

## Appendix 1 – Summary of Environment Act 2021 Implications and Progress to Date

| Theme       | Implications              | Work to Date  | Further work                           |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| Air Quality | Local Authority required  | Hereford and Leominster Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) were declared          | The Council will review whether        |
|             | to tackle air quality –   | on the basis of nitrogen dioxide, which at the time of declaration was in           | both AQMAs are required and            |
|             | targets                   | exceedance of the national standard in both locations. PM10 has also been           | action plans will be reviewed and      |
|             |                           | recorded at the Hereford AQMA for over ten years using an automatic Air             | updated.                               |
|             | Target on ambient PM2.5   | Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS), so historical data would be available if         |  |
|             | concentrations            | requested / required. Recent upgrade last year to the automatic AQMS in             |  |
|             |                           | Hereford has facilitated additional particulate monitoring of PM2.5, and this       |  |
|             | Smoke control areas under | functionality is mirrored in the new AQMS installed (also last year) in the         |  |
|             | the Clean Air Act 1993 –  | Leominster AQMA. This puts us in a strong position to demonstrate compliance        |  |
|             | civil penalty regime      | with national particulate targets set within the context the Clean Air Act 1993     |  |
|             |                           | and Environment Act 2021.   |  |
|             |                           | The Transport Act 2008 requires all local transport authorities to have due         | The council is currently in the early  |
|             |                           | regard to Government guidance and policies related to the environment when          | stages of developing a new LTP to      |
|             |                           | formulating their Local Transport Plans (LTP) and policies. The council's currently | cover the period up to 2041. A new     |
|             |                           | adopted LTP (2016-2031) includes a number of policies which seek to reduce the      | Electric Vehicle Strategy will support |
|             |                           | impact of polluting forms of transport and improve air quality. These include       | the LTP, and we will work with         |
|             |                           | 'LTP Policy AQ1- Improving Air Quality' and 'LTP Policy ZLV1- Zero and Low          | partners such as National Highways     |
|             |                           | Emission Vehicles'. In order to monitor the effectiveness of these, the LTP         | and bus operators to address           |
|             |                           | includes a number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which are monitored on       | specific air quality issues where      |
|             |                           | an annual basis. These include:   | appropriate. Although local            |
|             |                           |   | authorities are still awaiting         |
|             |                           | - Reduction in nitrogen dioxide and particulate levels within                       | publication of the new LTP guidance    |
|             |                           | Herefordshire's two Air Quality Management Areas; and                               | from the Department for Transport      |
|             |                           | - Reduce CO2 from transport   | (DfT), DfT have indicated that         |
|             |                           |   | alongside LTP guidance, they will      |
|             |                           | In addition to the above, the council is required by law to undertake a Strategic   | also be publishing Quantified          |
|             |                           | Environmental Assessment (SEA) on its LTP. This is to ensure that environmental     | Carbon Reduction (QCR) guidance,       |
|             |                           | issues are taken into account at every stage in the preparation, implementation,    | which will require all local           |
|             |                           | monitoring and review of the LTPs plans and programmes. An SEA was                  | authorities to undertake thorough      |
|             |                           | undertaken in 2016, before the current plan was adopted. The assessment             | assessments of the carbon impacts      |
|             |                           | identified a number of mitigation measures to help prevent, reduce or offset any    | of their schemes, to help the UK to    |

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|        |   | significant adverse effects on the environment when constructing or delivering the transport schemes identified in the LTP, alongside a set of suggested KPIs. Many of these KPIs were taken forward in the LTPs monitoring programme.   | meet its net zero carbon target by 2050. This will be in addition to undertaking a SEA.   |
|--------|---|--|---|
|        |   | The countywide Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) is currently being developed and once completed will become a supporting document to the new LTP. The LCWIP will help to deliver environmental objectives by:  - Improving and extending active travel options throughout the county;  - Increasing the number of short distance trips being made by walking and cycling; and  - Improving air quality.  The LCWIP will provide the council with a prioritised list of infrastructure schemes to be delivered over the next 3-, 5- and 10-year periods. Data on NO2, PM2.5 and PM10 levels have been included in the baseline analysis for the emerging plan. All schemes within the resulting plan will have undergone an appraisal and sifting process to ensure only those schemes which contribute to addressing national and local economic, environmental and social objectives are included. |   |
| Nature | Strengthened biodiversity duty on development and conservation covenants  Protected Site Strategies | Council has confirmed it is acting as Responsible Authority in September 2023 for the delivery of Nature Recovery Strategy.  Detailed guidance received from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) in June this year.   | Part 2 Nature Strategy, written document sets out the vision and priorities for the county based upon the opportunities identified through the mapping. Due to be completed |
|        | Species Conservation Strategies – Local Planning Authority (LPA) to cooperate with Natural England  | Steering group for delivery of Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) established in September.  Part 1 Nature Recovery Network Mapping, to identify opportunities for nature recovery.  • Baseline mapping underway by Herefordshire Biological Records Centre   | by December 2024  |
|        | Local Nature Recovery Strategies lead Local Authority (LA) appointed Trees                          | <ul> <li>(HBRC).</li> <li>Local Wildlife Sites reviewed on a rolling programme as part of a joint project with the Wildlife Trust and HBRC.</li> <li>Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust commissioned to undertake the opportunities mapping.</li> </ul>  |   |

|              |   |   | 1                                     |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
|              | LA to consult on                        |   |                                       |
|              | street tree felling                     |   |                                       |
|              | <ul> <li>Woodland protection</li> </ul> |   |                                       |
|              | enforcement                             |   |                                       |
|              | strengthened                            |   |                                       |
|              | <ul> <li>Use of commodities</li> </ul>  |   |                                       |
|              | associated with large-                  |   |                                       |
|              | scale deforestation;                    |   |                                       |
|              | due diligence process                   |   |                                       |
|              | and enforcement for                     |   |                                       |
|              | regulated businesses.                   |   |                                       |
| Biodiversity | Position— as of February                | Delivery of 10% BNG on all major development proposals submitted from       | Any increase on 10% of BNG would      |
| Net Gain –   | 2022                                    | January 2024. In line with the mitigation hierarchy.                        | need to be identified through the     |
| planning     | National Planning Policy                | Minor development proposals will also be required to deliver 10% BNG from   | Local Plan, alongside any decision to |
| applications | Framework (NPPF) #174                   | April 2024 with a number of exemptions including householder applications,  | secure offsite contributions for      |
| 1            | requires a net gain                     | permitted development and change of use.                                    | landscape scale nature recovery.      |
|              | (amount unspecified)                    |   | , ,                                   |
|              |   | This is a delay implemented by Defra as we await the detailed guidance on   |                                       |
|              | Local Plan policy either                | delivery of offsite BNG – creation of habitat banks and use of Conservation |                                       |
|              | requires no net loss or sets            | Covenants.  |                                       |
|              | a % target                              |   |                                       |
|              |   | Sites are monitored by LPA to confirm they continue to comply with 30 year  |                                       |
|              | Future:                                 | commitment.   |                                       |
|              | Statutory target of at least            |   |                                       |
|              | 10% Biodiversity Net Gain               |   |                                       |
|              | (BNG) for all development               |   |                                       |
|              | –on or off site –condition              |   |                                       |
|              | included by law on all                  |   |                                       |
|              | planning permissions.                   |   |                                       |
|              | Diadiyaraity gain sita                  |   |                                       |
|              | Biodiversity gain site                  |   |                                       |
|              | register                                |   |                                       |
|              | Sites managed for 30 years              |   |                                       |
|              | (could be increased after               |   |                                       |
|              | government review)                      |   |                                       |
|              |   |   |                                       |
|              | BNG metric to be used in                |   |                                       |
|              | calculations                            |   |                                       |
|              |   |   |                                       |

|       | LA to produce Biodiversity<br>Report every 5 years –<br>actions taken and impacts  |   |   |
|-------|--|---|---|
| Water | Targets on water quality  Water management plans  Discharge of sewage  Damage caused by water extraction  Revised licensing process  The Act does not shift the onus onto local authorities but provides drinking water inspectorate and environment agency with additional powers and interventions | The Act does not shift the onus onto local authorities but provides drinking water inspectorate and environment agency with additional powers and interventions.  While not necessarily linked to legislative revisions of the Environment Act 2021, Environmental Health still retain statutory duties to ensure private water supplies are safe and healthy to drink and to provide an annual report to the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI). There are over 3000 private water supplies in Herefordshire; larger domestic supplies serving more than one household and businesses relying on a private supply of water where it is used for domestic purposes or as part of a public or commercial activity are risk assessed and periodically sampled for chemical and microbiological quality in accordance with the Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016 – see the Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016 (as amended) see <a href="https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/business-1/water-supplies">https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/business-1/water-supplies</a> | N/A   |
| Waste | Consistency in recycling collections  Extended producer responsibility (EPR)  Deposit return schemes (DRS) for drinks containers & charges for single use plastics  Electronic waste tracking – fly tipping  Labelling of products   | In July 2021 Cabinet approved an ambitious new Herefordshire Integrated Waste Management Strategy which sets out a number of strategic targets including meeting the requirements of the Environment Act 2021. This new strategy was developed following a successful cross party Waste Task and Finish group review of General Scrutiny Committee.  The Integrated Waste Management Strategy 2021 – 2035 is available here: <a href="https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/23473/integrated-waste-management-strategy-2021-2035">https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/23473/integrated-waste-management-strategy-2021-2035</a> In November 2021 the Council commenced a Competitive Dialogue procurement process for a new waste collection provider to deliver a new three weekly residual collections with twin stream recycling service as the new waste collection model  | We are awaiting further statutory guidance relating to 'Simpler Recycling'  The remaining aspects of the future collection service will be introduced at the appropriate time, subject to funding, legal responsibilities and approved business case(s).  EPR responsibility payments will start in 2025/26 and we are awaiting further guidance.  We are awaiting further guidance on the Deposit Return Scheme. |

Shipment of hazardous waste

Export of waste to non-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries There have been numerous and significant delays from Government on the secondary legislation relating to the consistency in recycling collections, DRS and EPR.

On 21st October Government provided a direction of travel on the new Waste Reforms, renamed as 'Simpler Recycling'. This update proposes a programme of changes from 2025 – 2027 as detailed below and indicates that local authorities will be will be supported by 'Reasonable' new burdens contributions for the additional services.

| Simpler Recycling Proposals   | Commercial | Domestic   |
|---|------------|------------|
| Encouragement for fortnightly residual collections  • This is still to be confirmed and another consultation will follow before the guidance. | TBC        | TBC        |
| Weekly food waste collections   | March 2025 | March 2026 |
| Additional recycling materials to be collected - Aluminium foil and tubes   | March 2025 | March 2026 |
| Recycling collections to include Plastic Film   | March 2027 | March 2027 |

These proposals are subject to consultation and further formal guidance

In October 2021 Cabinet approved:

- the delivery of the Waste Management Strategy objectives and environmental improvements, by continuing the procurement process for the provision of a waste collection service under the existing collection model, within the proposed 2024/25 annual revenue budget, for an initial term of 8 years, including options to extend by up to a further 12 years (following budget approval);
- and a phased implementation of the new collection model with the procurement of and that the procurement process should include a mechanism within the contract to enable the services to transition to:
  - a three weekly, twin stream recycling service,
  - introduce a weekly food waste collection service and:

We are awaiting further guidance on the 'introduction of mandatory digital waste tracking' and 'reforming the waste carrier, broker and dealer regime'.

| garden waste service;  |
|--|
| The procurement process for the new waste collection service is live and has been updated to accommodate this flexibility.   |
| As part of our waste disposal contract extension and variation the Council included new checks and requirements for the downstream processing of our materials to ensure greater visibility and accountability. Here the Council requires that Mercia and its subcontractors seek the Council's permission, undertake environmental impact assessments and subsequent auditing of any recycling materials moving beyond the UK and European Economic Area. |
|  |