

Appendix 3

Simpler Recycling – Domestic Collections

As part of the policy announcement from the Government in November 2024, providing clarity on the new Simpler Recycling initiatives; the new default requirement for most households in the Borough will be the following:

- Residual (non-recyclable) waste (Black bin)
- Dry recyclable materials (paper, card, plastic and metal) (Green-lidded recycling bin)
- Glass (Red-lidded bin or glass bag)
- Garden Waste (Brown-lidded bin)
- Food waste (23 litre container)

Table 1 below, contains a summary of the collection requirements. The main challenges for the Borough as a result of the current proposals will be the mandatory weekly food waste collections due to commence in October 2027.

Material	Details	Date of collection	Comments
Residual waste (Collected in the black lidded bin)	No changes		At this stage, the introduction of food waste and Simpler Recycling will significantly reduce material in the black lidded bin. The Government has removed the requirement for fortnightly collections on these bins, suggesting that a three or four-week cycle could be explored.
Paper and Card	All paper and card except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper and card that contains glitter or foil. • Paper that is laminated. • Stickers and sticky paper. • Padded lined envelopes. • Paperback and hardback books. 	31 March 2026	The Council is currently collecting these fortnightly, as part of a mixed recycling collection. The recently released briefing paper from the Government aims to pursue a separate collection of paper and card. County will be exploring this as

Material	Details	Date of collection	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wallpaper 		<p>an option. However, it is expected that the County and all districts will submit a TEEP, that will allow the continuation of paper and card in the recycling bin.</p> <p>Engagement/updates in relation to waste quality and requirements.</p>
Plastic	<p>Plastic bottles made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET, including amorphous, recycled PET), polypropylene (PP) and high-density polyethylene (HDPE).</p> <p>Pots, tubs and trays made of PET (including amorphous, recycled and crystalline PET), PP (including expanded PP) and polyethylene (PE).</p> <p>PE and PP plastic tubes larger than 50mm x 50mm.</p> <p>Cartons for food, drink and other liquids, including aseptic and chilled cartons.</p>	31 March 2026	<p>Broxtowe Borough Council is currently collecting some of these fortnightly as part of a mixed recycling collection.</p> <p>Additional materials collected in addition to the materials picked up at the moment include plastic pots tubs and trays and waxed cardboard cartons.</p> <p>Collection of soft plastic film will commence April 2027.</p>
Metal	<p>Steel and aluminium tins and cans.</p> <p>Steel and aluminium aerosols. (Empty)</p> <p>Aluminium foil.</p> <p>Aluminium food trays.</p> <p>Steel and aluminium jars and bottle lids.</p>	31 March 2026	<p>Broxtowe Borough Council is currently collecting some of these fortnightly as part of a mixed recycling collection.</p> <p>New additions to the waste acceptance criteria from April 2026 include foil and foil trays.</p>

Material	Details	Date of collection	Comments
	Aluminium tubes.		
Glass	Glass packaging including bottles and jars.	31 March 2026	Currently collected separately as part of a 4-week schedule. Broxtowe Borough Council currently benefits financially from a separate collection of glass. Current indications are that the Council can continue to re-sell its glass to help support the delivery of this service.
Food	Weekly collections required Biodegradable material resulting from the processing or preparation of food, including inedible food parts such as bones, eggshells, fruit and vegetable skins, tea bags and coffee grounds.	1 October 2027	Current Government preference is that food waste is sent for processing via an anaerobic digestion plant.

Table 1: Recycling components currently proposed.

Financial Implications

New Burdens Funding

In 2024, the Council was awarded New Burden's funding amounting to £1,074,000 to support with the capital elements of the food waste collection scheme. As reported to Cabinet in November 2023, these capital costs are primarily associated with the procurement of food waste vehicles and the necessary containers and caddies for residents.

A revision of these estimates has been undertaken and it is projected that the current capital costs for implementation will be in the region of £1,212,000 (Table 2).

Initial roll out

Item	Cost
8 x 7.5 food waste vehicles	£800,000
71 food caddies (Bulk purchased with other LAs)	£82,000
231 food caddies (Bulk purchased with other LAs)	£280,000
Route optimisation software (Purchased)	£50,000
Total	£1,212,000
New Burdens Funding Allocation	£1,074,000

Potential funding gap**£138,000**

Table 2: Capital costs for food waste implementation

At present, the potential funding gap for the capital costs associated with the purchase of food waste vehicles and containers is around £138,000. This gap in funding is likely to increase in light of current inflation rates. Whilst there is a possibility that the funding shortfall could be addressed through the Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR) funding, further details on this will be discussed later on in the report. However, it remains uncertain as to what level of revenue funding will be provided by the Government or whether local authorities are expected to utilise pEPR funding to cover this aspect.

Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR)

Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR) is a policy approach derived from the mandated Environment Act 2021, which provided the legislative foundation to enhancing producer responsibility and advancing sustainability.

pEPR mandates producers to assume financial responsibility for the collection, treatment and disposal of packaging materials. This has been undertaken to alleviate the financial and operational burden placed on local authorities and taxpayers, shifting responsibility to the producers who introduce packaging onto the market. By doing so, pEPR incentivises producers to design more sustainable packaging helping to reduce overall waste.

pEPR payments are intended to cover the costs incurred by local authorities for managing household packaging waste. Specifically, these payments are used to help support collection costs via the kerbside and bring sites.

pEPR payments are also intended to cover payments made to the waste collection authorities from the waste disposal authority, in the form of recycling credits. At the time of writing this report, the potential impact of pEPR is uncertain and further clarification is currently being sought.

At the end of November 2024, the Council received notice of an estimated pEPR payment for 2025/26, valued at £950,000. The Government has guaranteed that the Council will receive at least this amount and further details regarding the assessment will be received once the draft pEPR regulations come into force.

It is intended that these payments will be distributed on a quarterly basis (See Table 3). A copy of the letter can be found in **Appendix 4**.

Discussions with other Nottinghamshire districts has revealed a possible discrepancy in the payment calculated for the Council. This is currently being investigated and may necessitate in a challenge regarding the estimated amount that may be received.

Year 1 estimated quarterly payment schedule

Payment period	payment relates to	Payment Date	Estimated Amount
1 April 2025 to 30 September 2025 (Quarter 1 & 2)	November	November 2025	£475,000
1 October to 31 December 2025 (Quarter 3)	January	January 2026	£237,500
1 January to 31 March 2026 (Quarter 4)	March	March 2026	£237,500
Total amount			£950,000

Table 3: pEPR payment schedule – Year 1

At this stage it remains unclear what the pEPR payment can be used for, although there may be potential for it to help with the funding gap with the capital required for the implementation of food waste collections. Additionally, there is uncertainty regarding the revenue funding for the food waste initiative and whether the pEPR should also be used to cover the revenue aspects of the scheme. If this is the case, then currently the pEPR payment would cover these. However, it is unknown if this payment will increase/decrease in the future. Furthermore, it must also be noted that if there is an impact on recycling credit payments, the Council may not receive approximately £147,000 from this funding stream (this is paid annually), although there may be an expectation that the pEPR would cover this.

Household trial for food waste

Whilst the impact of food waste collections has been modelled, there remains uncertainty regarding how these changes will affect the Council's other kerbside collections. Therefore, it is prudent to consider a household trial for food waste, which is tentatively being planned for the end of 2025, beginning of 2026.

The specifics of this trial are still being developed, but implementing food waste collections on a designated bin round will provide valuable insights into its collection. This information would then help inform the wider roll out of food, which need to be in place by October 2027. A comprehensive report detailing this will be presented to Cabinet in spring 2025.