

CONTENTS

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION**
- 2.0 STRATEGY STATUS**
- 3.0 WASTE ARISING AND GROWTH FORECASTING**
- 4.0 PROCUREMENT PLANS AND STATUS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS**
- 5.0 INVOLVEMENT OF WASTE COLLECTION AUTHORITIES IN MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT**
- 6.0 KEY ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIES**
- 7.0 POTENTIAL TO MANAGE MUNICIPAL WASTE WITH OTHER WASTE STREAMS**
- 8.0 LINKAGE WITH WASTE LOCAL PLANS AND WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITIES**
- 9.0 EVIDENCE OF A SUB-REGIONAL APPROACH**
- 10.0 REFERENCE TO THE REGIONAL WASTE STRATEGY**
- 11.0 LANDFILL ALLOWANCE TRADING SCHEME (LATS) DELIVERABILITY**
- 12.0 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE**
- 13.0 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The East Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) has been granted Waste Implementation Programme (WIP) Regional funding for a research study examining the status of Municipal Waste Management Strategies (MWMS) within the Region.
- 1.2 The East Midlands comprises the County Councils of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland, and the three Unitary Authorities of the cities of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham. The Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs) within the Region, and with responsibility for development and implementation of a Municipal Waste Management Strategy, are as follows:
- Derbyshire County Council
 - Derby City Council
 - Leicestershire County Council
 - Leicester City Council
 - Lincolnshire County Council
 - Northamptonshire County Council
 - Nottinghamshire County Council
 - Nottingham City County
 - Rutland County Council
- 1.3 The East Midlands is influenced to a degree by the proximity of major urban centres in adjacent Regions - most notably the conurbations of the West Midlands, the North West and South Yorkshire; and to the south and east, the small but expanding cities of Milton Keynes and Peterborough, respectively.
- 1.4 Where available, the most recent draft of the MWMS document for each WDA has been assessed against a number of key criteria in order to gain insight into current and proposed waste management practice and to identify strengths and weaknesses, examples of good practice and evidence of sub-Regional or 'partnership' working.
- 1.5 Other areas of investigation and review for each MWMS have included:
- Status of the strategy document
 - Waste arisings and waste growth assumptions
 - Procurement plans and status of waste management contracts
 - Evidence of Waste Collection Authority (WCA) involvement in the development and delivery of the MWMS
 - Flexibility
 - Potential to manage municipal waste with other waste streams

- Effectiveness of the linkages with the Waste Local Plan/Waste Planning Authority
- Whether the requirements of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) will be realistically achieved

1.6 The main text of this report presents a number of tables which summarize information relating to the strategies.

2.0 STRATEGY STATUS

2.1 Table 1 below provides a summary of the status of the MWMS documents for each WDA in the East Midlands, together with an overview of the strategies' coverage and year of adoption.

Table 1: Summary of MWMS Status for the East Midlands

Authority	Strategy Status	Details
Derbyshire County and Derby City	DRAFT	<p>A draft MWMS was issued in March 2005, prepared by SLR Consulting Limited. The Strategy has been developed on a joint basis between the County and Derby City Council, and also with the involvement of the Waste Collection Authorities within Derbyshire (Amber Valley Borough, District of Bolsover, Chesterfield Borough, Derbyshire Dales District, Erewash Borough, High Peak Borough, North East Derbyshire District and South Derbyshire District).</p> <p>Further drafts of the MWMS are currently being developed, and the document will be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Assessment over the coming months; this will include extensive consultation. It is likely therefore, that the MWMS will be finalised during 2006.</p>
Lincolnshire County	ACTIVE	<p>The Original MWMS for Lincolnshire was produced in 2002 with the assistance of SLR Consulting Limited. In 2005 an addendum report was issued updating the strategy, also with the assistance of SLR. The Strategy was developed on a joint basis between the County and the seven Waste Collection Authorities within Lincolnshire</p>

		(Boston Borough, East Lindsey District, Lincoln City, North Kesteven District, South Holland District, South Kesteven District and West Lindsey District).
Leicester City	UNDER REVISION	In 1998 Leicester City Council undertook a comprehensive review of its waste management service. As a result of this review the Council developed a MWMS for the collection, treatment and disposal of the city's household waste for the next 25 years. The approach has been to develop a new fully integrated waste management service, whereby the collection, treatment and disposal of waste will be provided through a single contract. The existing MWMS was produced as part of the Recycling Plan and covering the period 1999 to 2004. The MWMS is currently being revised, although the Biffa-Leicester Contract now in place in effect represents delivery of the MWMS for Leicester for the next 25 years.
Leicestershire County	ACTIVE	The MWMS for the County was issued in 2002 and covers the period from 2002 to 2020. During this period it will be monitored and reviewed, with the first major review scheduled for 2005 and then every five years thereafter. The MWMS has been prepared on a joint basis between the County and the Waste Collection Authorities within Leicestershire (Blaby District, Charnwood Borough, Harborough District, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough, Melton Borough, North West Leicestershire District and Oadby & Wigston Borough Councils). A formal 'partnership' has been established involving all of the Councils in Leicestershire, including Leicester City Council (the 'Leicestershire Waste Management Partnership').
Northamptonshire County	ACTIVE	The Northamptonshire Joint Waste Management Strategy was issued in October 2002 and was developed on a joint basis between the County and the seven Waste Collection Authorities within Northamptonshire (Corby Borough, Daventry District, East Northamptonshire, Kettering Borough, Northampton Borough, South

		<p>Northamptonshire and the Borough of Wellingborough). A formal partnership has been established involving all of the Councils in Northamptonshire (the 'Northamptonshire Partnership').</p> <p>The MWMS is intended to cover a period of 20 years, but will no doubt be subject to review.</p>
Nottingham City	NOT ACTIVE	<p>Nottingham City is currently preparing its MWMS. A preliminary draft was recently released for independent review (by SLR Consulting) in order to assess consistency with Government guidance. It is understood that the strategy is likely to be subject to review and update in the coming months.</p>
Nottinghamshire County	DRAFT	<p>A Draft MWMS was published in 2002 and covers a period of 20 years. The MWMS has been prepared on a joint basis between the County and the Waste Collection Authorities within Nottinghamshire (Ashfield District, Bassetlaw District, Broxtowe Borough, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark, and Rushcliffe Borough Councils).</p> <p>The County Council has not yet revisited the draft strategy and issued a final version because they have been 'concentrating on procurement issues'.</p>
Rutland County	ACTIVE	<p>The existing MWMS provides details of the approach to be adopted over the period 2003 to 2004 and updates and replaces the current Waste Management Strategy 2001 to 2004, and also replaces the Recycling Plan 2001 to 2004. Annual revisions and updates of the MWMS will take place during October/November of each year.</p>

- 2.2 Of the nine Waste Disposal Authorities in the East Midlands four have issued final MWMS documents (of these one is a joint MWMS between Derbyshire County and Derby City Councils), two have issued draft strategies, one strategy is currently being revised and one Authority has yet to produce a draft document (although progress is being made).

2.3 Areas of particular concern relate to Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City Councils. Nottinghamshire County Council produced a draft strategy in 2002 and has yet to issue a final document. Nottingham City Council is in the process of producing a draft.

3.0 WASTE ARISING AND GROWTH FORECASTING

3.1 Table 2 below provides a summary of the 2003/04 municipal waste totals for each WDA in the East Midlands, together with the growth rate scenarios adopted in development of their MWMS. A graph illustrating the waste arisings projections for a number of the Authorities is included as Figure 1.

Table 2: Summary of Municipal Waste Totals and Growth Forecasting Scenarios

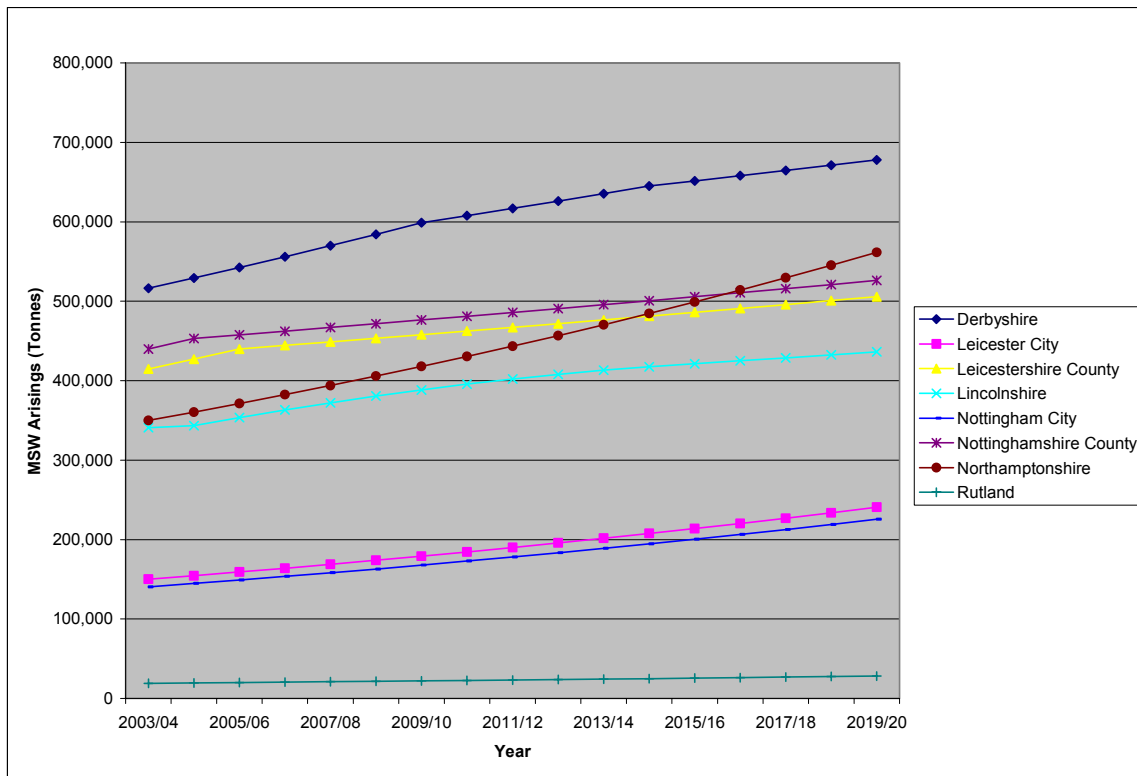
Authority	MSW Arisings 2003/04 (Tonnes)	MSW Growth Scenario
Derbyshire County and Derby City	516,318	Local Growth rate: 2.5% until 2009/10, declining to 1.5% until 2014/15, 1% growth until final calculated year of 2020
Leicester City ¹	150,000	Not defined
Leicestershire County	414,700	3% until 2005/06, 1% thereafter
Lincolnshire County	341,000	2000–2005: Historical growth trends continue at 4% per annum 2005–2015: Waste generation per household stabilized; waste generation per household steadily declines from historical rate 2015–2026: Waste growth directly proportional to household numbers (i.e. zero growth in waste generation)
Nottingham City ²	140,532	Not defined
Nottinghamshire County	440,000	3% until 2005, 1% thereafter
Northamptonshire County	350,000	3% per annum
Rutland County	19,000	2.52% per annum (based on a 4 year trend)

¹ Leicester City’s strategy is currently being updated. The waste arisings data is taken from the Council’s website www.leicester.gov.uk Growth scenario data was not available.

² Nottingham City’s strategy is currently being prepared, therefore waste arisings data was unavailable. The figure presented represents an estimate based on Best Value performance data for Household waste arisings. www.bvpi.gov.uk (the arising figure was calculated by multiplying the kg of household waste collected per head of population by the total population for Nottingham City).

3.2 There is considerable variation in the growth rate scenarios adopted by the Authorities. Some of the growth forecasting relies on the application of a single percentage increase (for example, Northamptonshire (3% growth) and Rutland (2.52% growth)) and others have adopted a declining growth profile. Both Derbyshire and Lincolnshire present more detailed waste forecasting scenarios. Figure 1 below provides a comparison of these growth scenarios using the 2003/04 waste arisings data for each Authority as the baseline. A 3% growth rate has been assumed for Leicester City and Nottingham City Councils for comparative purposes.

Figure 1: Comparison of MSW Growth Forecasting Scenarios



4.0 PROCUREMENT PLANS AND STATUS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

4.1 Table 3 below provides a summary of the current status of waste management service procurement plans and existing waste management contracts for each WDA in the East Midlands. The information has been sourced either through MWMS documents or from conversations directly with Authority staff.

Table 3: Procurement Plans and Status of Waste Management Contracts

Authority	Procurement Plans/Current Contractual Position
Derbyshire County and Derby City	<p>Derbyshire County, in partnership with Derby City, has identified two preferable options, one based on the use of energy from waste (EfW) and a second based on the use of anaerobic digestion (AD); no decision has yet been made as to which is the preferred technology. The County is also proposing a MRF to deal with recyclable materials diverted at the kerbside and from HWRC's.</p> <p>The County is currently in the early stages of a formal procurement process for a long term waste management service. Financial advisers have been retained in order to develop an Outline Business Case (OBC), and tender submissions have recently been sought from consortia of legal, financial and technical advisers interested in assisting the County and City Councils with a full procurement process for a long term waste management contract.</p> <p>Waste Recycling Group (WRG) currently has a contract until 31st March 2008 to dispose of all residual waste collected in Derbyshire. In Derby City, the Contract is due to expire in 2007, with an option to extend for an additional year.</p>
Lincolnshire County	<p>The MWMS proposed that Lincolnshire should maintain a degree of flexibility going forward with respect to residual treatment technology to include either AD, MBT (with EfW) or EfW, or indeed a combination of all three.</p> <p>The County is currently assessing its options and has recently commenced a formal procurement process for a long term waste management service. Financial advisers were appointed in May 2005 to commence the process.</p> <p>The County has a number of contracts in place for the operation of HWRC's, composting facilities and landfills. The disposal of waste to landfill is on a 'life of site' basis, with no fixed contract termination date; all landfills are currently owned and operated by WRG.</p>
Leicester City	<p>In November 2002, Biffa Waste Services was selected as the Council's preferred bidder for their long term (25 year) waste management contract (following a procurement process that lasted 18 months and attracted bids from seven major waste management</p>

	<p>companies). The new operating company has been set up under the name of 'Biffa Leicester'.</p> <p>Biffa has developed a new recycling and residual waste treatment facility at Bursom Industrial Estate; some delay was experienced in commissioning the facility due to a fire, although the plant is now operational. A purpose built anaerobic digestion (AD) plant has also been developed at the Severn Trent Water facility at Wanlip in Leicestershire which will be used to process organic wastes and also some of the product from the residual treatment facility.</p>
<p>Leicestershire County</p>	<p>Leicestershire's MWMS outlines the facility requirements needed to meet statutory targets and handle the increased quantity of materials for recycling and composting. Facility requirements include: sorting/MRF facilities for between 70-80,000 tonnes of recyclable materials from kerbside collections, and open windrow and/or on farm composting capacity for between 50,000 and 60,000 tonnes of compostable materials.</p> <p>The Strategy also establishes the need, post 2013, for the provision of thermal treatment capacity of up to 175,000 tonnes per annum to deal with residual wastes. The need for some additional transfer and/or bulking capacity has also been highlighted.</p> <p>The Council is currently involved in a procurement process for a number of sorting facilities within the County, although the outcome of this process will not be known for around 6 months. The Council has also recently published a notice relating to a composting contract.</p>
<p>Northamptonshire County</p>	<p>The MWMS for Northamptonshire estimates that approximately 17 waste management facilities, including waste transfer stations, MRFs (Material Recycling Facilities), composting facilities, and facilities to manage residual waste will be required in order to meet various targets. The capacity required for managing recyclable and compostable waste is expected to be met by a combination of upgrading existing facilities, building new facilities and using out of county facilities by working in partnership with neighbouring Authorities.</p> <p>It appears likely that the Council will adopt a PFI route, although this has yet to be conformed. A BPEO has not been identified as yet, but it should be noted that the Council does <u>not</u> favour the use of EfW for the treatment of residual MSW.</p>

<p>Nottingham City</p>	<p>Municipal waste from the City of Nottingham is currently managed through a combination of use of the Eastcroft waste to energy facility (which includes a district heating capability) located within the city centre, landfill sites located outside of the city and a composting facility also located outside the city. The principal waste management contractor for the treatment and disposal of waste is WRG.</p> <p>The future management of municipal waste in Nottingham will be heavily reliant on the Eastcroft waste to energy plant. A planning application for a major extension to this facility is currently in the final stages of preparation (to extend the capacity by 100,000 tonnes/annum to a total of 250,000 tonnes/annum).</p> <p>The future management of waste in Nottingham will be influenced by the current PFI procurement process for Nottinghamshire, which is now well advanced and will establish a long term waste management service for the County and its constituent districts and boroughs.</p>
<p>Nottinghamshire County</p>	<p>Nottinghamshire County Council is currently at an advanced stage of a PFI procurement process for the long term management of municipal waste. Onyx has recently been selected as the preferred bidder for the long term contract, based on the use of EfW as the preferred process for residual waste treatment.</p> <p>Currently the treatment and disposal of municipal waste is managed within the context of contracts principally with WRG.</p> <p>In the medium to long term the MWMS (dated 2002 and in need for updating) identifies the need for new waste management infrastructure across the County. The provision of this new infrastructure will be influenced by the final outcome of the PFI procurement process.</p>
<p>Rutland County</p>	<p>Rutland County Council is the smallest Waste Disposal Authority in mainland England. The County Council has recently (June 2005) issued a notice inviting expressions of interest from parties capable of providing a long term (20 year) service for the disposal of some 15,000 tonnes/annum of municipal waste arising within the County. The requirement is for the use of treatment and disposal facilities located within a 25 mile radius of the County town of Oakham.</p> <p>It is expected that a contract will be placed during 2006. Currently the disposal of municipal waste is provided through a landfill</p>

	disposal contract with WRG.
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4.2 It can be seen that with the exception of the **City of Leicester**, which has a 25 year contract already in place and much of the infrastructure already established for the management of municipal waste, all of the Waste Disposal Authorities in the East Midlands are at various stages of a procurement process for the future management of municipal waste. **Derbyshire (including Derby City) and Lincolnshire** have established preferred options but intend to maintain a degree of flexibility when going forward with their options; both are at the early stages of a PPP procurement process (with Derbyshire slightly more advanced at the OBC stage). **Northamptonshire** is in the very early stages of the procurement process and is currently undertaking an options appraisal, whilst **Leicestershire** is currently procuring a number of sorting facilities and has just advertised for a composting contract. **Nottinghamshire County** is at an advanced stage of a PFI procurement process. The future management of waste within the **City of Nottingham**, will be heavily influenced by the future outcome of a proposed planning application for an extension to the Eastcroft waste to energy plant. Finally, **Rutland County Council** has very recently announced an intention to establish a long term contract for its municipal waste.

5.0 INVOLVEMENT OF WASTE COLLECTION AUTHORITIES IN MWMS DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Table 4 below provides a summary of the extent to which Waste Collection Authorities have been involved in the development of the MWMS for each WDA in the East Midlands.

Table 4: Waste Collection Authority Involvement in MWMS Development

Authority	WCA Involvement in Strategy	Details
Derbyshire County And Derby City	✓	The MWMS fully acknowledges a co-ordinated approach between the Waste Collection Authorities and the Waste Disposal Authority. The MWMS has also been developed on a joint basis with Derby City Council (a Unitary Authority).
Lincolnshire County	✓	The MWMS aims to provide a coordinated approach between the Waste Disposal Authority and the various Waste Collection

		<p>Authorities in Lincolnshire. The MWMS also highlights that potential still exists for greater integration of waste management services, both collection and disposal. This needs to be seen as offering potential for further improvements to waste management within Lincolnshire (although some Waste Collection Authorities in Lincolnshire have decided to move away from a coordinated approach with the County) .</p>
Leicester City	✓	<p>Unitary Authority, and with a long term PPP waste management contract in place with Biffa.</p>
Leicestershire County	✓	<p>Leicestershire’s MWMS recognises that implementing the policies in the strategy will require new waste management arrangements and infrastructure to be established. To ensure that progress is achieved this will mean that the WCA’s and the WDA complete a number of actions according to a specific timetable which will involve the development of new collection systems in conjunction with the procurement of new facilities. It is unclear at this stage as to how successful this will be going forward</p>
Northamptonshire County	✓	<p>Historically there has been little co-ordination of the activities of the Waste Collection Authorities and Waste Disposal Authority. For example, waste collection and disposal contracts have varied in length and in terms of the scope of services provided. However, one of the outcomes of Northamptonshire’s MWMS will be to unite the objectives of each individual Council and provide consistency of approach across the County, wherever practicable. The aim is to deliver this through the ‘Northamptonshire Partnership’ – a framework established with the aim of delivering an integrated approach across the County</p>

Nottingham City	✓	Unitary Authority. MWMS currently being developed.
Nottinghamshire County	✓	There appears to be a commitment to joint working between the Waste Disposal Authority and Waste Collection Authorities in Nottinghamshire through the long term PFI waste management contract. The MWMS has yet to be updated, and it is not clear at this stage if this revision will reflect a fully coordinated approach.
Rutland County	✓	Unitary Authority

5.2 In general terms it appears that the ‘two-tier’ authorities in the East Midlands recognize the benefits of a coordinated approach to the delivery and implementation of a long term MWMS, at least in principle. The extent to which a coordinated approach is being delivered is, however, somewhat variable. If this trend continues it is possible that the ability to match collection and treatment/disposal services, and therefore the ability to meet targets in a cost effective way, could be compromised.

6.0 KEY ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIES

6.1 Table 5 below provides a summary of the key elements and principal actions highlighted in the MWMS for each Waste Disposal Authority in the East Midlands.

**Table 5: Key Elements of the East Midlands
 Municipal Waste Management Strategies**

Authority	Key Elements of Strategy
Derbyshire County and Derby City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside collection of dry recyclables and organics (at Waste Collection Authority level) • Enhancement of HWRC’s • Provision of a MRF to deal with recyclable material diverted at the kerbside and at HWRC’s • Development of in-vessel composting facilities for the treatment of kerbside segregated organics to meet 2006/07 and 2009/10 composting targets • Continued use of open windrow composting for green waste

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sufficient residual waste handling capacity within Derbyshire and significant reduction of waste quantities sent to landfill. Landfill will, however, still be required in the future and therefore capacity will need to be secured • Promoting waste awareness through the ‘Rethink Rubbish’ campaign • Waste minimisation through a subsidised home composting initiative
<p>Lincolnshire County</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The future MSW strategy for Lincolnshire suggests that the County should maintain a degree of flexibility going forward with respect to residual treatment technology to include either AD, MBT (with EfW) or EfW, or indeed a combination of all three • An assessment of the feasibility and desirability of working towards regional recycling and composting targets • An assessment of long term landfill requirements • Strengthening of the Waste Local Plan to assess the potential for specific waste site allocations • Greater integration of waste management services • Effective development of a waste minimisation strategy • A coordinated framework is required for the Authorities to work together within Lincolnshire
<p>Leicester City</p>	<p>The MWMS for the City of Leicester is currently being revised, although the Biffa-Leicester Contract now in place in effect represents delivery of the MWMS for Leicester for the next 25 years.</p> <p>Originally Leicester City set a target of 40% recycling to be achieved by 2003; this didn’t happen and the target has been revised to 40% recycling by 2005.</p>
<p>Leicestershire County</p>	<p>Leicestershire’s key targets and vision are summarised in the context of short and long term programmes, as follows</p> <p><i>Short Term Actions/Activities</i></p> <p>Education and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and launch an education and awareness campaign • Actively promote waste reduction <p>Collection and Recycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce green waste collection schemes • Introduce/expand kerbside collections of dry recyclables • Implement improvements to facilitate recycling of green

	<p>waste at HWRC's</p> <p>Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have in place processing capacity for up to 50,000 tonnes/annum of green waste • Develop up to 70-80,000 tonnes/annum of sorting/bulking capacity <p><i>Long Term Actions/Activities</i></p> <p>Research and Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a partnership steering group to monitor performance of the MWMS against objectives and targets • Undertake a review of the MWMS in 2005 • Continue to review the Strategy at 5 yearly intervals • Continue to monitor progress on an annual basis <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to actively promote waste issues, including the reduction of waste <p>Collection and Recycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the range of dry recyclable materials collected at the kerbside as appropriate • Consider the need to introduce the kerbside collection of kitchen wastes as appropriate • Increase diversion performance of the HWRC sites <p>Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the capability to treat greater quantities of residual waste • Provide thermal treatment capacity by 2013 (approximately 175,000 tonnes/annum capacity)
<p>Northamptonshire County</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste prevention and minimisation is the first priority of the MWMS • Enable 50% of Northamptonshire's household waste to be recycled and composted by 2020. The intermediate targets (for the whole County) are 18% in 2003/04, 27% in 2005/06, 36% in 2010/11 and 45% in 2015/16. • Each Council will develop and implement a plan to increase the amount of waste that is recycled and composted • Develop markets for recyclable and compostable materials, with the objective of establishing reliable outlets for the recyclate collected in Northamptonshire • Each Council will consider developing and implementing a

	<p>‘green purchasing policy’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils will seek to achieve an aspirational target of zero waste disposed of direct to landfill by 2020 • Councils will look to exploit the opportunities and benefits of managing waste at a sub-regional level by working in partnership with neighbouring Authorities • Through the efficient and sustainable transfer of waste, such as ‘intelligent transfer stations’ and alternatives to road transport, Councils will seek to maximise the use of Regional facilities • The Councils will be actively involved in the development of the East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy, and this strategy will be reviewed to reflect Regional policies • Councils will work in partnership to develop and implement a policy to identify and secure external funding to implement the MWMS • Progress will be reviewed annually by key stakeholders, with a full review of the Waste Strategy every three years, and an additional review following adoption of the regional waste strategy
<p>Nottingham City</p>	<p>A MWMS has yet to be published, although the future treatment and disposal of municipal waste in Nottingham will be heavily influenced by the Eastcroft energy from waste plant (and its proposed extension)</p>
<p>Nottinghamshire County</p>	<p>Nottinghamshire’s draft 2002 MWMS presents key aims and targets for the Short, Medium and Long term:</p> <p>Short Term: to 2003/4 Aim: Achieve 2003/4 performance target i.e. double 1998/9 household waste recycling/composting rate from 8% to 16%. Proposed schemes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to promote home composting 2. Increase kerbside collections of recyclable materials. 3. Increase bring recycling 4. Increase the composting of green waste from the Household Waste Recycling Centres <p>Medium Term: 2004 to 2010 Aim: Achieve 25% recycling/composting by 2005/6 and 30% by 2010.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand paper kerbside collections to include cans and textiles. This would necessitate the development of Materials Recovery Facility capacity to sort/bulk up the

	<p>collected waste</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Increase the use of recycling points (mainly for glass) and the number of Household Waste Recycling Centres 3. Increase the composting of green garden waste collected at Household Waste Recycling Centres to 50,000 tonnes/annum by 2010 (equivalent to almost doubling the target quantity for 2003) 4. Maintain home composting at 5,000 tonnes/annum <p>Long Term: 2011 to 2020 Aim: Achieve 33% recycling and composting by 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and encourage even higher levels of participation by householders 2. Increase the range of materials collected at the kerbside for recycling such as plastic bottles, other forms of plastic packaging, mixed paper and card 3. Increase the amount of waste that is dealt with by home composting
<p>Rutland County</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the reduction of waste requiring disposal • Reduce the reliance on landfill sites • Encourage recycling initiatives by industry and voluntary groups, schools and others • Encourage home composting by selling composting bins at cost price to householders • Decrease the transportation of wastes through waste reduction, transport scheduling and compaction techniques to minimise pollution and resource usage. • Work with the community to increase recycling to meet targets • Expand the “bring” site scheme to all possible areas by working with Parish Councils, industry and other bodies • Provide promotional activities for waste minimisation, re-use and recycling • Include recycling within waste contracts. • Encourage recycling on Council premises and environmentally friendly purchasing practice • Encourage the use of facilities for the shredding of green waste at civic amenity sites • Encourage the re-use and recycling of bulky waste items • Expand and encourage use of kerbside recycling schemes County wide

6.2 It can be seen that there are a number of recurring themes in the strategies identified in each MWMS, although the level of detail does vary. These include:

- Expansion of kerbside collection schemes
- Expansion of bring site and HWRC provision
- Expansion of MRF and composting capacity
- Targets aimed at increased recycling and reduced reliance on landfill
- Most recognize the need for a phased approach, with short, medium and long term targets
- Most include reference to waste reduction and minimization (although often in general rather than specific terms)
- Most provide non-specific (and therefore flexible) proposals for residual waste treatment (with the exception of Nottingham and Leicester City Councils)
- Only one or two make specific reference to the need to adopt a Regional approach to the provision of treatment/disposal capacity or fixing of targets

7.0 POTENTIAL TO MANAGE MUNICIPAL WASTE WITH OTHER WASTE STREAMS

7.1 Table 6 provides a summary of the extent to which the MWMS for each Waste Disposal Authority in the East Midlands recognizes the potential to manage municipal waste with other waste streams.

Table 6: Management of Municipal Waste with other Waste Streams

Authority	Potential Combined Management	Details
Derbyshire County and Derby Coty	✘	Derbyshire's MWMS includes specific measures for the management of bulky wastes, community healthcare wastes, hazardous household wastes, abandoned vehicles and WEEE. The strategy does not make reference to the provision of services to handle commercial and industrial waste or the combined management of any waste types other than municipal waste.
Lincolnshire County	✘	Commercial wastes (not collected by the Waste Collection Authorities as municipal waste) and industrial wastes are not specifically included within the MWMS.
Leicester City	✘	The revised MWMS for the City of Leicester is yet

		to be published, and therefore it is not clear if the management of non-municipal wastes will be referred to. However, the 25 year PPP integrated waste management contract with Biffa Leicester Ltd only covers the collection, treatment and disposal of municipal waste.
Leicestershire County	✘	<p>Of the total commercial and industrial waste arising in Leicestershire only a small proportion is collected by the Waste Collection Authorities as part of their trade waste collections. Five out of the seven Councils offer a dedicated trade waste collection, with trade waste making up around 7% of the municipal waste stream.</p> <p>The MWMS is currently under revision, although the extent to which it will address other, non-municipal waste streams is not clear at this stage.</p>
Northamptonshire County	✘	<p>Northamptonshire's MWMS focuses principally on the technologies that may be required to deliver sustainable waste management for household waste. The Waste Local Plan will provide the land use strategy for the management of most controlled wastes, including household wastes, industrial, commercial, and special wastes (of an inert, hazardous and non-hazardous nature).</p> <p>The Councils in Northamptonshire appear to be taking a pro-active approach by working with local industry and businesses in partnership with organisations such as business link and University College Northampton with the aim of reducing commercial and industrial waste.</p>
Nottingham City	✓ (in part)	No current MWMS document is available, although it appears that the principal focus of the City Council is the management of municipal wastes. The approach to the management of municipal waste in Nottingham is heavily influenced by the Eastcroft energy from waste plant. The need argument for the proposed future expansion of this plant is in part predicated on accepting municipal and some non-municipal waste streams.

<p>Nottinghamshire County</p>	<p>✘</p>	<p>The principal focus for the County Council is completion of the PFI procurement process so as to have in place a long term waste management contract. It is understood that non-municipal waste streams (other than some commercial wastes collected by Waste Collection Authorities) do not come within the scope of the proposed Contract.</p>
<p>Rutland County</p>	<p>✘</p>	<p>The principal focus of the County Council, as a Unitary Authority, is the collection and treatment/disposal of municipal waste. This is confirmed by the very recent notice inviting expressions of interest from parties capable of providing a long term municipal waste disposal service for the Council.</p>

7.2 It appears that none of the strategies specifically make allowance for the management of non-municipal waste streams along with municipal waste. Some do highlight the fact that some commercial and industrial waste streams are similar in nature to municipal waste and can therefore be treated using the same types of waste handling, treatment and disposal technologies. As new waste infrastructure is developed it is likely that facilities will be utilized for a range of controlled waste streams. Indeed, the land use planning requirements for waste management at Planning Authority level, as set out in Waste Local Plans, tend to be developed on the basis of providing for the full range of controlled waste streams. Currently, however, in the East Midlands there does not appear to be any direct linkage between Municipal Waste Management Strategies, Waste Local Plans and the Regional Waste Strategy (the first of these dealing with municipal waste only and the latter two addressing all controlled waste streams).

8.0 LINKAGES WITH WASTE LOCAL PLANS AND WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITIES

8.1 In the context established by the previous section (and paragraph 7.2 in particular) Table 7 overleaf provides a brief review of the extent to which there appears to be any linkage between each MWMS for the Waste Disposal Authorities in the East Midlands and the relevant Waste Local Plan and responsible Waste Planning Authority.

**Table 7: Summary of Linkages with the Waste Local Plan
 And Waste Planning Authority**

Authority	Linkage with Waste Local Plan	Details
Derbyshire County and Derby City	✓	The Waste Local Plan was approved for deposit in August 2004. Amongst other things the plan provides a land use and development control interpretation of the MWMS and standards by which waste management developments can be judged.
Lincolnshire County	✓	In August 2004, Lincolnshire produced a deposit draft of the Waste Local Plan. This has been drafted specifically to assist in the delivery of the MWMS for the area, although limited details relating to actual site allocations are provided.
Leicester City	✗	Strategy being prepared; the 25 year PPP integrated waste management contract with Biffa Leicester Ltd only covers the collection, treatment and disposal of municipal waste. Much of the infrastructure that will be required is already in place.
Leicestershire County	✓	Local Plans and policies considered in the development of the MWMS include the Waste Local Plan for Leicester and Rutland 1995-2006 which provides land use policies of relevance to the development of new waste management facilities. It is likely that this document is somewhat out of date, and may need to be updated to better reflect the specific land use planning needs associated with providing the infrastructure necessary for Leicestershire and its constituent Councils to meet targets.
Northamptonshire County	✗	No linkage to the Waste Local Plan is mentioned in MWMS document.

Nottingham City	✘	MWMS being prepared. The Waste Local Plan for the City of Nottingham is a joint document with Nottinghamshire County Council (see below).
Nottinghamshire County	✓(?)	The Nottinghamshire Waste Local Plan establishes the overall need for waste management capacity in the County and sets out the land use planning and development control policies that apply to the siting of waste management facilities. The Waste Local Plan, which also covers the City of Nottingham, was published in 2002 and was due for update at the end of 2004. This process has been delayed pending the development of a Waste Development Plan Document. The timing of production of this document is not known, but care will need to be taken to ensure that it provides the necessary context for implementation of the MWMS to be delivered through the current PFI procurement process that will lead to a long term waste management contract.
Rutland County	✓	<p>The MWMS makes reference to the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Waste Local Plan.</p> <p>The Plan identifies several sites that are being proposed for waste disposal, although currently municipal waste from Rutland is disposed of at sites located in Northamptonshire and not Leicestershire.</p>

8.2 The summary above indicates that only three Waste Disposal Authorities (City of Leicester, Northamptonshire, and the City of Nottingham) do not make specific reference to the relevant Waste Local Plan in their MWMS. Of these, the situation in Leicester is somewhat unusual within the East Midlands context given that a long term waste management contract is already in place and the necessary facilities are also largely already planned and constructed, and a MWMS has yet to emerge for the City of Nottingham (a Waste Development Plan Document is proposed to replace the Waste Local Plan for Nottinghamshire and the City of

Nottingham). Northamptonshire therefore appears to be the only Authority where some action may be required to develop a closer linkage between planning and delivery of the MWMS; this may well emerge in any case through the ‘Northamptonshire Partnership’.

9.0 EVIDENCE OF A SUB-REGIONAL APPROACH

9.1 Table 8 below provides a summary of where there is evidence of a sub-regional approach to the development or implementation/delivery of the MWMS for each Waste Disposal Authority in the East Midlands.

Table 8: Evidence of a Sub-Regional Approach

Authority	Evidence of a Sub-Regional Approach	Details
Derbyshire County	✓	The MWMS does clearly identify possible linkages with neighbouring Authorities, particularly with regard to existing waste management facility usage (for example, Eastcroft energy from waste plant in Nottingham).
Lincolnshire County	✗	No direct reference is made to a sub-regional approach in the MWMS.
Leicester City	✗/✓	The MWMS is currently being updated. Leicester has effectively worked unilaterally to provide sufficient capacity to deal with its waste through the PPP contract with Biffa. The Council is however, a member of the Leicestershire Waste Management Partnership which does promote sub-regional working. The potential therefore exists for any spare capacity at Leicester’s facilities to be utilized by adjoining Authorities (e.g. Leicestershire County).
Leicestershire County	✓	In forming the Leicestershire Waste Management Partnership the Authorities recognised that, in order to successfully meet the challenges ahead, working together and making decisions based on a total service, rather than just considering the problem from the perspective of one Authority, would produce a more coordinated and sustainable result. Leicestershire Council is also a member of the

		Regional Recycling Consortium which targets the development of certain recyclables in the waste stream and the development of contracts for processing the materials across the Region.
Northamptonshire County	✓	<p>The Strategy recognizes the importance of sustaining and building relationships with neighbouring Authorities. The opportunity exists for Northamptonshire to share waste management services and facilities with neighbouring Councils. The potential also exists for developing markets for recycle with neighbouring Authorities. This is likely to develop further as the activities of the Northamptonshire Partnership expand.</p> <p>Currently, through partnerships with neighbouring Authorities, some of the recyclables collected within Northamptonshire are exported to MRFs located in Peterborough and Milton Keynes.</p>
Nottingham City	✓	The County Council benefits from using the Eastcroft energy from waste plant for treatment of some municipal waste; similarly, the City Council benefits from using household waste recycling centres and landfill sites located in the County. It is important that this relationship between the two Councils is maintained, and where appropriate further developed in the future.
Nottinghamshire County	✓	See comments above
Rutland County	✘	The strategy makes no reference to the adoption of a sub-Regional approach. Given the relatively small size of the Authority it is likely that adopting a sub-Regional approach could provide a cost-effective way forward.

9.2 It appears that most of the strategies make reference to the benefits or potential of adopting a sub-Regional approach. This is most likely to develop further through waste partnership arrangements rather than through contractual frameworks. The greatest potential for developing a sub-Regional approach would appear to be within the three areas where a City Unitary Authority (in the case of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham) lies within a County Authority.

10.0 REFERENCE TO THE REGIONAL WASTE STRATEGY

10.1 Table 9 below identifies where reference is made to the East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy ('Towards a Regional Waste Strategy' February 2005, consultation Draft – East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy) in the MWMS for each of the Waste Disposal Authorities in the Region. It should of course be noted that references to the Regional Strategy will be dependent on the age of the MWMS for a particular area. Given that a consultation draft of the Regional strategy was only released earlier this year (although work on the strategy has been underway for some time), the older strategies are unlikely to contain any direct reference.

Table 9: Reference to the Regional Waste Strategy

Authority	Reference to RWS	Details
Derbyshire	✓	The Strategy summarises the findings of the East Midlands work, referring in particular to the adoption of Option 2 as the preferred Future Waste Management Framework for the Region.
Lincolnshire	✓	The strategy compares and contrasts Lincolnshire's preferred option with the Regional waste strategy Options 2 and 4. Lincolnshire's revised option is more comparable to Regional Option 4, although differs noticeably in levels of composting.
Leicester City	✗	The revised MWMS is currently being prepared.
Leicestershire County	✗	No reference is made to the Regional Waste Strategy (the document dates from 2002).
Northamptonshire County	✓	Northamptonshire does mention that its strategy should compliment the Region's strategy. The MWMS also states that 'although the Regional waste management strategy is still in its early stages of development, Northamptonshire is committed to playing its part in developing and delivering the Region's

		strategy’.
Nottingham City	✘	The MWMS is currently being prepared.
Nottinghamshire County	✘	No reference is made to the Regional Waste Strategy (the MWMS dates from 2002).
Rutland	✓	The Rutland MWMS comments on the similarity between the recycling targets mentioned in the Regional Strategy and Rutland’s individual targets.

10.2 Four of the more recently published strategies (including the Derbyshire Draft) make direct reference to the Regional Waste Strategy. Those that do not refer to the Regional strategy tend to be the older documents dating back to 2002 or thereabouts. Two strategies are in the process of being updated (Leicester) or drafted (Nottingham), and would be expected to refer to the Regional strategy.

11.0 LANDFILL ALLOWANCE TRADING SCHEME (LATS) DELIVERABILITY

11.1 Table 10 provides a summary overview of whether the MWMS for each of the Waste Disposal Authorities in the East Midlands provides a sound basis for achieving the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) biodegradable municipal waste diversion targets and the methods that will be employed to achieve or even exceed those targets.

Table 10: LATS Targets Deliverability

Authority	Achieve LATS?	How will LATS targets be achieved?
Derbyshire County	✓	Derbyshire’s preferred option if successfully implemented would achieve, and in fact exceed, the long term LATS targets. The preferred option is based on high levels of recycling with residual municipal waste thermally treated with energy recovery (EfW), or treated through anaerobic digestion (AD).
Lincolnshire County	✓	The revised option for Lincolnshire seeks to treat as much residual waste as is needed to

		<p>meet the LATS targets and would require a facility size of between 150,000–160,000 tonnes/annum by 2015. If all remaining residual waste were to be treated the capacity requirement would increase to 290,000-300,000 tonnes/annum by 2015. The benefit of this latter approach would be to significantly exceed the diversion requirements and potentially provide Lincolnshire the option to trade landfill permits.</p>
Leicester City	✓	<p>The MWMS is currently being revised. The Biffa-Leicester contract does, however, aim to ensure that LATS targets are achieved.</p>
Leicestershire County	✓/x	<p>In order to achieve the 2010 LATS target without having to acquire additional landfill permits or introduce alternative residual waste treatment methods it will be necessary to introduce measures for the diversion of increased quantities of biodegradable waste. This could be achieved through the collection of organic waste, in particular kitchen waste, either at the kerbside or through increased diversion at HWRC's. Alternatively, additional thermal treatment capacity would be required before 2013.</p> <p>To meet the 2013 LATS target it is estimated that thermal treatment capacity of around 175,000 tonnes/annum would be required, rising to 260,000 tonnes/annum by 2020. No specific plans are in place at this stage for providing residual treatment capacity, with the current focus on procuring new MRF and composting capacity.</p> <p>Leicestershire has identified that there is likely to be a shortfall in terms of meeting LATS targets in 2008/09, but more importantly in 2009/10 when the shortfall is likely to be in the order of 30,000 tonnes. This estimate is based on an assumed 2% increase in waste per annum, over the next 5 years and on a 'do nothing' approach.</p>

		<p>However, the County and District Councils are committed to achieving the LATS targets and are currently reviewing the Leicestershire Municipal Waste Management Strategy with a view to agreeing higher recycling/composting targets to assist with this. The Council is also reviewing the use of alternative disposal/treatment facilities and will be considering the purchase of tradable permits if necessary.</p>
<p>Northamptonshire County</p>	<p>✘</p>	<p>The MWMS does not specifically state whether or not LATS is intended to be achieved or exceeded. It does, however, estimate the total amount of waste that needs to be diverted from landfill to meet the LATS targets.</p> <p>After more detailed conversation with the Council it has become apparent that the County will be able to meet LATS up to 2007/08 and from that point on will initiate a trading strategy (although the details of this have not been established yet)</p> <p>To meet longer term LATS targets, the Council is aiming to adopt a PFI procurement route, although it is unlikely that any new residual waste treatment capacity will be available before 2010/11.</p>
<p>Nottingham City</p>	<p>✘</p>	<p>The MWMS is currently being prepared. There are therefore no specific proposals in the public arena in relation to meeting the LATS targets. It is assumed that use of the Eastcroft waste to energy plant will be key in this regard.</p> <p>Recent discussions with the Council indicate that the City has a long term contract with WRG up to 2032 to deliver a certain tonnage of waste each year. It is within this context that the Council will meet its LATS targets.</p> <p>The Council has however, expressed a desire to be less reliant on the Eastcroft EfW plant, and is aiming to achieve 25-33% recycling rates in</p>

		future years.
Nottinghamshire County	✘	<p>There is no specific reference in the MWMS as to how Nottinghamshire is going to meet the LATS targets. This is probably due to the fact that the strategy dates from 2002 and is in need of updating.</p> <p>It can be assumed that the current PFI procurement process is seeking to put in place a contract that will require the LATS targets to be met.</p> <p>The Council was unwilling to disclose any further information as they regard any information of this nature to be confidential at this stage given the status of the PFI procurement process.</p>
Rutland County	✓	<p>The MWMS is designed to meet but not exceed LATS targets. The document does not state exactly how this will be achieved.</p> <p>Discussions with representatives of the Council indicate that Rutland intends to initiate a trading strategy as they will need to purchase allowances for only a very small tonnage of waste (around 110 tonnes this year). The Council is also exploring the possibility of procuring a small scale residual waste treatment process (based on the treatment of up to 20,000 Tonnes of waste per annum)</p>

- 11.2 Five of the strategies focus on LATS and the ability to meet, or even to exceed the targets. The Nottinghamshire Draft MWMS and the Northamptonshire MWMS do not go into any detail as to how LATS will be met and provide no evidence of a BMW diversion assessment (this is likely to be due to the two documents dating back to 2002 and therefore prior to the more recent focus on LATS).
- 11.3 Direct contact has been made with Leicestershire County, Northamptonshire County, Nottingham City, Nottinghamshire County and Rutland Councils in order to better understand how they intend to meet LATS requirements. This indicated that Nottingham City has the ability through use of the Eastcroft EfW plant to

meet its LATS targets, Northamptonshire (in the short term) and Rutland will be initiating trading strategies and Leicestershire has allowed for trading as an eventuality if the Council is unable to increase recycling/composting to the required levels and/or fails to deliver the required waste management infrastructure.

- 11.4 Nottinghamshire County Council was unwilling to disclose any detailed information on how it intends to achieve LATS targets as they regarded this information to be confidential at this time.

2.0 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE

- 12.1 Table 11 below provides a summary of the performance of each of the Waste Disposal Authorities in the East Midlands (based on data for 2003/04), together with future Best Value targets for 2005/06. Some of the targets were originally set above 30%, but earlier this year Defra announced that Authorities would not be expected to achieve more than 30% in 2005/06.

Table 11: Comparison of Performance and Future Targets

Authority	Recycling and Composting in 2003/04 (%)	2003/04 Target	2005/06 Target
Derbyshire County	17.6%	12%	18%
Derby City	14.9%	22%	30%
Lincolnshire County	20%	20%	30%
Leicester City	14.8%	18%	27%
Leicestershire County	26%	22%	30%
Northamptonshire County	22.2%	18%	27%
Nottingham City	8.9%	10%	18%
Nottinghamshire County	22.7%	16%	24%
Rutland	18.7%	22%	30%
Regional Average	17.4%		
National Average	17.1%		

- 12.2 The overall performance for the East Midlands Authorities against the 2003/04 targets was generally good. Rutland, Nottingham City, Leicester City and Derby City all failed to meet the 2003/04 target, although only Derby City failed by any significant amount.

12.3 It should be noted that the overall recycling and composting performance for the East Midlands in 2003/04 exceeded the National Average by 0.3%.

12.4 When data for each Authority is examined in more detail, evidence of good practice and potential weaknesses can be identified. For example, Northamptonshire achieved 22.2% recycling in 2003/04, and exceeded its target by 4.2%. Table 12 below summarises the recycling performance and targets for all Authorities in Northamptonshire (the County and the seven Waste Collection Authorities).

Table 12: Comparison of Performance and Future Targets for the Northamptonshire Authorities

	2001/02 Actual Recycling (%)	2003/04 Actual Recycling (%)	2003/04 Target Recycling (%)	2005/06 Target Recycling (%)
Corby	4	9.1	10	18
Daventry	44	41.9	30	30
E.Northamptonshire	15	19.9	28	30
Kettering	4	5.2	10	18
Northampton Town	13	15	24	30
S.Northamptonshire	11	18.3	10	18
Wellingborough	10	17.1	12	18
Northamptonshire County	15	22.2	18	27

12.5 From Table 12 it can be seen that Daventry is by far the best performing Authority, recycling/composting 41.9% in 2003/04. If this is compared with the performance of Kettering, at 5.2%, then a staggering difference in performance is evident. There are a number of reasons for such differences in performance across a County, but it is clear that efforts need to be made to achieve a more consistently high performance across all Authorities.

13.0 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY DOCUMENTS

Table 13 below provides a summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the MWMS for each of the Waste Disposal Authorities in the East Midlands Region, based on the criteria that have been considered in this report.

Table 13: Strengths and Weaknesses of the East Midlands Municipal Waste Management Strategies

Authority	Strengths	Weaknesses
Derbyshire County and Derby City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains a flexible approach to procurement options • Waste Collection Authorities have been involved in strategy development, with promotion of a coordinated approach • Joint approach between the County and Derby City Councils • Promotion of waste minimisation and awareness within the County • Linkage with the Waste Local Plan • Refers to the Regional Waste Strategy and describes interaction with the preferred regional option • Refers to the potential for a sub-regional approach for facility procurement and usage • LATS will be realistically achieved and exceeded in later years (assuming the strategy is successfully implemented) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More emphasis on the importance of a sub-regional approach to waste management would be preferred • Currently at the very early stage of a procurement process leading to a long term PPP/PFI waste management contract
Lincolnshire County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County is maintaining a degree of flexibility going forward with respect to the procurement of residual treatment technology • Strengthening of the Waste Local Plan to assess the potential for specific waste site allocations. • Promoting the involvement of Waste Collection Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More emphasis on the importance of a sub-Regional approach to waste management would be preferred • Currently at the very early stage of a procurement process

	<p>in strategy development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective development of a waste minimisation strategy • Producing a coordinated framework to enable the Authorities to work together within Lincolnshire. • Potential management of multiple waste streams • Strong linkage to the importance of the Regional waste strategy • Provides options designed to meet, and even to exceed LATS targets 	<p>leading to a long term PPP waste management contract</p>
Leicester City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst the MWMS has yet to be updated the Biffa-Leicester Contract now in place in effect represents delivery of the MWMS for Leicester for the next 25 years. • Successful delivery of the long term contract should provide the basis for achieving the LATS targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy is currently being updated • Current Strategy in place covers the period 1999-2005
Leicestershire County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a flexible approach to waste facility procurement • Involvement of Waste Collection Authorities in the strategy development process • Promotion of waste education, waste awareness and waste reduction • Monitoring performance of the strategy against objectives and targets through a partnership steering group • Strategy considers the local plans and policies developed in the Waste Local Plan for Leicestershire & Rutland 1995-2006 • Endorses a sub-Regional approach through the establishment of the Leicestershire Waste Management Partnership and the Regional Recycling Consortium • Strategy plans for achievement of LATS targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reference to the Regional waste Strategy (Had not been published when Leicestershire's strategy was issued in 2002) • The MWMS needs to be updated • The current focus appears to be on the procurement of MRFs and composting capacity; attention will need to be given in the near future to options for residual waste treatment to meet the 2013 LATS target

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good relationship with Leicester City Council 	
Northamptonshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of the Waste Collection Authorities in the strategy development process. • First priority of the strategy is waste prevention and minimization • Development markets for recycle and compost materials • Seeking to exploit the opportunities and benefits of managing waste at a sub-Regional level by working with neighbouring Authorities • Aiming to play an active role in the development of the Regional Waste Strategy • Strategy to be reviewed every three years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy does not go into any detail with regard to achieving LATS • Vague procurement options presented in the strategy. An options appraisal is currently under way for a residual waste treatment facility. • No linkage with the Waste Local Plan or Waste Planning Authority mentioned in Strategy document
Nottingham City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Strategy due to be issued in July 2005 	In the absence of a MWMS document it is difficult to highlight any strengths or weaknesses as such
Nottinghamshire County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft strategy introduces the concept of phased implementation and regular reviews. • Waste Collection Authority involvement in strategy process • Strategy development linked with the role of the Waste Local Plan • Strong relationship between the City and County Councils providing an effective sub-Regional approach • Promotion of home composting/participation by householders • The County are well advanced in a waste management PFI procurement process, with an announcement on the preferred bidder due in July 2005. This will be key to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MWMS is a draft document and needs to be finalized • No reference is made to the Regional Waste Strategy • The draft strategy does not go into any detail with regard to achieving LATS

	meeting the LATS targets	
Rutland County	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rutland is very small Unitary Authority• Promotion of waste minimization, reuse and recycling• Reference to Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Waste Local Plan• Reference made to the recycling targets in the Regional waste strategy• Encouraging recycling initiatives of industry, voluntary groups and schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very small amount of municipal waste (in the order of 20,000 tonnes/annum)• No waste facility procurement mentioned• No reference to a sub-Regional approach made• Strategy is designed to meet and exceed LATS but does not detail exactly how