



Scan the code above or visit www.nwleics.gov.uk/meetings for a full copy of the agenda.

Meeting	COMMUNITY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Time/Day/Date	6.30 pm on Thursday, 27 March 2025
Location	Forest Room, Stenson House, London Road, Coalville, LE67 3FN
Officer to contact	Democratic Services (01530 454512)

AGENDA

Item		Pages
1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE		
2. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS		
	Under the Code of Conduct members are reminded that in declaring interests you should make clear the nature of that interest and whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest, registerable interest or other interest.	
3. PUBLIC QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION		
	To receive questions from members of the public under rule no.10 of the Council Procedure Rules. The procedure rule provides that members of the public may ask any question on any matter in relation to which the Council has powers or duties which affect the District, provided that three clear days' notice in writing has been given to the Head of Legal and Support Services.	
4. MINUTES		
	To approve and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 6 February 2025	3 - 6
5. THE FUTURE OF WASTE SERVICES		
	The report of the Head of Community Services	7 - 88
6. ITEMS FOR INCLUSION IN THE FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME		
	To consider any items to be included in the work programme. The plan of forthcoming Cabinet decisions and the current work programme are attached for information.	89 - 106

Circulation:

Councillor T Eynon (Chair)
Councillor M Blair-Park (Deputy Chair)
Councillor M Ball
Councillor D Bigby
Councillor M French
Councillor K Horn
Councillor S Lambeth
Councillor P Lees
Councillor E Parle
Councillor L Windram

MINUTES of a meeting of the COMMUNITY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE held in the Forest Room, Stenson House, London Road, Coalville, LE67 3FN on THURSDAY, 6 FEBRUARY 2025

Present: Councillor T Eynon (Chair)

Councillors M Ball, D Bigby, M French, K Horn, S Lambeth, E Parle, L Windram, J G Simmons (Substitute for Councillor P Lees) and C Beck (Substitute for Councillor M Blair-Park)

In Attendance: Councillors J Legrys and P Moul

Portfolio Holders: Councillors T Gillard, A C Woodman and M B Wyatt

Officers: Mr J Arnold, Mr T Devonshire, Ms J McGarry, Mr A Cooper, Ms J Rochelle, Mr P Sanders, Mr D Scruton, Mr B Walford, Mr T Stanyard, Mr P Collett, Mr P Ashmore and Mrs A Harper

57. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Councillor M Blair-Park and P Lees.

58. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

There were no interests declared.

59. PUBLIC QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

There were no questions received.

60. MINUTES

Consideration was given to the minutes of the meeting held on 19 September 2024.

It was moved by Councillor E Parle, seconded by Councillor S Lambeth and

RESOLVED THAT:

The minutes of the meeting held on 19 September 2024 be approved as an accurate record of proceedings.

61. HOUSING POLICIES

The Head of Housing presented the report.

The Chair thanked Officers for holding a workshop with Members before presenting the report to the Committee. At the workshop Members had broadly supported the proposed changes.

The Chair invited the Portfolio Holder for Housing, Property and Customer Services to address the Committee.

The Portfolio Holder concurred with the Chair's comments, and felt the well-crafted report was evidence of the value of all-Member workshops in the process of policy formation.

The Chair thanked Members for their comments, which would be presented to the Cabinet on 25 March.

62. TREE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Head of Community Services presented the report, with support from the Parks Team Leader.

Members commended the above average tree coverage within the district but felt the aims of the strategy were quite modest in the targeted expansion of tree cover. The Head of Community Services accepted this, but noted that the Council was developing action plans for each site they owned, though this process was considerably more advanced with trees at sites in the General Fund portfolio compared to the Housing Revenue Account portfolio. The management of trees under the Housing Revenue Account portfolio was also complicated by the division between trees the Council were responsible for, and those which were the responsibility of Council tenants.

Members asked about the various situations where trees might need to be cut down, such as sprawling roots and blocking light. Concern was expressed that the proposed responses to these challenges were possibly flawed and sometimes potentially contravened building regulations. Members also asked whether in such circumstances the policy was to replace trees with local species.

Officers advised that the strategy was to save trees and expand coverage, but also provide a clear framework for when trees should and shouldn't be cut down. Officers accepted the concerns of the Committee and confirmed that the relevant sections of the report would be refreshed before it was presented to the Cabinet. The policy was to replace trees with local species as had been done when the Whitwick and Coalville Leisure Centre had been built a couple of years ago and the Hermitage Ecopark. With reference to the High Hedges legislation, Officers also clarified the distinction between high hedges and trees which blocked light at a property and associated enforcement powers.

In response to a Member, the Head of Housing clarified that there was currently no central database detailing tree coverage at sites within the Housing Revenue Account. She stressed that auditing the sites and creating an accurate database was a complex and bespoke piece of work which would require collaboration between the Parks Team, the Housing Service, and external experts. Her team was also currently responding to other pressures, such as clearing the repairs backlog and responding to significant regulatory changes, and so whilst she recognised the importance of the audit, it had to be balanced against competing priorities.

The Chair asked about the synergy between the Tree Strategy, the Local Plan and the work of the Planning Enforcement Team. Officers advised that the tree strategy was an aspirational document, and Planning Enforcement were responsible for responding to trees being removed without appropriate consent.

The Chair invited the Portfolio Holder for Communities and Climate Change to address the Committee.

The Portfolio Holder said that increasing coverage was a key aim and the 20% target was a minimum aspiration which he wanted to exceed. He encouraged Members to approach the Portfolio Holder or officers if they had specific plots in their wards where they wanted trees planting.

The Chair thanked Members for their comments, which would be presented to the Cabinet on 25 March.

63. COMMUNITY SAFETY UPDATE

The Head of Community Services presented the report with support from the Environmental Health Team Manager and the Community Safety Team Leader.

Members asked about 'safe spaces'. Officers advised that whilst this did not fall within the purview of the report before the Committee, this was a key priority of the Licensing Team and a list of where these were located within the district could be found on the Leicestershire County Council website.

Members asked about the composition of the partnership and whether elected Members were involved. Officers said that the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Community Services sat on the body, but it was primarily an officer body, with its terms of reference set by central Government and where confidential cases were discussed.

The Chair requested anonymised case reviews in future iterations of the report. The Head of Community Services said they could be provided but would be extremely anonymised.

Members noted that the wards within the report did not correspond to current North West Leicestershire District Wards. The Community Safety Team Leader agreed to make sure that in future reports they did correspond, and to share the map used for the current report with the committee.

Members asked about the Prevent programme and Officers advised that this was exclusively focused on preventing radicalisation. Officers worked very closely with partners to carry out their obligations under the Prevent programme.

The Environmental Health Team Manager encouraged Members to report any anti-social behaviour, safeguarding or mental health concerns they had regarding residents.

The Chair thanked Members for their comments.

64. UK SHARED PROSPERITY FUND AWARD 2025/26

The Senior Economic Development Officer presented the report.

The Senior Economic Development Officer clarified for Members that the application criteria for UKSPF was the same as in previous years, but simplified. Officers also encouraged prospective applicants to discuss potential applications with them before formally applying.

Members asked several procedural questions. The Senior Economic Development Officer advised that desk-based analysis was currently being undertaken by external experts, site visits would take place in February, and stakeholder consultation in March. He also clarified that guidelines currently allowed for UKSPF projects funded between April 2022-March 2025 to be completed, and confirmed that Officers were confident that all of the 2022-2025 funding allocation would be spent by the end of the financial year in March.

The Strategic Director thanked the Officers involved and said the Economic Regeneration team had learnt lessons from the last allocation which they would apply to this round of funding.

The Chair asked about how the principles of equality, diversity and inclusion were applied to the process, both in judging the merits grants and getting disadvantaged groups to apply. The Senior Economic Development Officer advised that The Communications Team and the Community Focus Team would promote the application process, and such groups were strongly encouraged to apply.

The Chair thanked Members for their comments, which would be presented to the Cabinet on 25 February.

65. ITEMS FOR INCLUSION IN THE FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME

Consideration was given to any items on the Committee work programme.

The Chair advised that date had been agreed for an additional meeting of the Committee, to discuss the Future of Waste Services. She added that an all-Member workshop will be held at 5pm on Thursday, 27 March, led by Eunomia Consultancy and supported by the Strategic Director of Communities, the Strategic Director of Resources and the Head of Community Services. The workshop would be immediately followed by a meeting of the Community Scrutiny Committee at 6:30pm for formal consideration of the Future of Waste Services. The report would then be presented to Cabinet on 22 April 2025.

The meeting commenced at 6.30 pm

The Chair closed the meeting at 8.11 pm

NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

COMMUNITY SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – 27 MARCH 2025



Title of Report	THE FUTURE OF WASTE SERVICES	
Presented by	Paul Sanders Head of Community Services	
Background Papers	Fleet Management Strategy	Public Report: Yes
Financial Implications	<p>The financial implications are set out in Section 4 of the report. The capital costs will be funded from the Council's Business Rates Reserve in line with the Council's Capital Strategy.</p> <p>The additional revenue cost to implement the chosen option will have to be funded from reductions in revenue budget in other service areas or by raising additional income.</p> <p>Future savings in waste services may be achieved following the full implementation of the new scheme. Details on specific items can be found in Section 6 of this report. Charging for the first garden bin may need to be considered as an option as this would raise considerable levels of income to the Council.</p>	
	Signed off by the Section 151 Officer: Yes	
Legal Implications	<p>The notice required by Leicestershire County Council (The Waste Disposal Authority) regarding a change in how the Council collects and disposes of recycling from households in the district will be issued for the change in container collection method.</p> <p>At the end of November 2024, the Government confirmed the requirements for Simpler Recycling. Councils will need to collect the following materials using four different containers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residual (non-recyclable) waste 2. Food waste (mixed with garden waste if appropriate) 3. Paper and cardboard 4. All other dry recyclable materials (plastic, metal and glass) <p>The three recycling container options outlined in this report comply with this requirement.</p>	
	Signed off by the Monitoring Officer: Yes	
Staffing and Corporate Implications	The implications are outlined in section 7 of this report.	
	Signed off by the Head of Paid Service: Yes	
Reason Agenda Item Submitted to Scrutiny Committee	Given the significant proposed change in the Council's waste and recycling collection service, which would affect every household in the district, it is important that the views of Scrutiny Committee are fully considered.	

Recommendations	THAT COMMUNITY SCRUTINY PROVIDES COMMENTS ON THE REPORT TO INFORM CABINET'S CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSED NEW RECYCLING CONTAINER SYSTEM AT ITS MEETING ON 22 APRIL 2025.
------------------------	--

1. BACKGROUND AND MEMBERS' ENGAGEMENT

- 1.1 Since Spring 2023, Eunomia Consultancy has been working with the Council in reviewing how household recycling is collected from households in the district. Following a period of data collection and detailed analysis of the Council's waste operations, in July 2023, an all-Member workshop was held to understand the Council's waste operations priorities, explore the current performance of the waste service, and review government policy.
- 1.2 Members identified several positives to the current service including, the second highest recycling rate in Leicestershire, good crews who work hard and are efficient, income the recycling generates, and known end destinations for dry recycling. Areas for improvement set out by Members were wind-blown recycling, boxes and bags not universally liked by residents, additional materials such as flexible plastics/cartons not currently recycled, and accessibility for crews in new build areas pose a particular problem on recycling collection days due to the side loading vehicles.
- 1.3 At the workshop Members also identified seven key priorities for the future consideration to the collection options, these were:
 - Improve recycling performance
 - Improve resident satisfaction
 - Reduce impact of the service on street litter
 - Reduce the carbon impact of the service
 - Focus on educating and engaging with residents
 - Increase opportunities for trade waste income
 - Reduce the revenue cost of the service.
- 1.4 Following a detailed options appraisal exercise carried out by Eunomia, a second workshop was held with Members in October 2023 which set out a total of twelve potential container collection options. All options included weekly food waste collections (a mandatory requirement to be introduced by April 2026), a fortnightly black bin service and a fortnightly garden waste collection service. The twelve options tested recycling containers, vehicle implications and collection frequency, whilst focusing on performance, cost, and carbon impact.
- 1.5 A follow up survey with all Members asked them to rank the options based on which containers would be suitable for residents, the capital outlay as well as performance, cost and carbon savings implications. This identified three options:
 - a quattro bin i.e. a wheeled bin with four compartments for the separation of recyclables
 - a stackable box system i.e. a three-tier stackable trolley system
 - two wheelie bins, one bin for cans, tins, plastics and glass, the other bin for cardboard and paper.

These options were to be taken forward for more detailed analysis as well as a consultation exercise with the district's households.

Members received a presentation on 4 September 2024 with the final report produced by Eunomia. **Appendix A** details the questions raised at this workshop and provides response to each of the matters raised.

2. RESIDENT AND STAFF CONTAINER SURVEY

2.1 A survey ran from Monday 19 February 2024 until Sunday 14 April 2024 asking residents to provide their views on the three recycling container options. **Appendix B** provides a detailed analysis of the methods used to encourage residents to engage with the survey, as well as a detailed summary of what people said.

2.2 The survey received a total of 19,507 responses with 19,492 online responses and 15 written submissions.

- 61% or 11,839 preferred the two-wheelie bin system
- 23% or 4,547 chose the quattro bin
- 16% or 3,106 said they would like the stackable trolley system.

Officers have carried out an analysis of all the comments received, there was a significant proportion which referred to having one bin for all recycling, i.e. a co-mingled option, similar to what the rest of the Leicestershire councils operate.

2.3 A survey was completed with the operational staff, producing a similar result as 98% favoured the two-wheelie bin system. Again, the feedback comments were analysed, and it concluded that staff overwhelmingly favoured this option due to less manual handling of the containers and other safety considerations.

2.4 Union representatives were also engaged throughout and were of the same opinion that a wheeled option was the most preferred option.

3. LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT IMPLICATIONS

3.1 Section 57 of the Environment Act 2021 requires from 1 April 2026 that councils should prioritise source separation of dry recycling, subject to a test of practicability. Under the Act, ministers may make regulations to create an exemption for the requirement to separate certain materials, it states “if satisfied that doing so will not significantly reduce the potential for recyclable household waste or recyclable relevant waste in those waste streams to be recycled or composted.”

3.2 The previous Government indicated that it proposed to use the ministerial power to create an exemption to allow “the co-collection of any combination of recyclable plastic, glass, metal, and paper and card together in one bin in all circumstances, without the need for a written assessment”; and to allow “food and garden waste to be co-collected in one bin from households and non-household municipal premises”. The regulations to create the exemption were not made before the dissolution of Parliament and the calling of a general election.

3.3 On 29 November 2024, the new Government provided a policy update regarding Simpler Recycling, confirming its position regarding the co-collection of recyclable waste streams. It confirmed the new default requirement for most households and workplaces would be the allocation of four recycling containers for the collection of the following:

- residual (non-recyclable) waste
- food waste (mixed with garden waste if appropriate)
- paper and card
- all other dry recyclable materials (plastic, metal and glass)

As a result of this announcement, options one, two, and three for the recycling containers outlined in this report would comply with this requirement. Whilst the previous Conservative government did not formally confirm their position regarding the option to collect recyclables co-mingled (option 4), therefore, at the time it was deemed reasonable and prudent to present this as an option to Members. However, the latest announcement confirms it would not satisfy the above requirements as it states there is evidence suggesting fully co-collecting systems (with one mixed dry recycling bin) have the highest levels of contamination (for example, broken glass stuck on paper or wet paper from the liquid from bottles and cans), which will affect the recycling rate.

Furthermore, contaminated materials may be rejected after collection if it is not economically viable to re-process them, reducing the amount of material recycled. Also, paper and card are particularly vulnerable to cross-contamination from food and liquid commonly found on other recycling, which can significantly reduce quality of collected material

There is local flexibility to co-collect paper and card with other dry materials remains where separate collection is technically or economically impracticable or provides no significant environmental benefit. For example, this may be more appropriate for high-rise flats or houses with very limited outside space. Councils would need to produce a short written assessment explaining their decision.

Therefore, it would be difficult to justify a move away from the current compliant source separated recycling system to a co-mingled recycling system, as it would likely be deemed inappropriate as it would not meet the default requirements. It is for this reason that it is advised that the option 4 for a fully comingled collection service should be dismissed for the purposes of this review.

- 3.4 Any of the options which move away from the current sorting carried out by the district's residents could create a risk for the Council in terms of compliance, however this needs to be a balanced with practicality for residents. The twin bin option does mean that the valuable cardboard, along with paper is kept separate from cans, tins, plastics and glass. This option also enables greater flexibility for future change and also has the benefit of using more standardised vehicles for collection (other options focus on specialised vehicles and or containers).

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are two financial aspects to consider when evaluating the cost implications of the proposals: revenue costs and capital costs. Each of these costs is considered separately and has considered the detailed financial options work carried out by Eunomia in **Appendix C** but updated them to reflect actual costs in 2024/25 and aligning to the Councils budget framework. (Eunomia's figures are calculated using the 2022/23 budget outturn).

4.2 Capital Costs

The capital costs can be broken down into three different elements, namely vehicle costs, container costs and other plant and equipment. The Council made a change in the way it funds its capital programme in 2023/24 moving away from using external borrowing to fund programmes. This eliminates the Council's exposure to increases in interest rates. Capital schemes will be funded from internal sources such as reserves, mainly the Business Rates Reserves. The alternative to using business rates reserve is to borrow, however, there will be an additional revenue cost associated with this. For example,

interest on borrowing of £6m at current rates would equate to interest of approximately £1m if borrowing is taken over seven years.

4.3 Vehicle Costs

The current vehicle stock is aging and needs replacement regardless of whether the Council changes its collection method. The Council would be procuring the replacement of these vehicles as a matter of course in line with the adopted Fleet Management Strategy. The figures in the below table have been taken from the Eunomia report and adjusted to include an additional link vehicle which the service requires to enable the collection of all domestic waste from those properties that the larger vehicles can't access. The baseline has also been amended to reflect the correct number of recycling vehicles in 2024/25. The vehicle costs are summarised in the table below.

	Baseline (Current Service) £'000	Option1 (Triple stack) £'000	Option 2 (Quattro) £'000	Option 3 (Twin Stream) £'000
Total Vehicle Cost	4,821	4,564	4,504	4,528

A detailed breakdown of the type and number of vehicles is shown in Table A-1 in **Appendix D**

4.4 Containers

The cost of containers is summarised in the table below. The figures in the below table have been taken from the Eunomia report. A further breakdown is shown in Table A-2 of **Appendix D**.

	Option1 (Triple stack) £'000	Option 2 (Quattro) £'000	Option 3 (Twin Stream) £'000
Total Container Cost	3,527	6,018	1,674

4.5 Other plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment is summarised in the table below. A further breakdown is shown in Table A-3 of **Appendix D**.

	Baseline (Current Service)	Option1 (Triple stack)	Option 2 (Quattro)	Option 3 (Twin Stream)
Total Plant & Equipment Cost	630	630	630	180

*For option 3 this would be for a JCB to manage on site street cleansing materials and general depot operations. All materials in option 3 are based on taking to Leicestershire County Council defined locations.

- 4.6 The total capital cost ranges from £5.4m to £11.2m. The Council's Capital and Treasury Management Strategy sets out the approach to managing capital investments and borrowing. Overall the most cost effective option for capital expenditure is baseline due to no new containers being required. Of the three options for changing containers the most cost effective is twin stream (e.g. two wheelie bins).

4.7 Ongoing Capital Cost of Containers

There is an annual capital cost for the purchase and replacement of containers due to damage, wear and tear and provision to new build and cover recycling, domestic and garden bins. The estimated replacement costs are summarised in the table below. A further breakdown is shown in Table A-4 of **Appendix D**. These costs would have to be built into the Council's annual capital programme.

Collection Service	Baseline (Current Service) £'000	Option1 (Triple stack) £'000	Option 2 (Quattro) £'000	Option 3 (Twin Stream) £'000
Recycling	128	196	305	159
Domestic	69	69	69	69
Total Container Cost	197	265	374	228

4.8 Funding the Capital Costs

The Council decided that from 2023/24 onwards, there will be no new borrowing to fund capital investments. This is due to the budget pressures facing the Council in future years and the repayment of debt whether internal or external have a revenue implication. This decision was made to ensure that the Council does not create additional revenue pressures in the future arising from interest and capital repayment costs.

Any decision on capital and revenue spend would require the approval of Council. As this was not included in the budget setting in February 2025 by Council a further report to Council would be required to proceed.

The Council's preferred option is to utilise its business rates reserve to finance new capital schemes. The Council is currently forecasting a funding gap over the medium term. In the event that borrowing is undertaken to fund the capital costs, this would widen the funding gap. The business rates reserve is projected to have a balance of £32 million by 2030, after accounting for current and forecasted capital programme costs. Although this amount appears sufficient to cover the most expensive option of £11.2 million, it does not take into account the Council's additional priorities for emerging capital schemes aimed at supporting economic regeneration across the district.

4.9 Revenue Costs

The annual revenue costs of the options are summarised in the tables below. These costs include:

- Vehicle running costs
- Container replacement costs
- Staff costs
- Income for sales of dry recycling materials
- Garden waste income from additional containers
- Waste Transfer Station operation costs

The figures below have all been adjusted for the expected loss of income due to the

introduction of the Deposit Return Scheme (DRS), further information about this scheme is in paragraph 7 of the report. This equates to a potential loss of income of £175k based on 2024/25 budgets for the four options being considered, as well as the current recycling container system.

	Baseline (Current Service) £'000	Option1 (Triple stack) £'000	Option 2 (Quattro) £'000	Option 3 (Twin Stream) £'000
Total Revenue Costs	2,203	2,221	2,071	2,639

There is a variance between the Eunomia figures in **Appendix C** as they are based on information relating to 2022/2023 and changes to staffing hours rather than posts. Whereas the NWLDC figures in the table above are based on current information and full-time equivalent posts. Eunomia has also included replacement container costs as revenue but the NWLDC figures exclude replacement container costs as these are funded from capital.

- 4.10 For each of the options a breakdown of the NWLDC costings and changes are shown in the tables below:

Option 1 (Triple stack)	£'000
Baseline (Current Service)	2,203,000
Staffing garden waste Loaders - deletion of 1 post for 6 months	(16,960)
Depot staff - increase of 2 employees	79,260
Vehicles - reduced running costs	(14,570)
Other - recycling bags no longer required	(30,000)
Net Cost of Service	2,220,730
Increased revenue cost to baseline	17,730
Option 2 (Quattro)	£'000
Baseline (Current Service)	2,203,000
Staffing Drivers - deletion of 1 post	(39,670)
Staffing Loaders - deletion of 3 posts	(101,730)
Staffing garden waste Loaders - deletion of 1 post for 6 months	(16,960)
Depot staff - increase of 2 employees	79,260
Vehicles - reduced running costs	(23,350)
Other - recycling bags no longer required	(30,000)
Net Cost of Service	2,070,550
Reduced revenue cost to baseline	(132,450)

Option 3 (Twin Stream)	£'000
Baseline (Current Service)	2,203,000
Staffing Drivers - deletion of 1 post	(39,670)
Staffing Loaders - deletion of 1 post	(33,910)
Staffing garden waste Loaders - deletion of 1 post for 6 months	(16,960)
Depot staff - deletion of 3 posts	(118,890)
Vehicles - increased running costs	22,410
Other - recycling bags no longer required	(30,000)
Other - Equipment/service contracts no longer required	(8,570)
Income - lose recycling income, but retain garden bin income	661,390

Net Cost of Service	2,638,800
Increased revenue cost to baseline	435,800

Based on NWLDC figures, option one shows a £18k increase, option two a £132k saving and option three a £436k increase. The higher annual revenue cost for Option 3 is due to the loss of all the recycling income due to the way in which the Council would need to work with the County Council as disposal authority. Whilst Option 2 will provide a revenue saving, the capital costs are significantly higher compared to the other two options. The current forecast balance on the business rates reserve as at 31 March 2026 is £14.5m. The capital costs for Option 2, amounting to £11.2 million, would significantly deplete the Council's reserves, leaving only a minimal balance to support future capital projects. This depletion of reserves would result in the loss of revenue from interest on these balances. Consequently, the Council may need to return to borrowing, incurring additional borrowing costs.

Any additional revenue costs associated with the waste review will be a cost pressure on the general fund budget. The Council faces a medium-term funding gap. To address the revenue implications of the budget, the Council must secure the necessary funds.

In order to fund the costs, the Council has the option of either finding savings or additional income which is equivalent to the additional revenue costs required. These proposals will be considered as part of the budget setting process for 2026/27, together with consultation on those proposals.

Whilst there are several areas for potential future savings once the new scheme is fully implemented, including reduced manual handling injuries, depot operational efficiencies, optimised collection routes, and increased trade waste income, these savings will not be realised until the scheme is fully implemented and will not be realised until some years after full implementation. Also, these savings cannot be quantified at this stage. The funding of the additional costs needs to be determined before the first year of operations which is forecast to be the 2026/27 financial year.

There are two options available to the Council which are:

- Identify and realise savings
- Raise additional income

To proceed with the rollout of the preferred waste services option, the Council must commit to identifying savings to cover the additional costs. Although the scheme will be gradually rolled out, the total savings must be identified and prepared for realisation by the 2026/27 financial year. This work must begin immediately and be included in the budget proposals for the 2026/27 financial year.

Alternatively, the Council can fund the costs by raising income. The Council can explore opportunities to generate additional income, such as introducing charges for currently free services like the first garden bin or increasing fees for existing services. Preliminary work indicates that charging for the first garden bin could generate an estimated income of £780,000, significantly contributing to covering the additional costs.

If sufficient savings cannot be found, Cabinet must mitigate this by introducing charges for the first green bin. This commitment must be formally agreed upon in the Cabinet/Council report at the time of approving the preferred waste option. Without this commitment, the

Council would be committing to additional expenditure without financing options, which is unlawful.

There is the additional cost of a project manager to oversee the project for a period of three years totalling £196,500 and a communication strategy to support the project at a cost of £116,800. These are 'one-off costs' and would be met from the Business Rates Reserve.

There is also a cost for the delivery of the containers. The indicative quotes in the table below have been sought from one of the UK's leading waste container distribution companies which the Council has previously used for the delivery of food waste containers and recycling trolleys. As these are a one-off cost these would be met from the Business Rates Reserve.

Container option	Distribution cost to households	Notes
Triple stack (option 1)	£235,000 (£4.70 per household)	Cost includes the delivery of an A5 4 page double sided instructional leaflet and the collection of old red boxes left out by residents.
Quattro (option 2)	£160,000 (£3.20 per household)	Cost includes the delivery of an A5 4 page double sided instructional leaflet and the collection of old red boxes left out by residents.
Twin Stream (option 3)	£235,000 (£4.70 per household)	Cost includes the delivery of an A5 4 page double sided instructional leaflet and the collection of old red boxes left out by residents.

The distributor would collect and return red boxes left out by residents to the Council's bin compound. As the red boxes are recyclable they would be sent for recycling. An indicative quote has been received from the contractor who currently collects old wheeled bins for recycling, the Council would receive £100 per tonne of red boxes. The blue bags and yellow bags are not recyclable; therefore, it is proposed residents would be instructed to dispose of them in their black bins.

5. SUMMARY OF COSTS AND FUNDING

- 5.1 The capital costs range from £5.4m to £11.2m, together with the ongoing capital costs of replacement containers of up to £374k. The capital costs will be met from business rates reserves. Whilst option 2 provides a revenue saving compared to the current baseline costs, the capital costs are significantly higher compared to the other options. This option would significantly reduce the Council's business rates reserve balance leaving a minimal sum to support new capital projects. It may mean a return to borrowing to fund capital projects which would mean associated borrowing costs, which the Council currently avoids by using the business rates reserve as outlined in its Capital Strategy.

- 5.2 The additional revenue costs, if option 3 is chosen, will be £436k per annum. In addition, there is the potential loss of income of £175k. The revenue costs will have to be funded by finding equivalent savings. The savings will have to be realised in the 2026/27 financial year. If savings cannot be realised, then the Council must consider implementing charging for the first green bin.
- 5.3 There are further one-off revenue costs which include the project manager and delivery of the containers of £197k and up to £235k respectively. These costs will be funded from reserves.

6. POTENTIAL FUTURE SAVINGS

- 6.1 A number of efficiencies and savings are predicted in the years ahead in addition to those set out in paragraph 4.9 of this report once the new scheme is fully implemented. Some areas of focus include the following potential savings:

Area	Potential future savings
Less manual handling with wheelie bins and less injuries and sickness	Savings from the impact of having less agency/overtime payments
Garden waste collections, subscription for all bins and reduce collections over winter period	A charge is made universally across England and at all other Leicestershire Councils. A reduction in winter collections could be considered when a new container system is rolled out given the current vehicles are configured to collect card and garden waste.
Reducing the frequency of collecting the black bin waste from households from the current fortnightly regularity.	There are several councils across the UK already collecting black bin waste every three weeks (e.g. West Northants, North Somerset and Cheshire East) and more are considering such a move. Of note is Bristol who are considering every four weeks.
Route optimisation – crews sizes, time and motion study	Once the new container system is rolled out across the district a review of routes will potentially create revenue and carbon savings. A review of the time taken by crews will also be undertaken to establish the correct staffing resource.
Trade waste review	With a new fleet and disposal arrangement with LCC a review would create efficiencies and increased income
Future management of the service	Options in the future could be looked at for the service management and potential efficiencies created.
Revenue and capital savings from container (lower replacement rate)	With a comingled or twin bin solution less bins will be damaged creating a saving.

7. STAFFING CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 Some of the collection options are likely to result in a requirement for fewer employees. There is some flexibility in all of the options to manage the size of the workforce through natural wastage, or a reduction in the use of temporary and/or agency workers. This approach would minimise the possibility of reductions in the permanent workforce. The Council has a clear policy to manage the reduction of contracted workers if this is needed and this would be undertaken in consultation with our recognised trade unions and established processes. If there are reductions in the number of permanent staff, there will be costs associated with redundancy payments and possibly capital pension costs. These

costs can vary significantly depending on the individuals circumstances so cannot be accurately predicted at this stage.

- 7.2 During this process consultation periods with staff and the unions will be conducted in accordance with policy.
- 7.3 To facilitate the successful implementation of a new recycling collection service a project manager will required on a temporary three-year contract at an estimated cost of £196,500. There could also be redundancy costs to pay at the end of the fixed term contract. The costs are unknown at this stage and will depend on age and length of any continuous local government service.

8. RISK

- 8.1 A number of changes will be forthcoming in the coming years following legislation. These represent risks to the Council's recycling operations in the following ways:

- 8.2 Plastic film and cartons (tetra paks)

These materials will be an obligated under the Simpler Recycling legislation requiring councils to collect them. Whichever collection method is chosen, it will provide challenges in this area as collections will need the flexibility to accommodate these materials. The current FlexCollect trial may be the most appropriate way to collect plastic bags and wrappings. Residents on the trial currently put plastic bags and wrapping into a separate plastic bag, therefore it doesn't affect the quality of other recycling, and it can be separated and processed at the Council's depot. If the Council changed to a twin bin or co-mingled bin option, this material wouldn't be kept separate and could cause issues when separating it from other recyclable material. All councils in England will be required to collect plastic bags, wrapping, and cartons (tetra paks) by March 2027.

- 8.3 Contamination

This is when non-recyclable materials are presented at the kerbside which can negatively affect the quality and value of the recycling. The Council's current contamination rate is very low due to the current boxes and bags as the waste operatives can easily identify and reject contaminated recycling at the kerbside. With the stackable option the contamination is predicted to remain at 0.9%. With the Twin Stream and Quattro options it is estimated at 9.2%, and with a comingled bin it is estimated it will be 12.9%.

- 8.4 Charging for Garden Bins

Currently the Council does not charge for the first garden bin at each household, but does charge for the additional bins and it is not an area the Government dictates in terms of charging. There are currently 1,574 subscriptions to this added value service at £57 per bin per annum creating an annual income of £89,718. Should the Council decide to charge for the first garden bin, an anticipated income of £780,000 could be generated. All other councils in Leicestershire charge for this service. It is anticipated the garden waste tonnages would reduce by 20% if charges were introduced. The additional income raised would contribute to the revenue costs of the service.

- 8.5 Deposit Return Scheme (DRS)

This scheme is due to be rolled out by the Government in October 2027. It would mean drinks cans and plastic bottles would be sold with a deposit value, which is likely to be 20p. The public would be able to take these items to shops and supermarkets in exchange for credit notes to discount off their shopping.

It is estimated this would reduce the amount of these materials presented at the kerbside for collection by the council of up to 62%. This could impact the triple stack or quatro methods of collection as it could result in a loss of income of up to £175,000. This is based on the income received for these materials during 2023/24.

8.6 Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme (EPR)

The Government has introduced a scheme which incentivises producers and manufacturers to design packaging that is easy to recycle as the producers will be obligated to pay the full net costs of managing household packaging collected by local authorities. Individual payments will be made to collection authorities (e.g. NWLDC) and disposal authorities (e.g. LCC).

On 28 November 2024, the Council was awarded £1.57 million for 2025/26 from the EPR scheme. Further payments will follow from the government periodically.

Officers have conducted a comparison of the EPR payments awarded to all the collection authorities in Leicestershire as illustrated in the table below.

Council	Approx. number of households	Funding payment	Funding payment per household	Recycling collection method
Blaby District Council	44,500	£913,000	£20.52	Comingled
Charnwood Borough Council	79,000	£1,660,000	£21.01	Comingled
Harborough District Council	44,000	£1,150,000	£26.00	Comingled
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	53,000	£1,063,000	£20.05	Comingled
Melton Borough Council	23,000	£544,000	£23.65	Comingled
North West Leicestershire District Council	49,000	£1,574,000	£31.12	Source separated
Oadby and Wigston Borough Council	24,500	£468,000	£19.10	Comingled
	Average	£1,053,143	£23.06	

As illustrated in the table, the Council receives a significantly higher proportion of funding payment per household compared to the other councils. This is largely due to the Council operating the only source separated recycling system in Leicestershire, all other councils collect recycling comingled. This was recognised when the funding was awarded as the Council incurs processing costs when separating recycling into individual material streams before selling it to the recycling market. The other councils do not incur this cost as recycling is collected comingled which is tipped at one materials recycling facility as directed by LCC.

It is important to note a change from a source separated to a comingled recycling collection system could result in a reduction of EPR funding payment. However, this alone will not affect the payment as the introduction of a deposit return scheme would reduce the volume of recycling collected at the kerbside as residents will take eligible packaging, such as drinks containers back to supermarkets and other retailers in exchange for credit notes to receive a discount off their shopping.

Furthermore, the EPR scheme is to encourage and incentivise producers and manufacturers to use less packaging and use more recyclable materials, reducing the amount of hard to recycle packaging placed on the market. Again, this will subsequently lead to less packaging collected at the kerbside.

8.7 Leicestershire County Council (LCC)

LCC is the waste disposal authority; therefore it mandates where waste and recycling is disposed after it has been collected by the district council, which is the waste collection authority.

In 2017, NWLDC entered into a ten year contract with LCC so that it could have kerbside separation for its dry recycling, with the ability to sell the materials on the open market. NWLDC has been successful in selling these materials, whilst ensuring the end destinations are sustainable. As a result, NWLDC has been able to generate around £1m per annum which has proved positive in reducing the cost of collection.

Although the contract with LCC has a requirement for the district to provide two years notice of any change or termination, officers at LCC have indicated they would be content to reduce this notice subject to agreement, and twelve months has been discussed as a minimum.

LCC has robustly commissioned contracts in place for processing recycling on behalf of all the other six collection authorities in Leicestershire and would provide a processing location for all North West Leicestershire's recycling under option 3 to be taken to locally.

8.8 Local Government Reform and Devolution

It is worth recognising that from 2028 there is most likely to be a unitary council structure rolled out to replace the current two-tier structure in Leicestershire. This would mean that the current structure whereby the statutory responsibilities for waste collection and disposal would no longer be split between the District Council and Leicestershire County Council would be combined within a new unitary council.

8.9 Advantages and Disadvantages

The table below sets out some of the key advantages and disadvantages of the various kerbside recycling collection methods.

Collection Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Kerbside separation (current containers, triple stack, and quattro)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low contamination, which makes materials more valuable when selling to the market. • Materials are processed at the council's own depot. • Ability to generate income. • System can be flexible to future legislation changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents required to sort materials, can cause confusion. • Wind-blown materials, creating litter issue.

Twin bin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal sorting required from residents • Enclosed container, preventing recycling from becoming wind-blown • Easier to move to the kerbside • Easier for the waste operatives to handle when emptying • Lower replacement rate than current containers • Less journeys for waste operatives when collecting from assisted households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher contamination • Some, if not all of the materials will be disposed of at a third-party site located away from the Council's depot, increasing travelling time. • No control of where the disposal points would be, potentially increasing travelling time. • Could restrict the amount of recycling presented by residents, compared the current containers • Storage of the bins could be an issue for some households • Less ability to adapt the system for future legislation changes
----------	---	---

9. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- 9.1 Officers will engage with other councils which have rolled out similar schemes. A comprehensive communication strategy will be developed and implemented, ensuring effective engagement with stakeholders. This will include employees, residents, Leicestershire County Council, Members, town and parish councils.

A budget of £116,800 will be required to implement the communication strategy as per the costs provided in the table below.

Leaflet type	Purpose	Delivery method to households	Cost £'000
A5 double sided	Confirmation a new recycling container system will be introduced, the timescales for this and the next steps	Royal Mail economy postage (3-5 days delivery)	£38,000
A5 double sided	Confirmation of the date residents will receive the new recycling containers and to leave out old red boxes for collection. This will be sent to residents four weeks before receiving the new recycling containers	Royal Mail economy postage (3-5 days delivery)	£38,000
A5, 4 page double sided	Providing residents with instructions regarding how to use the new recycling containers	It will be delivered at the same time as the new recycling containers by the distribution company	£2,800
A5 double sided	A follow-up leaflet will be delivered to residents four weeks after the new containers will be delivered. It will encourage the use of the new system	Royal Mail economy postage (3-5 days delivery)	£38,000
Total			£116,800

In addition to the leaflets a wide variety of communication tools will be used to support the project, some of which are listed below. However, they will not require a budget as they will be funded by existing budgets.

Resident communications:

- Press releases
- Website articles
- Social media posts
- GovDelivery e-newsletters
- Posters displayed in community buildings
- Media opportunities, e.g. TV or radio interviews and features

Staffing communications:

- Toolbox talks and presentations for waste services operational staff
- Staff iNet articles and blogs
- Weekly staff email

Member communications:

- Portfolio Holder briefings
- Member Hub articles

As this is a complex project, a dedicated project manager would be recruited for three years to oversee and manage this project with an estimated cost of £196,500 and a project board and governance structure will be put in place to ensure a robust roll out across the whole district

10. SUMMARY

Given the financial and qualitative assessment of the three options, it is recommended to transition the service to a twin bin recycling scheme to replace the current bags and boxes scheme for the following reasons:

1. The public overwhelmingly supported this option as did the operational staff and unions
2. There will be less maintenance requirements and costs from a simpler bin lorry design
3. It will be easier for residents to recycle with just the two bins
4. There will be less wind-blown litter given the issues with boxes
5. The wheelie bins will be more robust than the other options with less costs of replacement or repair
6. The standard design vehicles are more likely to deliver better value when purchased
7. There is potential for reduced work related sickness with less manual handling/lifting required.

The capital costs can be met from the business rates reserve, however, option 2 requires a drawdown from the business rates reserve which would significantly reduce the balance leaving a minimal sum for any new capital projects which the Council wished to progress. The consequence of this is that the Council may have to borrow to fund future capital projects which would result in additional borrowing costs. The Council's capital strategy since 2023/24 has been to use its business rates reserve to fund capital projects thereby avoiding borrowing costs. Additionally, the Council would lose interest on its reserve balances in the event that option 2 is chosen.

The officers' preferred choice, Option 3, will incur additional revenue costs. To cover these expenses, the Council must either achieve further savings beyond those specified in the medium-term financial plan or generate additional income. This needs to be agreed as part of the Council's budget setting for the 2026/27 financial year.

11. DRAFT PROJECT PROGRAMME

Activity	Estimated timeline
Cabinet decision on 22 April 2025 (plus 10 days to allow for a call in period)	6 May 2025

Serve notice under the existing dry recyclables contract to Leicestershire County Council (maximum of two years notice as per contract, potential to reduce to 12 months)	6 May 2025
Recruit and appoint a project manager	6 May 2025 (after 10 day call in period), aim to have project manager in post within two months
Capital costs for the vehicles and containers to Full Council in May 2025.	13 May 2025
Procurement of vehicles - agree specification, issue invite to tender, evaluate tenders, issue contract to successful supplier.	6 September 2025
Procurement of the recycling containers - agree specification, issue invite to tender, evaluate tenders, issue contract to successful supplier.	6 October 2025
Phase one – implementing the new service to 12,500 households	November 2026
Phase two – implementing the new service to 12,500 households	March 2027
Phase three – implementing the new service to 12,500 households	July 2027
Phase four – implementing the new service to 12,500 households	November 2027

APPENDIX A: Feedback from Members at workshop and responses to matters raised on 4 September 2024

APPENDIX B: Feedback from Residents on the container options consultation

APPENDIX C: Eunomia Report August 2024

APPENDIX D: Detailed breakdown of costs (containers, vehicles, plant and equipment)

Policies and other considerations	
Council Priorities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a clean and green district by providing residents the maximum opportunity to conveniently recycle. • Ensure where possible all waste is sent for recycling or reprocessing, diverting it away from landfill or incineration. • The Council's current delivery plan commits to "Being a carbon neutral Council by 2030"
Policy Considerations:	<p>The Fleet Management Strategy under the Council's Zero Carbon roadmap commits the Council to explore available fleet options which will be governed by the type of recycling container system introduced.</p> <p>Demonstration/confirmation the recycling container system introduced complies with the Government's Simpler Recycling policy.</p>
Safeguarding:	N/A
Equalities/Diversity:	<p>An Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment has been carried out on each of the container systems to ensure that any issues with moving to different recycling container system are identified and mitigated. Currently those residents who are physically unable to put out waste, garden waste, and recycling containers are able to apply for an assisted service, this would remain in place. The service ensures waste operatives collect and return waste and recycling containers to an agreed location on the resident's property.</p>
Customer Impact:	An easier, more convenient, and practicable way for residents recycle at the kerbside.
Economic and Social Impact:	N/A
Environment, Climate Change and Zero Carbon:	An easier, more convenient, and practicable way for residents recycle at the kerbside which could increase the volume of materials recycled.
Consultation/Community Engagement:	A communications strategy will be developed and initiated to support the project.
Risks:	As highlighted in section 8 of the report.
Officer Contact	<p>Paul Sanders Head of Community Services paul.sanders@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>

Future of Waste Services Member Workshop
Wednesday 4 September 2024, 6pm – 8pm, Council Chamber

Appendix A

Feedback from Members

Question number	Question	Answer
1.	Regarding revenue costs, option two expects equal levels of contamination to option three. Has this been considered in the modelling by Eunomia?	<p>Yes, it has. Below is the expected contamination rate for each option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline (current system): 1% • Option one (stackable trollies): 1% • Option two (Quatro bin): 9% • Option three (two wheeled bins): 9% • Option four (co-mingled): 13%. <p>This reflects the fact that residents sort recycling in the baseline and option one and crews are able to identify and reject contaminated containers.</p> <p>Whilst residents sort the recycling in options two and three, crews are less able to identify contamination.</p> <p>No sorting in option four leads to slightly higher levels of contamination.</p>
2.	Option three results in recycling being directed for disposal by Leicestershire County Council (LCC). Is there an assumption we'll know what happens to the recycling?	<p>Recycling would be sent to Casepak, a Materials Recycling Facility in Leicester. The county council is obligated to report the end destinations for all collected materials on a quarterly basis to DEFRA. The final destinations for any materials sorted by Casepak and sent for reprocessing in the UK are reported and published at www.lesswaste.org.uk/recycle/what-happens-to-your-kerbside-recycling</p>

3.	What happens to Tetra Paks/cartons in option three?	Residents will have two separate wheeled bins: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One bin for cans, tins, plastics, foil, and Tetra Paks • One bin for paper and cardboard.
4.	How many bins will residents have in total for each option?	In all options, each household would continue to be provided with a refuse bin and a garden waste bin. There will also be a phased roll out of food waste collections throughout 2025/26 where each household will present a 23-litre food waste bin at the kerbside. Therefore, the total number of bins at each household would be as follows: Option one (stackable trollies): five bins. Option two (Quatro recycling bin): four bins. Option three (two wheeled bins): five bins. Option four (co-mingled): four bins.
5.	What is our leverage with Leicestershire County Council (LCC) contracts regarding retaining material and income?	LCC are the disposal authority, so they have greater control over the materials as they're legally responsible for the disposal of them.
6.	Can NWLDC retain the material/income from fibres in option three?	Officers have carried out an assessment to explore this possibility. However, the costs of maintaining a sorting facility, staffing requirements and the upcoming Deposit Return Scheme would make it financially unviable.
7.	Have the costings for separating glass from plastics/cans/tins been explored in option three, so we can retain more material/income?	The costs for separating glass post-collection have been considered and is referenced in section 8.7 of the report. To collect glass from households separately in option three would introduce a new collection system altogether. In Eunomia's experience, the cost of that service is normally greater than the additional income it can generate.

8.	Have cartons and plastic film been considered in the modelling?	Yes, this is referenced in section 8.2 of the report.
9.	Option three is most favoured among residents. Do residents fully understand what option three means in terms of recyclability, quality and loss of materials/income?	The implications of option three are included in the Scrutiny report.
10.	How many views did the recycling container options video receive?	The video explaining the three recycling container options received 7.4K views on YouTube.
11.	Was cost implication mentioned in the public consultation? Could this have changed the outcome of resident survey?	No, as at the time of the resident survey, the modelling exercise was not financial.
12.	Is there any legislation on local authorities to dispose of recycling in any particular way, for example to stop it being sent to landfill or abroad?	This was previously legislated by Section 46 of the Environment Act 1990, but it is now legislated in the Environment Act 2021.
13.	Are there any examples of councils doing separated on-street recycling well?	Eunomia has advised North Tyneside Council appear to perform well with regards to recycling tonnages vs. residual waste tonnages from street litter bins. Islington Council have also completed a lot of work and engagement to improve recycling captured in street bins. However, in Eunomia's experience, a common theme with on-street recycling bins is that they are nearly always contaminated, leading to the contents being disposed of as residual waste.
14.	Have we considered alternative options for procuring vehicles in the short term to continue with the current system? Such as loaning, buying second hand or buying then selling?	Vehicles are currently hired to support the current fleet at an additional expense. Also, recycling kerbsider vehicles are not commonly available, so are prohibitively expensive to hire.
15.	Should we be considering the current operation (baseline)?	During the all-member workshop held in July 2023, Members set out areas of improvement for the current service and their key priorities for the future service which demonstrate the need

		and appetite to change to a new collection system. Feedback from residents and staff during the consultation process also demonstrate an appetite for change.
16.	Can the cost implication to maintain the current system be included in the decision? It is the morally right thing to do recycling-wise.	This is provided in the Scrutiny report.
17.	How much does each option cost per household? How does this compare to neighbouring Leicestershire authorities?	<p>The costs are provided below; however, it is important to note they are likely not directly comparable to known numbers for other Leicestershire councils. This is because the scope of those numbers include elements of the service not included in this modelling (such as number of streets, bulky waste collections and number of spare vehicles etc.)</p> <p>Costs per household, per annum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline (including DRS): £51.73 • Option one (stackable trollies): £59.98 • Option two (Quatro recycling bin): £64.47 • Option three (two wheeled bins): £61.07 • Option four (co-mingled): £52.17
18.	Do other Leicestershire authorities share an operation, and which options align us to the rest of the county?	No, they each operate collections either in-house or outsourced to a contractor. Option four would align us with the rest of Leicestershire for recycling and domestic waste, but garden waste would remain free of charge (for the first bin).
19.	Can the sizes of collection vehicles be clarified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option one (stackable trollies): 12 tonne Romaquip • Option two (Quatro recycling bin): 26 tonne Quatro vehicle. • Option three (two wheeled bins): 26 tonne split RCV • Option four (comingled): 26 tonne RCV.

		All options also consider a smaller 'link' vehicle for narrow streets and those with common parking and access issues. This vehicle hasn't been included in the modelling but was included in the Fleet Management Strategy which was adopted by Cabinet in 2021.
20.	What does each option mean for the depot operation and our own sorting?	<p>Options one and two retain the current depot operation of sorting recycling. Costs to upgrade the separation technology have been included in the fleet replacement programme.</p> <p>The implications of option three would be dependent on future LCC contract discussions. Mixed glass, plastics, cans and tins would be sent to Casepak for sorting and the council would not receive any income. If NWLDC were allowed to retain the mixed cardboard and paper, an indicative price has been provided from one reprocessor of £70 per tonne. In October/November 2024, separated card and paper provided a combined income of £176 per tonne. However, the costs of maintaining a sorting facility, staffing requirements and the upcoming Deposit Return Scheme would make it financially unviable.</p> <p>The implications of option four are subject to future LCC contract discussions. This option would likely mean all recycling would be sent to Casepak and the council would not receive any income.</p>

The following questions were also asked at the workshop following an explanation of the legislation risks surrounding option four (comingled bin).

1. Why does the decision need to be made now when there are so many uncertainties regarding Government legislation?
2. Can we lobby the government for clarity on Simpler Recycling?
3. What are other Leicestershire councils considering? If comingled is a big risk with legislation, will they need to change too?
4. Why has option four been included if there is a big risk it doesn't comply with legislation?

Following further discussion with CLT and the legal team, the decision was taken to await further Government guidance on the 'Simpler Recycling' legislation before a decision is made on a new recycling system.

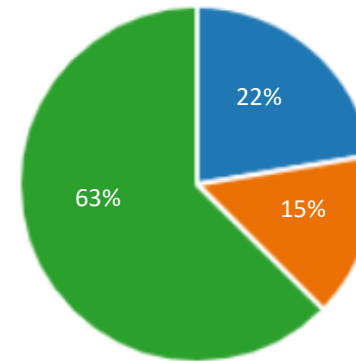
The Government provided an update on the legislation on 29 November 2024.

Recycling container survey - results summary

19492 Responses 05:05 Average time to complete Closed Status

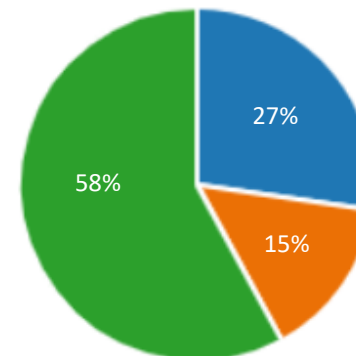
Which option would make it easier for you to recycle?

- Option one (Quatro wheelie bi... 4362
- Option two (Stackable trolley) 2934
- Option three (two wheelie bins) 12196



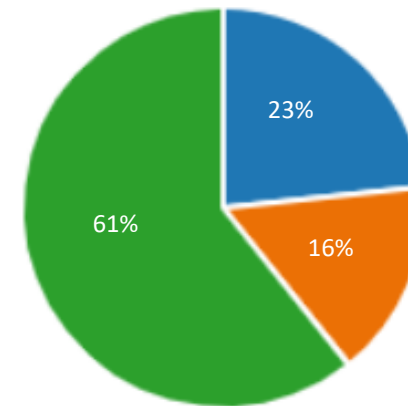
Which option would be better for you to move your recycling to the kerbside?

- Option one (Quatro wheelie bi... 5319
- Option two (Stackable trolley) 2885
- Option three (two wheelie bins) 11288



Which option(s) do you like the best?

- Option one (Quatro wheelie bi... 4547
- Option two (Stackable trolley) 3106
- Option three (two wheelie bins) 11839



32

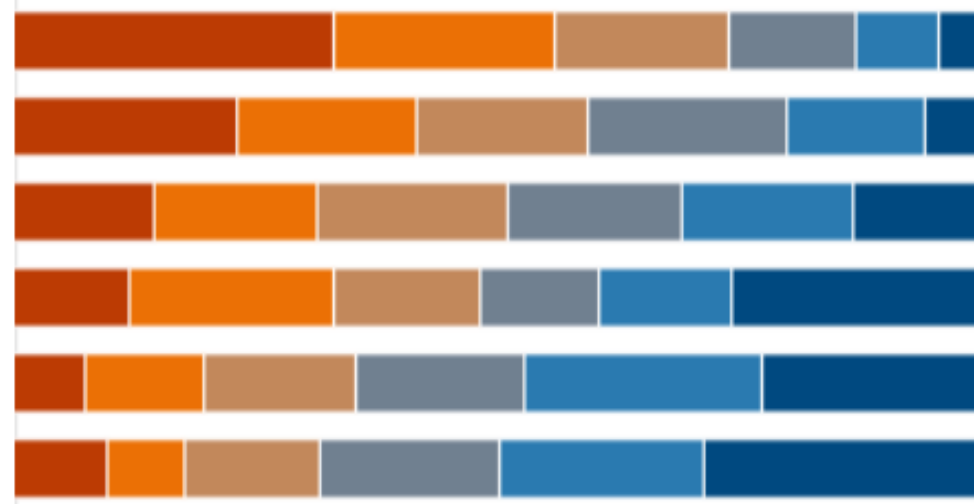
What is important to you?

Please rank the answers below in order of importance, with the most important at the top.

Rank Options

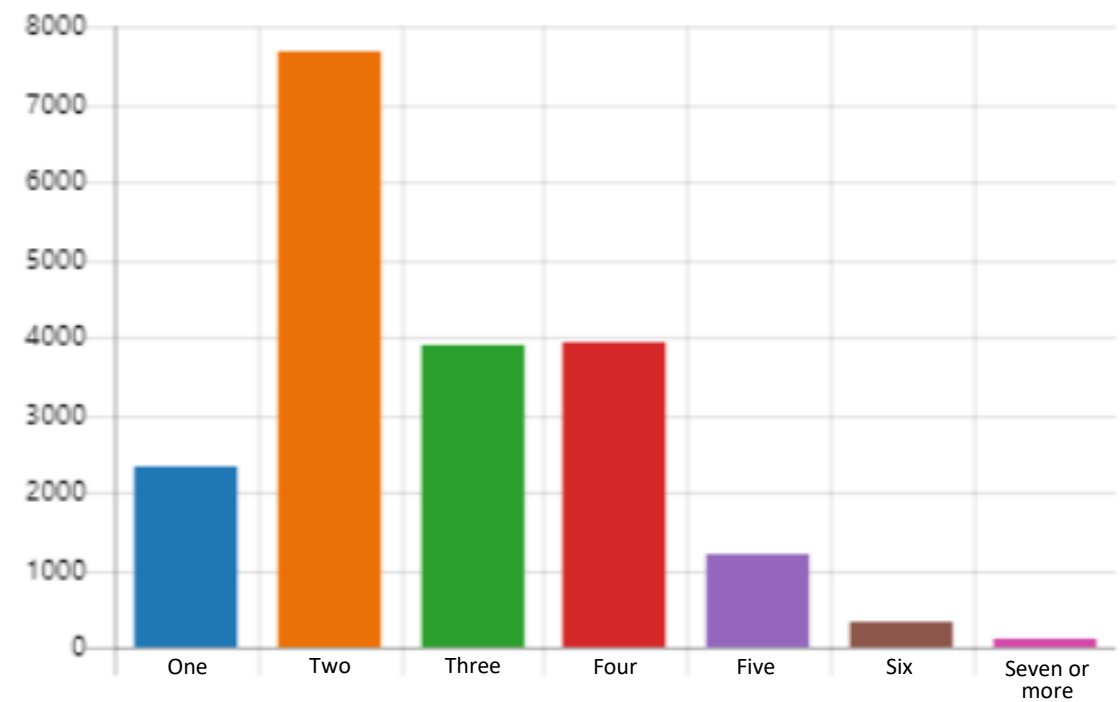
- 1 Stopping recycling from blowi...
- 2 Reducing the amount of wast...
- 3 Recycling more
- 4 Making it easier to move my r...
- 5 Reducing carbon emissions
- 6 Getting value from my council...

First choice Last choice



How many individuals live in your household? (Including yourself)

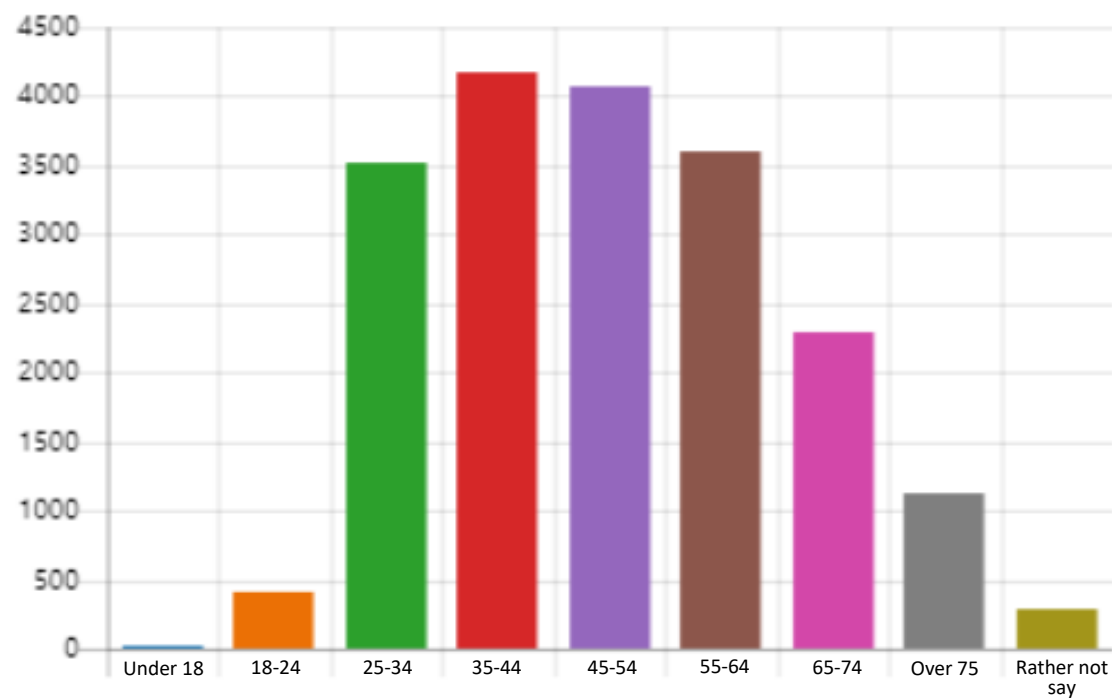
One	2333
Two	7685
Three	3905
Four	3930
Five	1183
Six	332
Seven or more	124



What is your age?

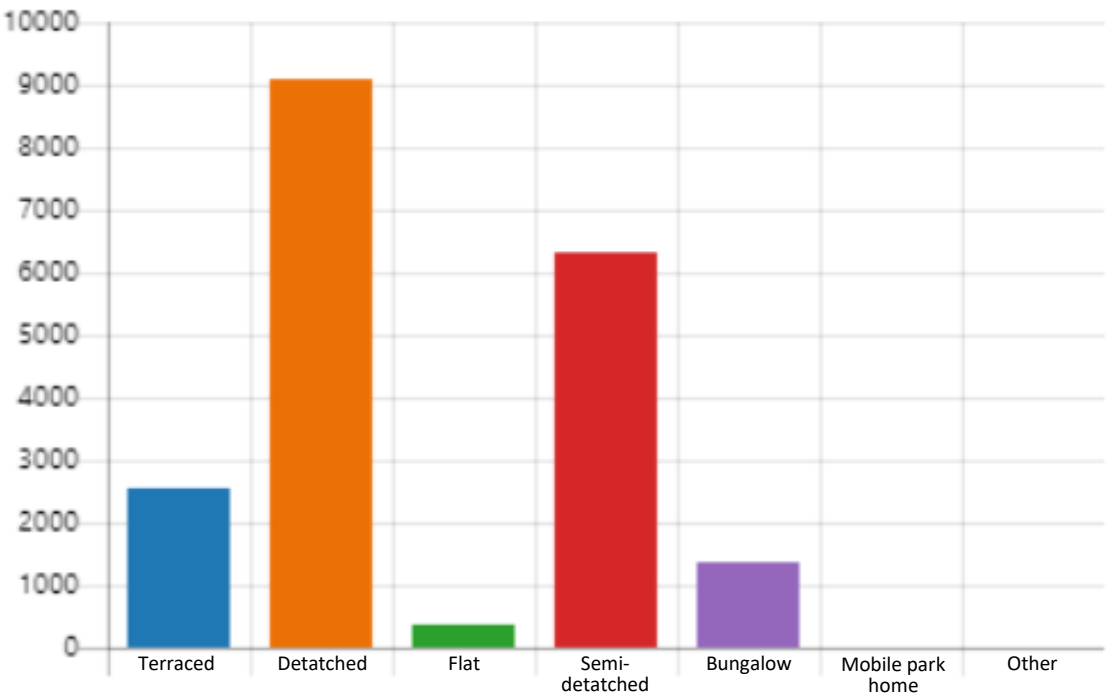
Under 18	22
18 - 24	417
25 - 34	3512
35 - 44	4173
45 - 54	4062
55-64	3609
65 - 74	2300
Over 75	1116
Rather not say	281

34



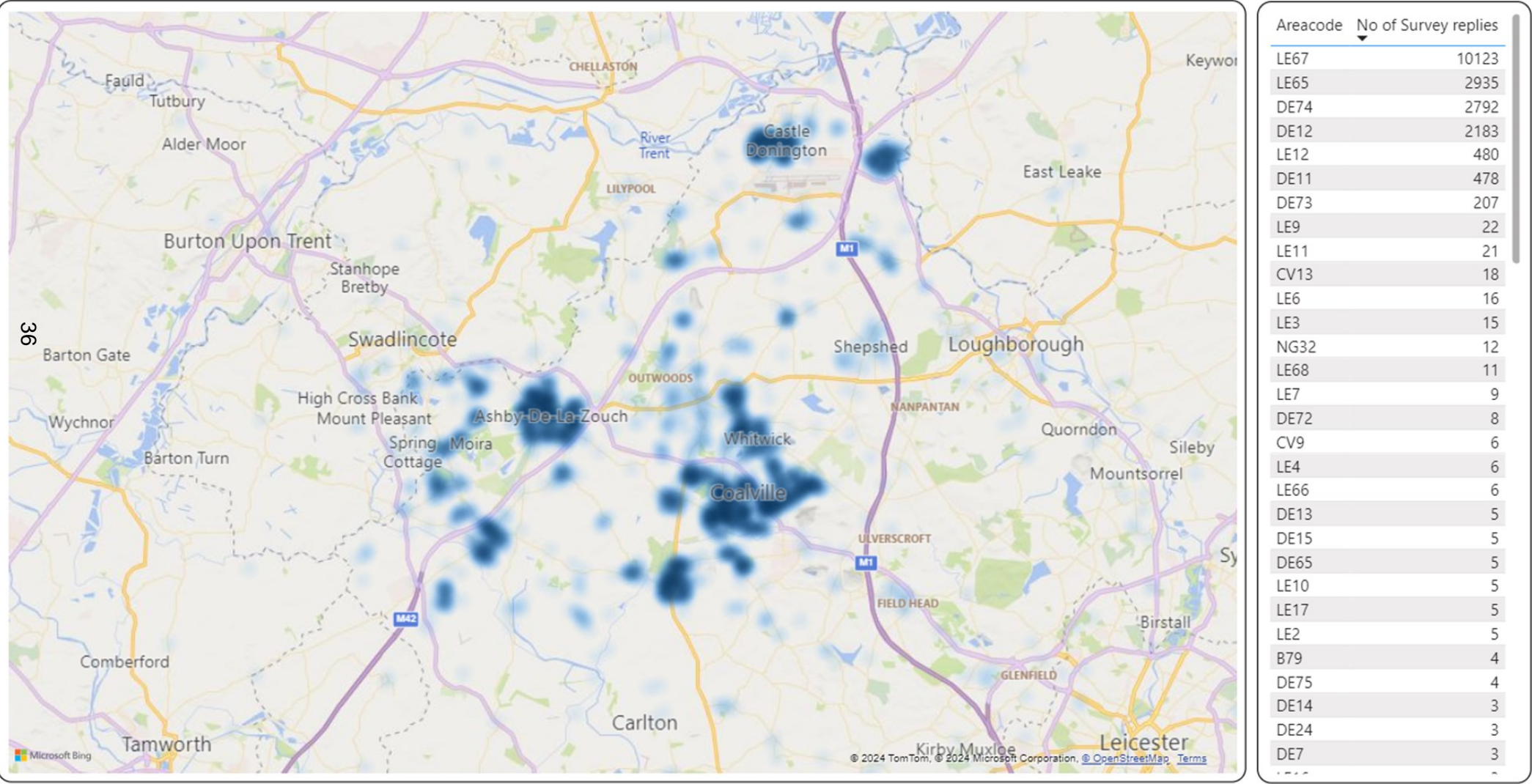
What type of house do you live in?

Terraced	2559
Detached	9105
Flat	368
Semi-detached	6335
Bungalow	1369
Mobile Park Home	3
Other	16



Recycling container survey results - further analysis

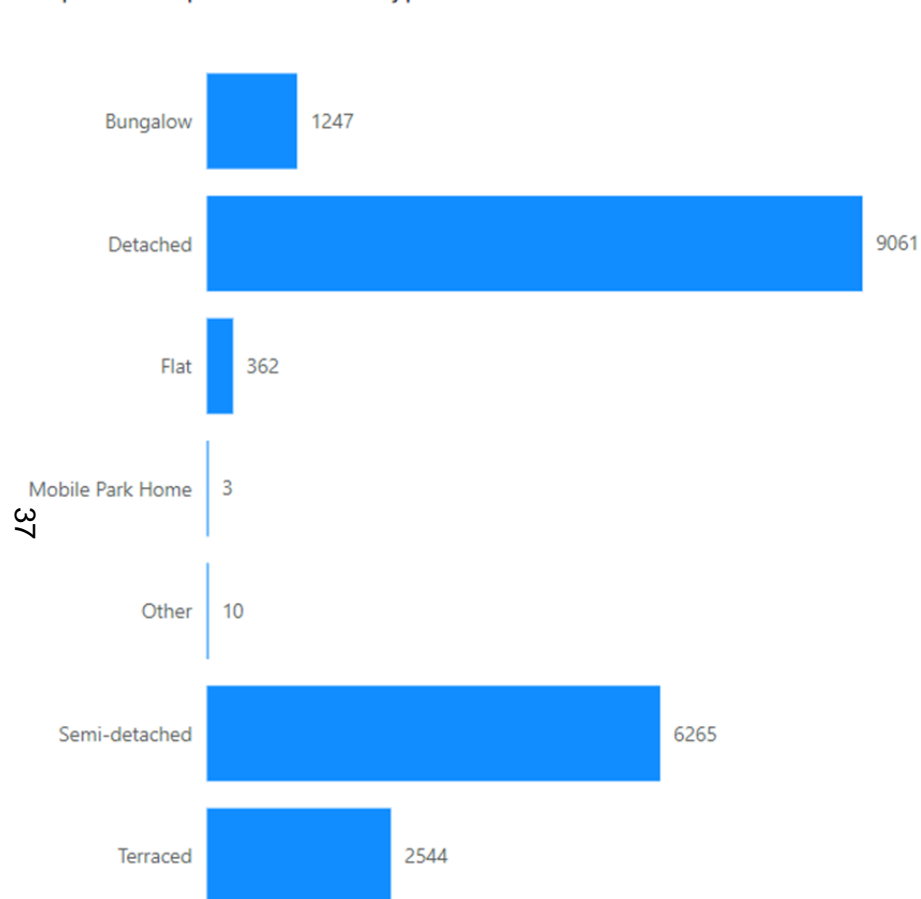
LE67, LE65, DE74 and DE12 account for 92% of Postcodes provided by Respondents



78% of Respondents have Detached or Semi Detached Homes.

At least 60% of these chose Option Three (Two wheelie bins) as their preferred recycling option.

Respondent Specified House Type



Percentages of House Type

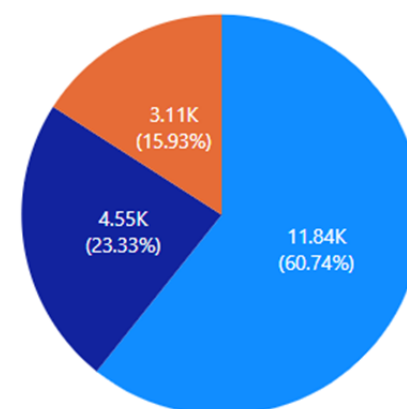
House group	% of House Type
Bungalow	6.40%
Detached	46.49%
Flat	1.86%
Mobile Park Home	0.02%
Other	0.05%
Semi-detached	32.14%
Terraced	13.05%

Percentages for Q3 by House Type

House group	% Option 1	% Option 2	% Option 3
Bungalow	25.34%	19.65%	55.01%
Detached	20.65%	14.82%	64.53%
Flat	31.22%	21.55%	47.24%
Mobile Park Home	66.67%	33.33%	
Other	30.00%	10.00%	60.00%
Semi-detached	24.23%	15.55%	60.22%
Terraced	28.54%	18.20%	53.26%

Q3 Which option do you like best?

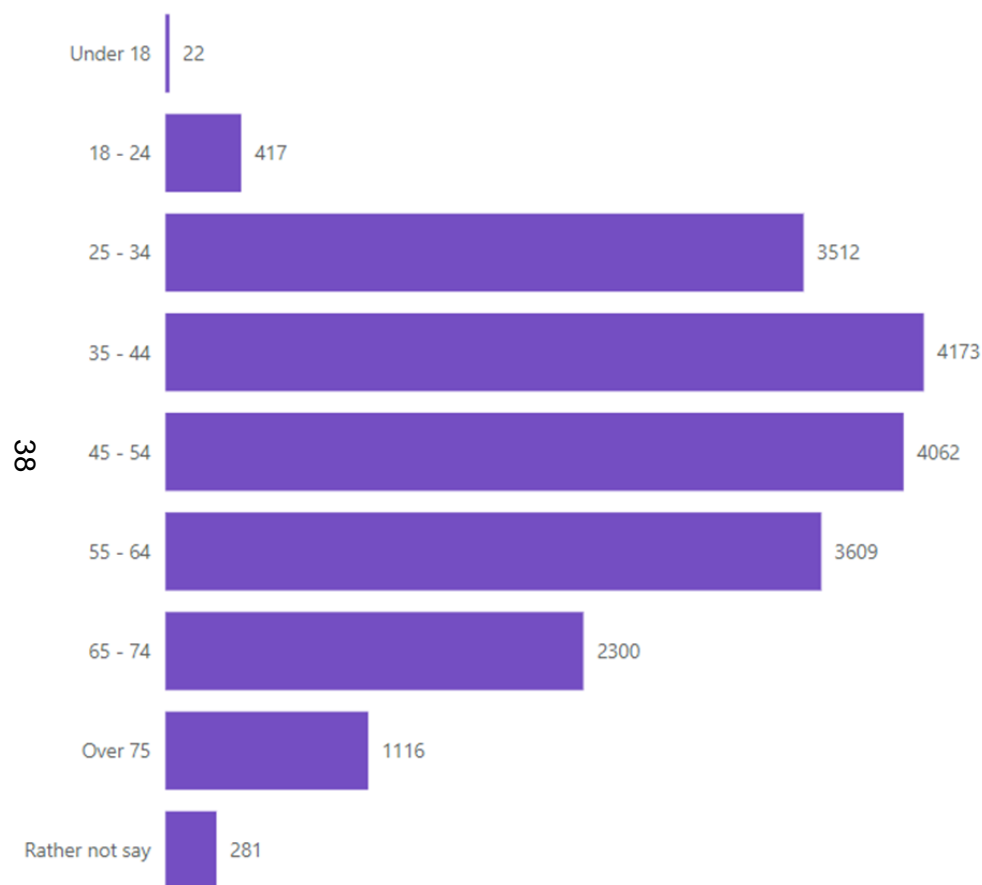
● Option three (two wheelie bins) ● Option one (Quatro wheelie bin) ● Option two (Stackable trolley)



79% of Responders were aged between 25 to 64.

Option Three (Two wheelie bins) as the preferred recycling option was most popular. Option Two was least popular across all age groups.

Total number of Respondents Specified by Age Group



Percentages of Respondents Age Group

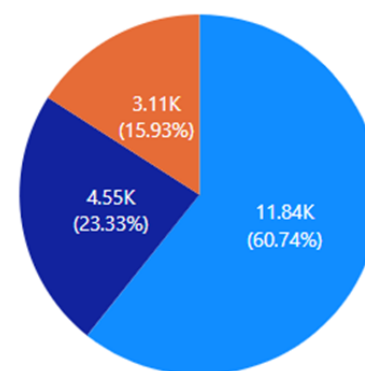
What is your age?	% of Total
Under 18	0.11%
18 - 24	2.14%
25 - 34	18.02%
35 - 44	21.41%
45 - 54	20.84%
55 - 64	18.52%
65 - 74	11.80%
Over 75	5.73%
Rather not say	1.44%

Percentages for Q3 by Age Group

What is your age?	% Option 1	% Option 2	% Option 3
Under 18	22.73%	4.55%	72.73%
18 - 24	25.66%	14.39%	59.95%
25 - 34	25.11%	13.30%	61.59%
35 - 44	19.22%	13.25%	67.53%
45 - 54	19.79%	15.07%	65.14%
55 - 64	23.88%	16.63%	59.49%
65 - 74	28.48%	21.43%	50.09%
Over 75	33.06%	23.75%	43.19%
Rather not say	21.71%	19.57%	58.72%

Q3 Which option do you like best?

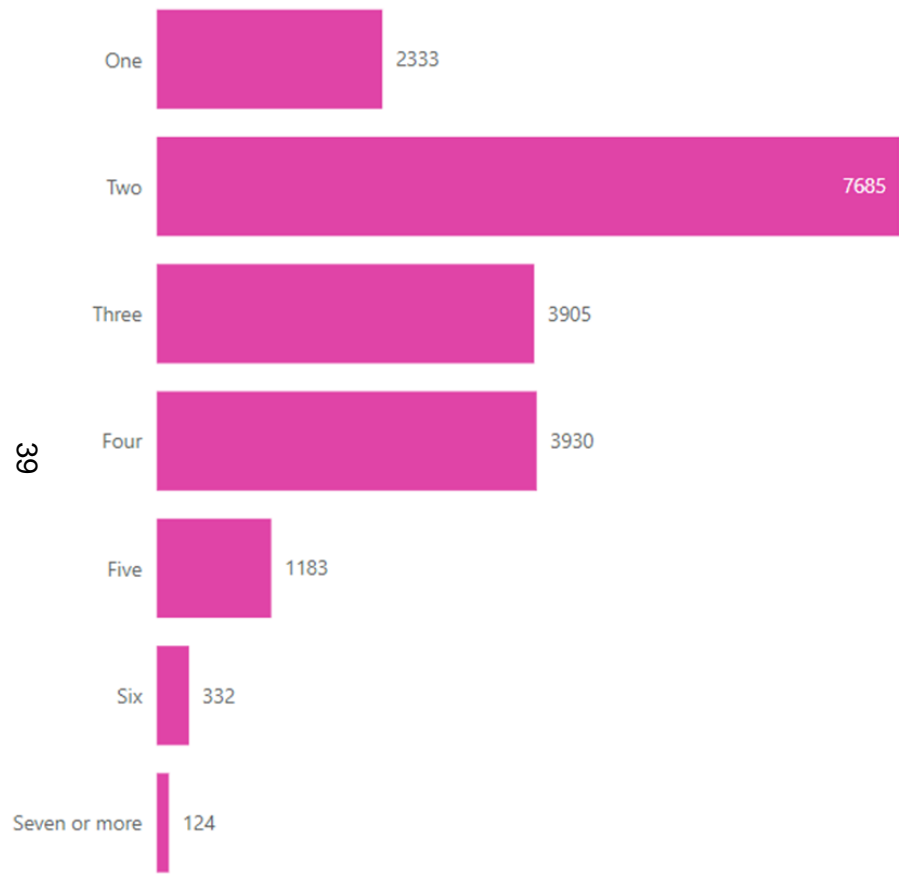
● Option three (two wheelie bins) ● Option one (Quatro wheelie bin) ● Option two (Stackable trolley)



Two Individuals living in a household was the most popular group accounting for 39% of responses.

Option Three (Two wheelie bins) was more popular with larger households. Over 66% preferred it with Three or more individuals living in a household.

Respondent Specified Household Occupancy



Percentages for Q3 by Household Occupancy

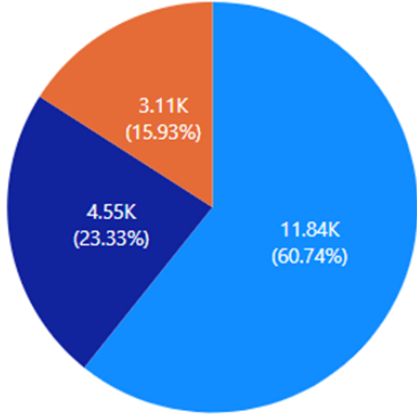
HouseholdOccupancy	% of Total
One	11.97%
Two	39.43%
Three	20.03%
Four	20.16%
Five	6.07%
Six	1.70%
Seven or more	0.64%

Percentages for Q3 by Household Occupancy

HouseholdOccupancy	% Option 1	% Option 2	% Option 3
One	34.63%	21.73%	43.63%
Two	26.78%	18.91%	54.31%
Three	20.51%	13.60%	65.89%
Four	17.43%	11.91%	70.66%
Five	12.93%	10.14%	76.92%
Six	8.73%	5.72%	85.54%
Seven or more	10.48%	6.45%	83.06%

Q3 Which option do you like best?

Option three (two wheelie bins) Option one (Quatro wheelie bin) Option two (Stackable trolley)



Overall message is that current system doesn't work.
Current Waste collection creates litter in windy conditions.
Red boxes are stolen or lost.

Worries about recycling Cardboard and glass items.

Option 1 (Quatro Wheelie Bin)
Will make it easier for people to recycle.
Too small to handle recycling needs.
Space saving.
Worries it could not handle Cardboard items.

Option 2 (Stackable Trolley)
Too small to handle recycling needs.
Not durable.
Space saving.
Worries that it might get blown over.

Option 3 (2 Wheelie Bins)
Will make it easier for people to recycle.
More storage capacity.
Reduce litter as more weather resistant.
Concerns of storage space needed for two extra bins.

[illegible]

Further Collections Options Modelling Report

North West Leicestershire
District Council

September 2024



Report For

North West Leicestershire District Council

Project Team

James McMahon

Madelyn Robertson

Daniel Card

Manon Bataille

Approved By



James McMahon

Project Director

Acknowledgements

North West Leicestershire Council for their support and provision of key information, as well as the facilitation of meetings with members. In particular, our thanks to Anna Morgan, Andy Barton and Paul Sanders.

Eunomia Research & Consulting Ltd
37 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4QS
United Kingdom

Tel +44 (0)117 9172250
Fax +44 (0)8717 142942
Web www.eunomia.eco

Version control table

Version	Date	Author	Description
V1.0	23/08/24	Eunomia	First draft (sent to client)
V2.0	06/09/2024	Eunomia	Final version (sent to client)

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction and Background	7
1.1 Developments Since The 2023 Report	7
1.1.1 The Collection of Food Waste	7
1.1.2 A Summary of The Residents Container Survey	7
1.2 Options Modelled.....	8
2.0 Collection Options Modelling	9
2.1 Methodology	9
2.1.1 Stage 1 – Baseline Modelling	10
2.1.2 Stage 2 – Alternative Collection Options Modelling.....	11
2.2 Collection Options Modelled.....	11
2.2.1 Baseline Service	11
2.2.2 Future Options Modelled.....	12
2.2.3 Key Considerations	12
2.3 Collection Option Results	15
2.3.1 Capital Costs	15
2.3.2 Annual Revenue.....	16
2.3.3 Combined Costs	18
3.0 Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment	19
4.0 Pros and Cons of The Preferred Options	21
5.0 Service Change Considerations and Timeline	22
5.1 Important Considerations.....	22
5.1.1 Leicestershire County Council's Disposal Contract	22
5.1.2 Legislative Uncertainty	22
5.1.3 Vehicle and Container Procurement	23
5.2 Timeline	23
6.0 Conclusion	24
Appendix.....	26

A.1.0 Collection Options - Modelling Assumptions.....	27
A.2.0 Waste Flow Modelling and Benchmarking.....	33
A.3.0 Collection Options – Evaluation Qualitative Assessment	39
A.4.0 Breakdown of Results	40

List of Tables and Figures

Figure 1-1: Responses from Online Survey 8

Figure 2-1: Overview of Approach to Collection Options Modelling 10

Figure 2-2: Current Service 12

Figure 2-3: Side Kerbsider used by NWLDC 12

Figure 2-4: Capital Costs Detailed Breakdown 16

Figure 2-5: Annual Revenue Costs..... 17

Figure 2-6: Combined Costs Over Seven Years 19

Figure 5-1: Service Change Timeline 24

1.0 Introduction and Background

North West Leicestershire District Council ('NWLDC' or 'the Council') currently run an In-House waste collection and street cleansing service. The authority is currently considering which future potential waste collection methodologies are most suitable going forwards. Eunomia Research & Consulting Ltd ('Eunomia') was commissioned by NWLDC to undertake detailed modelling of possible collection methodologies. As such, this report examines the comparative costs associated with each of the collection methodologies.

In 2023 Eunomia modelled 12 collection options. The project concluded that when the collection options are considered, it appears that NWLDC runs an effective and efficient waste collection service. The report noted that whilst there is scope to improve upon the collection system (namely introducing food waste), major changes may not provide drastic benefits. This having been said, it appears that members prefer the future use of either Quatro bins, stackable boxes, or wheeled bins – all of which would necessitate a service change.

This project builds on the previous report to determine the preferred container solution prior to making any changes to the collection methodology.

1.1 Developments Since The 2023 Report

1.1.1 The Collection of Food Waste

In August 2024 NWLDC members made the decision to introduce the separate collection of food waste. The introduction of a food waste collection service was originally within scope of this project and hence considered in the cost modelling of each of the options. As the Council has now made the decision to introduce the separate collection of food waste, it was agreed that the food waste collection service should no longer be considered and has since been removed from the cost modelling of each of the options. For the avoidance of doubt however, consideration of the food waste service has not been removed from the qualitative assessment (Section 3.0). The reason for this is that the qualitative assessment was undertaken by NWLDC officers and moderated prior to the formal decision to introduce food waste. Eunomia did not want to amend the moderated scores of the NWLDC officers unilaterally.

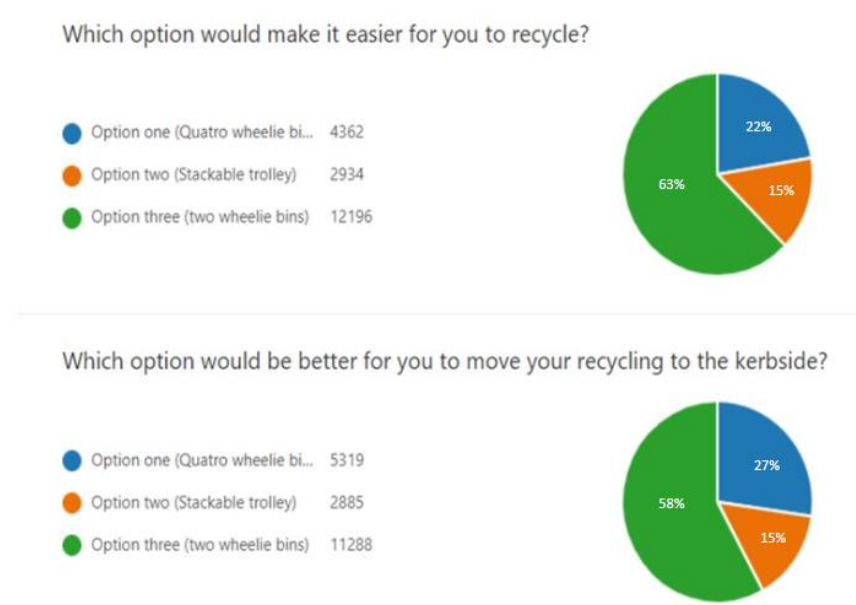
1.1.2 A Summary of The Residents Container Survey

Since the 2023 report Eunomia was commissioned to undertake for the Council, the Council has run a survey asking residents to provide their views on the three recycling container options (Quatro bins, stackable boxes and wheeled bins). The survey ran from Monday 14th February until Sunday 14th April 2024. Residents were also encouraged to write to the Council via a council tax leaflet. In total, nearly ~20,000 residents responded to the survey, which represents a significant proportion of the population and shows that this topic is of great interest to residents.

Of the written responses residents seemed to prefer the Quatro bin and two wheeled bins - each being the most preferred option by 40% of the respondents (there were 15 written responses in total).

On the other hand, two wheeled bins was the most preferred option by online respondents when asked 'which option would make it easier for you to recycle' and 'which option would be better for you to move your recycling to the kerbside'. In the online survey 63% of respondents said that the two wheeled bin would make it easier for them to recycle, and 58% said that it would also be better for them to move their recycling to the kerbside. A breakdown of the responses from the online survey can be found in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1: Responses from Online Survey



1.2 Options Modelled

The four options which were modelled as part of this project can be found in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Future Options Modelled - Overview

Option 1: Two Stackable Trolleys		Option 2: Quatro Bins	
			
Option 3: Two Wheeled Bins (Fibres and Containers)		Option 4: One Wheeled Bin (Comingled)	
			

The fourth option was included due to feedback from residents during the resident survey, where residents queried why a comingled option was not being considered. However, currently under the Environment Act this comingled option would not be compliant. More information and detail on each of the options modelled can be found in Section 2.2 and further consideration of the Environment Act implications are provided in Sections 5.1.

The report is broken into the following sections:

- Section 2.0 outlines the detailed collections options modelling that was undertaken to understand the potential benefits and pitfalls of different collection methodologies. This includes the financial results of the modelling.
- Section 3.0 outlines the overall quantitative and qualitative assessment undertaken of each of the collection options assessed, focussing upon a range of assessment criteria. This results in an overall 'score' for each of the collection options, with this approach being based on Eunomia's extensive public procurement experience.
- Section 4.0 summarises the pros and cons of two of the preferred options.
- Section 5.0 outlines the key service change considerations and timeline.
- Section 6.0 summarises the key findings from this report.

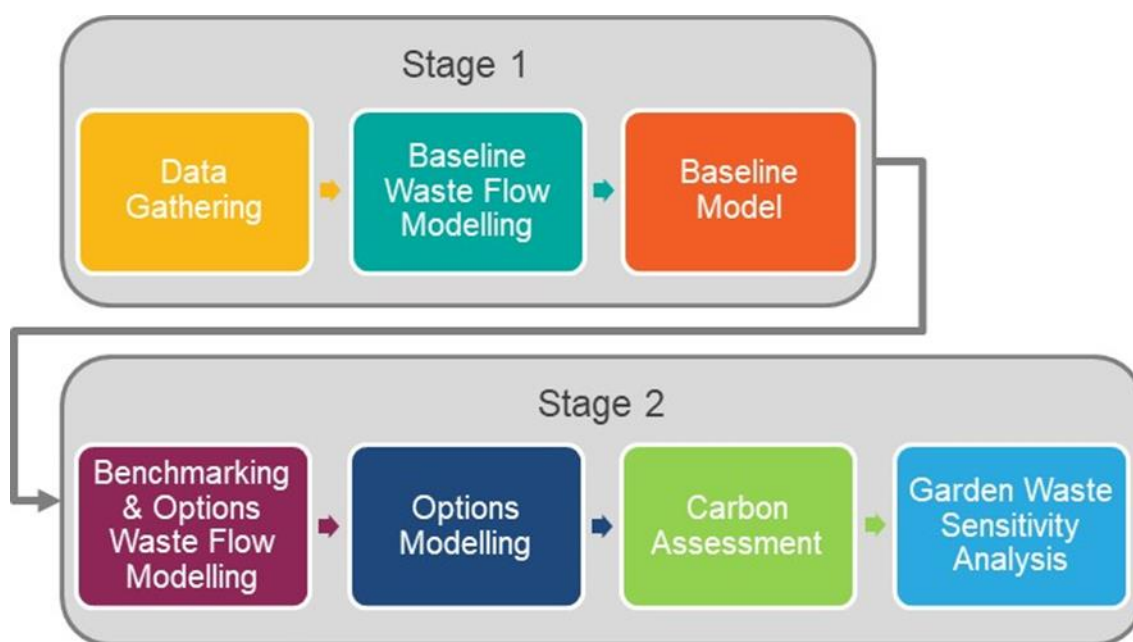
2.0 Collection Options Modelling

This section of the report details the approach taken and the results of the collection options modelling work. The modelling seeks to quantify the relative costs of each option compared to a baseline scenario in which the current collection system remains (but sees a new fleet being purchased).

2.1 Methodology

This section of the report provides a summary of the scope and approach taken by Eunomia (outlined in Figure 2-1) to model the future collection options and sensitivities for NWLDC.

Figure 2-1: Overview of Approach to Collection Options Modelling



2.1.1 Stage 1 – Baseline Modelling

Data gathering: Details on the data used and the key modelling assumptions applied in the baseline model are provided in the Appendix A.1.0.

Baseline waste flow modelling: Using data provided by NWLDC and existing WasteDataFlow data held by Eunomia it was possible to build a waste flow model for NWLDC for the years 2021/22; the latest year for which comprehensive data was available. It is necessary to generate an accurate waste flow model that reflects the waste arisings in each waste stream around type accurately, so that the resource modelling appropriately reflects the current waste collection service design.

Using the data provided, it was possible to determine the tonnages generated by households (100,591 tonnes) broken down into residual, dry recycling, garden and food waste. In addition to this, residual waste and co-mingled plastic compositions were provided by NWLDC. These compositions were assumed the same across all property types.

Baseline model: A 'baseline' model was designed to represent the current service as closely as possible. Authority-specific inputs to the model include information on geography, number and type of households, current services and service performance, resources, and waste composition. These inputs were calibrated using known outputs (which in modelling terms includes the numbers of crew and vehicles used to deliver the collection services) as well as factors such as productivity, pass rates, and set out rates (where known). The baseline model accurately reflects:

- Waste composition and tonnages.
- Current participation, set out, and yields.
- Authority characteristics (household numbers, population, housing types, wards etc.).
- Travel logistics (time, distance, speed, pass rate, pick up time etc.).
- Current vehicle and container types and costs.

2.1.2 Stage 2 – Alternative Collection Options Modelling

Benchmarking: The current service was benchmarked against similar authorities to provide context on how NWLDC currently performs. The likely performance of each alternative scheme is then driven by data available from comparable authorities. The outputs from this analysis provided the basis for predicting the waste flow changes for each option. This is summarised in the Appendix A.1.0.

Waste flow modelling: Using the waste flow model developed in Stage 1, waste flow scenarios could be created for each of the alternative options. The changes to food waste, dry recycling and residual waste yields witnessed when comparable authorities made the equivalent changes were applied to standard access properties to produce revised yields.

Options modelling: Eunomia's 'Hermes' collection model has been used to calculate the performance and costs associated with future collection options and scheme configurations.

The modelling does not include the following costs, as these are influenced heavily by implementation methodology decisions which NWLDC would need to make for each option and there is no industry standard way of undertaking these activities:

- Transition/implementation costs for service changes, including bin delivery/exchange.
- Household communication costs, both on-going and in relation to service changes.
- Spare vehicles, overheads (supervision and management) or back-office staff.

2.2 Collection Options Modelled

2.2.1 Baseline Service

The current service operated by NWLDC for standard access rounds is outlined in Figure 2-2. A breakdown of the service is as follows:

- Fortnightly residual waste collections from 240-litre wheeled bins using 26t Refuse Collection Vehicles (RCVs).
- Fortnightly multi-stream dry recycling collections of paper, glass, and plastics and metals. Materials are presented separately using a combination of bags and 55-litre boxes. Dry recycling is collected using side kerbsiders, which are depicted in Figure 2-3.
- Fortnightly card and garden waste collections collected using split-back (70/30) RCVs. Card is collected in the smaller compartment and garden waste in the larger compartment.
- There is currently a weekly separate food waste trial to 4,155 households using 7.5t RCVs.

Communal properties are co-collected on the same round as standard access properties.

Rural properties' waste is collected together on a separate round using a 70/30 split-back RCV with a pod. In week 1, residual, cardboard and glass are collected together (residual in the large compartment and glass in the pod) and in week 2, garden waste, plastics and cans, and paper are collected together (garden waste in the large compartment and paper in the pod).

Figure 2-2: Current Service

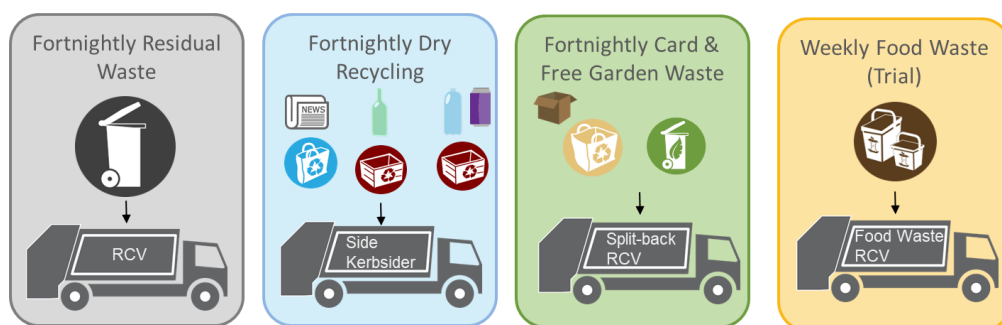


Figure 2-3: Side Kerbsider used by NWLDC



2.2.2 Future Options Modelled

As mentioned in Section 1.2 four options were modelled. This included:

- **Option 1: Two stackable trollies** collected fortnightly on a RRV;
- **Option 2: Quatro bins** collected fortnightly using Quatro recycling;
- **Option 3: Two wheeled bins** collected fortnightly using a splitback RCV; and
- **Option 4: One wheeled comingled bin** collected fortnightly using a single-chamber RCV.

With regard to Option 4, the council should carefully consider the legislative uncertainty surrounding whether this option will be compliant with existing legislation. This is explored further in Section 5.1.

2.2.3 Key Considerations

Several considerations were identified as key aspects that could impact the results of the cost modelling. This included:

- the cost of the containers;
- the implementation of a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS);
- the Simpler Recycling proposals;

- the availability of capital funding for food waste collections;
- the availability of revenue funding for food waste collections; and
- the percentage of contamination and recycling.

More information on how each of these key aspects could impact the results of the cost modelling can be found below in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Modelling Considerations

Consideration	Option 1: Two Stackable Trollies	Option 2: Quatro Bins	Option 3: Two Wheeled Bins (Fibres and Containers)	Option 4: One Wheeled Bin (Comingled)
Cost of Containers	More expensive than wheeled bins, however cheaper than Quatros.	Most expensive container option	Second cheapest container option	Cheapest container option
Impact of the Deposit Return Scheme (DRS)	The DRS will remove a large amount of recyclable materials from the Council's waste streams (recycling and residual waste). This results in a loss of material income from high-valuable items e.g. aluminium cans.			
Simpler Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Additional materials will need to be collected at the kerbside e.g. plastic film and cartons (carton trial underway).- Mandatory food waste collections (food trial underway).- Stipulations on the type of recycling collections and indication of minimum residual waste collection frequencies.			It is unknown if the new government will write Simple Recycling into legislation. Without doing so, comingled is not compliant as of March 2026. More detail on this in Section 5.1.
Contamination & Recycling %	Lowest contamination rate.	Joint highest contamination rate.	Joint highest contamination rate.	Joint highest contamination rate.

2.3 Collection Option Results

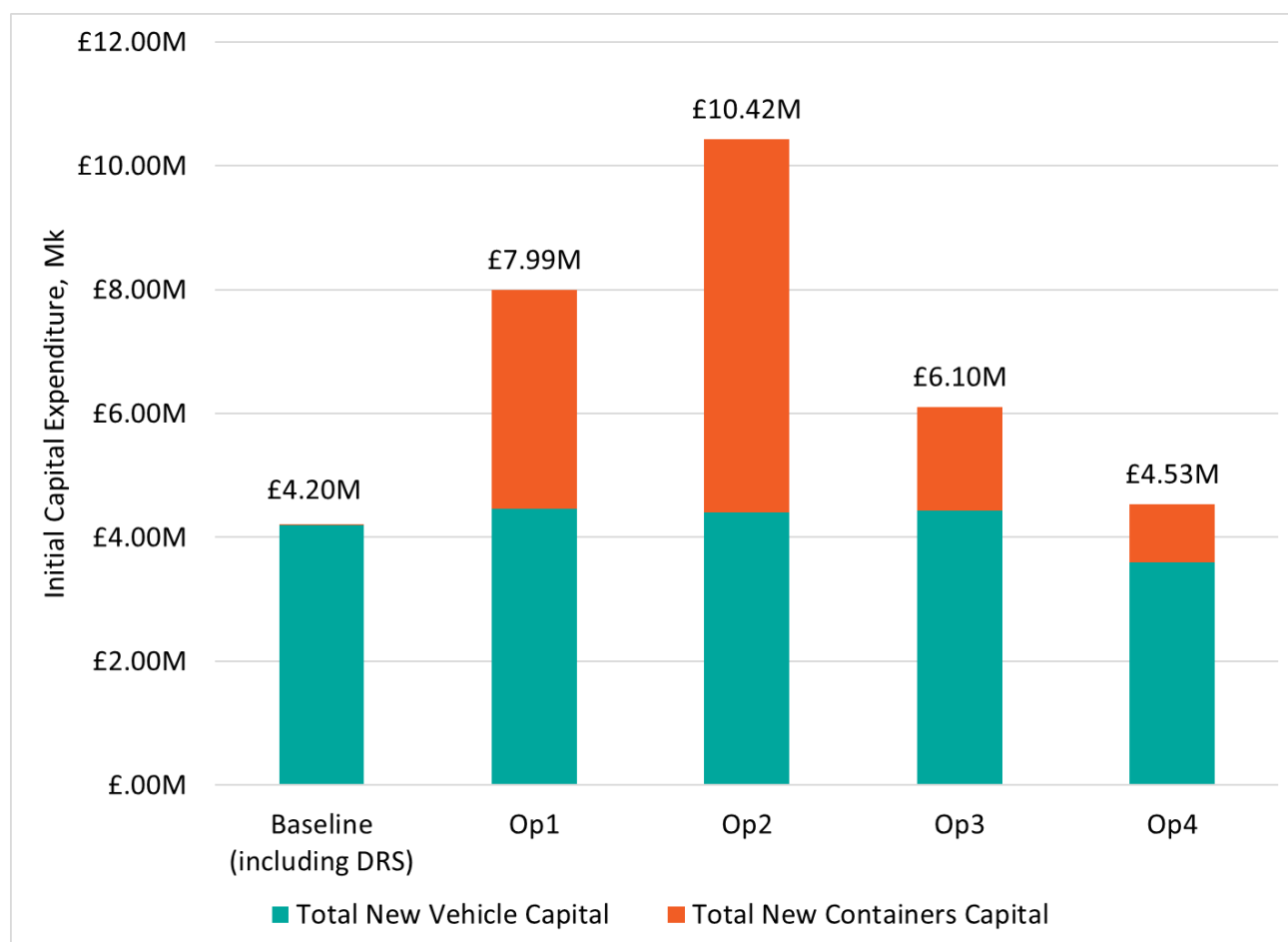
2.3.1 Capital Costs

A summary of the capital costs of each option are presented in Table 2-2, and a detailed breakdown can be found in Figure 2-4. Capital costs include total new vehicle capital and total new container capital expenditure. Vehicle capital and container capital costs have not been annualised as it is expected that NWLDC would purchase these assets vehicles via outright purchase. The baseline carries capital expenditure to represent a replacement of the current fleet.

Table 2-2: Capital Costs Summary

	Baseline Incl. DRS	Option 1 Two Stackable Trollies	Option 2 Quatro Bins	Option 3 Two Wheeled Bins (Fibres and Containers)	Option 4 One Wheeled Bin (Comingled)
Total Capital	£4.20m	£7.99m	£10.42m	£6.10m	£4.53
Marginal to Baseline, £k	-	£3.79m	£6.22m	£1.9m	£0.33m
Rank	1	4	5	3	2

Figure 2-4: Capital Costs Detailed Breakdown



As the current fleet needs replacing, capital expenditure is required across all options. The baseline option is the cheapest since new containers are not required. In future options, Option 2 is the most expensive, largely due to its container costs. The two wheeled bin option (Option 3) lies in the middle, reflected by its rank of three. Generally, an increase in capital expenditure is driven by container purchase costs rather than new vehicle costs. One exception is the commingled option, which costs just £330k more compared to the baseline. This is because there are savings in the vehicle purchasing costs, since only 26T RCVs are needed. These are cheaper than other vehicles, e.g. splitback RCVs and Quatro vehicles.

2.3.2 Annual Revenue

A summary of the annual revenue costs for each option are detailed in Table 2-3 and Figure 2-5. A detailed breakdown of these costs is included in the Appendix 0. These costs include the following:

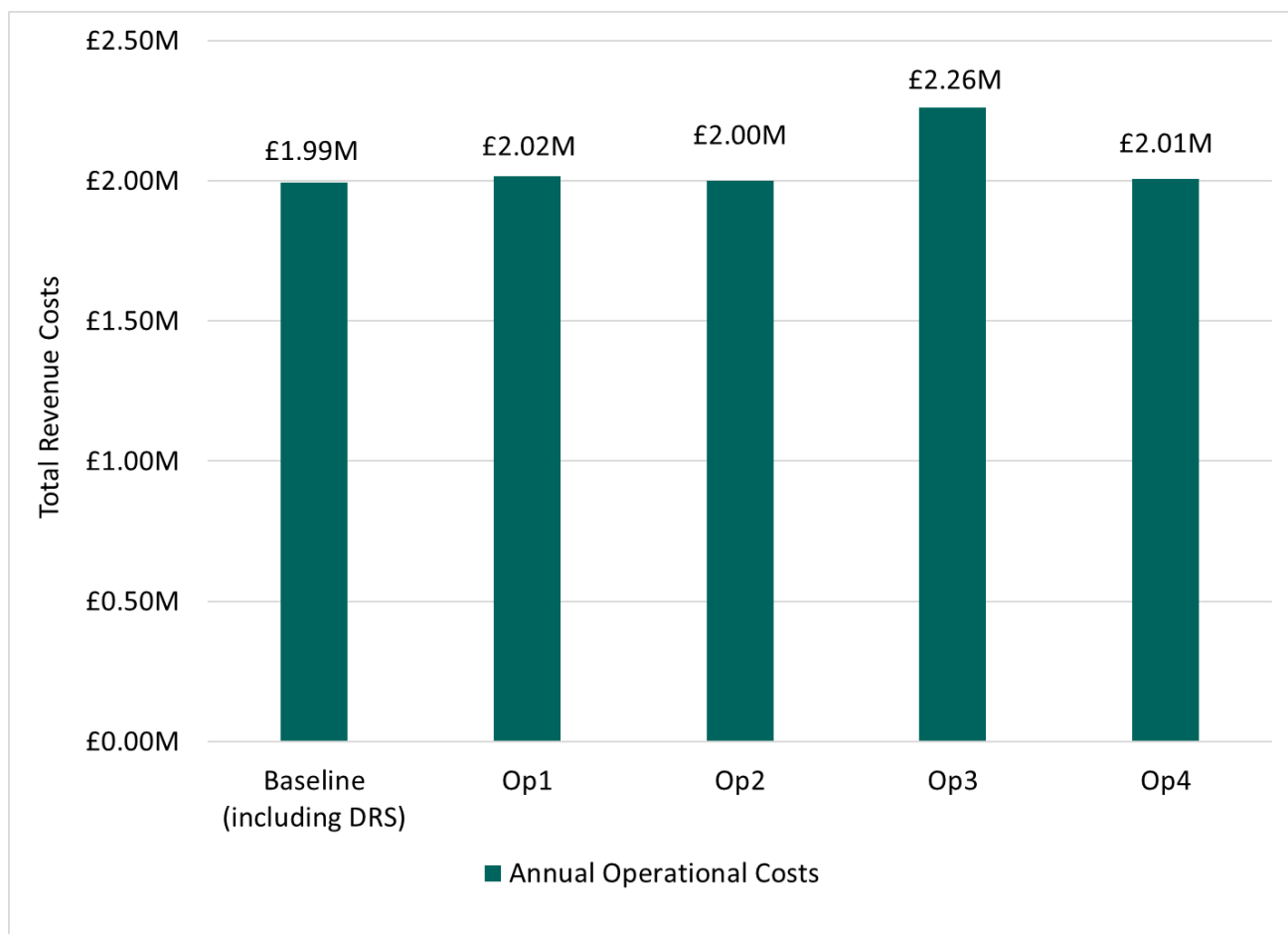
- Vehicle running costs;
- Container replacement costs;
- Staff costs;
- Income from food waste treatment credits;
- Income for sales of dry recycling materials;

- Garden waste income from additional containers; and,
- WTS operation costs (FTE and plant).

Table 2-3: Annual Revenue Costs Summary

	Baseline Incl. DRS	Option 1 Two Stackable Trollies	Option 2 Quatro Bins	Option 3 Two Wheeled Bins (Fibres and Containers)	Option 4 One Wheeled Bin (Comingled)
Total Capital	£1.99m	£2.02m	£2.00m	£2.26m	£2.01m
Marginal to Baseline, £k	-	£0.03m	£0.01m	£0.27m	£0.02m
Rank	1	4	2	5	3

Figure 2-5: Annual Revenue Costs



There are two main factors which reduce revenue cost:

- Fewer vehicles, which in turn means less staff; and
- More material separation.

Annual revenue costs are similar for all options. The clear outlier in terms of revenue cost is Option 3. Due to the reduced material separation for twin stream collections, dry recycling income decreases. This results in the higher annual revenue cost. Interestingly, the reduced material separation and dry recycling income also occurs for the commingled option, but it is offset by the lower number of vehicles.

2.3.3 Combined Costs

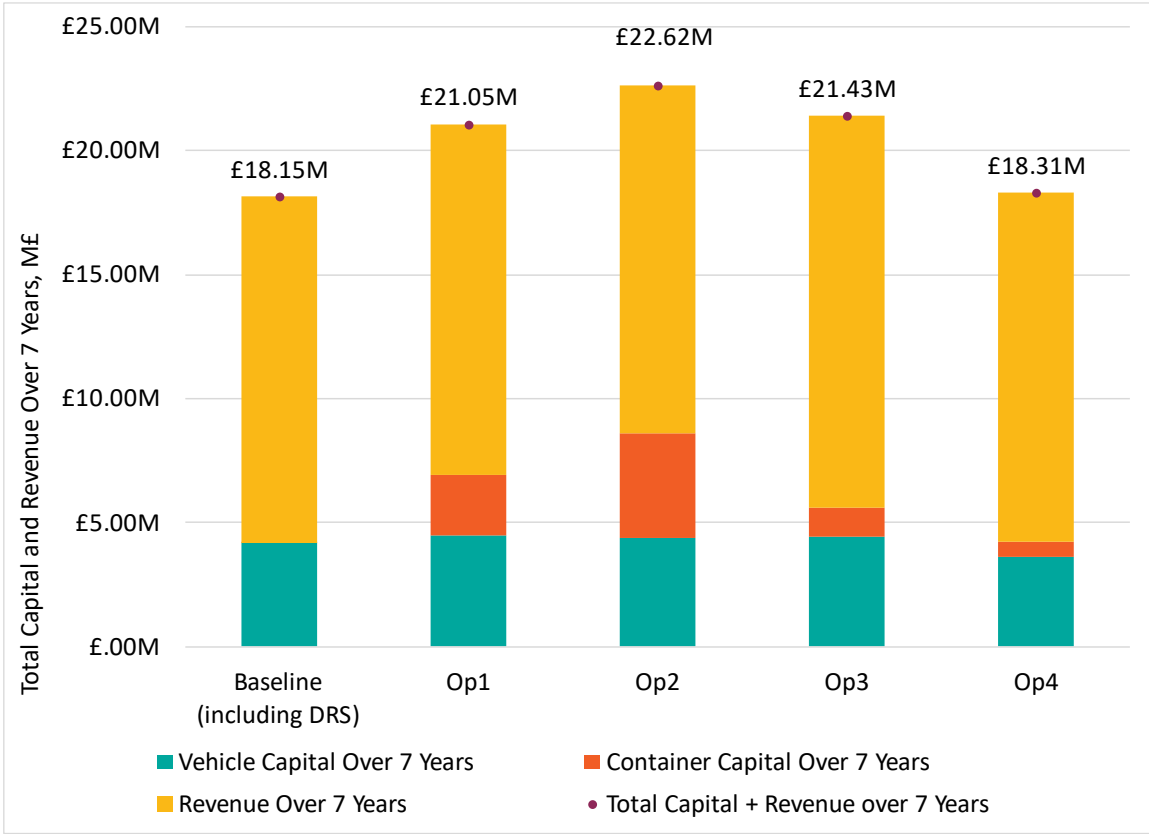
A summary of the combined costs of each option over 7 years can be found in Table 2-4, and detailed breakdown can be found in Figure 2-6. For clarity, these costs cover the following:

- All vehicle capital purchases which are made in year one. It is assumed that there is no replacement of vehicles within this time frame.
- 7 years of container purchase capital costs. The purchase cost of containers has been annualised over 10 years, with 7 years of annualised costs included here.
- 7 years of annual revenue costs, as detailed in Section 2.3.2.

Table 2-4: Total Costs Over Seven Years Summary

	Baseline Incl. DRS	Option 1 Two Stackable Trollies	Option 2 Quatro Bins	Option 3 Two Wheeled Bins (Fibres and Containers)	Option 4 One Wheeled Bin (Comingled)
Total Capital	£18.15m	£21.05m	£22.62m	£21.43m	£18.31m
Marginal to Baseline, £k	-	£2.90m	£4.47m	£3.28m	£0.16m
Rank	1	3	5	4	2

Figure 2-6: Combined Costs Over Seven Years



All the future options are more expensive than the baseline. The commingled option (Option 4) is similar to the baseline, costing just £150k more. Due to the significant cost for new Quatro containers, Option 2 is the least economical. The two wheeled bin option (Option 3) has higher revenue cost but lower container capital over seven years, whereas the opposite happens for kerbside sort. Option 1 and 2 are subject to material sales fluctuations, which are external factors, whilst Options 3 and 4 are not subject to this price fluctuation as all material income has been taken away from these options.

3.0 Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment

Recognising that there are wider considerations other than simply cost, such as recycling and carbon performance associated with the options, a holistic qualitative and quantitative assessment was carried out on the options to give due consideration to these aspects. Eunomia assessed each option against a range of qualitative and quantitative criteria which each had an associated weighting. This section of the report presents the results of the quantitative and qualitative analysis undertaken for each option. This approach is based upon Eunomia's extensive experience of undertaking public procurements and returns an overall 'score' for each option.

The criteria and weighting selected within the context of this project can be found in Table 3-1 and were agreed and approved by the Council.

Table 3-1: Scoring Criteria

Quantitative	%
CAPEX Cost Change	8.5%
OPEX Cost Change	16.5%
Impact on Recycling Rate	10.0%
Climate Change Impact	10.0%
Social value - local job creation	5.0%
Public Acceptability	10.0%
Total Quantitative	60%
Qualitative	Weighting
Implementation Risk (mobilisation and first three months following the service change)	12.5%
Deliverability	7.5%
Impact upon the Workforce	5.0%
Operational Risk (post the initial 3-months after the service change)	5.0%
Flexibility and Opportunities (inc. performance and innovation)	10.0%
Total Qualitative	40%
Total	100%

For each category, the changes associated with the modelled options were scored. These scores were weighted for each of the criteria listed above and summed. This resulted in a quantitative score and a qualitative score, as well as an overall score for each option. The results of the quantitative and qualitative assessment can be found in Table 3-2. In addition, the detailed assessment model can be found in Appendix xxx.

It should be noted that this assessment was carried out when food waste was a consideration. Some scores and assessment may have therefore taken into account the addition of a food waste collection service. Eunomia has not amended the qualitative scores since the moderation session as we did not want to unilaterally alter the agreed Council stance.

Table 3-2: Assessment Results

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Option	Two Stackable Trollies	Quatro	Two Wheeled Bins	Comingled
Quantitative Score	31%	36%	38%	41%
Qualitative Score	20%	12%	26%	26%
Total	51%	48%	64%	66%

Key findings: As a result of this assessment, Option 3 and Option 4 appear the most favourable options for NWLDC's consideration.

However, there are concerns regarding whether Option 4 complies with legislation.

4.0 Pros and Cons of The Preferred Options

As found by the quantitative and qualitative assessment in Section 0, Options 3 and 4 appear to be the most favourable options for NWLDC to consider. To support the Council in reaching a decision, this section explores the pros and cons of Options 3 and 4, a summary of which can be found in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Pros and Cons of Option Three and Four

	Positive	Negative
Option 3: Two Wheeled Bins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of fairly standard vehicles – fleet resilience • Flexibility of service and accommodating future changes • Manual handling benefits for staff (alongside training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for multiple containers • Procurement of substantial number of vehicles & lead times • Potentially difficult negotiation with county • Second most expensive option. • Loss of material income • Loss of control with regards to recycling with LCC determining where the recycling is taken.
Option Four: Comingled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of system from a resident and crew perspective • Use of very standard vehicles – fleet resilience • Cheapest option • Manual handling benefits for staff (alongside training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of material income • Procurement of substantial number of vehicles & lead times • Potentially difficult negotiation with county • Less flexible service for future changes • Possibly more assisted collections due to weight of bins • Loss of control with regards to recycling with LCC determining where the recycling is taken. • <u>Questions regarding the compliance with legislation</u>

5.0 Service Change Considerations and Timeline

Recycling and waste collection services (alongside street cleansing) tend to be the only service(s) that every resident in a district regularly uses. Hence, changing the way recycling and waste is collected and managed requires serious consideration by the Council given the political and operational complexities involved. In this section we have outlined the key consideration that should be reflected on by the Council, and a high-level timeline indicating when key activities should be undertaken.

5.1 Important Considerations

Below we have highlight two key considerations that the Council should bear in mind when making any future service changes.

5.1.1 Leicestershire County Council's Disposal Contract

NWLDC is currently in a favourable position with regards to material sales from their existing collection system. At present, the separate collection of materials provides an income to the Council, and this subsequently presents a zero-cost position to Leicestershire County Council ('LCC') who are the disposal authority. Should NWLDC wish to move away from their existing collection system, this would require an amendment to the Council's contract with LCC, which currently has a two-year break clause should LCC wish to enforce that.

Eunomia understands that NWLDC has had informal discussions with LCC on this matter and to date, the response has been favourable. LCC has indicated that they would be willing to allow a break period which is shorter than the two-year maximum timeframe and raised no significant concerns about the possible change to the collection system. During this discussion, LCC advised NWLDC that entering the material sales market as an individual council may not prove beneficial, and they would be better served by allowing LCC to process their materials as part of their existing contracts which would be done at no cost to NWLDC. This is for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to:

- LCC advised there is little money to be made by NWLDC as the markets can be very volatile. Additionally, LCC advised that due to NWLDC's size, they would not be able to leverage as beneficial prices LCC.
- Contracts would need to be negotiated and NWLDC would need to factor in management time and costs for the contracts (though it should be noted that NWLDC currently manages the material sales for the recyclable collected).
- The depot is not set up to handle the management of the waste.

In their discussions with NWDLC, LCC verbally stated that they do not mind which option NWLDC decides to progress with. However, it is worth noting that by agreeing to LCC processing the Council's materials, there is a risk that the disposal point may change in the future. LCC would be in a position to dictate to the Council where they must take materials, which could have a material impact upon the resourcing requirements should the alternative disposal location be further away. The Council has had no formal response from LCC, so there is the risk that they could reconsider their stance.

5.1.2 Legislative Uncertainty

Section 57 of the Environment Act requires that, from 1st April 2026, councils should prioritise source separation of dry recycling, subject to a test of practicability. This means that currently, under the

Environment Act, Option 4 would not be compliant. There is also the risk that Option 3 may not be compliant depending on how strictly the government enforces the Act, though we would note that this option does separate fibres from glass, which is shown to protect the quality of material collected, which the Act is looking to achieve.

Under the Act, Ministers may make regulations to create an exemption to the requirement to separate certain materials *"if satisfied that doing so will not significantly reduce the potential for recyclable household waste or recyclable relevant waste in those waste streams to be recycled or composted."*

In line with this Ministerial discretion, the previous government indicated that it proposed to use the ministerial power to create an exemption to allow *"the co-collection of any combination of recyclable plastic, glass, metal, and paper and card together in one bin in all circumstances, without the need for a written assessment"*; and to allow *"food and garden waste to be co-collected in one bin from households and non-household municipal premises"*. This was proposed under Simpler Recycling¹.

The regulations to create the exemption have not yet been made, and for the exemption to take effect, they would need to be made by the new government. There has been no announcement to indicate whether the new government proposes to take forward the proposed exemptions or not. Until the new government has made its position clear, there is a risk that it takes a different view from its predecessor and decides not to create the proposed exemptions. If the new government does not create the proposed exemption for dry recycling, an authority deciding to move to a comingled recycling system now may find that, when it next reviews its system, it will need to switch to a different, more source separated model in order to comply with the Environment Act. This is a large risk for NWLDC and should be an important consideration when making any decision – especially when considering the introduction of comingled recycling (Option 4). Twin stream recycling (Option 3) still has an element of separation between materials; however, it still does not comply with the separation required outlined under the Environment Act.

An element which also feeds into this decision is the 2026 deadline. Should NWLDC commit to a course of introduction comingled collections prior to this, or even transition to this new system beforehand, an argument may be able to be made that changing back would not then be practicable. However, this may not protect NWLDC from future changes, for example when a new fleet needs to be purchased.

5.1.3 Vehicle and Container Procurement

The Council should also note that within the next few years (when the Council will be progressing the service change implementation project), there will be an increase in the number of councils carrying out service changes focussed on the introduction of a food waste service – as a result of government legislation. Due to this, the length of time needed to procure containers and vehicle is anticipated to be longer than normally required. The Council should also note that if Option 2 is taken forward then the length of time required for container procurement may be slightly longer as only one company – Quatro – currently manufactures these containers.

5.2 Timeline

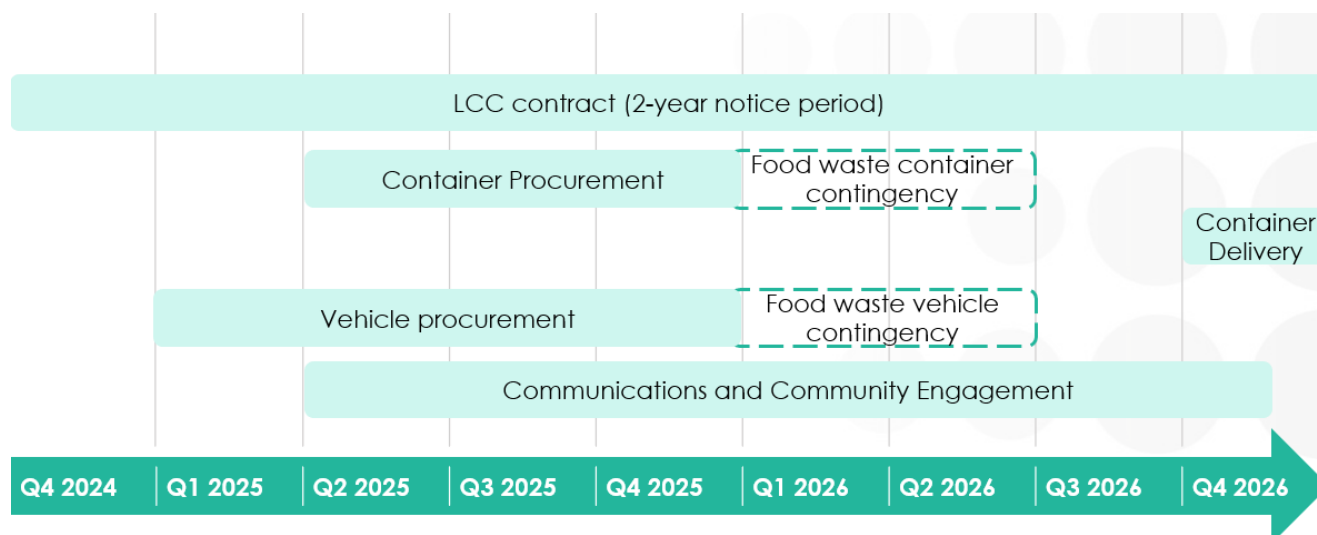
An indicative timeline for any service change is outlined below in Figure 5-1. This timeline considers the following key considerations (the majority of which are discussed in detail in Section 5.1):

- Leicestershire County Council's two-year contract notice period;

¹ Simpler Recycling Consultation Outcome – Government Response. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/exemptions-and-statutory-guidance-for-simpler-recycling-in-england/outcome/government-response>

- Container procurement;
- Vehicle procurement; and
- Communications and community engagement.

Figure 5-1: Service Change Timeline



The Council should also note that during this time period there may be an increase in the number of councils carrying out similar changes and hence the length of time needed to procure containers and vehicle may be slightly longer than anticipated. The Council should also note that if Option 2 is taken forward then the length of time required for container procurement may be slightly longer as only one company – Quatro – currently manufactures these containers.

The details provided in Figure 5-1 are for illustrative purposes only, though we hope they give an indication to the Council of the time requirement that should be accounted for prior to undertaking the service change. Given the resourcing requirement, NWLDC may wish to consider seeking external support from technical consultants who have extensive experience of delivering and supporting councils through such processes. Eunomia have supported numerous London boroughs through similar implementation exercises in recent years (e.g. LB Redbridge, LB Enfield) and would be happy to discuss this with NWLDC should this support be of interest.

6.0 Conclusion

The collection options appraisal conducted for NWLDC aimed to explore various changes to the dry recycling container arrangements. All prospective options took into account the impacts from the introduction of a DRS for beverage containers in the UK which would divert a significant volume of plastic bottles and metal drinks cans from the residual waste and dry recycling streams, as well as other legislative implications such as the collection of additional materials at the kerbside (e.g. plastic film and cartons).

The results presented in this report detail the cost implications of each option, split between capital and revenue costs. The assessment undertaken went beyond simply considering the financial implications however and considered a wider range of both quantitative and qualitative assessment criterion (which can be seen in Table 3-1). When all of these assessment criteria were considered and scored, the weighted 'score' indicated that Options 3 and 4 were the most favourable options for the Council to consider (as continuing with the baseline position has been deemed politically unacceptable). This is shown again in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Assessment Results

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Option	Two Stackable Trollies	Quatro	Two Wheeled Bins	Comingled
Quantitative Score	31%	36%	38%	41%
Qualitative Score	20%	12%	26%	26%
Total	51%	48%	64%	66%

Despite Options 3 and 4 appearing the most favourable, we feel it is important to reiterate the interaction of these options with the Environment Act (as detailed above in Section 5.1.2). The key takeaway is that at the time of writing this report, Option 4 would not comply with the Environment Act, as the Act requires councils to prioritise source separation of dry recycling, subject to a test of practicability. The previous government's indication that they would allow comingling of recyclable materials were not made, and so do not provide an allowance for this transition. The new government have provided no indication where they stand on this matter. It is also worth noting that there is also a risk that Option 3 may not be compliant depending on how strictly the government enforces the Act, though we would note that this option does separate fibres from glass, which is shown to protect the quality of material collected, which the Act is looking to achieve.

Ultimately, this will be a political decision with the Council will need to consider carefully prior to moving ahead. Given the importance of this decision and the interaction with the Environment Act, Eunomia would advise the Council to seek legal advice on this matter as Eunomia's views does not represent formal legal advice and this is something which Eunomia cannot provide.

Appendix

A.1.0 Collection Options - Modelling Assumptions

A.1.1 Baseline Operational Assumptions

This section provides detail of the key operations and logistical assumptions associated with household numbers, depot and tipping locations, and participation in each waste collection service and the resourcing requirements for each waste service within NWLDC.

A.1.1.1 Household Data

The baseline household data modelled is given in Table A 1.

Table A 1: Modelled Household Data

Description	Residual	Dry Recycling	Garden Waste	Food Waste Trial (since Nov-19)
Standard Access	46,663	46,663	46,663	4,155
Communal	2,200	2,200	-	-
Rural	1,260	1,260	1,260	-
Total Households	50,123	50,123	47,923	4,155

A.1.1.2 Depot and Tip Locations

The depot and tip data are shown in Table A 2. There was no modelled change to the depots and tips in future options. It is assumed that the transfer station is able to accept multiple streams of recycling, and food waste where multiple streams of recycling are collected.

Table A 2: Depot and Tip Locations

Service	Depot/Tip Name	Postcode	Tipping Time (mins)
Depot	Linden Way Depot	LE67 3JY	-
Tip - Residual Waste	Biffa Newhurst	LE12 9BU	10

Tip - Dry Recycling	Linden Way Depot	LE67 3JY	10
Tip - Garden Waste	Lount Composting	LE65 1SD	10

A.1.1.3 Working Arrangements

The modelled work arrangements for standard access rounds are given Table A 3. Work Content is the time 'out' on the round making collections and driving to and from the depot/tip. It does not account for beginning of day duties, break times and end-of-day duties.

Rural property rounds work content is assumed at 5hrs 30mins.

Table A 3: Working Arrangement Assumptions

	Refuse	Recycling	Garden	Food Trial
Contracted Weekly Hours	37	37	37	37
Days per Week	4	4	4	4
Task and Finish	yes	yes	yes	yes
Shift Start Time	06:00	06:00	06:00	06:00
Morning Depot Duties	15 mins	15 mins	15 mins	15min
Paid Break	None	None	None	None
Unpaid Break	30 min	30 min	30 min	30min
End of Day Depot Duties	15 mins	15 mins	15 mins	15min
Shift End (Actual, rather than Contracted)	14:00	15:15	15:15	12:30
Average Hours of Overtime per Week	0	0	0	0
Driver helping to load, % of the Time	yes, 15%	yes, 15%	Yes, 15%	Yes, 50%
Work Content, hrs	7hrs 45mins	8hrs 15mins	8hrs 15mins	5hrs 30mins

The resourcing requirements are outlined below and remain unchanged in future options modelling:

- Driver + 1 for separate Food Waste rounds;
- Driver + 1 for Rural rounds;
- Driver + 2 or 3 for Garden Waste (3 for 4 months of high season); and,
- Driver + 2 for all other rounds in all options

A.1.1.4 Set Out Rates

The set-out rates for each waste stream in the baseline for NWLDC are outlined in Table A 4. These have been assumed from the data request.

Communal bins are always available for collection, even if not full and therefore set out rates are assumed at 100%.

Table A 4: Modelled Set Out Rates

Service	Containers	All Properties	Rural Properties
Residual Waste	180L Bin	97%	80%
Dry Recycling	55L Red Box	89%	70%
Dry Recycling	Yellow Sack	91%	75%
Dry Recycling	Blue Sack	75%	50%
Dry Recycling	Carrier bag - textiles	9%	0%
Dry Recycling	Batteries/mobile phones	17%	0%
Garden Waste	GW Bin	71%	30%

A.1.1.5 Round Data

The round data assumptions used to build the baseline model are given in Table A 5. The modelled number of rounds is modelled in a way that closely models the number of frontline vehicles required for the service using the assumptions used elsewhere in the model.

Table A 5: Round Data Assumption and Baseline Outputs

	Number of Vehicles	Modelled Number of Rounds	Modelled Number of Tips	Modelled Work Content
Residual	5.25	5.18	2	7:45
Dry Recycling	6.00	5.94	2	8:15
Garden/Card	5.00	4.65	2	8:15
Rural	1.00	1.00	1	5:30

A.1.2 Baseline Cost Assumptions

A.1.2.1 Material Prices

The modelled gate fees and treatment costs used in the baseline cost model are given in Table A 6.

Table A 6: Material Prices and Treatment Costs for Collected Waste Streams in the Baseline

Waste Stream	£/t	Source
Paper	-£122.50	22/23 Council data
Card	-£110.25	22/23 Council data
Plastics (before DRS)	-£319.25	22/23 Council data
Textiles	-£100.00	22/23 Council data
Glass	-£86.00	22/23 Council data
Aluminium	-£1,165.00	22/23 Council data
Steel	-£149.17	22/23 Council data
Food Waste	-£91.37	22/23 Council data
Residual	£0.00	22/23 Council data
Garden	£0.00	22/23 Council data

A.1.2.2 Staff Costs

The modelled staff costs are given in Table A 7. These costs were supplied by NWLDC and remain unchanged in all future options modelled.

Table A 7: Modelled Staff Costs

Description	Salary	NI	Pension	Sick Cover	Holiday Cover	Other	Annual TOTAL
Driver	£25,752	£2,420	£6,032	£4,298	£3,242	£165	£41,908
Driver FW	£23,173	£2,045	£6,225	£3,868	£2,917	£148	£38,375
Loader	£20,597	£1,671	£5,483	£2,089	£2,433	£309	£32,581

A.1.2.3 Vehicle Costs

The vehicle costs associated with baseline vehicle requirements are given in Table A 8. It is assumed that a replacement of the baseline service, would require the purchase of an entire new frontline fleet and would be acquired by outright purchase by NWLDC.

Table A 8: Baseline Vehicle Costs

Description	Operational Lifetime (years)	Total Capital Cost per Vehicle	Maintenance	Insurance	Annual Road Fund Licence
26t RCV	7	£239,792	£2,742	£826	£303
26t 70/30 Split-back	7	£282,019	£2,742	£826	£303
Side Kerbsider	7	£215,689	£2,742	£826	£303
26t 70/30 Split-back with Pod	7	£296,400	£2,742	£826	£303

A.1.2.4 Containment Costs

A range of different containers are used by households to contain waste in NWLDC. Table A 9 highlights the range of containers used, the capital cost per unit and the proportion that require replacing annually.

Table A 9: Baseline Containers Used and Costs

Container Type	Cost/unit	Replacement Rate (%)
55 L Red Box	£6.69	46.86%
Blue Bag	£1.74	7.81%
Yellow Bag	£2.04	12.76%
Kerbside Caddy	£6.36	5.00%
180L Wheeled bin	£17.00	2.64%
240L Wheeled bin	£18.86	4.34%
240L GW bin	£18.86	3.10%

A.1.3 Future Option Cost Assumptions

A.1.3.1 Material Prices

Material prices and treatment costs for all material streams in future options is given in Table A 10.

Table A 10: Material Prices and Treatment Costs for Future Options

Waste Stream	£/t	Source
Cartons	-£90.00	Ace UK (including haulage)
Plastic Film	£43.10	Let's Recycle 22/23 average prices
Plastics (post DRS)	-£220.00	Assumption due to good value PET removed from the mix
Mixed Paper & Card	-£67.10	Let's Recycle 22/23 average prices
Mixed Containers/Commingled	£0.00	Council

A.1.3.2 Vehicle Costs

Cost assumptions for vehicles used in future options is detailed in Table A 11. These costs have been gathered through Eunomia's market research with vehicle providers.

Table A 11: Vehicle Costs for vehicles Used in Future Options

Description	Operational Lifetime (years)	Total Capital Cost per Vehicle	Maintenance	Insurance	Annual Road Fund Licence
12t RRV	7	£216,000	£2,742	£826	£303
Quatro	7	£325,000	£2,742	£826	£303
26t RCV with Pod	7	£260,832	£2,742	£826	£303

A.1.3.3 Containment Costs

Containment costs assumptions and replacement rates for containers used in future options is given in Table A 12. These costs have been gathered through Eunomia's market research with container providers.

Table A 12: Container Types, Costs and Replacement Rates for New Containers in Future Options

Container Type	Cost/unit	Replacement Rate (%)
Triple Stack	£37.00	4.34%
360L Quatro Bin	£125.00	4.34%
660L Quatro Bin	£275.00	4.34%
240L wheeled bin	£18.86	6.98%

A.1.3.4 WTS Costs

The operational assumptions for the operation of the WTS in the baseline and future options is given in Table A 13. It is assumed that staff costs for FTEs at the site are the same as loaders, as detailed in A.1.2.2.

Table A 13: WTS Costs and Assumptions

WTS Resource	BL	Op1, Op2a-d,Op2f	Op4a-b
WTS Streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass • Paper • Card • Plastics & Cans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass • Paper • Card • Plastics & Cans inc. plastic film and cartons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
FTE	2	4	0
Baler, Consumables, Licence, JCB's	Yes		No
Sorting Machine	Yes		

A.2.0 Waste Flow Modelling and Benchmarking

A.2.1 Baseline Tonnages

The baseline tonnages assumed in the modelling are given provided in Table A 14. These tonnages have been derived from Waste Data Flow data. These are kerbside households' tonnages and do not include tonnages from HWRCs.

Table A 14: Baseline Tonnages

Material	Tonnes 2021/22
Paper	1,089
Card	2,352
Glass	3,185
Aluminium	166
Steel	300
Plastic	1,094
Textiles	11.3
Batteries	4.9
Mobile Phones	0.072
Total Dry Recycling	8,202
Food Waste	207
Garden	10,295
Residual Waste	22,778
Total	41,482

A.2.2 Impact of DRS

Based on compositional data supplied NWLDC and assumptions for the percentage of material targeted by DRS taken from Zero Waste Scotland anticipated targetable materials, the following impacts of DRS are anticipated for the residual waste and dry recycling streams.

These diversions are applied to all future options.

Table A 15: Anticipated DRS Diversion Rates

Beverage Container	Tonnes 21/22	% DRS Targeted	% DRS Capture Rate	Diversion of DRS Material (Tonnes)	DRS Yield (kg/hh/yr)
Dry Recycling					
PET Plastic Bottles	421	100%	90%	379	7.6
Aluminium - cans	177	93%	90%	148	3.0
Ferrous - cans	311	14%	90%	39	0.8
Total	909	-	-	566	11.3
Residual					
PET Plastic Bottles	361	100%	90%	325	6.5
Aluminium - cans	191	93%	90%	160	3.2

Ferrous - cans	301	14%	90%	38	0.8
Total	853	-	-	523	10.4

A.2.3 Plastic Film and Carton Yields

There is no available case study evidence of what captures might be expected for plastic film, but as a material which is difficult to handle and often contaminated by food waste, the capture rates are not expected to be high.

The capture rate for cartons was based on capture rates achieved by authorities with a similar recycling rate than NWLDC.

These yields, given in Table A 16, are applied to all future options.

Table A 16: Plastic Film and Cartons Capture Rates Modelled

Material	Yields in Residual Waste 21/22 (kg/hh/yr)	Capture Rate (%)	Total Yield for Future Options (kg/hh/yr)
Plastic Film	8.56	15%	1.28
Cartons	2.88	60%	1.73

A.2.4 Benchmarking

This section describes the approach taken to benchmarking performance. It should be noted that although the benchmarking is useful in informing our judgement in relation to predicted future yields, it is by no means a perfect science. A number of interrelated factors, which are difficult to unpick from one another, contribute to an individual authority's performance. The benchmarking exercise merely enables us to tease out some of the broad themes in terms of system performance of these systems which, in Eunomia's experience, helps inform the yields to be modelled for the different collection options.

A.2.4.1 Benchmarking Group

Where possible, the impact of service change is drawn from similar authorities operating comparable collection systems. The benchmarking group is determined from analysis that compares authorities using socio-economic and demographic criteria from England, Scotland and Wales. The most similar authorities to NWLDC are shown in the table below.

Benchmarking ideally uses data from the 30 most similar authorities and looks up to 50th when authorities with relevant collection systems are limited. Where there are no authorities operating collection systems being benchmarked in the benchmarking group, we must look more widely at available case studies.

Table A 17: Similar Authorities to NWLDC (1 = Most Similar)

Rank	Authority	Rank	Authority
------	-----------	------	-----------

0	North West Leicestershire	26	Bassetlaw
1	Chorley	27	West Lancashire
2	Selby	28	Blaby
3	Flintshire	29	Braintree
4	South Ribble	30	West Lindsey
5	Hinckley & Bosworth	31	Rugby
6	South Derbyshire	32	Kettering
7	High Peak	33	Melton
8	Huntingdonshire	34	Sedgemoor
9	Gedling	35	Forest of Dean
10	Newark & Sherwood	36	Staffordshire Moorlands
11	South Kesteven	37	Chelmsford
12	Stafford	38	Central Bedfordshire
13	Amber Valley	39	Shropshire
14	Warrington	40	Newcastle-under-Lyme
15	Daventry	41	Gwynedd
16	North Warwickshire	42	Calderdale
17	Shetland	43	North Lincolnshire
18	East Staffordshire	44	Tewkesbury
19	Charnwood	45	Lichfield
20	Colchester	46	Broxtowe
21	The Vale of Glamorgan	47	Maidstone
22	North Kesteven	48	Cheshire East
23	East Northamptonshire	49	North Hertfordshire
24	South Gloucestershire	50	Breckland
25	Erewash		

A.2.4.2 Data

Waste tonnage data used for benchmarking was sourced from local authority WasteDataFlow (WDF) returns for 2020 (Scotland) or 2020/21 (England and Wales). This was the most recent year of data available unaffected by the Covid-19 pandemic, which affected waste arisings. Waste collection system information, such as number of households and collection systems in place, for each local authority was collated from WRAP's LA Portal for the same year.

A.2.4.3 Assumptions

This exercise is designed to compare the performance of street-level properties, as only these property types are targeted by restrictions to residual waste capacity. To isolate street-level property performance, tonnage data was adjusted to exclude waste arising from communal properties. Where it

was necessary to widen the group of comparators, data was also adjusted to account for 'missing materials' in order to draw comparisons.

Street-Level Versus Communal Performance. By removing communal bins tonnage from the average, we are able to determine the performance of street-level properties and directly compare the performance of the properties that will be affected by the service change.

- The residual yield for households with communal bins was calculated for each authority based on an average occupancy rate of 1.8 people per communal household according to ONS data.
- The dry recycling yield was assumed to be 50% of that for kerbside properties based on WRAP analysis of pilot schemes and published research by WRAP.²
- A figure of 26 kg/hh/yr was modelled for food waste yields from communal properties, based on research by WRAP.⁴

Adjusting for Missing Materials. Where a similar authority has a collection system of interest but is missing a material or has an additional material, recycling yields were adjusted based on WasteDataFlow averages of yields within the comparator group for Midlothian, so the same range of materials are included for each authority. In this case, average yields for glass and mixed plastics were added to yields for authorities which do not collect these materials.

A.2.4.4 Results – Changes to Dry Recycling Systems

WRAP research from 2015, indicates that, in isolation, a change of recycling collection system (either from reduction of collection frequency or from changing the collection system) does not necessarily cause a change in yield of target materials collected. It was assumed dry recycling yields (excluding contamination) would not change because of a change to the dry recycling system.³

When examining changes in contamination of the dry recycling system, it is usually expected that collecting dry recycling in a co-mingled wheeled bin sees the highest contamination rate. On the other hand, where dry recycling is presented in a kerbside box, or bag, as part of a multi-stream collection, the contamination rate is generally much lower. In this case, the operator has visual access to the presented waste and could reject it if contamination is present.

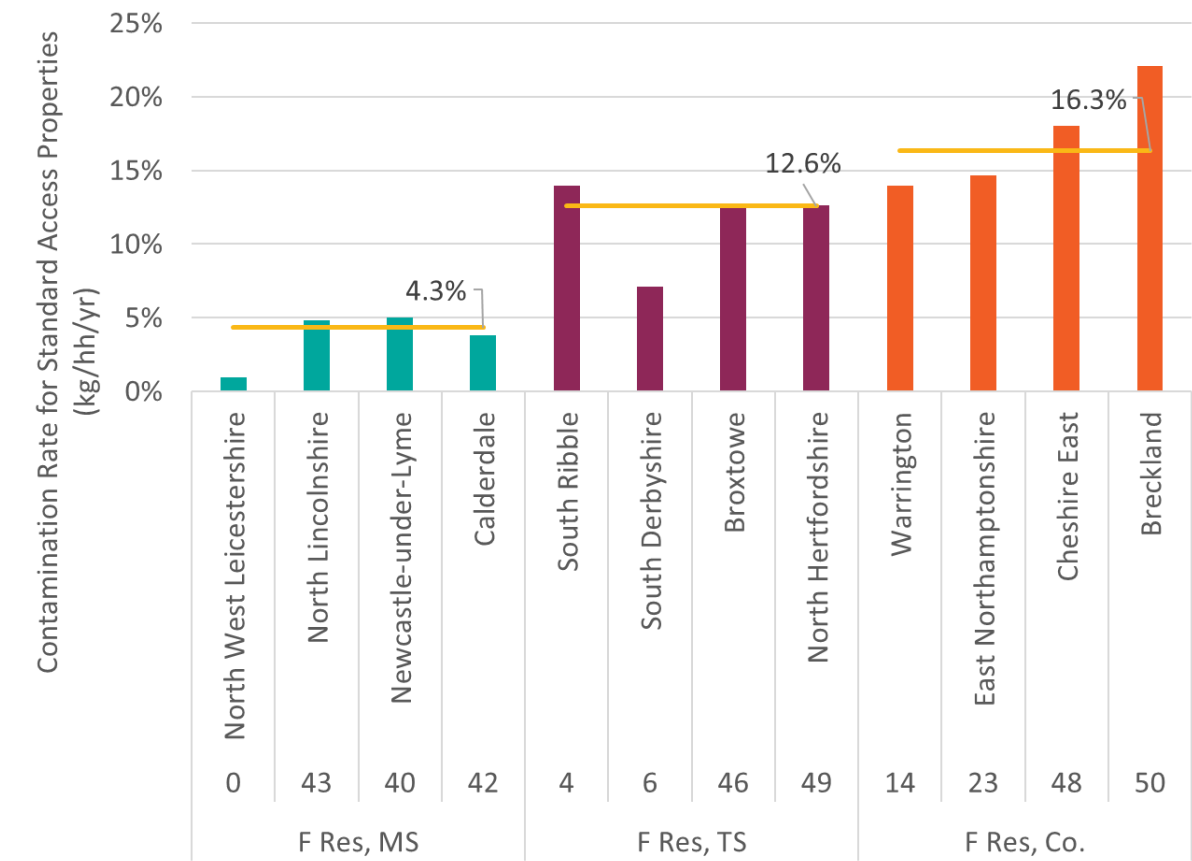
Current contamination of NWLDC dry recycling is at 0.9%, however the median contamination for similar authorities operating a multi-stream collection system was 4.3%. It is from this 4.3% that changes to contamination when moving from multi-stream to two-stream collections are assessed.

Median contamination rates for authorities operating two-stream dry recycling collections is 12.6%, a n 8.3% increase from the median multi-stream contamination level. It is assumed that in future modelled options, two-stream contamination would be 9.2% (0.9% plus 8.3%).

Options that use a Quatro bin are assumed to have the same contamination performance as two-stream options.

Moving from a two-stream system to a co-mingled collection system indicates that contamination would increase from 12.6% to 16.3%, a 3.7% increase. Therefore, it is assumed that for co-mingled future modelled options, contamination would be 12.9% (9.2% plus 3.7%).

Figure A 1: Contamination Changes from Changes to Dry Recycling System



A.3.0 Collection Options – Evaluation Qualitative Assessment

The results from the quantitative and qualitative assessment can be found here:



APPENDIX- RESULTS
NW Leicestershire - 1

A.4.0 Breakdown of Results

The tables below outline the breakdown of capital costs into vehicles and containers for each option:

Table A-2: Cost of purchasing vehicles

	Baseline Incl. DRS		Option 1 Two Stackable Trollies		Option 2 Quatro Bins		Option 3 Two Wheeled Bins (Fibres and Containers)		Option 4 One Wheeled Bin (Comingled)	
Vehicle Type	No. of vehicles	Cost	No. of vehicles	Cost	No. of vehicles	Cost	No. of vehicles	Cost	No. of vehicles	Cost
26T RCV	6	£1,439k	9	£2,158k	9	£2,158k	9	£2,158k	15	£3,597k
26T 70/30 splitback	5	£1,410k	1	£282k	-	-	7	£1,974k	-	-
Side kerbsider	6	£1,294k	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12T RCV	-	-	8	£1,728k	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quatro	-	-	-	-	6	£1,950k	-	-	-	-
26T RCV with pod	1	£296k	1	£296k	1	£296k	1	£296k	-	-
Total	18	£4,439k	19	£4,464k	17	£4,404k	17	£4,428k	15	£3,597k

Table A-3: Initial cost of purchasing containers

Container	Baseline Incl. DRS		Option 1 Two Stackable Trolleys		Option 2 Quatro Bins		Option 3 Two Wheeled Bins (Fibres and Containers)		Option 4 One Wheeled Bin (Comingled)	
	No. of contr's	Cost	No. of contr's	Cost	No. of contr's	Cost	No. of contr's	Cost	No. of contr's	Cost
55L red box	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue bag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow bag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140L wheeled bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,260	£20k	-	-
180L wheeled bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,601	£1,625k	-	-
240L wheeled bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,535	£29k	49,593	£935k
240L garden waste bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240L communal bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1100L communal bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Triple stack	-	-	95,326	£3,527k	-	-	-	-	-	-
360L quatro bin	-	-	-	-	47,663	£5,958k	-	-	-	-
660L quatro bin	-	-	-	-	218	£60k	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	95,326	£3,527k	47,881	£6,018k	98,396	£1,674k	49,593	£935k

Table A-4: Annual cost of replacing containers

Container	Baseline Incl. DRS		Option 1 Two Stackable Trollies		Option 2 Quatro Bins		Option 3 Two Wheeled Bins (Fibres and Containers)		Option 4 One Wheeled Bin (Comingled)	
	No. of contr's	Cost	No. of contr's	Cost	No. of contr's	Cost	No. of contr's	Cost	No. of contr's	Cost
55L red box	46,413	£311k	1,743	£12k	1,181	£8k	-	-	-	-
Blue bag	3,821	£7k	98	£0.2k	98	£0.2k	-	-	-	-
Yellow bag	6,396	£13k	314	£1k	161	£0.3k	-	-	-	-
140L wheeled bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	£1k	-	-
180L wheeled bin	3,415	£58k	3,415	£58k	3,415	£58k	10,069	£171k	3,415	£58k
240L wheeled bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	£2k	3,462	£65k
240L garden waste bin	1,532	£29k	1,532	£29k	1,532	£29k	1,532	£29k	1,532	£29k
180L communal bin	11	£0.2k	11	£0.2k	-	-	28	£0.5k	11	£0.2k

240L communal bin	58	£1k	58	£1k	43	£1k	77	£1k	58	£1k
1100L communal bin	4	£0.4k	4	£0.4k	4	£0.4k	4	£0.4k	4	£0.4k
Triple stack	-	-	6,654	£246k	-	-	-	-	-	-
360L quatro bin	-	-	-	-	3,327	£416k	-	-	-	-
660L quatro bin	-	-	-	-	15	£4k	-	-	-	-
Total	61,650	£419k	13,829	£347k	9,776	£517k	11,905	£206k	8,482	£154k

This page is intentionally left blank

APPENDIX D

A1 - Refuse & Recycling - Purchase of Vehicles

Vehicle Type	Baseline (Current Service)		Option1 (Triple stack)		Option 2 (Quattro)		Option 3 (Twin Stream)	
	No	£'000	No	£'000	No	£'000	No	£'000
<u>Vehicles</u>								
26t RCV	6	1,439	9	2,158	9	2,158	9	2,158
26t 70/30 Split-back	6	1,692	1	282			7	1,974
Side Kerbsider	6	1,294						
12t RRV			8	1,728				
Quattro					6	1,950		
26t One Pass	1	296	1	296	1	296	1	296
Link Vehicle (additional)	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
	20	4,821	20	4,564	17	4,504	18	4,528

A2 - Refuse & Recycling - Purchase of Containers

Container	Baseline (Current Service)		Option1 (triple stack)		Option 2 (Quattro)		Option 3 (Twin Stream)	
	No	£'000	No	£'000	No	£'000	No	£'000
31L Blue Bag		-						
73L Yellow Bag		-						
Lids		-						
55L Red Box		-		-		-		-
140L Wheeled Bin		-					1,260	20
180L Wheeled bin		-		-		-	95,601	1,625
240L Wheeled bin		-		-		-	1,535	29
240L Wheeled bin (additional 2nd bin based on 6%)		-		-		-		-
240L Garden Waste bin		-		-		-		-
Triple Stack			95,326	3,527		-		-
360L Quattro Bin				-	47,663	5,958		-
660L Quattro Bin				-	218	60		-
Total	-	-	95,326	3,527	47,881	6,018	98,396	1,674

A3 - Refuse & Recycling - Purchase of Plant and Equipment

Other Requirements	Baseline (Current Service)		Option1 (Triple stack)		Option 2 (Quattro)		Option 3 (Twin Stream)	
	No	£'000	No	£'000	No	£'000	No	£'000
<u>Plant</u>								
JCB - loadall	1	180	1	180	1	180	1	180
Forklift	1	50	1	50	1	50	-	-
	2	230	2	230	2	230	1	180
<u>Equipment</u>								
Bailer	2	180	2	180	2	180	-	-
Sorting Technolgy	1	220	1	220	1	220	-	-
	3	400	3	400	3	400	-	-
Total	5	630	5	630	5	630	1	180

A4 - Replacement Containers - annual purchase

Container	Baseline (Current Service)		Option1 (triple stack)		Option 2 (Quattro)		Option 3 (Twin Stream)	
	No	£'000	No	£'000	No	£'000	No	£'000
<u>Recycling</u>								
55L Red Box	12,667	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
140L Wheeled Bin							88	1
180L Wheeled bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,673	113
240L Wheeled bin	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	2
240L Garden Waste bin	2,300	43	2,300	43	2,300	43	2,300	43
Triple Stack	-	-	4,137	153	-	-	-	-
360L Quattro Bin	-	-	-	-	2,069	259	-	-
660L Quattro Bin	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	-
	14,967	128	6,437	196	4,378	305	9,168	159
<u>Domestic</u>								
180L Wheeled bin	1,920	33	1,920	33	1,920	33	1,920	33
240L Wheeled bin	1,900	36	1,900	36	1,900	36	1,900	36
	3,820	69	3,820	69	3,820	69	3,820	69
Total	18,787	197	10,257	265	8,198	374	12,988	228

Community Scrutiny Committee – WORK PROGRAMME (as at 19/03/25)

Date of Meeting	Item	Lead Officer	Witnesses	Indicative Agenda Item Duration
April 2025				
10 April 2025	Marlborough Square Project Review Post delivery assessment of project including performance against quality, cost, and timescale expectations.	Paul Wheatley, Head of Property and Regeneration		30 minutes
10 April 2025	Community Grants Annual Report To set out for Members the grants administered by Community Focus Team, and to assess both qualitatively and quantitatively the outcomes attained, from February 2024 to January 2025.	Paul Sanders, Head of Community Services		30 minutes
10 April 2025	Good Design Guide for North West Leicestershire The document sets out how NWL will measure s good design locally and provides developers and applicants with guidance on the Councils requirements for good design. Scrutiny will see the draft document following public consultation in advance of the report going to Cabinet.	Chris Elston, Head of Planning & Infrastructure		30 minutes
10 April 2025	Annual S106 Agreement Update Report To set out for the Committee the position of Section 106 agreements as agreed over the preceding 12 months.	Chris Elston, Head of Planning and Infrastructure		30 minutes

Date of Meeting	Item	Lead Officer	Witnesses	Agenda Item Duration
June 2025				
26 June 2025	Love Your Neighbourhood Annual Review To review the performance of the Love Your Neighbourhood campaign against a range of indicators, as requested by the Committee when it the campaign was presented to them in April 2025.	Paul Sanders, Head of Community Services		30 minutes
26 June 2025	Scrutiny Annual Report To present the work of the two scrutiny committees for the civic year 2024/25, and their engagement with the Executive and Officers within decision making processes, using a range of qualitative and quantitative metrics.	Rachel Wallace, Democratic Services Officer		30 minutes
26 June 2025	Establishment of Water Management in the Coalville Strategic Growth Area Task and Finish Group To approve the terms of reference and composition of the Task and Finish Group. The Task and Finish group will then examine, in conjunction with the relevant Officers and external stakeholders who have a role in water management, issues associated with water management in the Coalville Strategic Growth Area, what needs to be done to fix them, and how they can be avoided in the future.	Rachel Wallace, Democratic Services Officer		30 minutes

Community Scrutiny Committee	
Request	Position
Waste Services Review	<p>This work was intended to be presented at an extraordinary meeting of the Community Scrutiny Committee in September 2024. This was postponed due to a lack of clarity from the new Government on what household recycling collection arrangements will be acceptable and the need for the Council to be assured that it will be compliant.</p> <p><u>Update December 2024</u></p> <p>DEFRA ministers were written to in September this year setting out the need for urgent clarity on the waste and recycling position regarding Simpler Recycling. This included reference to our aging fleet as well as the delays to delivery and the impact this may have on meeting our obligation in the new Environment Act. A copy of the letter was provided to Council in November. The Chief Executive is also seeking a meeting with the minister. The press release issued on the 12 Nov also updates on the situation. To date no response to the letter has been received and the position remains as reported to Council.</p> <p><u>Update February 2025</u></p> <p>An additional meeting of the Community Scrutiny Committee will be held on Thursday, 27 March, to consider this item.</p>
National Forest Line	<p>It was agreed that there would be further review by Community Scrutiny following item in December 2023 to seek to provide support to the Ivanhoe/National Forest Line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially agreed that NWL (with LCC) would seek to arrange a further briefing/meeting with Network Rail following Outline Business Case approval and enable further engagement for Scrutiny. However, since December 2023 the situation has changed (as the update in September 2024) with the cancellation of the RYR programme in her statement on 29 July 2024.

- The project has been identified within the District Regeneration Framework to ensure remains visible in the Council’s work plan to support other partners in delivery. It is proposed that any updates from partners and support that the Council may be able to provide will be reported to Scrutiny through the annual update report on the Framework.

Update September 2024 (from DfT)

- The Chancellor announced the cancellation of the RYR programme in her statement on 29 July 2024.
- The RYR projects will now come to an orderly close and no further funding will be provided through the programme.
- Where projects are not currently live, no new work will be started. For projects which have development or design work in progress, DfT are considering the best way to bring these projects to a close.
- For Ivanhoe, this will mean that no new work will start.
- The Chancellor also announced that the Transport Secretary will be undertaking a review of the Department’s investment portfolio, including individual RYR projects.
- DfT Capital Review underway and is considering alignment of individual infrastructure projects with government’s priorities of growth, housing, jobs and value for money.
- The review is being progressed in two phases – the first will consider RYR projects plus other Network North proposals, the second will have a larger scope. The outputs will help to inform a wider Spending Review in 2025 however some announcements could be made before then.

March 2025

No further update.

Work requests received – Community Scrutiny Committee

Request	Position
Air Quality and resident engagement	<p><u>Update February 2025</u></p> <p>Information on what the Council does regarding schemes to promote/address warm homes, and Energy Efficiency in Private Homes in NWL - particularly relating to how the schemes are communicated, scheme up-take, resident targeting, and effectiveness in reducing bills and emissions and promoting air quality, will be shared with the Scrutiny Work Programming Group ahead of the meeting on 5 March 2025, for any further consideration. Democratic Services confirmed with Councillor Lees, who had raised the issue, that he was happy with this approach and there was no need for Officers to attend the Scrutiny Work Programming Group to discuss this.</p> <p><u>Update March 2025</u></p> <p>The Scrutiny Work Programming Group were content with the work being done in this area, requested that the Portfolio Holder be informed, and agreed that no further action was required.</p>
8 Scoping work on Warehouse Design	<p>At the Scrutiny Work Programming Group meeting in December 2024, a request was made to examine the design of warehouses around the district, given the significant number of them within the district and with further growth projected. It was agreed that scoping work for further discussion will be carried out after the submission of the Local Plan in 2026.</p>
Water Management in the Coalville Strategic Growth Area	<p>Councillor Eynon submitted a scoping form to Officers in February 2025. Her suggestion was to scrutinise the state of the River Sence and problems with combined sewage outflows in the area, in light of the issues caused for local residents, and the national spotlight on the water industry and problems of waste management and under-investment. Suggested likely stakeholders who will need to be consulted include: the Environment Agency, the County Highway Authority, the Lead Local Flood Authority, the Planning Authority, the Local Plan Committee, Hugglescote and Donington le Heath Parish Council, District Councillors, local residents, local landowners, Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. The scoping form will be presented to the Scrutiny Work Programming Group for initial consideration at their meeting on 5 March 2025.</p>

Work requests received – Community Scrutiny Committee

	<p><u>Update March 2025</u></p> <p>The Scrutiny Work Programming Group agreed to set up a Task and Finish Group to examine the issue further. An initial report will be presented to the Community Scrutiny Committee, to approve the terms of reference and composition of the Task and Finish Group, in June 2025.</p>
--	--

Principles and Criteria used for Assessing Items Put Forward

Identify Issues for consideration by Scrutiny

- Consulting with members of Scrutiny Committees, senior officers, Cabinet members – horizon scanning on policy development
- Looking at the corporate priorities, Council Delivery Plan and Cabinet Forward plan – identify key issues/topics for investigation/inquiry
- Considering events and decisions in the Council's calendar which could require an input/consultation via scrutiny – eg budget setting, CDP development
- Considering requests from members – eg via another forum or scoping report submitted
- Evaluating the Council's performance – eg quarterly reports, end of year reports, reviewing success of a particular scheme or initiative
- Reviewing any follow up work required after previous scrutiny work

Prioritise the potential list of scrutiny topics based on factors including

go

- the resources required to deliver it (from members, offices and financially)
- the value and level of impact which could be achieved
- link to the council's priorities
- whether it is a regular recurring item which requires consideration before Cabinet/Council approval
- consideration of the guidance for selecting scrutiny topics

Topics are suitable for Scrutiny when	Topics are not suitable for Scrutiny when
Scrutiny could have an impact and add value	The issue is already being addressed elsewhere and change is imminent
The topic is of high local importance and reflects the concerns of local people	The topic would be better addressed elsewhere (and will be referred there)
The resources are available that would be required to conduct the review – staff and budget	Scrutiny involvement would have limited or no impact on outcomes
It avoids duplication of work elsewhere	The topic would be sub-judice or prejudicial to the councils interests
The issues is one that the committee can realistically influence	The topic is too broad to make a review realistic
The issue is related to an area where the council or one of its partners is not performing well	New legislation or guidance relating to the topic is expected in the next year

PREVIOUS SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS TO CABINET

None.

Notice of Executive Key Decisions

The attached notice lists the matters which are likely to be the subject of a key decision by the Council's executive and executive decision making bodies. This notice is produced in accordance with the Constitution adopted by North West Leicestershire District Council and will be published a minimum of 28 days before the date on which a key decision is to be made on behalf of the Council.

The date of publication of this notice is Friday, 21 March 2025. The Deadline for making any representations as to why items marked as private should be considered in public by **Cabinet on 22 April 2025 is 5pm Wednesday, 9 April 2025.**

Key Decisions

A key decision means a decision taken by the Cabinet, a committee of the Cabinet, an area or joint committee or an individual in connection with the discharge of a function which is the responsibility of the executive and which is likely:

- (a) to result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Council's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or
- (b) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards in the area of the Council;
- (c) for the purposes of (a) and (b) above £100,000 shall be regarded as significant in terms of expenditure or savings, and any issue which, in the opinion of the Leader is likely to have an impact on people, shall be regarded as significant in terms of impact on communities.

The Council's Executive

The Council's executive committee is the Cabinet. The Cabinet comprises:

Councillor R Blunt	-	Leader
Councillor M Wyatt	-	Deputy Leader and Communities & Climate Change
Councillor T Gillard	-	Business and Regeneration
Councillor K Merrie MBE	-	Infrastructure
Councillor N J Rushton	-	Corporate
Councillor A Saffell	-	Planning
Councillor A Woodman	-	Housing, Property & Customer Services

Confidential Items and Private Meetings of the Executive

Whilst the majority of the Cabinet's business at the meetings listed in this notice will be open to the public and media organisations to attend, there will inevitably be some business to be considered that contains, for example, confidential, commercially sensitive or personal information. This is a formal notice under the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 that part of the Cabinet meetings listed in this Forward Plan may be held in private because the agenda and reports for the meeting contain exempt information under Part 1 Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act (Access to Information) Act 1985 (as amended) and that the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing it. Those Items where it is considered that they should be considered in private are identified on the Notice.

Access to Agenda and Related Documents

Documents relating to the matters listed in this notice are available at least 5 clear working days prior to the date of decision as indicated below. Other documents relevant to the matters listed in this notice may be submitted to the decision maker.

If you wish to request or submit a document, or make representation in relation to any issue contained within this notice, please contact Democratic Services on telephone number 01530 454512 or by emailing memberservices@nwleicestershire.gov.uk

Executive Decisions

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker	Considered by Scrutiny or other Committee
April 2025							
Future of Waste Services	Cabinet	Key	Public	22 April 2025	<p>Councillor Michael Wyatt Tel: 07773 341531 michael.wyatt@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Community Services Tel: 01530 454832 paul.sanders@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Future of Waste Services	Community Scrutiny Committee, 27 March 2025
Acquisitions and Disposals	Cabinet	Key	Private	22 April 2025	<p>Councillor Andrew Woodman Tel: 07970 520357 andrew.woodman@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Strategic Director of Communities Tel: 01530 454819 andy.barton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Acquisitions	Delegated Cabinet function

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker	Considered by Scrutiny or other Committee
Housing Repairs Progress Report	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	22 April 2025	<p>Councillor Andrew Woodman Tel: 07970 520357 andrew.woodman@nwleicester.gov.uk</p> <p>Strategic Director of Communities, Head of Housing Tel: 01530 454819, Tel: 01530 454502 andy.barton@nwleicester.gov.uk, jane.rochelle@nwleicester.gov.uk</p>	Housing Repairs Progress Report	Corporate Scrutiny Committee, 13 March 2025
Supplementary Estimates, Virements and Capital Approvals	Cabinet	Key	Public	22 April 2025	<p>Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicester.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Finance Tel: 01530 454492 anna.crouch@nwleicester.gov.uk</p>	Supplementary Estimates, Virements and Capital Approvals	Delegated Cabinet function
Award of Contracts	Cabinet	Key	Private	22 April 2025	<p>Councillor Andrew Woodman Tel: 07970 520357 andrew.woodman@nwleicester.gov.uk</p> <p>Strategic Director of Communities Tel: 01530 454819 andy.barton@nwleicester.gov.uk</p>	Award of Contracts	N/A delegated Cabinet function

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker	Considered by Scrutiny or other Committee
Devolution White Paper Update	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	22 April 2025	Councillor Richard Blunt Tel: 01530 454510 richard.blunt@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk Chief Executive Tel: 01530 454500 allison.thomas@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Devolution White Paper Update	Reports will be presented to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee as appropriate during this process.
Award of Funding	Cabinet	Key	Private Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)	22 April 2025	Councillor Andrew Woodman Tel: 07970 520357 andrew.woodman@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Strategic Director of Communities Tel: 01530 454819 andy.barton@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk	Report Award of Funding	Delegated Cabinet function
Former Tenant Rent Arrears, Current Tenant Rent Arrears, Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates and Sundry Debts Write Offs	Cabinet	Key	Public	22 April 2025	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Head of Finance Tel: 01530 454492 anna.crouch@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk	Former Tenant Rent Arrears, Current Tenant Rent Arrears, Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates and Sundry Debts Write Offs	Delegated Cabinet function

May 2025

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker	Considered by Scrutiny or other Committee
Performance Monitoring Report	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	20 May 2025	<p>Councillor Keith Merrie MBE Tel: 07596 112270 keith.merrie@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Human Resources and Organisational Development Tel: 01530 454518 mike.murphy@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk</p>	Performance Monitoring Report	Corporate Scrutiny Committee, 19 June 2025.
Car Parks Asset Management Plan 101	Cabinet	Key	Private	20 May 2025	<p>Councillor Michael Wyatt Tel: 07773 341531 michael.wyatt@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Community Services Tel: 01530 454832 paul.sanders@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk</p>	Car Parks Asset Management Plan	N/A
Good Design Guide for North West Leicestershire	Cabinet	Key	Public	20 May 2025	<p>Councillor Tony Saffell Tel: 01332 810706 tonyc.saffell@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk</p> <p>Head of Planning and Infrastructure Tel: 01530 454668 chris.elston@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>	Good Design Guide for North West Leicestershire	Community Scrutiny Committee, 10 April 2025

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker	Considered by Scrutiny or other Committee
Award of Contracts	Cabinet	Key	Private Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)	20 May 2025	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicester.gov.uk Strategic Director of Communities Tel: 01530 454819 andy.barton@nwleicester.gov.uk	Award of Contracts	N/A - delegated Cabinet function
Acquisitions and Disposals 102	Cabinet	Key	Private Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)	20 May 2025	Councillor Andrew Woodman Tel: 07970 520357 andrew.woodman@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Strategic Director of Communities Tel: 01530 454819 andy.barton@nwleicester.gov.uk	Acquisitions and Disposals	N/A - delegated Cabinet function.
Devolution White Paper Update	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	20 May 2025	Councillor Richard Blunt Tel: 01530 454510 richard.blunt@nwleicester.gov.uk Chief Executive Tel: 01530 454500 allison.thomas@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Devolution White Paper Update	Reports will be presented to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee as appropriate during this process.

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker	Considered by Scrutiny or other Committee
Supplementary Estimates, Virements and Capital Approvals	Cabinet	Key	Public	20 May 2025	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicester.gov.uk Head of Finance Tel: 01530 454492 anna.crouch@nwleicester.gov.uk	Supplementary Estimates, Virements and Capital Approvals	Delegated Cabinet function
Tenant Scrutiny Panel Report on Grounds Maintenance in Housing 103	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	20 May 2025	Councillor Andrew Woodman Tel: 07970 520357 andrew.woodman@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Principal Housing Management Team Leader Tel: 01530 454700 andrew.wallace@nwleicestershire.gov.uk	Report and Appendix (the TSP findings and recommendations) Tenant Scrutiny Panel Report on Grounds Maintenance in Housing	The report has been through the Tenant Scrutiny model
June 2025							
Award of Contracts	Cabinet	Key	Private Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)	24 June 2025	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicester.gov.uk Strategic Director of Communities Tel: 01530 454819 andy.barton@nwleicester.gov.uk	Award of Contracts	N/A - delegated Cabinet function

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker	Considered by Scrutiny or other Committee
Supplementary Estimates, Virements and Capital Approvals	Cabinet	Key	Public	24 June 2025	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Head of Finance Tel: 01530 454492 anna.crouch@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk	Supplementary Estimates, Virements and Capital Approvals	Delegated Cabinet function
Treasury Management Stewardship Report 2024/25 104	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	24 June 2025	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk Head of Finance Tel: 01530 454492 anna.crouch@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk	Treasury Management Stewardship Report Treasury Management Stewardship Report 2024/25	Audit & Governance Committee, 4 June 2025
Devolution White Paper Update	Cabinet	Non-Key	Public	24 June 2025	Councillor Richard Blunt Tel: 01530 454510 richard.blunt@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk Chief Executive Tel: 01530 454500 allison.thomas@nwleicester-shire.gov.uk	Devolution White Paper Update	Reports will be presented to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee as appropriate during this process.

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker	Considered by Scrutiny or other Committee
Annual Corporate Complaints	Cabinet	Key	Public	24 June 2025	Councillor Andrew Woodman Tel: 07970 520357 andrew.woodman@nwleicester.gov.uk Customer Services Team Manager nichola.oliver@nwleicester.gov.uk	Annual Corporate Complaints	Corporate Scrutiny Committee, 19 June 2025.
Acquisitions and Disposals 105	Cabinet	Key	Private Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)	24 June 2025	Councillor Andrew Woodman Tel: 07970 520357 andrew.woodman@nwleicester.gov.uk Strategic Director of Communities Tel: 01530 454819 andy.barton@nwleicester.gov.uk	Acquisitions and Disposals	N/A - delegated Cabinet function
2023/24 Provisional Financial Outturn - General Fund	Cabinet	Key	Public	24 June 2025	Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicester.gov.uk Finance Team Manager Tel: 01530 454684 sarah.magill@nwleicester.gov.uk	2023/24 Provisional Financial Outturn - General Fund	N/A

Decision	Decision Maker	Status of Decision	Public or Private (and reason – where private)	Date of Decision	Contacts	Documents to be submitted to the Decision Maker	Considered by Scrutiny or other Committee
2023/24 Provisional Financial Outturn - Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Cabinet	Key	Public	24 June 2025	<p>Councillor Nicholas Rushton Tel: 01530 412059 nicholas.rushton@nwleicester.gov.uk</p> <p>Finance Team Manager Tel: 01530 454684 sarah.magill@nwleicester.gov.uk</p>	2023/24 Provisional Financial Outturn - Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	N/A