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Guidance for relevant authorities on the first iteration of estimated 2025/26 Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging (pEPR) payments

November 2024

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Introduction

This guidance explains the methodology and procedure used to determine pEPR payment estimates provided to Local Authorities (LAs) in November 2024. This guidance is designed to accompany the provisional notice of assessment letter which has been provided to each authority.

Payment estimates provided in November 2024 are not final pEPR payments for 2025/2026. They are indicative estimates only which use the most up to date modelling and data we have available at this time. Correspondingly, this guidance and accompanying provisional notice of assessment should also be treated as indicative only. Whilst we do not expect many changes to the methodology in year 1 beyond this point, the payment values and methodology may still be updated before payments are made due to the ongoing Quality Assurance and testing processes on the model which are being used to determine the estimated payments.

New pEPR [regulations](#) planned to come into force from January will, as currently drafted, require the pEPR Scheme Administrator (SA) to formally publish information explaining how it has assessed LA pEPR payments for 2025/26, including: efficient disposal costs for each packaging category; waste income for each packaging category; net efficient disposal costs for each packaging category; and chargeable disposal costs. Published guidance may include an updated methodology to determine pEPR payments in 2025/26.

Estimated payments provided in November relate to payments to be made in the financial year 2025/26 only. Work will continue to improve the collection and quality of all obtained data and modelling methods for payments in future years. pEPR Scheme Administrator may decide to evolve data collection and modelling in future years. Payments in future years may change as a result and further guidance will be provided if appropriate.

Scope of Payments

This section covers the costs that we are accounting for in determining a local authority's payment.

LA household packaging waste service costs have been estimated using a model developed by Defra with the support of the Devolved Governments. The model used is called the Local Authority Packaging Cost and Performance Model (LAPCAP). LAPCAP calculates the net efficient waste management costs of managing household packaging waste for each individual LA.

As defined in the new pEPR regulations due to come into force in January "Efficient disposal costs" are disposal costs that an authority would incur if its costs were as low as reasonably possible, taking into account:

- (a) the waste management service provided by the authority; and
- (b) any other factors specific to that authority, or to the area in relation to which it exercises its waste management functions, which in the opinion of the Scheme Administrator are likely to affect its disposal costs.

"Net efficient disposal costs" means the efficient disposal costs less the expected income from sale of recyclable packaging.

Net efficient disposal costs include costs incurred for the collection (via kerbside, communal collections, bring sites and HWRCs where relevant) handling, treatment, and disposal of household packaging waste net of income from the sale of recyclate, including administration and communications. In Year 1 of pEPR (25/26), LAPCAP does not include business waste, street bin waste or litter. Drinks containers made from polyethylene terephthalate (PET), steel, or aluminium between 150ml – 3l in size are excluded from pEPR until 2028 and will be in scope from 2028 only if a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) is not in place by that time. Packaging collected in the food and garden waste streams are also excluded.

Estimated payments will only cover the cost of the packaging element of the waste stream for eight high-level packaging material types (primary packaging categories), namely glass, aluminium, steel, paper and card, plastic, wood, fibre-based composite, and other materials.

LAPCAP Methodology

This section covers how the model calculates each LA's estimated payment.

LAPCAP uses a combination of LA specific data (e.g. tonnes reported in Waste Data Flow) and comparative data (groupings based on reported cost data from a sample of LAs) to calculate a payment for each LA in the UK.

LAPCAP's methodology for a unitary authority can be summarised as:

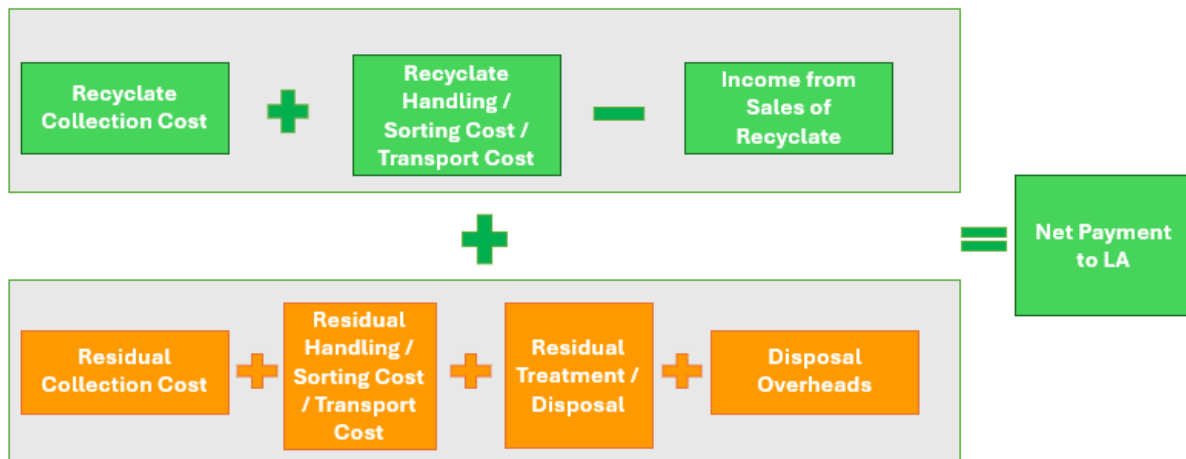


Figure 1: Summary of LAPCAP methodology

For waste disposal authorities (WDA) and waste collection authorities (WCA), collection and disposal costs respectively are omitted and an adjustment to account for recycling credits is applied unless we have information that other local arrangements are in place. More detail on how the model handles two tier authorities and recycling credits is provided in the separate sections below.

The model is made up of four components, which produce output data. This data is used in the calculation above to produce final outputs. These four components are:

1. **The meta data module:** This provides the LA characteristics, such as name, country, type of LA, rurality level, deprivation level, household numbers by property type, and collection system for every LA in the UK. This data is used as inputs to the other modules.
2. **The waste flow module:** This module converts LA reported data on movements of waste into the relevant tonnages for the model. It uses tonnage data from Waste Data Flow combined with waste composition data from the WRAP 2017 waste composition study, Zero Waste Scotland 2023 waste composition study and WRAP Cymru 2023 composition study to estimate A) tonnages of packaging waste collected by each collection method and B) tonnages going to each disposal method. This module provides all inputs on flows of waste for the model. Where composition data is not sufficiently granular, additional sources have been used including data submitted by producers into the Report Packaging Data (RPD) online portal system for the calendar year 2023, and government commissioned work on the proportion of given packaging categories that are in scope of the Deposit Returns Scheme. More information on this is provided in the summary of data inputs section in Annex A.

- 3. The gate fees module:** The gate fees module provides data on the cost per tonne per material to dispose of waste. It calculates national average net gate fees (cost per tonne of waste for each disposal method) using data from the [UK Gate Fees report 2023-24](#) (Waste and Resources Action Programme – WRAP). Gate fees include bulking, haulage and transfer costs net of income. Averages are used because it is not considered possible at this time to reliably model the factors influencing gate fees. Where data is not available from the Gate Fees report, this has been supplemented with data held by Defra’s Waste Infrastructure Development Programme and Welsh Government.

For dry recyclate sent to Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) for sorting commingled streams and separately collected materials, the gate fee module calculates a gross and a net gate fee for each facility type. This uses data from the WRAP Gate Fee Survey and data held by Welsh Government for the cost of handling materials sent direct to reprocessor.

Income from sale of dry recycling from Material Facilities (MFs) is calculated using the average Gross and Net Gate Fees. The rebate value apportioned per material is calculated using material values from the WRAP Materials Pricing Report.

An addition is added to all MRF gate fees (for sorting commingled streams and separately collected materials) to cover the additional cost attributed to compliance with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2023 relating to material facility waste sampling and reporting. This additional payment relates to operational costs as estimated in the pEPR impact assessment and increases to regulator fees.

A cost per household for disposal overheads is also calculated by taking the average disposal overhead costs from real cost data provided by a representative sample of LAs from across the UK. These costs reflect the administration, contract management and other LA costs of managing waste disposal functions. Local communication campaigns are also included.

- 4. The cost per tonne module:** The *cost per tonne module* calculates the cost of collecting through recyclate and residual kerbside collections, bring sites and HWRCs for all LAs. This module groups LAs to calculate cost per tonne figures for waste that are collected from each of these sources, reflecting the fact that collection costs vary depending on a LAs characteristics. The cost includes the cost of front-line staff and vehicles (running costs, maintenance, fuel and annualised capital expenditure), containers provided to householders (annual replacement and annualised capital expenditure), and overheads including management, admin, equipment, IT, local communication campaigns.

Cost per tonne figures for HWRCs and bring sites are based on the residual and recycling groups respectively. We then calculate an average cost per tonne by using reported cost data we hold for some LAs in each group. The average cost per tonne is then used to calculate the efficient costs for all LAs in the group. If we hold no reported cost data for any LAs in a group, then the average of all reported cost data is applied. This is only done for HWRC and bring site collections.

Cost per tonne figures for kerbside recyclate and residual collection are also determined by using a grouping method. To create these groups, reported cost data from a sample of 49 LAs from across the UK was analysed to identify the common characteristics which most strongly influence these collection costs¹. These characteristics are listed below. The model uses findings from this analysis, legal requirements on the factors we must consider² and data on LA characteristics from the *meta data module* to create groups of LAs which are predicted to have similar costs per tonne of waste collected.

An average cost per tonne figure for each group is then calculated by using reported cost data we hold for some LAs in each group.

LA Groupings (residual and recycling)³

The factors used to group the LAs for kerbside recyclate collections are:

- Collection frequency
- Rurality (% urban)
- Proportion of flats
- Deprivation
- Country
- Local Authority Type (WCA/Unitary/WDA)
- Proportion of communal collections
- Tonnes collected per household
- Collection scheme

For kerbside residual collections this module uses the following factors to group LAs:

- Collection frequency
- Rurality (% urban)
- Proportion of flats
- Deprivation
- Country
- Local Authority Type (WCA/Unitary/WDA)
- Proportion of communal collections
- Tonnes collected per household

Authorities are grouped by finding their nearest neighbours for each of these variables. LAs are placed in groups with other LAs that share the most similarities across the factors⁴.

¹ 46 were used for collection at kerbside and 30 for HWRCs and Disposal Overheads

² Outlined in the letter

³ The groupings overall (residual and recycling together) account for 86% of the cost per tonne variance of our sampled cost data by using those factors.

⁴ Local authorities are grouped using a K-prototypes algorithm, which places each authority into a group based on its similarity to other authorities across all of the listed variables. Authorities that share a group do not strictly share identical attributes, but will be more similar to those it shares a group with, than with the authorities in other groups

Due to the difference in cost drivers between Dry Recycling and Residual waste, a single LA can be in one group for its dry recycling collections, another for residual, and a third group for HWRCs and bring sites (as only rurality and deprivation metrics are used for HWRC and bring sites groupings). A table showing the groups that each LA is in is provided in Annex B.

How outputs from the modules are used to determine total costs

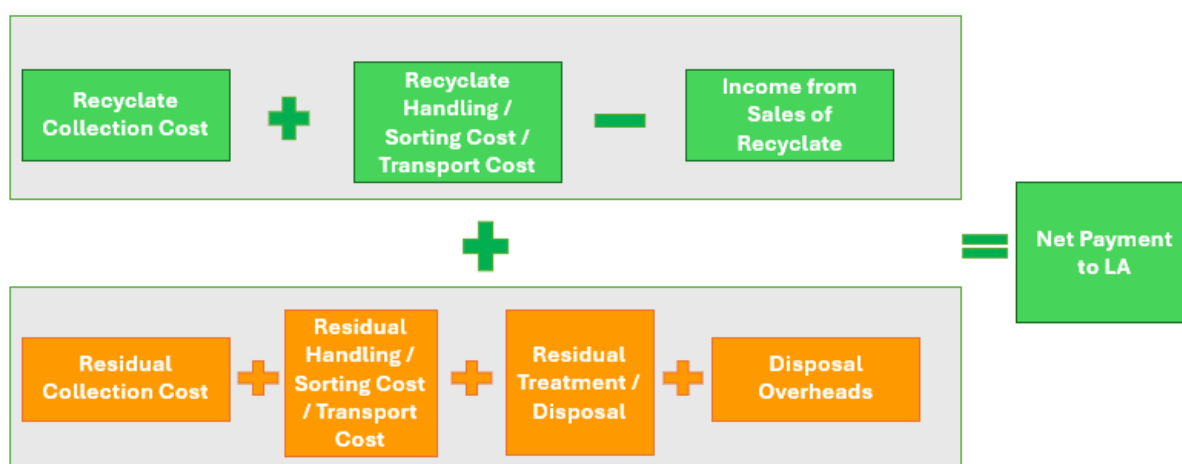


Figure 1: Summary of LAPCAP methodology

The *cost per tonne module* gives estimated kerbside, HWRC and bring site collection costs per tonne of residual and recycling waste for each LA. These outputs are then combined with tonnages from the *waste flow module* to calculate dry recycling kerbside collection cost, residual kerbside collection cost, HWRC collection cost and bring site collection cost.

For dry recycling kerbside collection costs, the impact that volume has on collection costs is taken into account. This is done by using the cost per tonne figure provided by the *cost per tonne module*, multiplying this by the total tonnage you manage in dry recycling kerbside collections to calculate the total cost of collecting dry recyclate (packaging and all other waste). This total cost is then apportioned across materials based on the proportion of each material by volume. The volume of each material in the dry recycling stream is calculated through the tonnage and a corresponding bulk density value (data provided by WRAP and supported by the data collected in the Bulk Density Factors Desk Review 2022). This adjustment recognises that volume is commonly the limiting factor in dry recycling collections.

National UK average net gate fees for the different disposal methods from the *gate fees module* and tonnages for each packaging material type from the *waste flow module* are used to calculate the residual handling/sort/transport cost and residual treatment/disposal shown in figure 1 above.

The handling/sorting/transport net of income of dry recyclate is calculated using the gross gate fee and material specific rebate taken from the Gate Fee Module as a cost per tonne which is multiplied by the tonnage for each packaging category taken from the *Waste Flow Module*. The gross cost and adjustment for income is incorporated into your notice of assessment letter.

Disposal overheads have been determined by taking the average disposal overhead costs per household, from real cost data from a representative sample of LAs from across the UK and multiplying this by the numbers of households in each LA. These costs reflect the administration, contract management and other LA costs of managing waste disposal functions. Data on the number of households is from the 2021 ONS Census.⁵

For those LAs known to be running a formal plastic film pilot as part of the FlexCollect or Welsh Government schemes an additional payment has been made to cover the reported cost of operating the pilot in 2025/26.

A summary of how the model utilises the factors required by the draft Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024 is provided in Annex C.

⁵ Data for the numbers of households for Scotland is taken from The National Records of Scotland estimates from 2021. For Northern Ireland the data is taken from NISRA Census 2021.

Allocation of Costs Across Two Tier Authorities

Costs for different packaging waste management services are allocated in the model across two tier authorities according to the table below. This follows relevant regulations which assign responsibility for delivery of these services. A tick indicates that costs for the corresponding service are included in the payment assessment for that type of LA. If your notice of assessment includes a payment for a service you do not deliver or if costs for a service you do deliver are missing, please submit a feedback form via the link provided in the email.

LA Cost	Unit ary	WCA	WDA	Statutory Joint Waste Partnership WCA	Statutory Joint Waste Partnership WDA
Collection of dry recycling via kerbside	✓	✓	×	✓	×
Collection of residual waste via kerbside	✓	✓	×	✓	×
Bring Sites	✓	✓	×	✓	×
Collection of dry recycling via HWRC	✓	×	✓	×	✓
Collection of residual via HWRC	✓	×	✓	×	✓
Transfer stations/bulking and haulage of Recyclate	✓	×	✓	×	✓
Transfer stations/bulking and haulage of Residual	✓	×	✓	×	✓
Tipping Away Payment	n/a	×	×	×	×
Handing and Sorting of Recyclate	✓	× (unless we have information that the WCA has taken responsibility)	✓ (unless we have information that the WCA has taken responsibility)	×	✓
Income from Recyclate netted off	✓	× (unless we have information that the WCA has taken responsibility)	✓ (unless we have information that the WCA has taken responsibility)	×	✓
Treatment and disposal of residual waste	✓	×	✓	×	✓
Recycling Credit	n/a	× (Value of credit payment to WDA netted off total WCA payment)	✓ (Where known to pay credits to WCA)	×	×
Other Interauthority Payment for waste	n/a	×	×	×	×

Figure 2: Table of costs for different packaging waste management services are allocated in the model across two tier authorities

Adjustments for Recycling Credits

The Environmental Protection Act (1990) requires Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs) to pay waste recycling credit payments to a Waste Collection Authority (WCAs) in its area when the WCA diverts waste from the residual waste stream to recycling. The scheme seeks to

ensure that savings from the reduced waste disposal costs for a WDA (when waste is recycled) are shared with the relevant WCA, and in so doing incentivise recycling for WCAs. Unless there is an agreement to the contrary ⁶, then WDAs are obliged to pay recycling credits where claimed by the WCA. The WDA must pay the WCA the difference between the cost of residual waste disposal and the cost of handling the recyclate. Where this value is not known the [Environmental Protection \(Waste Recycling Payments\) \(England\) Regulations 2006](#) provide a default value with a 3% indexation.

A payment of a recycling credit by a WDA falls under the definition of “disposal costs” for the purposes of pEPR and therefore needs to be included in the assessments of costs. It is also important that producers are not double charged for waste management activities. If a WDA receives the disposal costs from the Scheme Administrator to account for the recycling credits paid to the WCA, the WCA should not additionally claim the cost of recycling that material as part of its own disposal costs.

Based on the above, the model:

- Pays WDAs to cover the cost of recycling credits for household packaging waste where the WDA is known to pay their WCAs inter-authority payments relating to recycling.
- Pays no recycling credits to WDAs and Statutory Joint Waste Disposal Authorities where it is known that no recycling credits or similar arrangements are in place
- Where a recycling credit is paid to a WDA under pEPR the equivalent credit is netted off the relevant WCA's pEPR payment.

Where recycling credits are paid to a WDA this has been calculated using the method set out in The Environmental Protection (Waste Recycling Payments) Regulations 2006⁷ (using the default payment values set out in the Schedule to the regulation).

If you have been allocated a payment for recycling credits, or if one is netted off your payment, and you have no arrangements for paying or receiving a credit please submit a feedback form via the link provided in the email⁸.

Adjustments for recycling credits will not apply for Statutory Joint Waste Disposal Authorities and Statutory Joint Waste Collection Authorities.

⁶ (s52(1B) EPA)

⁷ Paragraph 3(6)

⁸ We will consider options for recycling credit policy, including whether modifications are necessary in due course.

Sampled LA Cost Data - Data Collection

In 2023, Defra (along with four contractors) contacted 110 LAs to request comprehensive cost information regarding their waste services so that this data could contribute to the build of the LAPCAP model for year 1. Of those 110 LAs, Defra have received and been able to use the data from 52. To ensure as wide and diverse a range as possible, all UK Waste Collection LAs were put into one of ten socio-demographic groupings. Additionally, they were further separated based on their dry recycling system and the frequency of their residual collections, creating a total of sixty-seven sub-groups for sampling. The table in Annex D displays the number of LAs in each group.

Representative Request for Information (RFI) samples were selected from across the groups. Where an LA could not provide data, an alternative similar LA was approached instead. Defra, and its contractors, contacted 110 LAs from Spring to Autumn 2023, conversations to guide the LAs through the process were held and clarifications were made when required. Where an LA could not provide data, an alternative similar LA was approached instead. All data that was collected and provided was quality assured to ensure accuracy and relevance to the model.

This process generated 52 LA datasets of suitable quality to use in the model. Of these RFIs, 40 are from England, 2 from Northern Ireland, 5 from Scotland, and 5 from Wales. 19 were from Waste Collection Authorities, 28 from Unitary Authorities and 5 from Waste Disposal Authorities.

Model Quality Assurance

There are robust processes in place for Quality Assuring (QA) LAPCAP. This has included close working with the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) to help develop our overall QA process and undertake model verification.

GAD has completed an initial independent verification review of the model which focused on whether implemented calculations are consistent with the documented methodology, are free from error, use a logical structure, and adhere to best practice.

The review included:

- Operation of the model code and underlying functions.
- Input/output testing – Inputs and outputs have both been provided by Defra, and these have been run through the model to test reproducibility of the results.
- Detailed code review – All areas of the model that are in scope have been examined thoroughly as part of a “line by line” review. This is intended to identify whether the code meets the specification, is free from error, uses a logical structure, is commented appropriately, and adheres to best practice.
- Independent testing – generating outputs from a completely independent model can provide assurance on the fitness for purpose of the model under review. Results for similar scenarios would be expected to agree within a tolerance based on appropriate judgement.
- Assessing suitability of model documentation for understanding model implementation

GAD's findings, based on the scope of GAD's review, show that the model runs without error, results are reproduceable, and they were able to test and independently replicate results. GAD's verification review is based on the model at a point in time and did not cover all aspects of the model. Note: GAD's role in verifying the model is not to provide sign off that the model is fully quality assured and fit for purpose, the responsibility for this sits with Defra.

In advance of issuing final payments, we will continue to work with GAD to Quality Assure the model and payment estimates provided in November may change as this work progresses.

A Note on Efficiency and Effectiveness

As defined by the new pEPR regulations planned to come into force from January an authority provides an efficient waste management service if the costs of this service are as low as reasonably possible, considering:

- The waste management service provided by the authority; and
- Any other factor specific to that authority, or to the area to which it exercises its waste management functions, which in the opinion of the scheme administrator are likely to affect its disposal costs

LAPCAP aims to estimate the efficient disposal costs net of income, meaning that actual costs for an LA may be more or less than the LAPCAP modelled payment.

Effectiveness assessments will not be held in the first year of pEPR and therefore estimated payments provided in November 2024 do not incorporate this element of pEPR. Guidance on effectiveness assessments has been provided as a separate document.

Feedback

If you would like to provide feedback on this guidance, please complete the feedback form included in the email this guidance was sent with.

Annexes

Annex A – Summary of Data Inputs

Data	Summary of data inputs
Tonnage from Waste Data Flow	This data is taken from LAs reporting movements of waste using the Waste Data Flow Waste Management system. Data from 21/22 has been used for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Data from the calendar year 2021 has been used for Scotland.
National Waste Composition analyses	This data is taken from the WRAP 2017 waste composition study, Zero Waste Scotland 2023 waste composition study and WRAP Welsh 2023 composition study. Where composition data was not sufficiently granular placed on the market data submitted by producers into the Report Packaging Data online portal system for the calendar year 2023, and government commissioned work on the proportion of given packaging categories that are in scope of the Deposit Returns Scheme. Due to a lack of evidence around the proportion of 'wood' and 'other' materials in the waste stream that would constitute packaging material, assumptions around these proportions were adjusted to match the tonnages of these materials reported as placed on the market in the Report Packaging Data online portal. Assumptions around the tonnages of 'fibre-based composites' and 'paper and card' packaging materials in the waste stream were also adjusted to better reflect the tonnages reported as placed on the market in the Report Packaging Data online portal (whilst keeping the total tonnages in the waste stream constant). Data from government commissions work on the proportion of given packaging categories that are in scope of DRS are used to finalise packaging tonnages by removing DRS materials.
Disposal costs from WRAP Gate Fee Survey	This data has been taken from the UK Gate Fees report 2023-24 (WRAP) and is used for the all disposal methods except reprocessors and Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plants
Disposal costs from the Welsh Government	Cost data taken from Welsh local authorities has been used to determine gate fees for bulking and handling material sent direct to reprocessor following separate collections.
Disposal costs from Defra's Waste Infrastructure Development Programme	Disposal costs from Defra's Waste Infrastructure Development Programme have been used to determine gate fees for MBT plants
WRAP Materials Pricing Report	Data from the 2023 Materials Pricing Report (WRAP) has been used in the calculation of per material rebates associated with the 2023/24 MRF Gate Fees.
Wood prices	Publicly available data from letsrecycle has been used for the material value of wood used to calculate per material rebates associated with the 2023/24 MRF Gate Fees.
Scheme Data	This data has been obtained for 21/22 from the WRAP LA portal
Household numbers	Based on the 2021 ONS Census. Based on the National Records of Scotland estimates from 2021 for Scotland.
Bulk Density data	Data provided directly by WRAP
Sampled LA Cost Data	This was taken in a Request for Information (RFI) exercise where 52 LAs across the UK provided real cost data on their waste management costs. More information on Sampled LA Cost Data is provided above.

Annex B – LA Groupings

Dry Recycling LA groups

Dry Recycling Group	Local Authority
D1	<p>Aberdeenshire Council, Argyll and Bute Council, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council, Babergh District Council, Bassetlaw District Council, Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk, Breckland District Council, Broadland District Council, Carmarthenshire County Council, Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council, Ceredigion County Council, Chichester District Council, Clackmannanshire Council, Denbighshire County Council, Derbyshire Dales District Council, East Cambridgeshire District Council, East Lindsey District Council, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, Harborough District Council, Horsham District Council, Huntingdonshire District Council, Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council, Mid Devon District Council, Mid Suffolk District Council, Mid Ulster District Council, Newark and Sherwood District Council, Newry, Mourne and Down District Council, North Kesteven District Council, North Norfolk District Council, North Warwickshire Borough Council, Northumberland County Council, Perth and Kinross Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Rutland County Council, Scottish Borders Council, Sevenoaks District Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council, South Hams District Council, South Holland District Council, South Norfolk District Council, Stirling Council, Stratford-on-Avon District Council, The Highland Council, Uttlesford District Council, West Lindsey District Council, West Suffolk Council</p>
D2	<p>Adur District Council, Angus Council, Arun District Council, Ashford Borough Council, Blaby District Council, Braintree District Council, Bromsgrove District Council, Cambridge City Council, Cannock Chase District Council, Central Bedfordshire Council, Charnwood Borough Council, Cherwell District Council, Cheshire East Council, Dacorum Borough Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, East Suffolk Council, Elmbridge Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Fenland District Council, Gravesham Borough Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council, Guildford Borough Council, Herefordshire Council, High Peak Borough Council, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, Lewes District Council, Lichfield District Council, Maidstone Borough Council, Malvern Hills District Council, Melton Borough Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Mole Valley District Council, North Northamptonshire Council, Oadby and Wigston Borough Council, Redditch Borough Council, Rochford District Council, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, Rugby Borough Council, Runnymede Borough Council, South Kesteven District Council, South Oxfordshire District Council, South Staffordshire Council, Spelthorne Borough Council, Staffordshire Moorlands District Council, Surrey Heath Borough Council, Swale Borough Council, Tamworth Borough Council, Tandridge District Council, Test Valley Borough Council, Tewkesbury Borough Council, Three Rivers District Council, Vale of Glamorgan Council, Vale of White Horse District Council, Watford Borough Council, Waverley Borough Council, Wealden District Council, West Northamptonshire Council, Woking Borough Council, Wokingham Borough Council, Worcester City Council, Worthing Borough Council, Wychavon District Council, Wyre Forest District Council</p>
D3	<p>Brighton and Hove City Council, Glasgow City Council, London Borough of Barnet, London Borough of Brent, London Borough of Camden, London Borough of Ealing, London Borough of Enfield, London Borough of Hackney, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, London Borough of Haringey, London Borough of Lambeth, London Borough of Lewisham, London Borough of Newham, London Borough of Southwark, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London Borough of Wandsworth, Oxford City Council, Portsmouth City Council, Royal Borough of Greenwich, West Dunbartonshire Council</p>

D4	Amber Valley Borough Council, Ards and North Down Borough Council, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, Bolsover District Council, Brentwood Borough Council, Buckinghamshire Council, Canterbury City Council, Castle Point Borough Council, Chorley Borough Council, Dartford Borough Council, Dorset Council, Dover District Council, Durham County Council, East Devon District Council, East Hampshire District Council, East Hertfordshire District Council, East Lothian Council, East Staffordshire Borough Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Epping Forest District Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Folkestone and Hythe District Council, Fylde Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Hart District Council, Hertsmeere Borough Council, Lancaster City Council, Maldon District Council, Mid and East Antrim Borough Council, New Forest District Council, Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council, North East Derbyshire District Council, North Hertfordshire District Council, Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, Ribble Valley Borough Council, Rother District Council, Shropshire Council, Somerset Council, South Derbyshire District Council, South Ribble Borough Council, St Albans City and District Council, Stafford Borough Council, Stroud District Council, Tendring District Council, Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council, Warwick District Council, Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council, West Lancashire Borough Council, Wiltshire Council, Winchester City Council, Wyre Borough Council, Aberdeen City Council
D5	Bedford Borough Council, Belfast City Council, Boston Borough Council, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, Bracknell Forest Council, Caerphilly County Borough Council, City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, City of Cardiff Council, City of Lincoln Council, City of Wolverhampton Council, Coventry City Council, Crawley Borough Council, Derby City Council, Derry City and Strabane District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Exeter City Council, Gosport Borough Council, Halton Borough Council, Harlow District Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Hastings Borough Council, Havant Borough Council, Hull City Council, Inverclyde Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Kirklees Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Leeds City Council, Leicester City Council, Liverpool City Council, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, London Borough of Harrow, London Borough of Havering, London Borough of Hillingdon, London Borough of Waltham Forest, Mansfield District Council, Middlesbrough Borough Council, Norwich City Council, Peterborough City Council, Plymouth City Council, Reading Borough Council, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, Slough Borough Council, Thurrock Council, Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council, Warrington Borough Council, West Lothian Council, Wirral Borough Council
D6	Cornwall Council, Cotswold District Council, Cumberland Council, Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council, Forest of Dean District Council, Gwynedd Council, Isle of Anglesey County Council, Monmouthshire County Council, North Devon District Council, North Lincolnshire Council, North West Leicestershire District Council, North Yorkshire Council, Pembrokeshire County Council, Powys County Council, Teignbridge District Council, The Moray Council, Torrington District Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, West Berkshire Council, West Devon Borough Council, West Oxfordshire District Council, Westmorland and Furness Council
D7	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, Bridgend County Borough Council, Bristol City Council, Broxbourne Borough Council, Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Chelmsford City Council, Cheltenham Borough Council, Cheshire West and Chester Council, City and County of Swansea Council, City of York Council, Colchester Borough Council, Conwy County Borough Council, Darlington Borough Council, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, Falkirk Council, Flintshire County Council, Hyndburn Borough Council, London Borough of Bexley, London Borough of Hounslow, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, Newport City Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, North Somerset Council, South Ayrshire Council, South Gloucestershire Council, St Helens Council, Stevenage Borough Council, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Swindon Borough Council, Wrexham County Borough Council
D8	City of Edinburgh Council, City of London Corporation, City of Westminster, London Borough of Islington, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

<p>D9</p>	<p>Ashfield District Council, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Basildon Borough Council, Bath and North East Somerset Council, Birmingham City Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council, Blackpool Borough Council, Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Burnley Borough Council, Bury Metropolitan Borough Council, Chesterfield Borough Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, Dundee City Council, East Dunbartonshire Council, East Renfrewshire Council, Fife Council, Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council, Gloucester City Council, Isle of Wight Council, London Borough of Bromley, London Borough of Croydon, London Borough of Merton, London Borough of Redbridge, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, London Borough of Sutton, Luton Borough Council, Manchester City Council, Medway Council, Midlothian Council, Milton Keynes Council, Newcastle City Council, North Ayrshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, North Tyneside Council, Nottingham City Council, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council, Pendle Borough Council, Preston City Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Renfrewshire Council, Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Rossendale Borough Council, Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, Rushmoor Borough Council, Salford City Council, Sheffield City Council, Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, South Lanarkshire Council, South Tyneside Council, Southampton City Council, Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council, Stoke-on-Trent City Council, Sunderland City Council, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, Telford & Wrekin Council, Thanet District Council, Torbay Council, Torfaen County Borough Council, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council, Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council</p>
<p>D10</p>	<p>Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, Council of the Isles of Scilly, Orkney Islands Council, Shetland Islands Council</p>

Residual LA groups

Residual Group	Local Authority
R1	Aberdeen City Council, Brighton and Hove City Council, Glasgow City Council, London Borough of Barnet, London Borough of Bexley, London Borough of Brent, London Borough of Croydon, London Borough of Ealing, London Borough of Enfield, London Borough of Hackney, London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, London Borough of Haringey, London Borough of Harrow, London Borough of Hillingdon, London Borough of Hounslow, London Borough of Lewisham, London Borough of Merton, London Borough of Newham, London Borough of Redbridge, London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, London Borough of Sutton, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, London Borough of Waltham Forest, London Borough of Wandsworth, Manchester City Council, Oxford City Council, Royal Borough of Greenwich, Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
R2	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Ards and North Down Borough Council, Ashford Borough Council, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, Bassetlaw District Council, Bedford Borough Council, Blaby District Council, Bolsover District Council, Braintree District Council, Brentwood Borough Council, Bromsgrove District Council, Central Bedfordshire Council, Charnwood Borough Council, Chelmsford City Council, Cherwell District Council, Cheshire West and Chester Council, Chorley Borough Council, Cumberland Council, Dover District Council, Durham County Council, East Hampshire District Council, East Hertfordshire District Council, East Suffolk Council, Epping Forest District Council, Folkestone and Hythe District Council, Fylde Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council, Hart District Council, High Peak Borough Council, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, Lancaster City Council, Lichfield District Council, Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council, Melton Borough Council, Mid and East Antrim Borough Council, Midlothian Council, New Forest District Council, Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council, North East Derbyshire District Council, North Lincolnshire Council, North Northamptonshire Council, North West Leicestershire District Council, Northumberland County Council, Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council, Rugby Borough Council, Sevenoaks District Council, South Derbyshire District Council, South Kesteven District Council, South Staffordshire Council, Stafford Borough Council, Staffordshire Moorlands District Council, Swale Borough Council, Tendring District Council, Test Valley Borough Council, Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, West Berkshire Council, West Lancashire Borough Council, West Northamptonshire Council, West Suffolk Council, Wyre Borough Council, Wyre Forest District Council
R3	Arun District Council, Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, Bristol City Council, Broxbourne Borough Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Bury Metropolitan Borough Council, Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Castle Point Borough Council, Chesterfield Borough Council, Crawley Borough Council, Darlington Borough Council, Dundee City Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Exeter City Council, Gloucester City Council, Gosport Borough Council, Gravesham Borough Council, Harlow District Council, Hastings Borough Council, Milton Keynes Council, Newcastle City Council, North Lanarkshire Council, North Tyneside Council, Norwich City Council, Oadby and Wigston Borough Council, Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council, Plymouth City Council, Portsmouth City Council, Renfrewshire Council, Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Rushmoor Borough Council, Salford City Council, Sheffield City Council, Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, South Lanarkshire Council, South Ribble Borough Council, Southampton City Council, Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, Stevenage Borough Council, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, Telford & Wrekin Council, Thanet District Council, Torbay Council, Warrington Borough Council, West Dunbartonshire Council, Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council, Worcester City Council, Worthing Borough Council

R4	Babergh District Council, Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk, Breckland District Council, Broadland District Council, Chichester District Council, Cornwall Council, Cotswold District Council, Derbyshire Dales District Council, Dorset Council, East Cambridgeshire District Council, East Devon District Council, East Lindsey District Council, East Riding of Yorkshire Council, Forest of Dean District Council, Harborough District Council, Herefordshire Council, Horsham District Council, Huntingdonshire District Council, Maldon District Council, Malvern Hills District Council, Mid Devon District Council, Mid Suffolk District Council, Newark and Sherwood District Council, North Devon District Council, North Kesteven District Council, North Norfolk District Council, North Warwickshire Borough Council, North Yorkshire Council, Ribble Valley Borough Council, Rother District Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Rutland County Council, Shropshire Council, Somerset Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council, South Hams District Council, South Holland District Council, South Norfolk District Council, South Oxfordshire District Council, Stratford-on-Avon District Council, Teignbridge District Council, Torridge District Council, Uttlesford District Council, Vale of White Horse District Council, Wealden District Council, West Devon Borough Council, West Lindsey District Council, West Oxfordshire District Council, Westmorland and Furness Council, Wiltshire Council, Winchester City Council, Wychavon District Council
R5	City of Edinburgh Council, City of London Corporation, City of Westminster, London Borough of Camden, London Borough of Islington, London Borough of Lambeth, London Borough of Southwark, Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
R6	Adur District Council, Bath and North East Somerset Council, Bracknell Forest Council, Buckinghamshire Council, Cambridge City Council, Canterbury City Council, Cheltenham Borough Council, Cheshire East Council, City of York Council, Colchester Borough Council, Dacorum Borough Council, East Renfrewshire Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Elmbridge Borough Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Guildford Borough Council, Hertsmere Borough Council, Lewes District Council, London Borough of Bromley, Maidstone Borough Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Mole Valley District Council, North Hertfordshire District Council, North Somerset Council, Reading Borough Council, Reigate and Banstead Borough Council, Rochford District Council, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, Runnymede Borough Council, South Gloucestershire Council, Spelthorne Borough Council, St Albans City and District Council, Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council, Stroud District Council, Surrey Heath Borough Council, Tandridge District Council, Tewkesbury Borough Council, Three Rivers District Council, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council, Warwick District Council, Watford Borough Council, Waverley Borough Council, Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council, Woking Borough Council, Wokingham Borough Council
R7	Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council, Argyll and Bute Council, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council, Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council, Ceredigion County Council, Clackmannanshire Council, Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council, East Lothian Council, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, Gwynedd Council, Isle of Anglesey County Council, Mid Ulster District Council, Newry, Mourne and Down District Council, Pembrokeshire County Council, Perth and Kinross Council, Powys County Council, Scottish Borders Council, Stirling Council, The Highland Council, The Moray Council
R8	Amber Valley Borough Council, Ashfield District Council, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Basildon Borough Council, Belfast City Council, Birmingham City Council, Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council, Blackpool Borough Council, Boston Borough Council, Burnley Borough Council, Cannock Chase District Council, City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, City of Lincoln Council, City of Wolverhampton Council, Coventry City Council, Dartford Borough Council, Derby City Council, Derry City and Strabane District Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, East Dunbartonshire Council, East Staffordshire Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Fenland District Council, Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council, Halton Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Havant Borough Council, Hull City Council, Hyndburn Borough Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Kirklees Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Leeds City Council, Leicester City Council, Liverpool City Council, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, London Borough of Havering, Luton Borough Council, Mansfield District Council, Medway Council, Middlesbrough Borough Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, Nottingham City Council, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, Pendle Borough Council, Peterborough City Council, Preston City Council, Redditch Borough Council, Rossendale Borough Council, Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, Slough Borough Council, South Tyneside Council, St Helens Council, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Stoke-on-Trent City Council, Sunderland City Council, Swindon Borough Council, Tamworth Borough Council, Thurrock Council, Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council, Wirral Borough Council

R9	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, Bridgend County Borough Council, Caerphilly County Borough Council, Carmarthenshire County Council, City and County of Swansea Council, City of Cardiff Council, Conwy County Borough Council, Denbighshire County Council, Falkirk Council, Fife Council, Flintshire County Council, Inverclyde Council, Isle of Wight Council, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council, Monmouthshire County Council, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, Newport City Council, North Ayrshire Council, Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, South Ayrshire Council, Torfaen County Borough Council, Vale of Glamorgan Council, West Lothian Council, Wrexham County Borough Council
R10	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, Council of the Isles of Scilly, Orkney Islands Council, Shetland Islands Council

Annex C - Summary of requirements for a standard model in the draft regulations

The following table provides a summary of how the model utilises the factors required by the draft Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024 in determining your payment:

Factors considered as required by the draft pEPR regulations	Year 1 approach to modelling
1. The frequency, pattern and type of collections of household packaging waste in the area of your authority	These factors are considered in the grouping method used in the <i>cost per tonne module</i>
2. The population density in your relevant area	Considered in the <i>cost per tonne module</i>
3. The type and accessibility of dwellings in your relevant area	Considered in the <i>cost per tonne module</i>
4. The levels of deprivation in your relevant area	Considered in the <i>cost per tonne module</i>
5. Government policies and the regulatory requirements affective waste management to which your authority is subject	Taken into consideration in agreement of approach to payments for the frequency, pattern and type of collections undertaken by that authority as part of <i>cost per tonne module</i> .
6. Any other factor the scheme administrator considers relevant to the assessment	Other factors considered include: 1) Residual waste disposal route 2) Type of materials recovery facility or bulking used for recycling 4) Costs associated with: - Transfer and storage - HWRC operation - Relevant administrative costs - Communication costs

Annex D - Sampled LA Cost Data - Data Collection

	A: Urban Low Deprivation			B: Urban Mid Deprivation			C: Urban High Deprivation			D: Mixed Low Deprivation			E: Mixed Mid Deprivation			F: Mixed High Deprivation		
	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size
Total Commingled Sample	14	2	2	20	4	3	22	4	3	21	2	2	18	3	2	13	2	1
Total Twin-Stream Sample	14	4	2	6	1	0	16	3	3	22	4	2	13	1	1	22	3	3
Total Multi-Stream Sample	2	1	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	8	3	3	10	2	2
Total Weekly Sample	12	3	2	11	3	2	7	2	2	7	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1
Total 2-weekly Sample	18	4	3	20	3	2	29	4	3	40	5	2	32	5	4	36	4	4
Total 3-weekly Sample	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	7	2	1
Total LAs in Groups being sampled	30	7	5	31	6	4	38	7	6	48	7	4	39	7	6	45	7	6

	G: Rural			H: Rural			I: Rural			J: Rural Inaccessible			Total LAs	Target Size	Actual Size	% of Target Achieved
	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size	Number of LAs	Target Size	Actual Size				
Total Commingled Sample	25	3	3	20	1	1	16	2	2	3	1	1	172	24	20	83%
Total Twin-Stream Sample	10	2	2	14	2	2	5	2	1	2	0	0	124	22	16	73%
Total Multi-Stream Sample	4	1	1	14	3	3	10	2	2	1	1	1	59	15	14	93%
Total Weekly Sample	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	53	15	12	80%
Total 2-weekly Sample	35	5	5	43	4	4	24	4	4	4	2	1	281	40	32	80%
Total 3-weekly Sample	0	0	0	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	21	6	6	100%
Total LAs in Groups being sampled	39	6	6	48	6	6	31	6	5	6	2	2	355	61	50	82%

Glossary of Terms

Bring sites - Collection points for householders to deposit clean source segregated recyclable materials.

Bulk Density - A measure of the mass of a substance per unit volume, including the void spaces within the material.

Census 2021 - The most recent census data acquired by ONS. This data allows us to see all WCA's, Unitaries, Metropolitans, and London Boroughs that were live in 2021 as well as their population and household numbers. WDAs are not included in this list. The next census isn't until 2031.

Collection Cost - The expenses incurred for the pickup, transportation, and initial handling of waste and recyclables.

Collection frequency - The regularity with which waste and recyclables are collected from a designated location, whether that is weekly, bi-weekly, monthly or any other specified interval depending on the LA. The LAPCAP model calculates a weighted average collection frequency per week for dry recycling and residual waste collected at the kerbside for each WCA and Unitary authority. A collection frequency of 1 would mean all households served have one collection each week for that service.

Collection scheme - A structured system designed to gather residual waste and dry recycling. LAPCAP calculates the proportion of households with dry recycling collected via comingled, twin-stream or multi-stream collection schemes for each WCA and unitary authority. LAPCAP also considers the materials targeted for collection as part of each scheme.

Comingled Single-stream or comingled recycling is the system in which all dry recycle materials (paper, plastic, metals, etc.) are mixed into a single collection truck. This single stream of dry mixed recycle is then sorted and separated at a materials recovery facility (MRF). The LAPCAP model calculates the proportion of households with this collection scheme for each WCA and Unitary authority.

Communal Collections - Any collections from Communal Properties i.e. blocks of flats, Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMOS).

Communal Property - Any collection point used for multiple dwellings, for example flats.

Defra - The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) is a department of His Majesty's Government responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities in the United Kingdom.

Deprivation - There are a range of metrics used to score the socio-economics of an area. The Devolved Nations each have their own multiple deprivation measures, however these are all calculated slightly differently from one another, and from the English IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation). This means that the multiple deprivation measures for each of the Nations are not suitable for use in as a consistent UK-wide measure of deprivation.

We have instead applied Social Grade as an alternative to the different multiple deprivation measures systems used in each of the UK nations. Social grade estimates are released by the ONS based on a range socio-economic Census outputs. They are produced for each LA

across the UK, which deals with the problem of inconsistency in multiple deprivation measures across the UK nations. The grades are based on the 2011 Census.

To isolate a measure of deprivation using social grade, we have taken the proportion of the population aged 16 to 64, who are in the lowest grades D and E. This approach has been selected as it is consistent with the methodology used by WRAP for benchmarking recycling performance and food waste yields. This will enable analysis to be consistent when considering efficiency and effectiveness.

Disposal Cost - The costs incurred by LAs in managing packaging waste – collection, handling, recycling and disposal. The term ‘disposal cost’ comes from the SI but is not restricted just to disposal operations.

Disposal Overheads – The costs associated with administration of waste disposal services (bulking, haulage, treatment and disposal of household waste), including staff supporting waste disposal (admin, management, and training costs), communication, marketing, external consultancy, finance, ICT, payroll, HR, facilities management and utilities. These are local authority costs and exclude costs for HWRCs and gate fees for disposal facilities. Collection overheads are included in collection costs and not calculated separately.

DRS - The proposed Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) for drinks containers in England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland is industry led. It introduces a redeemable deposit on single-use in-scope drinks containers which can be claimed back by customers when returned. This will reduce litter, increase recycling rates, create high quality recycled materials for producers and promote a circular economy. DRS is planned to launch in October 2027. The Welsh Government made an announcement on 18th November 2024 setting out its plans for a Deposit Return Scheme in Wales, the details of which can be found [here](#).

Effectiveness - A service is effective if it recycles a reasonable proportion of packaging waste (both in each packaging material stream and overall), taking into account factors outside the LAs control such as the demographic and geographical characteristics of the authority area.

Efficient – As currently defined in the new pEPR regulations due to come into force in January, an authority provides an efficient waste management service if the costs of this service are as low as reasonably possible, considering:

- The waste management service provided by the authority; and
- Any other factor specific to that authority, or to the area to which it exercises its waste management functions, which in the opinion of the scheme administrator are likely to affect its disposal costs

GAD - The Government Actuary's Department (GAD) provides actuarial solutions including risk analysis, modelling and advice to support the UK public sector. It is a department of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Gate fees - A gate fee (or tipping fee) is the charge levied upon a given quantity of waste received at a waste processing facility.

In the case of a landfill, it is generally levied to offset the cost of opening, maintaining and eventually closing the site. It may also include any landfill tax which is applicable in the region.

With waste treatment facilities such as incinerators, energy from waste plants, mechanical biological treatment facilities or composting plants the fee offsets the

operation, maintenance, labour costs and capital costs of the facility along with any profits and final disposal costs of any unusable residues.

Household packaging waste - Packaging waste, which is household waste, but does not include:

- a. Any waste for which a collection charge may be made by a relevant authority under regulations made under section 45(3) of the 1990 Act or Article 20(3) of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997;
- b. Any waste from a place of worship;
- c. Any ground litter or binned packaging waste; or
- d. Any packaging waste which is discarded together with food waste in a receptacle for food waste where the food waste in that receptacle is collected separately from other household waste by the relevant authority collecting that waste.

LAPCAP in year 1 does not exclude some waste for which a charge can be made which is reported in waste data flow and cannot be excluded using the data fields within this reporting tool.

HWRC - Household waste and recycling centres, a facility where residents can bring various types of household waste and recyclables that are not typically collected through regular kerbside services.

Kerbside collections - Waste collections from individual properties or communal properties.

Landfill - A waste disposal site for the deposit of waste onto or into land.

Local Authority Packaging Cost and Performance Model (LAPCAP) - A model developed by Defra on behalf of the four nations which has been used to calculate the net efficient costs incurred by every LA in the UK for the management of household packaging waste.

Materials facility/materials recovery facility (MF/ MRF) - Places where waste collected for recycling is received, bulked for transport and/or sorted into secondary materials streams for onward sale.

Multi-stream - This involves separating recyclables into multiple categories before collection, typically sorted into specific bins or compartments on a collection vehicle for paper, card, cartons, plastics, metals, and glass. Plastic and metal may be comingled in the same compartment. The LAPCAP model calculates the proportion of households with this collection scheme for each WCA and Unitary authority.

Net efficient disposal costs (netting off) - A local authority's waste disposal costs less the income from the sale of household packaging collected for recycling.

Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility (pEPR) - A policy approach where producers are given the responsibility to pay LAs for the treatment or disposal of packaging materials.

Primary packaging categories - The term used in the pEPR Regulations to denote one of the eight packaging materials: Aluminium, Fibre-based composite, Glass, Paper and card, Plastic, Wood and other materials.

Draft Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging and Packaging Waste) Regulations 2024 - These draft regulations when in force would require businesses that produce or import packaging to register, report their packaging data and meet recycling targets.

Proportion of communal collections - The percentage of households reported as being served by a collection scheme predominantly collecting waste from shared collection points.

Proportion of flats - The percentage of housing units in each area that are flats compared to other residential properties based on the 2021 ONS census and national records for Scotland estimates.

Quality Assurance (QA) - Quality assurance can be defined as part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled. More information can be found in published Government resources including the Aqua Book.

Recycling credits - Recycling Credits were introduced in Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as a means to pass on to a recycler the savings in the disposal and collection cost, which result from recycling household waste. The 2006 waste recycling payment regulations allow flexibility for WDAs and WCAs to agree alternative arrangements.

Report Packaging Data - Organisations that supply packaging use this portal to report their packaging data if required by EPR for packaging.

Request for information (RFI) - A survey form template used for data collection.

Rurality - UK Composite Rural Urban Classification. A 3-fold metric to describe various small areas (LSOAs/Datazones/SOAs) on a rural/urban scale that is comparable across the UK. The metric is the percentage of a Local Authorities population who live in small areas defined as "Urban", "Rural" or "More Rural". This metric is taken from the MySociety [methodology](#) and is calculated using population density (generated using the shapefiles for LSOA/DZ/SO and the mid-year population estimates from the various statistics authorities for 2019) and each nations own rurality metric:

- **England/Wales** - [ONS Rural/Urban Classification \(RUC\)](#)
- **Scotland** - [Scottish Government Urban Rural \(SGUR\) Classification](#)
- **Northern Ireland** - [NISRA Delineation of settlements \(SDL\)](#)

Where Urban always means more than 10,000 people within the small area. 'More Rural' generally tracks different ideas of 'village' sized settlements, aiming to capture information relating to the remoteness of the authority's population as well as it's rurality.

Scheme Administrator - The public body that will be set up to run pEPR.

Statutory Joint Waste Partnership - Set up under The Waste Regulation and Disposal (Authorities) Order 1985. The Statutory Joint Waste Disposal has the responsibilities of a Waste Disposal Authority in certain areas and the constituent authorities have the Waste Collection Authority responsibilities.

Tonnes collected per household - Calculated by LAPCAP for use in determination of LA waste collection groupings as the tonnes collected from the kerbside as dry recycling or residual waste divided by the number of households served.

Transfer Station - Facilities where waste is consolidated and bulked for onward transport. Limited material sorting may occur at these sites.

Twin-stream – Twin-stream or two stream is a recycling system where materials are separated into two distinct categories before collection. Typically sorted into specific bins or compartments on a collection vehicle. Paper and card or glass are separately collected from the remainder of the dry mixed recyclate. The LAPCAP model calculates the proportion of households with this collection scheme for each WCA and Unitary authority.

Two tier authorities - In England, waste management is delivered by a mix of unitary authorities, two-tier authorities comprising shire counties acting as waste disposal authorities and district/borough councils acting as waste collection authorities and statutory waste partnerships comprising statutory waste disposal authorities and their constituent councils.

Unitary - Unitary authorities carry out all of the services and functions carried out by the County Council and the district or borough councils combined. Unitary Authorities are both Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authorities.

Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP) - A climate action NGO working around the globe to tackle the causes of the climate crisis and give the planet a sustainable future. They were established in the UK in 2000 and now work in 40+ countries.

Waste Collection Authority (WCA) - A local government body responsible for the collection of household waste and recyclables from residents as defined in Regulation 30 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended).

Waste Data Flow - Waste Data Flow is the web-based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK LAs to government.

Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) - A district or island council exercising their functions as a disposal authority as defined in Regulation 30 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended).

Zero Waste Scotland - Scotland's circular economy public body, working with government, business, and communities to rewire the economy from our current "take, make, waste" model to one where we make the most of the materials we have. A zero waste, circular economy is the right choice - for people, planet and prosperity.