

IMPROVING PLACES SELECT COMMISSION

- Date and Time :-** Tuesday 6 June 2023 at 1.30 p.m.
- Venue:-** Town Hall, Moorgate Street, Rotherham.
- Membership:-** Councillors Wyatt (Chair), Tinsley (Vice-Chair), Aveyard, Bennett-Sylvester, Browne, C Carter, Castledine-Dack, T Collingham, Cowen, Ellis, Havard, Jones, Khan, McNeely, Monk, Reynolds, Taylor.
- Co-opted Members:-** Mrs. K. Bacon, Mrs. M. Jacques.

This meeting will be webcast live and will be available to view [via the Council's website](#). The items which will be discussed are described on the agenda below and there are reports attached which give more details.

Rotherham Council advocates openness and transparency as part of its democratic processes. Anyone wishing to record (film or audio) the public parts of the meeting should inform the Chair or Governance Advisor of their intentions prior to the meeting.

AGENDA

1. Apologies for Absence

To receive the apologies of any Member who is unable to attend the meeting.

2. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 9 May 2023 (Pages 3 - 8)

To consider and approve the minutes of the previous meeting held on 9 May 2023 as a true and correct record of the proceedings.

3. Declarations of Interest

To receive declarations of interest from Members in respect of items listed on the agenda.

4. Questions from members of the public and the press

To receive questions relating to items of business on the agenda from members of the public or press who are present at the meeting.

5. Exclusion of the Press and Public

To consider whether the press and public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of any part of the agenda.

6. Environment Act 2021 Update (Pages 9 - 18)

To receive an update report on the impact of the Environment Act 2021 on the duties and responsibilities of the Council.

7. Urgent Business

To consider any item which the Chair is of the opinion should be considered as a matter of urgency.

8. Date and time of the next meeting

The next meeting of the Improving Places Select Commission will take place on Tuesday, 11 July, 2023, commencing at 1.30 pm in Rotherham Town Hall.

IMPROVING PLACES SELECT COMMISSION
Tuesday 9 May 2023

Present:- Councillors Wyatt (in the Chair), Aveyard, Bennett-Sylvester, Browne, C Carter, Castledine-Dack, Cowen, Ellis, Havard, Jones, McNeely, Monk and Tinsley.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors T. Collingham Khan and Taylor and from Ms. M. Jacques.

The webcast of the Council Meeting can be viewed at:-

<https://rotherham.public-i.tv/core/portal/home>

66. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 21 MARCH 2023

Resolved:-

- 1) That the minutes of the previous meeting held on 21 March 2023, be approved as a true and correct record of the proceedings.

67. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Tinsley declared a pecuniary interest in respect of agenda item 6 as a license holder.

68. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS

The Chair confirmed that no questions had been submitted.

69. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

The Chair advised that there were no items of business on the agenda that would require the exclusion of the press or public from the meeting.

70. TREE PROGRAMME UPDATE

Consideration was given to an update report in respect of the delivery of the Tree Management Protocol, the maintenance programme and tree planting programme. The report outlined progress against recommendations from the previous update which was submitted to scrutiny in the spring of 2022. A software update would allow the Service to reflect the planting within current ward boundaries, enabling further publicity and engagement around the planting. The process for prioritisation had been benchmarked successfully with a positive outcome confirming the process was fit for purpose. The significant numbers of trees that had been planted in Dinnington were highlighted, and fruit trees had been planted in several areas. A breakdown of fruit tree planting was provided. The timetable for next steps for the Service were also provided.

In discussion, members thanked officers for the environment days in Brinsworth and requested clarification of the points in the report describing environment days, including planting of bulbs and coronation fruit trees. The Service confirmed the participation of Brinsworth in the environment days.

Members sought additional information around the process governing the estimated ten percent of planting that did not survive, and whether funding for the planting was predicated on survival of the trees. The response from the Assistant Director of Culture Sport and Tourism noted that the Tree Planting Officer oversaw the implementation of a similar process across a number of wards around the portion of planting that does not survive. This process promoted community involvement in the process as much as possible. The response from the Green Spaces Manager noted that tree failures were part of the planting process, which includes a requirement to replace trees that fail due to natural reasons. Some trees are damaged due to vandalism, which the Service does replace. The Service seek extra funding where there has been vandalism of the trees. Tree failures due to drought within the previous year had resulted in further funding received. It was usually the next planting year when the failure would become evident. The disparity between urban and woodland tree failure was noted. Within woodlands or local parks the outcomes are much better.

Members pointed out that the most deprived ten percent of neighbourhoods in the Borough have had about sixteen trees planted in two years. Members affirmed the need for multiple kinds of community engagement and using data from the first year to inform planting in the subsequent years, and engagement around opportunities for planting. Longer lead-in time was desired so that Members could help maximise the engagement and planning around the planting opportunities. Of special interest are how trees are considered within housing and planning activities, where there are likely to be new developments taking place. The response from the Assistant Director affirmed openness to receiving feedback and seeking new ways of working. The Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion noted that working with the schools had been an area of good practice and ongoing dialogue regarding opportunities to get involved. The Assistant Director noted that the Service was in the process of recruiting a new Trees Service Manager and team, including more tree officers and seasonal tree staff. This was in addition to the two current tree officers. The Countryside Manager was currently overseeing the Tree Service Manager roles to undertake the basic tree assessment which alerts the Service if there is an issue and allows the service to discount trees that do not have a need.

Members noted the currently very small team to care for 100,000 trees and the trebling of resources planned. Members expressed hopes that the salary for the recruiting roles would be competitive so as to make the roles interesting to prospective team members. Officers confirmed that the Service was in discussion with Human Resources around next steps.

IMPROVING PLACES SELECT COMMISSION- 09/05/23

Members sought further information around the engagement of schools with the programme and expressed interest in more information around any plans to expand work with schools. The response from Cabinet Member noted the prioritisation basis by which the Service approaches engagement. In the winter months the priority was to focus on tree planting. There was also a requirement to engage with the community. And throughout the year, there was substantial health and safety work undertaken by the Service. Officers noted that Academies have their own fundings, so they have different engagement needs. The Service does seek to capture the information for the benefit of increased awareness as they care for a huge amount of stock. There had been work with a multi-academy trust to attend several schools. Occasionally, a school may have a maintenance need.

Members requested clarification around the levels of interest and enthusiasm the Service had observed in individual programmes for schools. Members expressed hopes that children's enthusiasm would be nurtured and directed through improved engagement with schools. The Cabinet Member noted that the Service have limited scope for involvement and influence in schools or multi-academy trusts. The schools had maintenance responsibilities if there were a broken water pipe. Schools make decisions regarding the environment they want to provide.

The Chair described an example of a school that had done their own planting, demonstrating how the programme can be enhanced by the local community. Consideration must be given to avoid possible interference with other assets such as CCTV.

Members requested further details about the instances of vandalism and any recourse of the Council against perpetrators of these crimes. The Green Spaces Manager noted that the instances were rare and often in isolated areas. The crime constitutes criminal damage, but a crime must have a witness to identify the perpetrator. Where this could be proven, usually it would be the Police who prosecuted criminal damage.

Members sought assurances that all Tree Preservation Orders are captured on maps. The response affirmed that Tree Preservation Orders are mapped and that the records are available to view by Members. Some indicate a need for specialist pruning, such as for fruit trees. It was acknowledged that fruit trees were not the right tree to plant in every location. The Service strove to plant the right tree in the right area. The Service, for example, do not plant fruit trees beside highways, creating a potential hazard.

Members expressed disappointment that many trees seemed to have been planted disproportionately into a single area. The response from the Cabinet Member identified the reason for the apparent disparity in terms of the planting numbers at Dinnington as being a result of a huge scheme on a massive area of woodland.

The Chair noted that one of the main areas of casework were the mature trees, however, loss of the trees was not desired. A balance was sought. Therefore, recruitment was welcome to help maintain the rapid pace of response.

Further details were requested regarding the future of funding. The response from the Green Spaces Manager acknowledged that long term, funding amounts were uncertain. The service applied for funding on an annual basis and had no reason to believe that similar funding opportunities will become unavailable. Central government seemed to be carrying on funding for now, so the Service were catching the funding that was available.

Resolved:-

- 1) That the report be noted.
- 2) That the Service note the feedback from Members regarding tree management.

71. SCRUTINY REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS - IMPACT OF SELECTIVE LICENCING

Consideration was given to a report summarising the findings and recommendations of a scrutiny review into the impact of the selective licencing scheme in Rotherham at its halfway point. The selective licencing scheme, which ran from 2020-2025, focussed on alleviating deprivation and poor housing conditions in specific residential areas of Parkgate, Thurcroft, Maltby, Dinnington, Eastwood/Town Centre and Masbrough. The review sought to assess the impact of the scheme so far and identify further steps and risk mitigations that will help to build positively upon the accomplishments of the scheme to date. Among the principal findings were that the widely held assumption must be dispelled that selective licencing supported beautification; rather, the inspections promote health and safety of residents. The shortage of key professionals was also a limiting factor on the reach of the scheme.

Having previously declared an interest, Cllr Tinsley excused himself from participation in the discussion and vote.

In discussion, Members expressed concerns around the adequacy of the engagement with landlords and tenants, due to the low number of responses. The response from the Head of Community Safety provided assurances that the surveys were sent to a large number of recipients and publicised through multiple platforms and channels. Thirteen responses from landlords and seven from tenants had been received. The feedback received would be considered and taken on board but was not statistically significant. There were significant amounts of time spent by officers utilising social media platforms and local forums. Efforts were done to try to receive a wider and more populous response. Members suggested

IMPROVING PLACES SELECT COMMISSION- 09/05/23

working with Acorn a Tenants' Union who can act as a representative body, and with Rotherham Federation of Communities.

Members suggested that yearly expectations and costs could be made clearer in communication to license holders. There had been confusion that fees are paid each year rather than once for the duration of the scheme.

Members questioned the apparent necessity of the Service to be fully self-funding, as this limits the reach of the scheme. The response of the Service was expected to include benchmarking around whether schemes elsewhere are also fully self-funding.

The Chair noted that any response would likely require a more labour-intensive approach. It was felt that there was a need for Selective Licencing in part of Maltby due to high turnover of tenancies. The Chair affirmed that the response will impact the future of the scheme. It was acknowledged that responsibility does not sit solely with landlords, as many are doing their job well. The response from officers confirmed that there was a discount for landlords who pass inspection. The Service was using the market to shape the discount and the offer to landlords. The Service looked for more ways to reward responsible landlords.

Members noted that, within Select Licencing areas, language barriers prevented some stakeholders from accessing the Facebook groups. It was acknowledged that some individuals could be harder to reach with digital methods of engagement.

Members affirmed the importance of reinspection, and that as long as a landlord continues to be out of compliance there should be action until the problems are resolved. This was felt to be necessary to improve the trust of residents that the scheme would be effectual.

The Chair acknowledged consultation fatigue may be present within the communities that the Service is trying to reach. There was a wider journey around consultation that needed to be undertaken.

Resolved:-

- 1) That the response to mould and damp hazards in housing be considered for inclusion in the work programme for 2023/24.
- 2) That the following recommendations be submitted to Overview and Scrutiny Management Board for consideration and endorsement.
 - a) That reinspection be prioritised for landlords whose properties have required action previously.

- b) Due to the shortage of experienced inspectors, that consideration be given to how the Council may support recruitment and development of trainee inspectors and retention of experienced inspectors.
- c) That consideration be given to incentivising responsible landlords, and, where there is a proven track record, empowering landlords to self-assess, provided that the Service can still obtain assurances that decent standards are maintained.
- d) That consideration be given to managing expectations around selective licencing as a measure focused on the health of residents rather than beautification or regeneration.
- e) That consideration be given to how uptake of the cost-of-living support offer among families in selective licencing areas may be further promoted and monitored with a view to identifying gaps and promoting financial inclusion.
- f) Given the complexity of measuring impact on deprivation and difficulty in improving relative levels of deprivation, that consideration be given to how internal metrics may better reflect the real impact of the scheme.
- g) That a joined-up approach be sought with relevant Council strategies and services, with partner and voluntary sector organisations and with resident led initiatives prior to any future selective licencing declaration.
- h) That engagement with landlords and with tenants be considered alongside any response to the above recommendations, and that the response to the above recommendations be subject to the learning.

72. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair advised that there were no urgent items of business requiring a decision at the meeting.

73. DATE AND TIME OF THE NEXT MEETING

Resolved:-

- 1) That the next meeting of the Improving Places Select Commission will take place on 6 June 2023, commencing at 1.30 pm.

Public Report
Improving Places Select Commission

Committee Name and Date of Committee Meeting

Improving Places Select Commission – 06 June 2023

Report Title

Update on the Environment Act 2021 and the impacts on the Waste Service

Is this a Key Decision and has it been included on the Forward Plan?

No

Strategic Director Approving Submission of the Report

Paul Woodcock, Strategic Director of Regeneration and Environment

Report Author(s)

Sam Barstow, Assistant Director Community Safety and Streetscene

Barry Connolly, Head of Environmental Services

Chis Fairhurst, RMBC Waste Manager

Lisbeth Baxter, BDR Manager

Ward(s) Affected

Borough-Wide

Report Summary

The Environment Act 2021 (the Act) strengthens the vision of the Environment Act 1995 and sets new legally binding environmental targets. These targets will be monitored and enforced by a newly appointed independent body, the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP). Several policies, plans and strategies are in place to ensure these targets are met.

Implementations of the requirements of the Act can result in increased costs to the Council due to increase reporting requirements, increased collection costs, increased disposal costs and increased resource requirements. There are also income streams that can be accessed for complying with the requirements but to ensure the maximum payment the service will need to be efficient and effective.

To ensure that material is managed in compliance with the law the consultations indicated there will be more emphasis on competent persons and good quality data. This will require ongoing staff training and better data capture systems

Efficient and effective management of waste will contribute to the Council's Carbon Neutral by 2030 target.

Recommendations

1. That Improving Places Select Commission note the significant changes that are proposed in the Environment Act 2021 and the implications for Waste Services.
2. That Improving Places Select Commission note the ongoing uncertainties of the changes in relation to Consistency of Household and Business Recycling
3. That Improving Places Select Commission comment on the content of this report.

List of Appendices Included

None

Background Papers

[Environment Act 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

[25 Year Environment Plan - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)[Resources and waste strategy for England - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Environmental Improvement Plan 2023: Executive summary - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Rotherham MBC Waste Strategy \(bdronline.co.uk\)](https://bdronline.co.uk)

[municipal-waste-strategy \(bdronline.co.uk\)](https://bdronline.co.uk)

Consideration by any other Council Committee, Scrutiny or Advisory Panel

Name of Committee – Click here to enter a date.

Name of Committee – Click here to enter a date.

Council Approval Required

No

Exempt from the Press and Public

No

Update on the Environment Act 2021 and the impacts on the Waste Service

1. Background

1.1 The Environment Act 2021

The Environment Act 2021 (the Act) strengthens the vision of the Environment Act 1995 and creates a duty for the Secretary of State and Ministers to be guided by five internationally recognised environmental principles when making policy. These principles are:

1. Integration - policymakers should look for opportunities to embed environmental protection in other fields of policy that have impacts on the environment.
2. Prevention - government policy should aim to prevent, reduce or mitigate harm.
3. Rectification at source – if damage to the environment cannot be prevented, it should be tackled at its origin.
4. The Polluter Pays - those who cause pollution, or damage to the environment, should be responsible for its mitigation or compensation.
5. Precaution - where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, a lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

1.2 Environmental Targets

To deliver the outcomes the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) set long-term legally binding targets on air quality, biodiversity, water, resource efficiency, and waste reduction on the 16 December 2022. The targets are summarised below and link to key aspects of work already underway locally such as actions to achieve net zero by 2030 as well as the work currently underway by Scrutiny to explore ways to protect and improve biodiversity:

- Halt the decline in species populations by 2030, and then increase populations by at least 10% to exceed current levels by 2042
- Restore precious water bodies to their natural state by cracking down on harmful pollution from sewers and abandoned mines and improving water usage in households
- Deliver our net zero ambitions and boost nature recovery by increasing tree and woodland cover to 16.5% of total land area in England by 2050
- Halve the waste per person that is sent to residual treatment by 2042
- Cut exposure to the most harmful air pollutant to human health – PM2.5

- Restore 70% of designated features in our Marine Protected Areas to a favourable condition by 2042, with the rest in a recovering condition.

1.3 These targets will help the UK transition to a more circular economy, incentivising people to recycle more, encouraging businesses to create sustainable packaging, making household recycling easier and stopping the export of polluting plastic waste to developing countries.

Key Issues

2.

Office for Environmental Protection

2.1

Targets are monitored and enforced by a new body; the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP). The OEP provides independent oversight of the Government's environmental progress, it is Chaired by Dame Glenys Stacey and the reports and advice they have given can be found on their website at www.theoep.org.uk.

2.2

The OEP have reviewed Government progress to improve the natural environment in England and have found it to be unsatisfactory and have made several suggestions on preparation of future Environmental Improvement Plans (EIP). These include a requirement to provide context and explanation on how the numerous plans interlink and who is responsible for what. The EIP 2018 was reviewed in January 2023 an executive summary can be found at [Environmental Improvement Plan 2023: Executive summary - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/114444/Environmental_Improvement_Plan_2023_Executive_summary.pdf).

2.3

EIP Resources and Waste Objectives

The main objectives in terms of resources and waste is to:-

- work with business to implement packaging extended producer responsibility from 2024 so that polluters pay to recycle packaging
- introduce a deposit return scheme for plastic and metal drinks containers from October 2025 to drive higher recycling rates
- implement consistent recycling between different councils, to boost recycling rates
- ban the supply of single-use plastics like plastic plates and cutlery from October 2023 and will also explore options further, including with stakeholders, for the potential for technological innovation in the production of coffee cups, and behavioural science in how they are used

Extended Producer Responsibility

2.4

Government has published their response to the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) consultation¹ which aims to ensure the costs of packaging disposal are borne by the producers of waste. Defra are to appoint a scheme administrator for EPR at the end of 2023. The scheme is expected to be in force from April 2024.

2.5

Put simply, the packaging producers will inform the Scheme Administrator of the amount of packaging they put on the market and depending on the size of the business they will be charged by the Scheme Administrator for the waste generated from that packaging. Councils will then be paid by the Scheme Administrator for collecting that material. If the packaging is recyclable then the costs to the producer are reduced.

2.6

There is a large amount of data that will be required to ensure that the Council realises the maximum amount of income from the Scheme Administrator. Finance and waste officers are currently working with Defra as part of a small cohort of Councils to identify issues and barriers to data collection. This work will also assist in setting the amount that will be paid by the Scheme Administrator. There will be no EPR payments for packaging that is littered in England.

2.7

Councils that are not **effective and efficient** in their collection methods may be subject to a 20% deduction in their payments. An **efficient** service is defined in the forthcoming Regulations and is one where costs are as low as reasonably possible, taking into account

- the nature of the service provided
- any other factors specific to the local authority or its area which are likely to affect costs

An **effective** service is not defined in the forthcoming Regulations however the scheme administrator is likely to define it in relation to the quantity and quality of waste collected and sent for recycling.

2.8

Income from recycling sales will be deducted from EPR payments. Councils can challenge payments if they can justify special circumstances.

2.9

Due to the complexities of EPR for business packaging waste, Packaging Waste Recycling Notes (PRN) and Packaging Waste Export Recovery Notes are to be retained for packaging collected from businesses for an interim period.²

2.10

The British Retail Consortium have indicated that the introduction of EPR and DRS is likely to cost every household an additional £50 each per year, which will have an adverse impact on the cost-of-living.

¹ [Extended producer responsibility for packaging: who is affected and what to do - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/extended-producer-responsibility-for-packaging-who-is-affected-and-what-to-do)

² [Consultation on Reforms to the Packaging Waste Recycling Note \(PRN\) and Packaging Waste Export Recycling Note \(PERN\) System and Operator Approval - Defra - Citizen Space](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/consultation-on-reforms-to-the-packaging-waste-recycling-note-prn-and-packaging-waste-export-recycling-note-pern-system-and-operator-approval)

Deposit Return Scheme

2.11

Deposit Return Schemes (DRS)³ are to be in place across all four United Kingdom nations, however they have some differences in materials to be targeted and Scotland are to implement their DRS prior to the other nations. The aim of the DRS is to incentivise the recycling of certain types of packaging wastes, e.g. plastic bottles, drinks containers and it is anticipated to be introduced in 2025. In England the deposit will be applied to any drink container made of plastic or cans but not glass. It is likely that the introduction of a deposit return scheme could impact on the kerbside collected dry recycling material as people chose to return their items for cash.

2.12

A consultation took place on how the DRS should be implemented from the 24 March 2021 until the 4 June 2021. The response to the consultation has yet to be published this will inevitably impact on the implementation date which was expected to be late 2024.

Scotland is currently ahead of England, Wales and Northern Ireland having settled on a national 'return-to-retail' scheme for single-use containers made of PET, steel, aluminium or glass, with a deposit of 20p per container. Full details on the implementation is expected in August 2023.

2.13

At present it is unclear how Councils will be able to claim for DRS material collected in their recycling streams and what the quality of the material will need to be to ensure payment.

Consistency in Household and Business Waste Collections

2.14

The Act sets out specific legislation that is likely to have a significant impact on how waste and recycling are dealt with, and how Councils deliver waste services in the future. The aim is to improve the consistency of household and business waste and recycling collections this also includes the introduction of separate weekly food waste collections in England.

2.15

Dry recycling materials that were proposed to be collected separately at the kerbside are:-

- glass bottles and containers – including drinks bottles, condiment bottles, jars
- paper and card – including newspaper, cardboard packaging, writing paper
- metal packaging – steel and aluminium tins and cans
- plastic bottles – including clear drinks containers, high-density polyethylene (HDPE; e.g. milk containers), detergent, shampoo and cleaning products
- plastic pots, tubs, trays

2.16

Additional materials proposed were :-

- foil, foil trays and metal aerosols cans, including packaging items
- food and drink cartons

³ [Introducing a Deposit Return Scheme in England, Wales and Northern Ireland - Defra - Citizen Space](#)

- plastic film and flexible packaging (to be added in 2027 due to a lack of processing capacity)

2.17 Co-collection of materials is anticipated to be allowed if it is not technically or economically practicable to collect them separately or if there is no significant environmental benefit. A written assessment justifying the co-collection of materials will need to be submitted to the Environment Agency to continue to co-collect materials.

2.18 Locally, paper and card are collected in the green bin with the following materials in the black bin

- Plastic Bottles
- Plastic Pots, Tubs and Trays
- **Glass Bottles and Jars**
- Tins, Cans and Foil
- Metal Aerosols (empty)
- Tetra packs

2.19 The consultation concluded on 4 July 2021 and proposed collection of the materials from October 2023 however, given there has been no response published as yet that date is expected to alter. There is a risk that the glass will be required to be collected separately under new EA guidance when the results of the consultation are published.

2.20 Food waste is required to be collected separately on a weekly basis in the proposals. The Council along with our partner councils of Barnsley MBC and Doncaster CC submitted a request for transitional relief from providing a separate food waste service until the end of the current disposal contract in 2040. The rationale for this was that the novel Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham waste treatment facility already treats fine material, created in the process from food waste, through anaerobic digestion. This is now subject to Ministerial consideration for approval prior to confirmation.

2.21 Government has proposed that 'new burdens' funding will be available to fund any changes necessary, there is a lack of information on how these will be calculated. Where a council is granted transitional arrangements, new burdens should still be available at the end of the transitional period, although there is no guarantee as the funding formula may have been completely changed, depending on how long the transitional arrangement is in place.

3. Options considered and recommended proposal

3.1 There are no options to be considered in relation to this report.

4. Consultation on proposal

4.1 From April 2021 to July 2021 the Council took part in Government consultations in support of the Environment Bill, on the following:

1. Consistency in collections
2. Deposit return scheme
3. Environmental Principles
4. Extended producer responsibility
5. Waste Prevention

The consultations were open for all private and public sectors, all Local Authorities in the region have taken part, as well as other relevant industries in South Yorkshire.

The Government has published its response to EPR and DRS but there has been no further information on Consistency in Household and Business Waste Collections

5. Timetable and Accountability for Implementing this Decision

- 5.1 Key dates in the timetable for changes are as follows:
- 5.2 A South Yorkshire Waste strategy covering the period from 2017 – 2021 is currently in place across the four South Yorkshire Local Authorities. This strategy has the circular economy at its heart and was drafted in anticipation of a revised Waste and Resource Strategy for England.
- 5.3 Given the Environment Act 2021 is now in place, the South Yorkshire Partnership recognise the need to review their achievements and progress to help inform any future strategy. Once the detailed consultation results are received a new Strategy will be developed.
- 5.4 Following that, full public consultation will be required to take place to support any significant decisions around changes to waste services.

6. Financial and Procurement Advice and Implications (to be written by the relevant Head of Finance and the Head of Procurement on behalf of s151 Officer)

- 6.1 There are no financial implications arising directly from this report.

7. Legal Advice and Implications (to be written by Legal Officer on behalf of Assistant Director Legal Services)

- 7.1 The Environment Act 2021 places a number of requirements on the Council in terms of the future delivery of waste services. The impact of these measures are however still unclear, until the detailed consultation results and underpinning legislation is clarified, e.g. administration and funding of schemes. There are therefore no legal implications stemming from this report.

8. Human Resources Advice and Implications

- 8.1 There are no Human Resources Implications from this report.

9. Implications for Children and Young People and Vulnerable Adults

- 9.1 There are no implications for Children and Young People or Vulnerable Adults stemming from this report.

10. Equalities and Human Rights Advice and Implications

- 10.1 There are no Equalities and Human Rights implications stemming from this report.

11. Implications for CO₂ Emissions and Climate Change

- 11.1 Whilst this report itself has no implications for CO₂ emissions and Climate Change, the disposal and treatment of waste has a significant impact on CO₂ emissions. The effective disposal of waste has the potential to deliver significant benefits in terms of reductions in CO₂.

Any future proposals will be subject to a full assessment in terms of the impact on CO₂ and Climate Change.

12. Implications for Partners

- 12.1 There are no implications for partners stemming from this report.

13. Risks and Mitigation

- 13.1 There are no specific risks stemming from this report. The risks associated with the Environment Act 2021 are described in the main body of the report above.

Accountable Officer(s)

Sam Barstow, Assistant Director, Community Safety and Streetscene
Barry Connolly, Head of Environmental Services

Approvals obtained on behalf of:-

	Named Officer	Date
Chief Executive		Click here to enter a date.
Strategic Director of Finance & Customer Services (S.151 Officer)	Named officer	Click here to enter a date.
Assistant Director of Legal Services (Monitoring Officer)	Named officer	Click here to enter a date.
Assistant Director of Human Resources (if appropriate)		Click here to enter a date.
Head of Human Resources (if appropriate)		Click here to enter a date.

Report Author: Lisbeth Baxter, BDR Manager
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