



Councils working together

## Dorset Waste Partnership Joint Committee

Date of Meeting	17 January 2019
Officer	Gemma Clinton, Head of Service (Strategy)
<b>Subject of Report</b>	<b>Resources and Waste Strategy for England</b>
Executive Summary	<p>This report is for information purposes only.</p> <p>The Government launched Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England on 18 December 2018.</p> <p>This new strategy is the first significant government statement on waste since the 2011 Waste Review and the subsequent Waste Prevention Programme 2013 for England.</p> <p>Any future waste policy decisions will need to take account of this new Strategy. Furthermore, the Dorset Waste Partnership and Dorset Council should be actively engaged in the upcoming consultations.</p>
Impact Assessment:	Equalities Impact Assessment: N/A
	Use of Evidence: Resources and Waste Strategy for England <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england</a>
	Budget: N/A

	Risk Assessment: N/A at this stage.
	Outcomes: Members are aware of and involved in the forthcoming timeframe for further consultation on issues that may or may not directly affect the Dorset Council's future budget and local waste strategy.
	Other Implications: N/A
Recommendation	1. Joint Committee note the contents of this report
Reason for Recommendation	To ensure the Dorset Waste Partnership and Dorset Council have a voice at a national level and input into future policy developments for England.
Appendices	1. Key Milestones from The Resources and Waste Strategy
Background Papers	Resources and Waste Strategy for England <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england</a>
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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Government launched Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England on 18 December 2018. The headline policy proposals are separate food waste collections for all households and an overhaul of the packaging producer responsibility.
- 1.2 The Government want to lead the world in using resources efficiently and reduce the waste we create. There is an aspiration to prolong the lives of materials and goods that we use and move away from an inefficient linear economic model to a more circular one that keeps materials in the system for as long as possible.
- 1.3 This new strategy will guide future government policy and is divided into three parts:

**Part 1, the product lifecycle**, considers the production (chapter 1), consumption (chapter 2), and end of life (chapter 3) of resources and materials.

**Part 2, topical areas**, focuses on two areas- waste crime (chapter 4) and food waste (chapter 5)- for which the lifecycle approach is not the best way to tackle them.

**Part 3, the bigger picture**, explores three areas which cut across the lifecycle-international leadership (chapter 6), research and innovation (chapter 7), and data, monitoring and evaluation (chapter 8).

- 1.4 In the 25 Year Environment Plan, the Government pledged to leave the environment in a better condition for the next generation. This Resources and Waste Strategy is a key part of this new chapter.

## 2. The Strategic Framework

- 2.1 The Strategy is framed by natural capital\* thinking and guided by two overarching objectives:

1. To maximise the value of resource use; and
2. To minimise waste and its impact on the environment

*\* Natural capital is the elements of nature that directly or indirectly produce value for people, including resources, ecosystems and species, the land, air and oceans, as well as the natural processes and functions that link them together to sustain life (Natural Capital Committee 2017).*

- 2.2 This will be delivered through policies, actions and commitments which adhere to at least one of five strategic principals:

1. To provide the incentives, through regulatory or economic instruments if necessary and appropriate, and ensure the infrastructure, information and skills are in place, for people to do the right thing;
2. To prevent waste from occurring in the first place, and manage it better when it does;
3. To ensure that those who place on the market products which become waste to take greater responsibility for the cost of disposal- the 'polluter pays' principal;
4. To lead by example, both domestically and internationally; and
5. To not allow our ambition to be undermined by criminality

- 2.3 The Strategy will contribute to the delivery of five strategic ambitions:

1. To work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025;
2. To work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030;
3. To eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Environment Plan;
4. To double resource productivity by 2050; and
5. To eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

## 3. Moving forward

- 3.1 This is an exciting time for the waste industry. This new strategy is the first significant government statement since the 2011 Waste Review and the subsequent Waste Prevention Programme 2013 for England.

- 3.2 Key issues are going to be addressed, such as extended producer responsibility, impact-based targets, eliminating biodegradable waste to landfill, tackling plastic pollution, reuse of items, increased textile recycling, consistency of recycling across the country and fly-tipping and litter.

3.3 Appendix 1 sets out the key milestones from the Strategy and you will see that there are seven consultations planned for this year alone. These are:

- Introducing a deposit return scheme (early 2019)
- Ensuring a consistent set of recyclable materials is collected from all households and businesses (early 2019)
- Extended producer responsibility for packaging (early 2019)
- Standards for bio-based and biodegradable plastics (early/mid 2019)
- Consultation on food waste reporting (mid 2019)
- Transposition of the circular Economy Package (2019)
- Waste carriers and duty of care (late 2019)

3.4 The new Dorset Council will need to feed into these consultations to ensure our views are represented. The mechanism of how members are involved in these consultations needs to be agreed.

3.5 The DWP are currently active members of the following national organisations.

- ADEPT (Association of Directors of Environment, Economy, Planning and Transport)
- NAWDO (National Association of waste Disposal Officers)
- LARAC (Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee)
- KBT (Keep Britain Tidy)

These organisations will work with Defra ahead of consultations where required and aim to respond to the relevant consultations on behalf of local authorities. Therefore, it's essential to ensure we maintain active involvement in these groups as they have more significant lobbying power than a single authority.

3.6 There is hope that more funding will be available for local authorities moving forward. This is likely to come from extended producer responsibility, but also from Government. Page 18 of the Strategy states:

*'Government recognises the financial pressures on local authorities. They will therefore receive additional resource to meet new net costs arising from the policies set out in this Strategy once implemented. This includes both net up front transition costs and net ongoing operational costs.'*

Therefore, we need to be aware of future funding opportunities and make bids as appropriate.

**Karyn Punchard**  
**Director, Dorset Waste Partnership**  
**January 2019**