

NORTH LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY

REPORT TITLE:

CONTRACTS ACTIVITY AND ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

REPORT OF: HEAD OF OPERATIONS

FOR SUBMISSION TO:

AUTHORITY MEETING

DATE:

12 December 2014

SUMMARY OF REPORT:

This report informs Members about operational activities and associated issues dealt with by the Operations team of the Authority from April to September 2014, and it also notes the publication of the 2013/14 Annual Monitoring Report for the North London Joint Waste Strategy.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Authority is recommended to:

- i. note the contents of this report;
- ii. note the bulky waste recycling trial (para's 11.6-8); and
- iii. note the publication of the 2013/14 Annual Monitoring Report of the North London Joint Waste Strategy.

SIGNED:



Head of Operations

DATE: 3rd December 2014

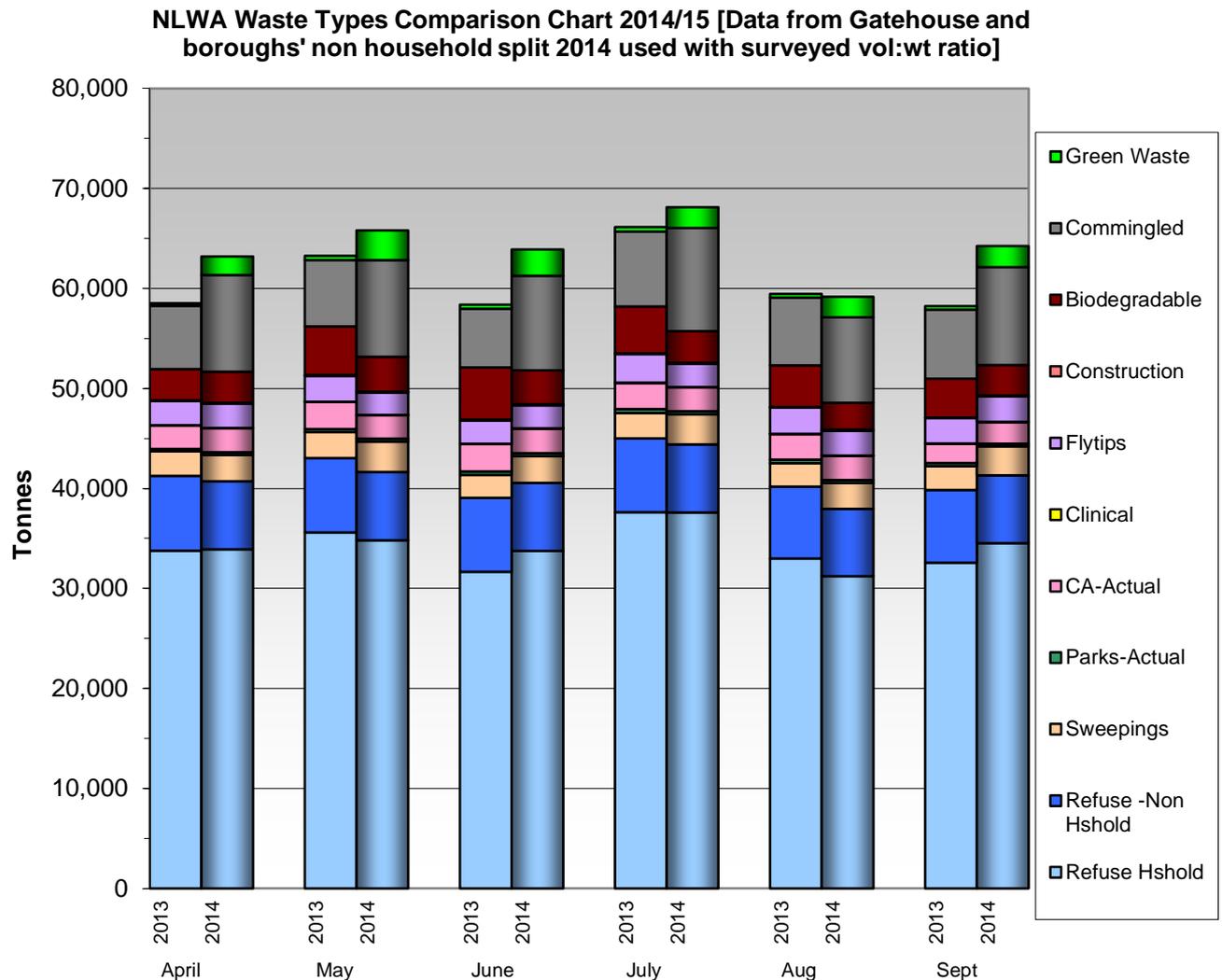
1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The Authority receives a formal update on its current services twice a year. Activity during the first six months of the municipal year is reported to the December meeting and the full year's activity is reported within the Annual report at the Annual General Meeting.
- 1.2. The Operations team is responsible for managing contracts covering disposal of household, commercial and clinical waste collected by constituent borough councils, residual waste from all Re-use and Recycling Centres (RRCs) in its area, and the operation of all but two of the RRCs. The Operations team also manages contracts for the recycling and composting of most of the separately collected waste streams.
- 1.3. The Operations team serves as the principal point of liaison between contractors and boroughs to resolve problems and find ways to improve existing services. It also assesses the practical implications of new legislation and investigates and secures new disposal methods/outlets as required.
- 1.4. It provides a full data reporting service on the Authority's operational activities to the boroughs and to central agencies.
- 1.5. A full description of the key sites and services is given in the Authority's Annual Report, as at the Authority's AGM in June and on the Authority's website.

2. STRUCTURE OF REPORT

- 2.1. The remainder of this report is structured as follows:
 3. a graph showing the first six months' tonnage information in 2014/15, compared to the same period in 2013/14;
 4. an outline of contract monitoring targets and activity;
 5. an outline of centralised composting activity;
 6. an outline of commingled recyclables activity;
 7. an outline of the contract for the transportation of wastes from Re-use and Recycling Centres (RRCs) and of the Authority managed RRCs;
 8. an outline of the WEEE contract and an update following the recent tender for the new WEEE collection contract effective from 1st January 2015;
 9. a note of the tonnage of waste tyres treated together with an update on the arrangements now in place;
 10. a note of the new main waste contract with LondonWaste Ltd;
 11. an outline of the data management and legal compliance work, service improvements and the Authority's third party re-use and recycling credit scheme;
 12. update on the implementation of the waste management data system;
 13. a note of other background activities; and
 14. a note of key elements of the 2013/14 Annual Monitoring Report (attached in full as Appendix 2).

3. TONNAGE INFORMATION – April to September 2014



NB. This chart excludes Boroughs' own waste to reprocessors

4. MAIN WASTE DISPOSAL CONTRACT

4.1. The main waste disposal contract is monitored by the Operations team using random routine inspections of each LondonWaste Ltd (LWL) site. The aim is to visit each site on a weekly basis but where this is not possible, emphasis is given to the busier sites in order to monitor 1,100 loads per month in total. Between April and September 2014 a total of 79 visits were made; Hornsey Street and Hendon were visited once weekly on average, and Edmonton was visited over the target level by one third. In addition 5 visits were carried out at the MRF where borough vehicles frequently deliver directly. These inspections are designed to highlight issues of health and safety, check vehicle turnaround times and ensure the sites are meeting borough needs. During the period covered, sampling of 5.88% of delivery transactions (6,970 of 118,555 waste deliveries) was carried out and this data was reconciled against claims for payment.

- 4.2. Tonnage data for all transactions, covering refuse, street cleansing, civic amenity, bulky, clinical wastes and biodegradable and commingled recycling was also sent to borough technical officers each week, month and quarter so that they could carry out their own checks on transactions and highlight problems for the Operations team to investigate.
- 4.3. The same tonnage data is used to validate LWL's and other contractors' claims for payment, for the reporting to boroughs set out at para. 10 below and for forecasting future tonnage arisings to assist resource planning.
- 4.4. A fundamental part of the work is pre-registering waste vehicles used by our boroughs or their contractors so that LWL and other contractors can receive this waste knowing it to be at the Authority's expense. The Operations team has direct access to LWL's computerised weighbridge system and communicates by e-mail with other contractors in order to authorise these vehicles. There are regularly over ten new entries and amendments every day. Usually, these are submitted by boroughs in advance, but on occasions time is critical as the vehicle is already in use, or already actually at one of the site's weighbridges. Vehicles are de-registered automatically if initially set up as a temporary hired vehicle, or manually when the borough disposes of it or returns it to the leasing company if it was initially set up as a 'permanent' vehicle.
- 4.5. Bi-monthly contract liaison meetings are held with LWL to monitor and resolve issues under this contract and the HWRC arrangements below. No defaults were issued against the Main Waste Disposal Contract during this period.
- 4.6. Clinical waste disposal is also dealt with under the main waste disposal contract. Wastes collected by boroughs that arise from residents' medical treatment at home, and from dog waste bins are managed as clinical wastes. They are received and processed separately and differently by LWL, and attract a higher gate fee than ordinary wastes.
- 4.7. This report does not go into the changes that have arisen at the Hendon waste transfer station because, although significant, they are more recent than the April-September period covered by this report.

5. IN-VESSEL COMPOSTING

- 5.1. Most of the Authority's mixed food and green waste is processed at the in-vessel composting facility (IVC) at LWL's site at Edmonton, which in practice is able to treat approaching 35,000 tonnes p.a.
- 5.2. Over the six-month period of this report all boroughs that deliver food waste and green waste to the Authority increased the combined amount of these wastes that they collected. The six-month total quantity rose 3,948 tonnes to 32,590 tonnes.

- 5.3. Where boroughs are collecting these wastes separately, the food waste element is still mixed with other mixed food and green wastes at the IVC when there is capacity available there, rather than being sent to third party facilities. Green wastes are generally sent to third party windrow composting facilities (because such treatment is intrinsically less expensive than the IVC), but food wastes and mixed food wastes are only sent to third party facilities when the IVC has insufficient capacity (this arises throughout the year). The food and green wastes sent to third party facilities are transported in bulk loads from Edmonton.
- 5.4. The compost facility is operated in accordance with the national 'Compost Quality Protocol' and the compost itself meets the Publicly Available Standard No. 100 (PAS 100) from the British Standards Institute, so is legally a 'product' and no longer a form of 'waste'.
- 5.5. The contract allows for up to five 15-tonne loads of compost to be delivered to allotments and community projects in north London each week with the remainder either collected by constituent boroughs, private customers or sent to agricultural outlets. The Authority's Annual Monitoring Report noted at section 14 of this report gives further information about the use of our compost.

6. MIXED DRY RECYCLABLES (MDR)

- 6.1. Since October 2009 the Authority has been managing contracts with two Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) providers outside of the Main Waste Disposal Contract. During the period April – September 2014, 57,462 tonnes of mixed dry recyclables (MDR) were delivered which was an increase of 18,087 tonnes on the equivalent period last year. LB Barnet commenced borough wide MDR collections on the 14th October 2013 which largely accounted for the increase in commingled tonnage collected. MDR tonnages delivered to the Authority for treatment during the period have therefore increased by 45.94%.
- 6.2. Vehicles from participating boroughs were registered with the MRF providers where they can direct deliver to one of the MRFs; vehicles from boroughs that cannot direct deliver were registered under separate code numbers to allow them to tip at Hornsey Street, and LWL then transported the loads to the MRFs.
- 6.3. The contract for the treatment of mixed dry recyclables is expected to return an amount in excess of £2.5 million pounds to the Authority in its fifth contract year as well as maintaining reject rates at around 5%. The Authority has regard to this income when determining the value of payments it makes to relevant constituent borough councils under the CIPS regime.

- 6.4. No defaults were issued against these contracts in the period covered by this report however the Operations team continues to work closely on turnaround issues which may arise with the contractors.
- 6.5. Although outside the period covered by this report from the 1st October 2014 the MRF Code of Practice was introduced. This requires all MRF providers that process over 1,000 tonnes per annum to introduce more rigorous analysis and reporting systems for both inputs from each customer and outputs from each separated stream. The first reporting cycle of October to December is due to be made publicly available in January 2015.

7. RE-USE AND RECYCLING CENTRES

- 7.1. The Authority has a separate contract with LondonWaste Ltd for the transportation and disposal of wastes from re-use and recycling centres (RRCs – formerly known as household waste and recycling centres) that pre-dates the transfer of the management of most RRCs noted at paragraph 1.2. As such, this contract applies equally to those sites that continue to be operated by constituent borough councils as well as those sites that are now managed by the Authority.
- 7.2. There are currently nine RRCs in the Authority's area generating 14,172 tonnes of residual waste from April to September 2014. Residual waste from these sites has reduced by 786 tonnes when compared to the equivalent period last year; this is directly attributable to increased recycling activity at the RRCs as shown in the table at 7.6 below.
- 7.3. Authority officers regularly visit the RRC sites to ensure the quality of the service meets contractual standards. The target is to visit each site twice per month, on a random basis. Between April and September 113 visits were made. No defaults were issued against this contract during the period for failure to provide adequate container numbers on site.
- 7.4. In June 2014 a new RRC, Western Road, opened in LB Haringey as a direct replacement of the High St Hornsey site. The new facility is larger and can accommodate more streams for recycling including paint and hard plastics.
- 7.5. Health and safety improvements have also been made at South Access Road and Kings Road, including new steps to access the containers, along with improved lighting and power supply to South Access Road.
- 7.6. Based on the total combined tonnages delivered to the seven Authority-managed HWRCs for the period April – September 2014 the overall recycling rate was 70% an increase from 63% for the same period last year. Recycling rates per site are detailed in the table below alongside the corresponding rate for the same period in 2013.

Site	April – Sept 2014 Recycling Rate*	April – Sept 2013 Recycling Rate*
Regis Road (LB Camden)	65%	46%
Park View (LB Haringey)	59%	56%
Western Road (LB Haringey)	66%	63%
Hornsey Street (LB Islington)	68%	67%
Kings Road (LB Waltham Forest)**	100%	100%
South Access Road (LB Waltham Forest)	80%	66%
Gateway Road (LB Waltham Forest)	71%	62%
Overall Performance	70%	63%

* Includes rubble sent for recycling, which does not count towards the national indicator

** Kings Road does not accept residual waste

- 7.7. The Operations team also staffs the Authority's main telephone line and is now regularly receiving over ten calls per day from residents with enquiries regarding the RRCs in their borough.

8. WEEE CONTRACT

- 8.1. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive was implemented on 1st July 2007. The Authority registered 15 sites, on the boroughs' behalf, as Designated Collection Facilities (DCFs) for collection of up to five categories of household WEEE including fridges, televisions, lamps, and large and small domestic appliances. Under this legislation, waste is collected by a Producer Compliance Scheme (PCS) under contract to the Authority, but at no cost to the Authority. The Authority's approved PCS is DHL Envirosolutions; the level of service provided is very good and no complaints were received during this period.
- 8.2. A total of 2,050 tonnes of WEEE has been collected during the six month period of this report compared to 1,815 tonnes during the same period last year (a 12.95% increase); this increase is primarily due to the extra benefits the Authority receives as outlined at 8.3 and 8.4 below.
- 8.3. Thus, as part of the above, and at no charge to the Authority or boroughs, 63 bring site containers for the collection of small waste electrical and electronic equipment (sWEEE) have been placed across the seven boroughs and are being serviced by DHL.
- 8.4. Similarly, DHL and its delivery partners continue to operate the kerbside collection of WEEE to all residents in north London. This is a free collection service for both the Authority and residents.

- 8.5. The current WEEE contract expires on the 31st December 2014. In anticipation of this the Authority undertook a tendering process for a new WEEE collection services contract. Although it is not applicable until after the period of this report, Members may wish to note that DHL Enviro-solutions has been successful in winning this contract and thereby retaining the work here in north London; further detail is provided at Appendix 1.
- 8.6. There continues to be some uncertainty about the regulatory backdrop to this service however. It has previously been reported that as a result of the Recast of the WEEE Directive, from January 2014 Producer Compliance Schemes will continue to be obliged to collect all WEEE received at their local authorities' DCFs, but the PCS's producer members will only have to pay for their obligated tonnages, meaning that the financial risk of collecting more than the obligated tonnages is being transferred from producers to the PCSs that arrange the collections. In short, if a PCS collects too much, it will have to bear the cost of its collection and treatment; and if it collects too little it will have to pay a 'compliance fee' that could be greater than the cost of collection and treatment.
- 8.7. It has similarly been reported that there is the further complication that the fixed tonnage targets set for re-use and recycling will be adjusted by estimates of unsubstantiated WEEE dealt with outside of the WEEE system (e.g. old cookers going straight to scrap metal merchants). This was in response to concerns from the industry that their cost of compliance with the regulations was noticeably greater than the actual cost of recycling.
- 8.8. However, the collection targets and compliance fees for 2014 have yet to be set and are scheduled to be announced by the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills in spring 2015.

9. WASTE TYRES

- 9.1. The Operations team also arranges for the recycling of waste tyres on behalf of the five boroughs that choose to dispose of these via the levy. In the period April to September 2014, 29.04 tonnes of tyres were delivered, compared to 35.92 tonnes in the same period last year.
- 9.2. The tyre contract expired on 31st October 2014. In anticipation of this, the Authority published and advert inviting relevant companies to offer tyre recycling services; the work has been awarded to the McGrath Group, which was the incumbent.

10. NEW MAIN WASTE CONTRACT

- 10.1. In accordance with authority delegated to officers at the last Authority meeting, a new 'main waste contract' (MWC) has been entered into with LondonWaste. The MWC will prevail until 1st December 2025, and its essential scope is:
1. The reception, treatment and disposal of residual wastes;

2. The operation of Re-use and Recycling Centres (RRCs), the recycling of wastes and the transfer of residual wastes to a disposal point;
 3. The reception and treatment of separately collected organic wastes;
 4. The reception and transportation of other separately collected wastes for recycling by third parties; and
 5. The reception and transportation of other separately collected clinical and offensive wastes for treatment by third parties.
- 10.2. Key elements of the new arrangements that were reported at the September 2014 Authority meeting are that they will incorporate a small increase in the cost of residual waste treatment to reflect prudently increasing maintenance expenditure from 2018; landfill tax savings from moving some wastes by road from the Hendon rail transfer station to the energy-from-waste (EfW) facility at the EcoPark; further landfill tax savings arising from the shredding of non-recyclable residual waste from RRCs so that it can be treated in the EfW facility; a reduction in the cost of organic waste treatment given that the Authority will have fully funded the facility by the end of the current contract; and a decrease in the overall cost of clinical waste services.
- 10.3. The contract is expected to provide an annual reduction in the cost of services and landfill tax of some £5m per year initially (most of which comes from landfill tax savings), with this benefit reducing to some £3.5m per year from 2018.

The performance of LWL under the above contract will continue to be managed by the Authority largely as at present because LWL remains a separate legal entity. This will be through on-site monitoring and through data management systems, which constituent borough council officers can also observe and comment upon any issues arising.

11. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

- 11.1. The Operations team continued to deal with all aspects of data reporting for performance management and legal compliance purposes. As part of the regular quarterly cycle it gathered monthly information from boroughs on over 30 categories of recycling materials. These were collated with other data from the main waste disposal contract and ancillary agreements and submitted to the Environment Agency/DEFRA via a national system called WasteDataFlow (WDF). This statutory data reporting regime was established by the government initially as part of the transposition of the Landfill Directive into national law, and the landfill allowances trading scheme (LATS) that has since been stopped; the government also introduced it for reporting local authorities' performance against various national indicators. The government still requires this data to report to Europe and for national waste policy planning and performance monitoring, and locally it is used for service and resource planning purposes.
- 11.2. Various other statistical work continues to be undertaken by the Operations team in relation to:

- the amount of residual waste recycling by LWL (see 11.6-8 below);
 - the amount of non-household waste that is delivered by the boroughs mixed with loads of household waste (needing to be separately identified for charging and recycling target purposes);
 - the allocation between Hackney and Islington of residual wastes at the Hornsey Street RRC;
 - the amount of DIY waste disposed at RRCs (this allows the Authority and the boroughs to report such waste as non-household waste for National Indicator purposes, which improves household waste recycling percentages);
 - the amount of fly-tipped waste collected in the Authority's area (which is, like DIY waste, excluded from the National Indicator targets for household waste); and
 - re-use and recycling percentages achieved at the RRCs.
- 11.3. The Operations team has also continued to verify borough submissions to WDF as the Authority needs to be independently satisfied with the accuracy of data entered on WDF by boroughs for their directly recycled tonnages as the Authority holds no data of its own on them, but is still required to approve them in WDF and is liable for fines if they are wrong.
- 11.4. In accordance with the data derived from the above and with preliminary borough notifications of April to September recycling and composting tonnages (that remain subject to change), the current straight-line forecast for the Authority-wide recycling and composting rates are provisionally 21.15% and 13.98% respectively. This should be qualified, however, in relation to the high growth composting months having already occurred this year.
- 11.5. The Operations team continued to ensure the Authority's compliance with Duty of Care Regulations, by maintaining registers of all relevant waste carriers and environmental permits and by carrying out Duty of Care visits to contractors' sites. In relation to the MRF contractors the Operations team also undertook audits to check documentation detailing end destinations of sorted recyclable wastes and to validate the income share arrangements.
- 11.6. Following the cessation of commercial waste deliveries to LWL the company's services for the separation of recyclables from general bulky wastes appeared uneconomic to LWL. However, the Operations team in discussion with LWL and the Boroughs arranged a trial to be undertaken with increased direct delivery of wastes categorised by the Boroughs as "bulky waste" to Edmonton in order to identify the amounts of recyclable material that could be recovered and ascertain the costs of such recovery.
- 11.7. Initially the trial did not generate sufficient wastes for the LWL operation to be economically viable, but since Authority officers have agreed with LWL that its staff can also identify and process other suitable loads (that may have been categorised by the Boroughs as street cleansing or fly-tipped wastes), LWL has accepted that it can operate economically and can achieve a recycling rate of 50%.

- 11.8. The trial is now continuing on the revised basis, and a recommendation will be brought to the April 2015 Authority meeting to consider the future of this additional recycling activity. The costs of the trial and the potential for the service to continue are included in the Authority's budget as reported elsewhere on this agenda.
- 11.9. The Operations team also continued to manage the third party re-use and recycling credit system, under which a range of organisations that reuse or recycle household waste that would otherwise have had to be disposed by the Authority can claim payment for each tonne diverted. During the first six months of 2014/15 the principal task has been to receive, assess and pay claims to the organisations registered in February 2014, and to record the tonnage data in WasteDataFlow.

12. WASTE MANAGEMENT DATA SYSTEM

- 12.1. Following final system testing, the Authority's new waste management data system (WMDS) went live in May 2014. Training sessions were carried out with Boroughs' fleet management staff and contractors for the registering of vehicles onto the system. Authority officers continue to register vehicles on to LondonWaste Ltd's 'Gatehouse' weighbridge system.
- 12.2. Every weighbridge transaction is now uploaded into the WMDS and is validated against a set of pre-written criteria by the Operations team. Previously any queries on this transactional data would have to be raised by Borough Officers from the weekly data sent by the Operations team or by the sampling of transactions described in 4.1 above by the Operations teams monitoring officer. Between April – September 2013, 83 queries were raised via these routes but since the introduction of the new system 303 transaction queries have been raised for the same period in 2014. This improved scrutiny will ensure improved accuracy of all transactions and records.
- 12.3. Transactional data is available for viewing the next day, and further reporting aspects are currently being developed and will be shared with Borough colleagues when finalised.

13. OPERATIONS TEAM – OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESOURCES

- 13.1. The Operations team continued to provide general office management support as set out in the Authority's Annual Report.
- 13.2. Tonnage and financial information arising from the Operations team is essential for much of the work of the Head of Finance, so a close two-way working relationship exists here.

- 13.3. The Operations team also liaises closely with borough Technical Officers and their staff on a day to day basis, on a range of operational and service development issues.
- 13.4. The Annual Monitoring Report described below is now produced by the Operations team.
- 13.5. The Operations team is currently comprised of a manager and five members of staff.

14. ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

- 14.1. Members previously decided that an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) shall be produced, and those parameters which are to be measured and reported in it. The AMR for 2013/14 produced on behalf of the Authority and the seven constituent Boroughs has now been published and is available to Members on the Authority's website or in printed form on request. The AMR describes progress made towards achieving the aims and objectives of the North London Joint Waste Strategy.
- 14.2. The primary objectives of the North London Joint Waste Strategy are to provide a recycling led solution to waste management in the area with the aim of achieving recycling and composting rates of 50% by 2020 and reducing the proportion of waste sent to landfill to 15%.
- 14.3. During 2013/14, a much greater focus continued to be given to waste prevention, both for the environmental benefits and the financial savings to local people (directly by spending and wasting less in their daily lives, and indirectly by the partner authorities spending less tax-payers money on waste services than they otherwise would have done). The Authority also led on a communications campaign to increase recycling for similar reasons.
- 14.4. During 2013/14 the total amount of municipal waste collected by the partner authorities started to increase from the previous year, with an increase of 13,668 tonnes to 836,052 tonnes. This increase may possibly be attributed to an improving economy.
- 14.5. 399,184 tonnes of residual waste (48%) was sent for energy recovery by incineration during 2013/14. This is a fall from the previous year when 401,432 tonnes of residual waste was sent for energy recovery. The amount of waste sent to landfill was 200,874 tonnes which was 24% of the total a decrease of 639 tonnes from the previous year. This change was partly due to increased recycling, and partly to uneven changes in the amounts of residual waste arising in different parts of north London.

- 14.6. 686,988 tonnes of waste was collected from households during 2013-14. Of this, 228,185 tonnes was sent for re-use, recycling and composting. This represents 33% of the household waste stream and is an increase in the rate of nearly 1% from the previous year. This was due to continuing efforts of the partner authorities to provide high quality recycling services and to encourage people to use them fully, and of course due to local residents' active participation in this too.
- 14.7. The environmental performance of the partner authorities continues to improve too. As less 'local authority collected waste' is being collected and an increasing proportion is re-used and recycled, greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere that are caused by our municipal waste management services are falling.

15. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 15.1. The Authority is recommended to:
- i. note the contents of this report;
 - ii. note the bulky waste recycling trial (para's 11.6-8); and
 - iii. note the publication of the 2013/14 Annual Monitoring Report of the North London Joint Waste Strategy.

16. COMMENTS OF THE FINANCIAL ADVISER

- 16.1. The budget update report elsewhere on this agenda allows for the new LondonWaste Ltd contract prices and operational changes referred to at paragraph 10.2 above; these changes have helped to reduce the Authority's cost base by some £5m in 2015/16.

17. COMMENTS OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

- 17.1. The Legal Adviser has been consulted in the preparation of this report and has no comments to add.

Local Government Act 1972 – Access to information

Documents used: WasteDataFlow – national web-based waste data system available at <http://www.wastedataflow.org/>

Contact Officers: Andrew Lappage, Head of Operations
Mark Partlett, Contracts Manager

Berol House, Unit 1b,
25 Ashley Road
Tottenham
N17 9LJ

Tel: 020 8489 5730
Fax: 020 8365 0254
E-mail: post@nlwa.gov.uk

**CONTRACT AWARDED UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY
FOR WEEE SERVICES**

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In accordance with the report and delegated authority at the September 2014 Authority meeting, a contract has been tendered and awarded by the Authority for the collection and treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

2.0 TENDER RECEIPT AND EVALUATION

- 2.1 The contract was advertised and four Producer Compliance Schemes requested a tender pack and submitted a tender.
- 2.2 Tenders were evaluated using a 'technical quality : value' assessment model. In overall terms a weighting of 70% was given to the quality of the tenderer and the basic service and 20% to any optional extra services, and 10% was given to the value of optional income as tendered.

Technical Quality Assessment

- 2.3 The technical quality assessment comprised three elements: risk, technical feasibility and reliability, and provision of the additional services. These elements included amongst other things contingency and business continuity arrangements, Audit procedures at AATF's and implementation plans at the organisational level and optional additional services such as small WEEE 'bring' banks, door-to-door collection services and funded promotional campaigns at the service level. Within this part of the assessment, the successful tenderer scored the highest by a significant margin.

Value Assessment

- 2.4 The financial evaluation examined the optional income share arrangement under which tenderers could offer to pass on to the Authority a share of the income arising from the sale of WEEE. Within this part of the assessment, the successful tenderer did not guarantee to share any income and therefore scored the equal third score.

Overall Technical Quality : Income/Value Assessment

- 2.5 Having arrived at a highest income/highest value total and a technical sub- total these sub-totals were then combined to give an overall total weighted score. On this basis the quality of the successful tenderer's bid, including the additional services to be provided, resulted in it being awarded the contract.

3.0 CONCLUSION

- 3.1 After consultation with the Chair and Vice-chairs, the contract was awarded to DHL Envirosolutions, the incumbent PCS for the Authority.
- 3.2 The identities of all four tenderers are in a further annexe in Part 2 of the agenda.