

# Waste Disposal Authority Plan

May 2018



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**Disclaimer:**

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# 1 | Introduction

‘Our aim is to deliver a waste management service that encourages prevention, reuse, recycling and reduces waste to landfill, recognising the importance of value for money to Leicestershire residents’

The management of wastes from households (and some<sup>1</sup> other similar wastes from other sources) in county council areas in England is a service that is divided between the district (or borough) councils (collectively referred to as ‘the districts’ hereafter) which are responsible for the collection of the waste, and the County Council which is responsible for the re-use, treatment, recycling or disposal of the collected wastes. In addition, Leicestershire County Council (LCC) has other duties including the provision of places for the deposit of household waste from residents (Recycling & Household Waste Sites, RHWS). Collectively, LCC duties as regards waste management are those of a ‘Waste Disposal Authority’ (WDA) under legislation<sup>2</sup>, and this Waste Disposal Authority Plan (WDA Plan) relates to these duties for LCC.

All county councils are under budgetary pressure from continued austerity measures and reducing levels of funding from central government, and the waste management services are therefore under the same constraints and challenges. LCC needs to deliver savings (or enhance revenues) from every council service, and the waste management service also has further challenges resulting from waste growth, population increase, the need to reach higher recycling rates, maintaining high levels of environmental protection and managing the interface between the collection authority (district council) functions, other local authorities, and the County Council.

The WDA Plan aims to ensure that LCC’s WDA functions continue to be delivered effectively in the context of austerity and other influences on the service moving forward, and can only be delivered by working in partnership with our residents, businesses and the district councils in Leicestershire.

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<sup>1</sup> Other waste from businesses for example, termed commercial and industrial waste is usually collected by private companies, who will make their own arrangements for disposal, treatment or recycling of waste, however may in some instances be collected by Council collection services

<sup>2</sup> Primarily described under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, as amended



# 2 | Approach to Strategy Development

The WDA Plan brings together a set of key priorities and supporting objectives for the WDA, and is an action stated in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Leicestershire. The Leicestershire Waste Partnership (LWP) comprises LCC and the seven districts, which have developed and adopted the JMWMS.

**The WDA Plan runs from  
2018 – 2030**

The terms used within the WDA Plan are included in the Glossary at Section 9.

The WDA Plan sets out the overall ambition of LCC as regards its waste management duties in terms of a set of priorities and supporting objectives, but does not attempt to detail how these priorities and objectives will be met. Individual actions to deliver the priorities will be subject to a business case and the normal Council scrutiny and approval procedures.

The priorities and information within the WDA Plan are supported by an Evidence Base, compiled from existing Council documentation (decisions, other plans, policies, strategies etc.) and some scenario modelling (which is included within the Evidence Base document). This scenario modelling considers changes to the likely levels of waste arisings and management over the next twelve years (to 2030) in the light of projected population changes in Leicestershire as well as householder behaviour, government policy and waste management options.

The WDA Plan runs from 2018 – 2030 and may be reviewed in the light of any major changes in circumstance (e.g. legislation, policy or market shifts). It is envisaged that there may be a review post the publication of a revised Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Leicestershire if there are any substantive changes in direction contained therein.







# 3 | Key drivers

## 3.1 Climate change

The impact of climate change on LCC's operations is particularly important to waste operations. At a local level, this is addressed strategically by LCC's Environment Strategy. The strategy runs to 2030 and focuses on the environmental impact of LCC delivering its services and also the wider impact in Leicestershire where the Council has control and influence. The Environment Strategy has aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce resource use within local authority operations. Moving waste up the hierarchy should reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce resource use, but waste operations also have an impact in terms of the types of vehicles and equipment used, and utilities used (source of energy and resources).

There is also an objective to increase resilience to the existing and predicted changes in climate. This is particularly important to waste operations in terms of delivering the service against increased flooding events and extreme weather (e.g. high winds, snow, heatwaves, etc).

**The increase in the number of households across Leicestershire has been projected to be 64,380 between 2011 and 2031**

## 3.2 Population and housing

The 2014-based sub-national population projection for Leicestershire (excluding Leicester City) for 2030 is 748,400 persons, an increase of 51,000 persons from projected figures for 2020<sup>3</sup>. Population growth is expected to be greatest in the district of Charnwood and lowest in the district of Oadby and Wigston.

As stated within the Leicester & Leicestershire Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment report, the increase in the number of households across Leicestershire has been projected to be 64,380 between 2011 and 2031, with Charnwood expecting the greatest housing need of 1,031 dwellings per annum<sup>4</sup>. These figures may be supplemented by housing growth required in Leicester; the wider county may be required to meet some of Leicester City's housing needs which amount to nearly 1,700 new properties per year.

<sup>3</sup> 2014-based Subnational population projections

<sup>4</sup> Leicestershire County only, Leicester City data has not been included

### 3| Key drivers

**Table 1: Dwelling, population and waste tonnage projections for Leicestershire**

	2011	2020	2030
Dwellings <sup>5</sup>	267,400 <sup>6</sup>	300,800	333,000
Population <sup>7</sup>	651,000 <sup>8</sup>	697,800	748,400
Waste tonnage <sup>9</sup>		340,400t	376,0500t

It is recognised that the Waste Needs Assessment carried out in 2015 offers different long-term projections for the amount of LACW arising in Leicestershire, of 407,100 tonnes by 2030/31. The Waste Needs Assessment document supports the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (which is currently being developed), which determines the planning need for waste management facilities. The 1% waste growth rate in Table 1 is for budget planning and service delivery purposes.

## 3.3 Waste arisings

### 3.3.1 Waste generation

Total local authority collected waste (LACW) tonnage has significantly decreased over the last 12 months (2016-2017). However, the arisings have fluctuated over the last few years, with a large increase between 2012/13 and 2015/16. As shown in Table 2, over 90% of the total LACW is household waste. Residual household waste generated per household has increased from 493kg/household in 2012/13 to 551kg in 2016/17, but this does appear to have stabilised in recent years. The total household waste per household has remained relatively stable over this period. However, LCC is forecasting waste growth for 2018/19 at 0%, and 1% thereafter, but subject to annual review.

<sup>5</sup> Household figures calculated from figures provided by each district for 2016/17 then HEDNA figures (table 7) applied thereafter. For Leicester, HEDNA figures applied to 2011 census data

<sup>6</sup> 2011 Census data

<sup>7</sup> 2014-based Subnational population projections

<sup>8</sup> Leicester & Leicestershire Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment

<sup>9</sup> LACW based on MTFS waste growth projections

### 3| Key drivers

**Table 2: Waste arisings data 2012/13- 2016/17<sup>10</sup>**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total local authority collected waste (tonnes)	336,800	340,300	342,100	349,800	333,700
Local authority collected waste sent for recycling/ composting/reuse (tonnes)	174,893	168,216	160,373	161,543	157,277
% local authority collected waste sent for recycling/ composting/reuse	52%	49%	47%	46%	47%
Household waste (tonnes)	309,940	313,692	313,206	317,432	314,474
Household waste sent for recycling/ composting/reuse (tonnes)	171,932	165,935	158,148	159,264	155,119
% household waste sent for recycling/ composting/reuse	55%	53%	51%	50%	49%
% of Local Authority waste that is household waste	92%	92%	92%	91%	94%
Residual household waste per household (kg/hhld)	493	522	546	560	551
Household waste per person (kg/ person)	471	473	466	466	459

<sup>10</sup> Tonnage data from LCC, arisings per household from Defra's Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics (table 3 of the dataset)

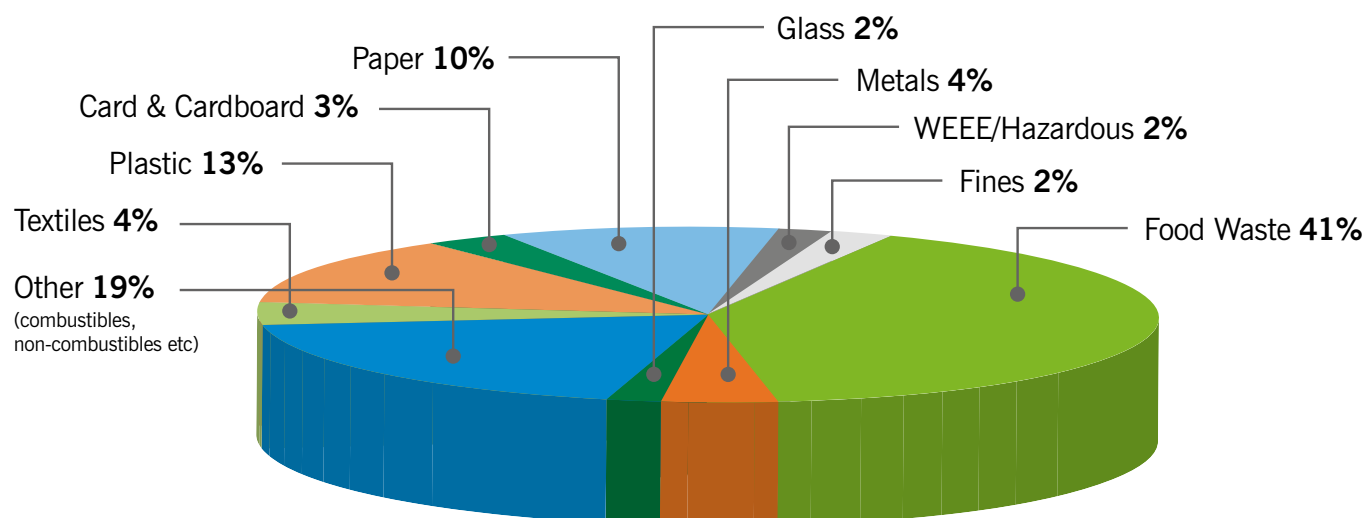


## 3| Key drivers

### 3.3.2 Waste composition

As stated within the Leicestershire Kerbside Residual Waste Composition Analysis report in 2013, 23.5% of residual waste could have been recycled at kerbside across Leicestershire using existing schemes. Food waste is the major component within Leicestershire's residual waste stream, at just over 40% of the total amount, almost half of which (49%) is suitable for home composting. Communications around the management of food waste/organics will be a key driver to help improve recycling rates across the LWP and reduce the amount of recyclable waste sent to landfill. An estimate of the composition of the residual household waste, as derived from the 2013 study is illustrated in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Residual kerbside household waste**



## 3| Key drivers

### 3.4 Doing more with less

All councils are facing substantial budget pressures, as part of the austerity policies, in order to deliver higher quality services but with less financial resources. A key aim of the implementation of the WDA Plan is to facilitate the delivery of services with enhanced efficiencies, savings or (potentially) incomes to allow the service to evolve and succeed in the context of these pressures.

It is recognised that some of the functions of the WDA are reliant on major items of infrastructure (ranging from Recycling & Household Waste Sites and Waste Transfer Stations up to waste treatment or recycling facilities). Therefore, some investment is likely to be required to ensure the services are procured and delivered to maintain a continuous high-quality service over the short, medium and long term. The costs of delivery of the actions within the WDA Plan are unspecified and will be subject to individual business cases, as described previously.

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### 3.5 Market provision

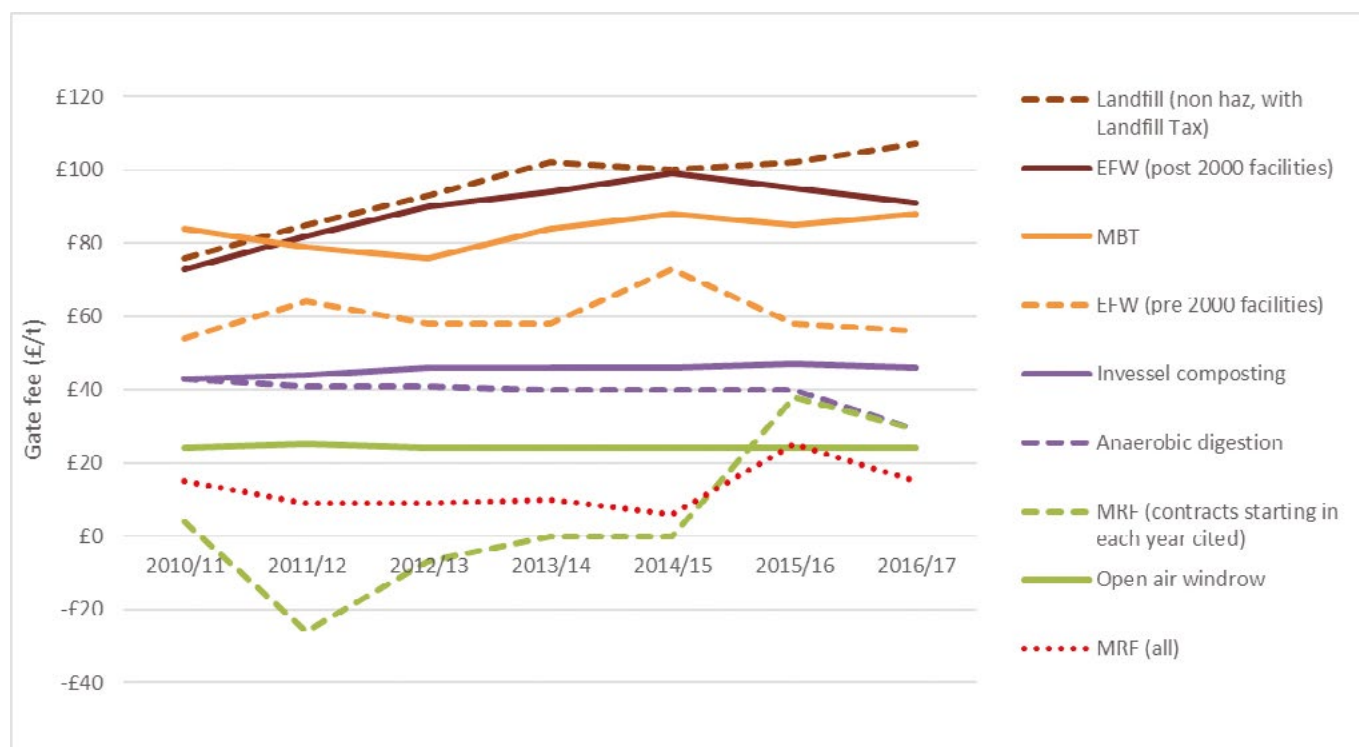
A key function of the WDA is to provide outlets for the collected municipal waste, whether this is via recycling plant, to sort or sell recyclable materials, compost plant for organic materials, facilities that recover energy from waste (through burning or biological degradation) or disposal points (such as landfill) for those materials that cannot be utilised in other ways.

The cost of treating waste through these different options varies widely, not only by technology type but also over time.

The following chart illustrates the changing gate fees for different waste management options at a national level.

### 3 | Key drivers

**Figure 2: Gate fees from a national survey of waste facilities, WRAP 2010/11 – 2016/17**



A Cabinet meeting in December 2016 concluded that the preferred option of LCC was to enter into medium term (2028 to 2031) merchanting arrangements over developing its own facilities or other longer-term arrangements. This allows LCC to utilise available waste treatment or disposal capacity within the marketplace, while offering the greatest flexibility in service provision and potential financial savings. Such medium-term arrangements also allow for a collaborative commissioning approach to be considered with Leicester City Council (and / or other WDAs), if beneficial, for joint waste treatment and disposal arrangements following the expiry of the City Council's PFI contract in 2028.

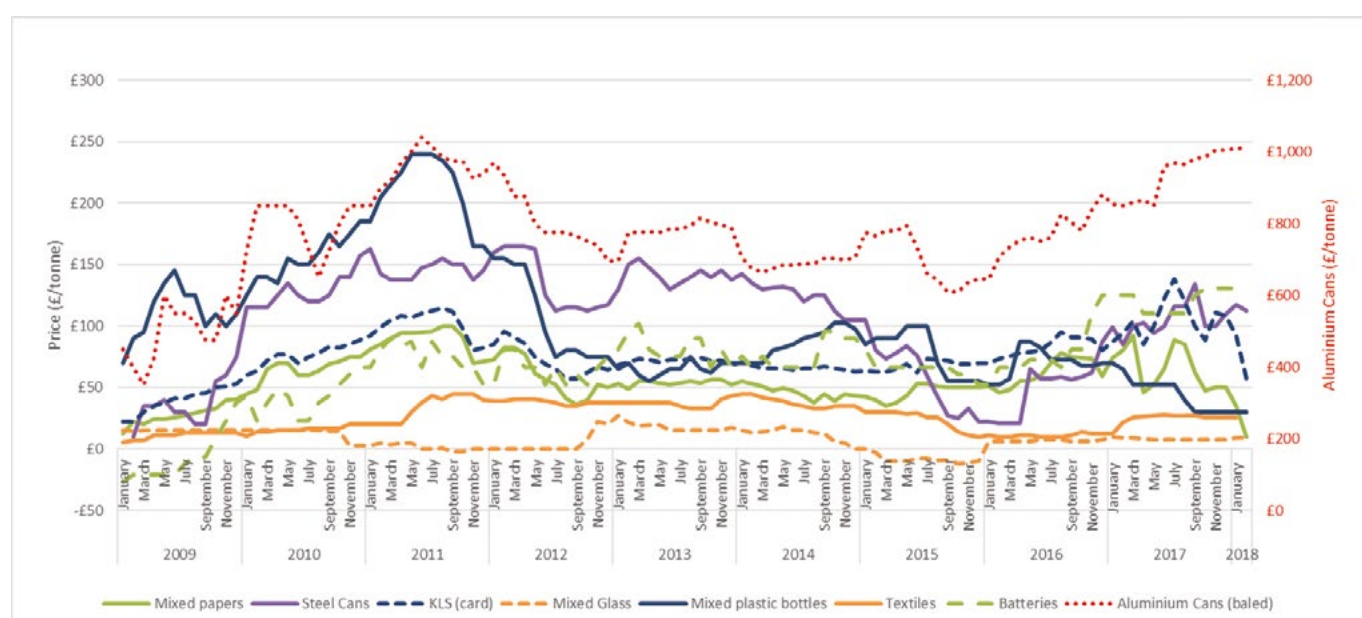
One of the influences on the gate fees offered at Materials Recycling Facilities (MRFs) is the commodity value of recyclables as secondary raw materials. This is both a national and international market, with some materials (e.g. plastics) primarily traded internationally and others (e.g. glass, metals) traded on the domestic market.



### 3 | Key drivers

Figure 3 shows the volatility of the recycle market over a period of 9 years, as prices initially recovered from the recession and international downturn in 2009 and collapsed again in 2012, with further fluctuations in the period since. The decline in mixed plastics (notably the PET element) is influenced by the lower oil and cotton prices, and China's enhanced quality control requirements (termed 'National Sword'). The impact of China's quality crackdown has the most potential effects for plastics and certain paper grades for which the export market remains critical and China, in particular, a key market.

**Figure 3: Historical market prices for recycle 2009 - 2018, [www.letsrecycle.com](http://www.letsrecycle.com)**



The impact of Brexit is still uncertain in a number of regards but could have positive or negative impacts on recycle prices and other gate fee dynamics (e.g. the export of Refuse Derived Fuel). Factors which could affect prices and markets include: a weakened sterling; trade barriers; or new policies associated with the EU Circular Economy Package. Substantive changes in these regards could influence the direction of the WDA Plan and potentially trigger a review.

As a result of austerity challenges LCC explored savings that could be delivered via changes to recycling credit<sup>11</sup> arrangements with the districts. The 2016 Medium Term Financial Strategy for LCC required a saving of £1,030,000 from the Recycling Credit Budget<sup>12</sup>. Following an appraisal of options and consultation with the districts it was approved by LCC to procure recycling capacity for all dry recyclable material and to direct the districts to use this capacity. A procurement exercise was undertaken in 2017, resulting in the award of two contracts to accept recyclables from the districts at the Casepak Materials Recycling Facility (Braunston Frith), with recycle from NW Leicestershire DC awarded to its in-house provider<sup>13</sup>. These contracts run from 1st April 2018 for up to 10 years. Early termination of these contracts could lead to a review of the WDA Plan if this is due to a fundamental shift in approach to the collection and /or recycling of these materials.

<sup>11</sup> Payments made from the County Council to District Councils for each tonne of recycling separated by recycling systems

<sup>12</sup> The MTFS for 2018 now requires a saving of £1.3m from the Recycling Credit Budget

<sup>13</sup> North West Leicestershire has a different arrangement due to a separated collection system for recyclables which does not require a MRF

### 3| Key drivers

This policy on dry recycling credits follows on from a previous similar approach for green waste, where LCC procured capacity to process green waste (composting) and directed the districts to use it. Subsequently, local agreements were entered into with several districts for composting of green waste. Termination of these local agreements may also lead to a review of this WDA Plan.

#### 3.6 Current performance

When compared against the other Waste Disposal Authorities<sup>14</sup> in England, Leicestershire's recycling performance is average, ranked 19th out of a total of 32. This is an improvement from the previous year when, LCC was ranked 21st out of the 32 WDAs. For all waste disposal options, reported performance indicators cover the amount of waste landfilled and the amount sent to energy recovery. LCC landfills more waste than average across all WDAs and sends less than average for energy from waste treatment.

**Table 3: Waste Disposal Authority performance comparison, 2016/17<sup>15</sup>**

	LCC	Highest WDA	Lowest WDA	Average of all WDAs	LCC Ranking (/32)
% LACW Recycled	45.6%	57.3%	19.5%	45.6%	19th
% LACW Landfilled	28.9%	0.0%	50.1%	17.3%	24th
% Residual LACW to energy recovery	21.42%	99.3%	0.0%	59.0%	23rd
% Other <sup>16</sup>	4.0%	-0.4%	22.8%	3.4%	27th

<sup>14</sup> The comparison included 'WDAs only', not Unitary Authorities which have both collection and disposal powers and duties

<sup>15</sup> Data taken from table 2 of Defra's annual Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics 2016/17; reported recycling rates may vary slightly due to stockpiling of waste between years  
[www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables)

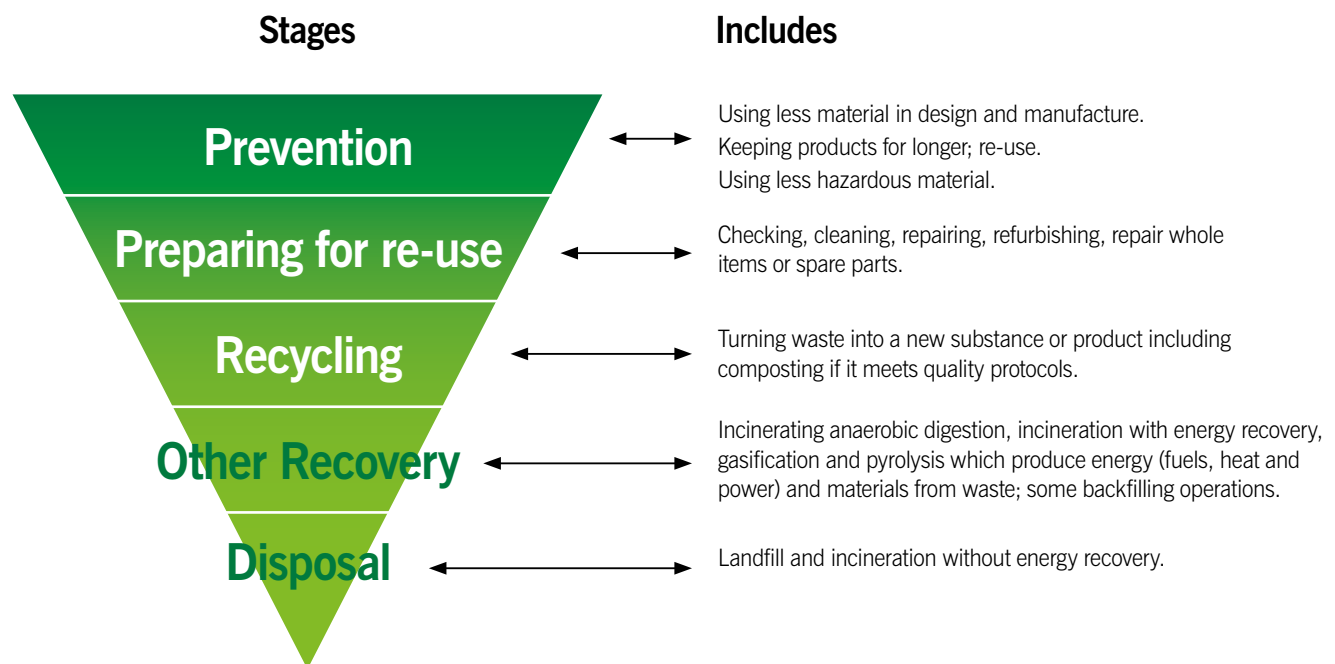
<sup>16</sup> Includes waste treated/disposed through other unspecified treatment processes as well as process and moisture loss

# 4 | Legislation and performance targets

Legislation and performance targets influence the delivery of waste services. The requirements are transposed into national law, policies and strategies.

The European Union's approach to waste management is based on the widely recognised 'waste hierarchy':

## The Waste Hierarchy





## 4 | Legislation and performance targets

The waste hierarchy is based upon the concept of extracting the maximum amount of practical benefits whilst generating the minimum amount of waste. With regards to Brexit, it is believed that existing and future EU laws (e.g. the Circular Economy Package) will be incorporated into UK law, with requirements set within the Resources and Waste Strategy which is due to be published in 2018. Key directives and legislation which influence waste service delivery include<sup>17</sup>:

Directive/legislation/policy	Key requirements
<b>Key Current legislation &amp; policy drivers</b>	
Environmental Protection Act 1990	Establishes the Duty of Care, powers, duties and responsibilities of waste collection and disposal authorities.
EU Waste Framework Directive 2008	Member states required to implement waste management plans and waste prevention programmes, recycling and recovery targets set to be achieved by 2020. The WFD recycling targets are being revised to bring them into line with the Circular Economy Package (see below) at 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030, 65% 2035.
Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011, 2012	This legislation chiefly transposes the requirements of the 2008 EU revised Waste Framework Directive into UK law. A key part of the regulation is to prioritise recycling over disposal, Local Authorities are required to have regard to the waste hierarchy in the preparation of waste development frameworks including local development plans. From the 1st of January 2015 every waste collection authority had to establish collection systems which collect waste paper, metal, plastics and glass separately where technical, environmentally and economically practicable.
EU Landfill Directive 1999	Sets minimum standards and targets to reduce reliance on landfill as a disposal option.
MRF Regulations & Code of Practice 2014	The main aim of the regulation (implemented via the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014) is to improve transparency on material quality in the supply chain, through provision of accurate information on contamination levels <sup>18</sup> . The monitoring and reporting of material quality demonstrates compliance with the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive to deliver high quality recycling.
Controlled Waste Regulations 2012	Classify waste according to household, industrial and commercial for the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act. Sets out where charges for the collection or disposal of certain types of non-domestic household waste can be made.

<sup>17</sup> Further information is included within the Evidence Base document

<sup>18</sup> Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Recovery Facilities (2015)

## 4 | Legislation and performance targets

Directive/legislation/policy	Key requirements
Producer Responsibility Regulations	Packaging waste (2007) and WEEE (2012) – set out requirements for the producer of the original item to maintain end of life responsibility (and cost) for the waste.
Contracts for Difference (CFD) 2015	Provision of support for low carbon initiatives including thermal waste treatment facilities.
Industrial Strategy 2017	Introduction of a global partnership to focus on clean energy research and development, including an investment of £162 million in innovation for low carbon industry in the UK.
Litter Strategy 2017	A strategic approach to help support councils on how to use their enforcement powers to reduce the environmental impact of littering and fly-tipping.
Clean Growth Strategy 2017	This strategy sets out proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s, explaining the benefits of low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international climate change commitments.
Defra 25-year Environment Plan 2018	Numerous initiatives on plastics aimed at increasing recyclability, extending the plastic bag tax, considering other taxes, reducing plastics waste and achieving zero avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042. Further developing common recyclable material types collected by Local Authorities.
EU Plastics Strategy 2018	Part of the Circular Economy Package (see below), this Strategy stipulates that all Plastic packaging on the EU market be recyclable by 2030, and that a regulation on single use plastics will be published later this year (2018).
<b>Future legislation &amp; policy drivers</b>	
EU Circular Economy Package	Framework is agreed (2017) and sets out revised legislative proposals on waste targets to be achieved by 2035, promoting re-use and stimulating industrial symbiosis. Revised legislation on Waste (e.g. Waste Framework Directive targets, see above: 55% recycling by 2025, 60% by 2030, 65% by 2035); Landfill (limit of landfilling of municipal waste to 10% by 2030, ban on landfilling separately collected waste and promotion of economic instruments to avoid landfill); Packaging (recycling 75% of Packaging waste by 2030); Plastics (see plastics strategy above), Waste electrical & electronic equipment and other specific waste stream requirements.

## 4 | Legislation and performance targets

Directive/legislation/policy	Key requirements
Resources and Waste Strategy	<p>Forthcoming national strategy will outline the targets and requirements to make UK the world leader in terms of competitiveness, resource productivity and resource efficiency.</p> <p>Part of the review has included a consultation on the implementation of a deposit return scheme for plastic bottles, glass bottles and cans. The outcome of this policy will have implications for wastes arising to the County Council and also potential funding for managing the relevant waste streams. This is coupled with a review of Producer Responsibility and there is the opportunity for the producers of products to have a greater role in funding the management of the waste that arises.</p>
Bioeconomy Strategy	Consideration of standards for compostable liners / bags, wider biological resource policies.



# 5| Interdependent documents

The WDA Plan links to a number of strategic plans and documents in place in Leicestershire. The interaction between the documents is summarised in Figure 4 below, with the key elements described in the supporting Evidence Base document.

**Figure 4: Interdependent documents**



‘Our aim is to deliver a waste management service that encourages prevention, reuse, recycling and reduces waste to landfill, recognising the importance of value for money to Leicestershire residents’



# 6 | WDA Plan Priorities

A set of key priorities has been developed by LCC for the WDA Plan, as set out below. These cover the principal functions of the Council as a Waste Disposal Authority and are supported by the objectives below which guide WDA activities. It is recognised that all decisions will be made in accordance with LCC's Commissioning & Procurement Strategy, supported by a business case where appropriate. All decisions need to demonstrate value for money, service efficiencies and cost optimisation for the Council in support of LCC's over-arching vision.

## Priority 1: Resilience, Innovation & Change

- **Objective 1a** - Provide resilience through proactive service planning, flexibility and innovation

### Waste Treatment / Disposal

- **Objective 1b** - Ensure we have sufficient treatment / disposal capacity to deal with Leicestershire's municipal waste
- **Objective 1c** - Provide a trade waste recycling, treatment, disposal service for businesses in Leicestershire, where practicable and cost-effective to do so
- **Objective 1d** - Ensure waste materials are reused, recycled and recovered (in order of preference) in the most efficient and effective way to minimise the residue for disposal as far as practicable
- **Objective 1e** - Liaise with districts to ensure that vehicles and wastes carried are suitable to access WDA treatment / disposal facilities appropriately

### Recycling & Household Waste Sites (RHWS)

- **Objective 1f** - Continue actions to encourage appropriate use of the RHWS service
- **Objective 1g** - The level of RHWS service provision will be determined based on evidence
- **Objective 1h** - Appropriate household waste will be accepted free of charge<sup>19</sup>. Charges will be considered for non-household waste where lawful to do so

### Transfer Stations

- **Objective 1i** - Seek to locate transfer stations where and when the evidence supports this
- **Objective 1j** - The level of transfer station provision and storage capacity will be determined based on evidence

<sup>19</sup> Subject to current legislation (Environmental Protection Act 1990 & Controlled Waste Regulations 2012)

## 6 | WDA Plan Priorities

### Priority 2: Customer Service & Community Engagement

- **Objective 2a** - Work with partners to encourage waste prevention, reuse and recycling through targeted campaigns and other appropriate methods to raise awareness and promote 'environmentally aware' behaviours, effectively working with the communications team internally to deliver our campaigns and other engagement material
- **Objective 2b** - Deliver a RHWS service that delivers a high level of customer satisfaction and evaluate levels of satisfaction
- **Objective 2c** - Ensure that the RHWS workforce is appropriately skilled and trained to deliver a high quality of customer service
- **Objective 2d** - Ensure that residents are able to safely access our RHWS
- **Objective 2e** - Engage with individuals, businesses and other stakeholders to help understand the environmental and financial impacts and consequences of waste crime

### Priority 3: Environment – Consideration of Environmental Impacts

- **Objective 3a** - Set an example by promoting the waste hierarchy and use our buying power to positively encourage sustainable resource use and the circular economy
- **Objective 3b** - Work to support and influence future policies to minimise waste, packaging and promote sustainable supply chains and circular economy thinking
- **Objective 3c** - Take action to reduce the negative impacts that our service has on the environment and support approaches to mitigate against environmental crime
- **Objective 3d** - Contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions across the Council and across the county where LCC has an influence

### Priority 4: Joint/Partnership Working

- **Objective 4a** - Continue to work with the Waste Collection Authorities to meet Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy aims and objectives
- **Objective 4b** - Work with the private sector and third sector (voluntary community sector) to benefit from innovation and achieve value for money
- **Objective 4c** - Work closely with other WDAs to share ideas and opportunities for joint working / collaboration and innovation
- **Objective 4d** - Engage and learn from other organisations in the UK and abroad where innovative thinking could have a positive impact on the service

## 6 | WDA Plan Priorities

### Priority 5: Commissioning – Contract Management / Procurement Approach

- **Objective 5a** - Continue to explore the best models to deliver the WDA functions of waste management, including reuse, recycling, transfer, treatment and disposal
- **Objective 5b** - Commission, design and deliver services with our partners, where appropriate, to achieve innovation and value for money for the Leicestershire tax payer
- **Objective 5c** - Use high quality data and best practice commissioning approaches to allow for innovation to deliver an optimal solution
- **Objective 5d** - Ensure the contracts or agreements we have in place deliver what they set out to do, through appropriate arrangements, on-going monitoring and evaluation, robust contract management and positive relationship building







# 7| Monitoring of WDA Plan

The performance of the WDA Plan will be monitored against the following measures:

**Table 4: Monitoring of WDA Plan**

Priority	Monitoring measure
<b>1 Resilience, innovation &amp; change</b>	Maintain register of contracts, with regular updates as required Ensure contracts / agreements in place to deal with all waste streams
<b>2 Customer service &amp; Community Engagement</b>	Maintain training records for RHWS staff Undertake customer satisfaction surveys every 2 years Achieve satisfaction level of at least 95% very satisfied or fairly satisfied
<b>3 Environment – consideration of environmental impacts</b>	Maintain an Environment Strategy and action plan Recycling rate Carbon impacts of new services / infrastructure / equipment / fleet
<b>4 Joint/partnership working</b>	Continue to support the LWP Commit to update the JMWMS strategy
<b>5 Commissioning – contract management / procurement approach</b>	Follow LCC Commissioning & Procurement Strategy principles for all service changes







## 8 | Glossary

**Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)** – the strategy developed by the Leicestershire Waste Partnership for waste managed by its member authorities

**Leicestershire & Leicester Enterprise Partnership (LLEP)** – Strategic body with the remit to drive forward regeneration and growth of the local economy; comprises local government and business leaders, senior education and third sector representatives

**Leicestershire Waste Partnership (LWP)** – a partnership formed by Leicestershire County Council and the seven district and borough councils to deliver and adopt the JMWMS

**Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)** – all waste collected by the local authorities, including non-municipal waste

**Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)** – a facility that receives, separates and prepares recyclable materials for marketing to reprocessors and manufacturers

**Organics / Organic Material** – matter arising from carbon-based compounds from recently living organisms, typically garden waste and food waste

**PFI** – Private Finance Initiative, a form of public-private partnership where private firms are contracted to deliver public projects

**Recycling & Household Waste Sites (RHWS)** – a site at which householders can deposit household waste for re-use, recycling, composting or disposal

**Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)** – a fuel produced by shredding and (potentially) dehydrating municipal, industrial and commercial waste

**Residual Waste** – the waste remaining after the separation of recyclable and compostable materials

**Waste Collection Authority (WCA)** – Local authority responsible for the collection of waste from its administrative area, typically district or borough councils

**Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)** – Local authority responsible for the treatment and disposal of waste collected by the WCAs within its administrative area, typically county councils

