changed to increase our performance, and reduce our demand on natural resources.
- 2.3 Furthermore, waste collection and treatment is one of the key universal services delivered to every household in the City. There is a need to transform the way these services are delivered to improve both the customer experience and to demonstrate best value.
- 2.4 Improvements to waste management requires a holistic approach including improvements in the way residents and businesses are engaged on how best to manage their waste, complemented by transforming the way the Council delivers its waste management services to deliver a more robust, efficient and therefore, satisfactory experience to service users.
- 2.5 At its meeting of 20<sup>th</sup> September 2022, Executive Board approved a draft Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy for public consultation.
- 2.6 The Executive Board determined that the Council required a refreshed Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy to enable the Council to:
- Continue to fulfil its statutory obligations as a Waste Collection Authority, Waste Disposal Authority and Principal Litter Authority;
  - Adopt a new strategic framework which set out a clear vision, objectives and ambitions against which waste management services could be managed in response to new legislative requirements introduced by the Environment Act 2021 including to:
    - Introduce mandatory separate food waste collections for households and businesses from 2025;
    - Adopt a consistent set of dry recyclable materials for separate collections from homes and businesses for the purposes of recycling;
  - Respond to relevant national, local and best practice policy drivers in determining appropriate waste management service provision for residents and businesses in the city including:
    - Reducing avoidable waste to zero by 2050, and no food waste being disposed of through landfill by 2030;
    - Introduction of an extended packaging producer responsibility scheme, legislating for the producers of packaging waste to pay for the collection and sustainable treatment of the packaging which they produce;

- Introduction of a deposit return scheme (DRS) for single use drinks containers to encourage public behavioural change in the choices taken when disposing of this waste;
- To drive greater efficiency of Energy from Waste (EfW) plants by ensuring that the energy recovered is harnessed for district heating;
- To halve the amount of residual waste that goes to landfill or incineration by 2042;
- Become the first carbon neutral city in the country, by 2028;
- Confirm the direction of travel for waste management to ensure appropriate longer-term waste collection and waste disposal arrangements can be implemented and/ or secured in a timely manner;

### Public Consultation

- 2.7 Executive Board noted in September that the public consultation results undertaken on the draft strategy would inform the development of the strategy to its final form.
- 2.8 Furthermore, the strategy and the results of consultation have been considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 2.9 A public consultation exercise on the draft strategy with its supporting options appraisal reviewing collection systems was undertaken between 20<sup>th</sup> October and 14<sup>th</sup> December 2022. The results of this consultation exercise are presented as Appendix 2 – Consultation Report with some of the key findings highlighted below.
- 2.10 Of a total of 3,646 responses received, a demographic analysis of responses showed that:
- 96% of respondents were residents of Nottingham, 2% were City Council employees, 0.5% were visitors, 0.5% represented a local business or a voluntary and community sector (VCS) organisation and 1% of respondents selected 'other';
  - 25% of respondents were aged 55-64 but comprise only 10% of Nottingham's population. Other age groups which were overrepresented include those aged 35-44 (18%), 45-54 (21%) and 65-74 (19%). The 17-24 and 25-34 age groups only represented around 10% of respondents combined, despite consisting of 36% of the population.
  - Approximately two thirds (65%) of respondents were female despite only consisting of 51% of the population, while males only represented 35%.
  - 90% of respondents were from white ethnic groups, despite only representing 66% of Nottingham's population. Those from Asian, black and mixed ethnic groups were underrepresented.
  - 14% of respondents considered themselves to be disabled compared 22% declaring a disability based on 2021 census data (with 11.6% stating their disability stopped them from carrying out regular activities 'a little', while 10.4% said it did so 'a lot'). Of those declaring a disability, preference for multi-stream and twin stream collections was evenly split.
  - The highest response rates were achieved from NG8 (predominantly covering Aspley, Bilborough, Leen Valley and Wollaton West) and NG5 (predominantly covering Bestwood and Sherwood) post codes. Fewer

responses were observed from NG2, NG9 and NG11, which predominantly consist of wards within the south of the city, including Clifton (West and East), Meadows and Dales.

2.11 Despite the high number of overall responses, specific groups comprising those under the age of 34, males, black, Asian and mixed ethnic groups, and to a lesser extent, those with a disability did not respond to the consultation at levels proportionate to their overall make-up of the population of the city.

2.12 The Final Strategy responds to this by committing to undertaking further engagement and education at a more local and community level before implementing changes to waste management services required to meet the stated Objectives and Ambitions set out.

2.13 The public consultation focused on proposed changes to waste services that would be required to meet the draft strategy proposed objectives and ambitions through a mixture of closed (tick box) and open comment (free text) questions. The results of the survey show:

- 72% of respondents saw no barriers to participating in a weekly food waste collection where they lived. Of those who expressed reservations, nuisance, hygiene, bin storage and pests were cited as the biggest perceived barriers.
- 37% of respondents preferred a weekly multi-stream recycling collection and 38% of respondents preferred a fortnightly twin-stream collection. There was no discernible correlation between housing type and preference for either collection system. Storage of recyclables between collections was the most common factor for not choosing multi-stream, whereas the belief that it is better for the environment was the largest factor for choosing it. Of the 16% who expressed no preference more than half stated that they were happy with either system whereas of the 9% who expressed a preference for “other”, more than half were happy with the current system.
- Over 80% of respondents were interested in the kerbside collection of additional materials for recycling with small electrical items, clothing/textiles together with hard and soft plastics, cartons and foil being the main items of interest.
- 63% of respondents were interested in communal recycling sites or on street recycling bins.
- 62% of respondents do not currently compost at home citing a lack of knowledge as the main reason.
- 31% believed that a ‘lower waste’ society could be encouraged through increased education and behaviour change with almost half (48%) referencing the use of charity shops and banks, and a further 30% engaged in second hand buying and selling via second hand shops, websites and apps.
- When asked whether their household could cope with a smaller residual wheeled bin for general rubbish, 45% stated that they could, with a further 22% stating that they could, but with some reservations. These were defined as predominately due to the volume of waste that they currently produce on occasion, and the fact that separate food waste collections would not have a big impact for them in reducing residual waste overall. There was no discernible correlation with housing type in the responses, but there was a direct link to the number of occupants in a property. Where up to five people lived at the same

property, half the respondents still stated that they could cope with a smaller bin, with or without reservations, but where six or more people lived together, 60% of respondents stated that they would be unable to cope.

- 71% of respondents were either very or fairly satisfied with the services received at the HWRC, whilst 13% were either fairly or very dissatisfied. The main reasons for dissatisfaction were high queuing times, restricted site size and location (in the west of the city) and more help was required from staff in sorting their waste.
- 67% of respondents were satisfied with the current waste collection service, with the highest levels of satisfaction received for the general rubbish (residual waste) collection. The garden waste service had the least satisfaction, with 24% of individuals feeling somewhat, or fairly dissatisfied.
- 72% of respondents agreed with the draft strategy overall, with 76% agreeing with the Vision and 75% stating that they 'strongly agree' or 'agree' with the ambitions presented.

2.14 The draft strategy was designed to be strategic and applicable to all the wards within the city. This was reflected in the broad nature of the draft ambitions presented for public consultation. Table 1 below summarises the responses to the Ambitions articulated in the draft strategy showing the percentage of respondents who identified specific Ambitions as a priority and those they considered to not be a priority.

Table 1: Prioritisation of Ambitions

Ambition	Overview of Ambition	Priority	Not a Priority	Reasons for deprioritising
1	Encourage a reduction in consumption	7%	2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerns around halting economic growth</li> <li>• Businesses need to change</li> </ul>
2	Repair and reuse services with local businesses and community groups	8%	0%	
3	Reuse or repair of goods from HWRC and bulky waste collection service	4%	0%	
4	Separate weekly food waste collection	14%	10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern with smells, hygiene and pests</li> <li>• Lack of space for container</li> <li>• Encourages food waste</li> </ul>
5	Full range of recyclables to be collected from kerbside & HWRC by 2027	10%	0%	
6	Review collection	4%	3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't want more</li> </ul>

	system to achieve the national 65% recycling target by 2035			containers
7	Prevention of recyclables going into the residual waste collections, including education and enforcement	15%	7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't want smaller bins, fear will lead to fly tipping</li> <li>• Enforcement may deter participation</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
8	Prioritise energy recovery and avoid waste to landfill	9%	2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsupportive of incineration</li> </ul>
9	Lead by example and review NCC's internal purchasing to promote waste prevention and encourage reuse	4%	0%	
10	More education in schools on 3 R's [reduce, reuse, recycle], resources and climate change.	10%	2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is already being done, and children are aware</li> <li>• Adults need education</li> </ul>
11	Continue to expand fleet of alternative fuel vehicles	5%	3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too expensive</li> <li>• Insufficient infrastructure</li> <li>• Should only introduce when existing vehicles need replacing</li> </ul>

2.7 The Table identifies that there was greatest support for the prevention of recyclables going into the residual waste collections, including enforcement and education around side waste. This was closely followed by the introduction of a weekly food waste collection service. However, despite being a priority for some, 10% disagreed with the ambition to introduce a weekly food waste collection, despite its impending statutory status. Opposition was commonly due to concerns around smells, hygiene and pests, as well as spatial concerns regarding container storage. A further 7% disagreed with prevention of recyclables going into the residual waste collections, due to concerns that a smaller residual bin may lead to fly tipping and that enforcements may deter participation.

2.8 In addition to identifying key priorities and ambitions, analysis of open comment responses has identified Fourteen emerging themes which have directly informed changes to the Final Strategy and accompanying Action Plan. These themes have been grouped into 3 broader topics as detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Emerging Themes from the Public Consultation

<u>Public Health/ Amenity</u>	<u>Service Provision</u>	<u>Understanding and Compliance</u>
Residual Volume and Overflow	HWRC Provision	Understanding the collection system
Rats and pests	Missed Collections	Compliance
	Recycling Collections	Engagement and Education
	Reuse and Repair	Behavioural Change
	Container types	
	Accessibility	
	Environmental Impact	
	Financial Cost	

- 2.7 These key themes identify the social value contribution of waste management services to people’s lives and recognises the importance that people place on changes to their wellbeing brought about through their experiences of interacting with waste management services. Such insight will enable the Council to make better decisions as it delivers an Action Plan to compliment the Strategy over several years. The Action Plan separately identifies those actions which have been developed in direct response to the public consultation feedback received.
- 2.8 Additionally, three new Ambitions are proposed for the final Strategy which address key concerns expressed during public consultation which were not adequately addressed in the draft strategy itself, regarding:
- Rats / pests - through a new ambition which will aim to improve public health / perception for residents
  - HWRC facilities - through a new ambition which aims to improve access to and facilities at HWRCs that should increase levels of accessibility for residents and may lead to less waste due to more recycling
  - Fly-tipping and litter - through a new ambition which aims to reduce fly-tipping and litter across the city to improve public health and amenity for residents

A significant number of respondents also expressed support for reuse and repair initiatives (reuse events, repair workshops, upskilling) but this is adequately addressed by an existing ambition contained in the draft strategy.

Amendments to the strategy following consultation

Vision

- 2.9 The Strategy outlines the following vision for the future of waste management in the City:

*“The Resources and Waste Management Strategy aims to deliver a high-quality service driven by the need to conserve resources, protect the local environment and reduce carbon emissions in line with the Councils carbon neutral policy for 2028 and beyond. This means reducing the amount of waste that is generated; through prevention, reuse, repair, recycling and recovery.”*

## Ambitions

- 2.10 The draft Strategy originally presented 17 ambitions, which were simplified to 11 for the purposes of the consultation survey and these form the basis of the final Strategy Ambitions. The final Strategy also combines two of the original Ambitions regarding repair and reuse into one. It also amalgamates the original ambitions regarding communications & engagement and introduces three new ambitions in response to the public consultation. Table 3 identifies the changes proposed to the 14 Ambitions stated in the Final Strategy.

Table 3: Final Strategy Ambitions

<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Ambition Topic</b>	<b>Final Ambition Draft</b>
Combine draft Ambitions 2 and 3, now forming Ambition 2	Preventing Waste and Promoting Re-use	Nottingham City Council aim to work with local businesses and community groups to expand and promote repair and reuse services. Opportunities to reuse / repair goods collected through the Household Waste & Recycling Centre and the Bulky waste collection will be explored with the community and voluntary sector
Reword draft Ambition 10, now forming Ambition 12, so that education is not just limited to schools	Communication and engagement	Provide more education on sustainable living; Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, and how management of resources helps to tackle climate change.
Combine the draft Strategy ambitions excluded from consultation into Ambition 13	Communication and engagement	Nottingham City Council will continue to provide clear and effective communication and engagement regarding waste prevention, reuse, repair and recycling services.
New Ambition 9	Fly tipping and litter	Nottingham City Council will work to reduce fly-tipping and litter across the city and educate residents, businesses, or anyone disposing of rubbish, about their legal duty of care to dispose of their rubbish responsibly.
New Ambition 8	HWRC	Nottingham City Council will aim to improve accessibility to, and the facilities provided at the HWRC.
New Ambition 6	Managing Household & Business Waste	Work with partners and stakeholders to deliver an effective collection service for the residents and businesses across Nottingham to maintain high standards of public health

- 2.9 The full list of Ambitions is presented in the Final Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy, forming Appendix 1 to the report, at section 5 of the document.

## Action Plan

- 2.10 The Action Plan for the Strategy is presented as Appendix 3. The action plan provides a route to deliver the Ambitions set out, and with continued stakeholder engagement, allows the Council to be transparent, responsive

and verify the changes that are made. The Action Plan therefore includes actions that have been identified directly by the consultation exercise, and actions that are required to deliver the specific Ambitions of the Strategy. In drafting the Action Plan, the Council has identified the potential to deliver added social value directly from the consultation responses received, through delivering actions to specifically improve the well-being of its citizens. The Action Plan also commits to further engagement with communities to validate any operational changes proposed. The Council must balance any future decisions in respect of service delivery with its obligation to comply with the new statutory requirements to introduce weekly food waste collections and achieve consistency in collections, as well as providing better quality and performance of its waste collection and recycling services.

2.11 Executive Board is recommended to consider the Final Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy at Appendix 1 and its Action Plan at Appendix 3 in the context that they present a blueprint of strategic objectives and a policy framework to enable future decisions regarding waste management service provision to be taken.

## 2.12 Next Steps

2.13 If Executive Board approve the final Strategy, this will provide the mandate to the services involved in its delivery to begin preparations for its implementation. Using the Action Plan as a baseline, business cases for the service changes required for discrete areas of the city will be developed and presented for further approval, including more detailed financial analysis cognisant of any potential Net Burden funding awarded to the Council in due course for implementing the statutory changes required.

## 3. **Other options considered in making recommendations**

3.1 The option to delay the adoption of the Final Strategy was considered. This was rejected because of the necessity to provide a strategic framework for negotiating future waste disposal contracts beyond the expiry of the current strategy in 2030. The adoption of a Strategy will also enable the operational services to begin business planning for the changes necessary and identify associated budgetary requirements for further Council consideration in good time to meet the impending statutory obligations.

## 4. **Consideration of Risk**

4.1 Adoption of a final Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy creates some reputational risk for the Council. The Council has an ambition for the city to become carbon neutral by 2028 and recognises the contribution that waste management services can make, identifying it as a key theme for delivering lower carbon impact. However, the Council also recognises that the service changes identified in the Options Appraisal, included as Appendix 4 cannot be delivered without successfully engaging with all of its stakeholders to provide a balance between social well-being and delivering the behavioural changes necessary to improve whole system performance. Mitigation focuses on education and engagement, replication of best practice from other authorities facing similar challenges, and adequately resourcing the transformation of the service to one that has capacity to deliver high quality and sustainable outcomes.

- 4.2 The Strategy specifically addresses the public health risks associated with putrescible and medical waste collection services in particular, and minimum service standards will be enshrined in the new collection arrangements as they evolve, including committing to weekly food waste collections and ensuring access to all collection services is widely understood through engagement and education.
- 4.3 Application of robust change management protocols will eradicate many of the risks associated with service transformation with a specific focus on communicating with stakeholders.
- 4.4 Resourcing the changes required will require appropriate financial planning to ensure there is adequate provision. Government has committed Net Burden funding for the introduction of weekly food waste collections, the detail of which is not currently available. Similarly, the commitment to extend Producer Responsibility arrangements will filter financial resources to support the cost of collection systems. A holistic assessment of the total cost of collection and disposal arrangements for specific waste streams and collection systems has been undertaken and presented as Appendix 4. As further detail is developed or becomes available, this will aid the development of future Council decisions to implement service changes on a case by case basis to mitigate affordability risk.
5. **Best Value Considerations, including consideration of Make or Buy where appropriate**
- 5.1 Delivery of Waste Disposal Authority functions are subject to the provisions of Section 51 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and unless such functions are delivered through a Local Authority Waste Disposal Company as detailed in Schedule 2 of the Act, must be delivered in accordance with the Public Contract Regulations 2015. As such waste disposal requirements are tendered in accordance with these provisions and contract terms awarded by the Council reflect an assessment of best value by consideration of the capital investment required to provide the necessary waste processing infrastructure which affects contract price, consideration of market volatility and its risk share in addition to the flexibility required by the Council in terms of its own changing circumstances and requirements. There is opportunity to undertake future procurements at a regional or sub-regional level to drive even greater value, and this is currently being explored through the Council's devolution work.
- 5.2 Waste Collection Authority and Principal Litter Authority functions are primarily subject to the provisions of Section 45 and Section 89 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. In delivering these functions the authority is also subject to the provisions of Best Value legislation. Both functions are currently delivered as in-house services albeit procurement of vehicles and containers is carried out jointly with other Nottinghamshire authorities to achieve best value. In developing waste collection and street cleansing services to deliver the objectives and ambitions of the Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy, consideration will be given to alternative delivery models.
- 5.3 Best Value context is provided by Table 4 below which compares the current CIPFA costs of waste management services per capita across the Core Cities. Whilst social value considerations are not included in the analysis, the table shows that Nottingham currently provides waste services at a lower cost per capita than other core cities. However, in terms of overall performance, Nottingham achieves one of the lowest recycling rates of this benchmarking group. The top performer

(Bristol), provides weekly Multi-stream recycling and food waste collections. The next top performers (Newcastle and Manchester) provide fortnightly Twin-stream recycling collections. The Options Appraisal at Appendix 4 provides indicative costs of service improvements required for Nottingham to meet its future statutory obligations and to improve recycling performance of the city.

Table 4: Current Cost of Waste Management Services

<b>Local authority</b>	<b>Waste collection</b>	<b>Waste disposal Including levy</b>	<b>Trade waste</b>	<b>Recycling</b>	<b>Net TOTAL Spend (£m)</b>	<b>Population (2021 Census)</b>	<b>Net Cost per head per annum</b>	<b>Recycling Rate</b>
Birmingham	28,153	29,118	-8,346	10,400	<b>59,325</b>	1,144,900	£ 51.82	22.5%
Bristol	11,410	9,099	2,015	11,827	<b>34,351</b>	472,400	£ 72.72	46.4%
Nottingham	6,424	7,438	-2,375	1,694	<b>13,181</b>	323,700	£ 40.72	23.9%
Leeds	14,186	20,263	0	14,636	<b>49,085</b>	812,000	£ 60.45	35.1%
Liverpool	8,744	22,783	0	-1,000	<b>30,527</b>	486,100	£ 62.80	23.5%
Manchester	5,620	36,563	319	9,058	<b>51,560</b>	552,000	£ 93.41	36.6%
Newcastle	4,068	14,946	-533	2,821	<b>21,302</b>	300,200	£ 70.96	40.6%
Sheffield	10,743	9,338	292	8,241	<b>28,614</b>	556,500	£ 51.42	32.2%

## 6. Finance colleague comments (including implications and value for money/VAT)

- 6.1 This report seeks the adoption of the Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy. There is no financial value to this decision at present due to a number of unknown factors that would impact the financials of any decision.
- 6.2 A funding strategy will need to be developed once operational impacts and financial values are known. At present, no provision has been included in the 2023/24 MTFP for any potential additional costs nor has it captured any efficiencies potentially generated from adopting the strategy. As the action plan develops, in order to implement changes, then any budget implications will be considered and fed into the 2024/25 budget process along with appropriate approvals. The adoption of the strategy is not expected to have material costs in 2023/24. If any materialise, then the service should seek to absorb within existing MTFP provision.
- 6.3 Government have indicated that financial support will be available to local authorities via the new Extended Producer Responsibility regulations however precise details of funding formulas are currently unavailable.
- 6.4 Best value will need to be demonstrated when developing options further as well as consideration for all peripheral services involved in waste collection and disposal to ensure the service as a whole is as efficient as possible.

**Advice provided by Phil Gretton, Strategic Finance Business Partner – Communities, Environment and Resident Services 15/02/2023**

## 7. Legal colleague comments

- 7.1 This report seeks the adoption of the Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy as set out in Appendix 1 to the report.

- 7.2 The report provides details of the consultation undertaken by the Council which, on the face of the report itself, appears to meet the requirements of section 3 Local Government Act 1999.
- 7.3 The Environment Act 2021 amends the Environmental Protection Act 1990 creating a number of additional obligations on the Council as a Waste Collection Authority and Waste Disposal Authority. On the face of the report itself, the proposed Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy appears to support the Council's compliance with the existing and new obligations.
- 7.4 Legal Services will continue to support the Strategy, including supporting future procurement exercises and required contracting arrangements.

**Advice provided by Anthony Heath, Senior Solicitor, Contracts and Commercial, 16<sup>th</sup> February 2023**

**8. Other relevant comments**

8.1 Not applicable

**9. Crime and Disorder Implications (If Applicable)**

9.1 Environmental crime (littering, fly-tipping, contamination of recycling bins) is recognised as one of the key drivers in development of the Strategy and is addressed in the Consultation Report and the Final Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy.

**10. Social value considerations (If Applicable)**

10.1 Social Value considerations are embedded in the Consultation Report and the Final Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy.

**11. Regard to the NHS Constitution (If Applicable)**

11.1 Not Applicable

**12. Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)**

12.1 Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

An EIA is not required because:  
(Please explain why an EIA is not necessary)

Yes

Attached as Appendix 5, supplemented by Appendix 2, and due regard will be given to any implications identified in both documents.

**13. Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)**

13.1 Has the data protection impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

A DPIA is not required because:

The content does not include Personal Information.

Yes

Attached as Appendix x, and due regard will be given to any implications identified in it.

**14. Carbon Impact Assessment (CIA)**

14.1 Has the carbon impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

A CIA is not required because:  
(Please explain why a DPIA is not necessary)

Yes

Attached as Appendix 4 – Options Appraisal, and due regard will be given to any implications identified in it.

**15. List of background papers relied upon in writing this report (not including published documents or confidential or exempt information)**

15.1 Draft Municipal Resources and Waste Strategy for Nottingham

**16. Published documents referred to in this report**

16.1 Environment Act 2021