



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

A MEETING OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY, 23 NOVEMBER 2017 AT 10.30 AM
IN COMMITTEE ROOM ONE, COUNTY OFFICES, NEWLAND, LINCOLN LN1
1YL

AGENDA

LEAD

PARTNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

- 1 Apologies for Absence
- 2 Declaration of Interests
- 3 Minutes of the meeting held on 7 September 2017 (Pages 3 - 8)
- 3a Action Notes from the meeting held on 7 September 2017 (Pages 9 - 12)
- 4 Partner Updates (Pages 13 - 14)
- 5 Proposed Schedule of Meeting Dates (Pages 15 - 16)

CORE BUSINESS

- 6 Audit Report (Pages 17 - 18)
- 7 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Pages 19 - 70)
- 8 Food Waste Trial (Pages 71 - 72)

DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 9 Waste and Recycling Action Programme (WRAP) Consultancy Work regarding Greater Consistency in Household Recycling (Pages 73 - 74)
- 10 Waste Performance Report (Pages 75 - 82)

11 One Public Estate Update (Pages 83 - 84)

12 Fly - Tipping Information (Pages 85 - 88)

15 November 2017

Rachel Wilson
Democratic Services Officer
Lincolnshire County Council
County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL
Tel: 01522 552107
Email: rachel.wilson@lincolnshire.gov.uk



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP 7 SEPTEMBER 2017

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR E J POLL (CHAIRMAN)

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Councillor David Cotton | (West Lindsey District Council) |
| Sean Kent | (Lincolnshire County Council) |
| Councillor Michael Brookes | (Boston Borough Council) |
| Councillor Mrs Sandra Harrison | (East Lindsey District Council) |
| Victoria Burgess | (East Lindsey District Council) |
| Councillor Fay Smith | (City of Lincoln Council) |
| Steve Bird | (City of Lincoln Council) |
| Councillor Richard Wright | (North Kesteven District Council) |
| Councillor Peter Burley | (North Kesteven District Council) |
| David Steele | (North Kesteven District Council) |
| Councillor Roger Gambba-Jones (Vice-Chairman) | (South Holland District Council) |
| Emily Spicer | (South Holland District Council) |
| Councillor Nick Craft | (South Kesteven District Council) |
| Councillor Dr Peter Moseley | (South Kesteven District Council) |
| Neil McBride | (Lincolnshire County Council) |
| Councillor Tony Turner MBE JP | (Lincolnshire County Council) |
| Rachel Wilson | (Lincolnshire County Council) |
| Steve Leary | (West Lindsey District Council) |
| Ian Yates | (South Kesteven District Council) |

14 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from George Bernard (Boston Borough Council) and Ady Selby (West Lindsey District Council).

15 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

There were no declarations of interest at this point in the meeting.

16 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 6 JULY 2017

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 6 July 2017 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

17 ACTION NOTES FROM THE MEETING HELD ON 6 JULY 2017

RESOLVED

That the action notes from the meeting held on 6 July 2017 be noted.

18 PARTNER UPDATES

Members of the Partnership were provided with the opportunity to update the rest of the Partners on any developments within their districts which may be of interest and the following was reported:

In reference to the Terms of Reference it was highlighted that West Lindsey was a fourth option authority and would try and bring as much executive power to the Partnership as possible, although this may be limited for some actions. The Chairman acknowledged these potential restrictions and requested that the district do what it could.

It was suggested that in order for Partners to be able to provide feedback to their individual districts as soon as possible, minutes should be made available at the earliest opportunity. It was considered important that there was a written record to refer to when providing briefings back to respective councils to help ensure that there was a consistent message.

Further to the previous meeting, when it was suggested by East Lindsey District Council that information on the types of fly-tipping collected could be circulated, Partners were provided with a document which set out this information for 2016/17. Victoria Burgess advised that she would be happy to collate information from all districts into one document if the Partnership thought it would be helpful. It was commented that it would be useful to see the fly-tipping picture across the districts and it was requested whether this information could be supplied to Partners electronically so it could be shared with their own members.

It was commented that the majority of fly tips appeared to be carried out by people who would go door to door offering services such as laying driveways, clearing green waste, shed clearances etc.

It was queried whether consideration could be given to including references to the weights of various fly-tips as construction waste only made up 7% of the total collected, but it was likely that if measured by weight it would be a higher proportion. This was particularly relevant as construction materials needed to be taken to landfill, a more expensive form of disposal.

Partners were advised that the public were not aware of their duty of care in relation to waste disposal, and it was queried whether there could be a campaign with adverts that all partners would support, highlighting that a £30 cost for someone to take away the waste could become a £600 bill for the local authority and therefore the taxpayer.

It was also commented that the press liked to run stories regarding prosecutions for fly-tipping. However, caution was expressed regarding districts revealing too much

information about how fly-tippers were caught, as this could make people more aware of how to avoid prosecution in the future.

Most districts did collate some kind of data regarding fly-tipping, and it was suggested that the officer working group agree on the criteria for the information to be collected. The City of Lincoln identified where their fly-tipped waste came from, and the majority was landlord properties. There was also a need to be clear on what the action point would be and what would be done with the data. There was support for a Lincolnshire wide approach to tackling fly-tipping, as there was a need to identify hotspots and a lot of people who would deliberately dump waste would not respect district boundaries and were likely to cross district borders if one area was having a campaign.

North Kesteven District Council reported that they had received positive feedback following the introduction of proposals to align policies for the collection of different categories of waste. It was noted that so far this was only being applied to commercial waste.

In relation to the standardisation of charges for waste collection, it was reported that it had been through the Cabinet at Boston Borough Council and charges had been introduced for village halls, church halls and charity shops etc. The standard residual and recycling bins would be collected free of charge, but anything additional would be charged for. It was also noted that the charges would be introduced in April 2018 and would be set during the budget process.

Boston Borough also reported that there were four prosecutions underway for fly-tipping in laybys, and two of these were commercial operations. The cases had not yet gone to court. However, the perpetrators had admitted the offences.

3GS had been appointed to issue fixed penalty notices for littering. So far 348 notices had been issued. This was being trialled with a one year contract and so far seemed to be successful. Discussions were currently being held with South Holland District Council who was keeping a watching brief on how the scheme progressed. Partners were also advised that the reaction to this scheme had been positive and had been welcomed by the public.

South Kesteven District Council reported that they were considering introducing a similar enforcement scheme and in response to a question, it was reported that the collection rate was currently 85%. It was reported that SKDC had invested a lot of money in the Big Clean Project which was having a massive across the district. In terms of penalty notices for littering, there was a need to be mindful of the legalities. It was noted that this was being considered by the Street Scene Committee, and a one year trial was being suggested. It was emphasised that this would not be a profit making exercise, but was about improving the street scene and there would be a need for a strong message to this effect.

The City of Lincoln reported that following the introduction of their street enforcement officer, over 1000 tickets had been issued. They had been approached by different companies offering to run this scheme, but it was thought that the authority would instead be able to run this in-house. The scheme was now self-sustaining and the enforcement

4

**LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
7 SEPTEMBER 2017**

officer post had now become a permanent position. There was currently an 85% collection rate, and there were no targets in terms of tickets issued.

A need for caution was emphasised in relation to street enforcement and fixed penalty notices as following work by South Holland, there were some significant legal issues which would need to be looked at before a scheme could be introduced. It was acknowledged that it was a positive scheme, but there would be some legalities which would need to be overcome if carried out by a private company.

The County Council reported that in relation to the ongoing issue with the clearing of roads following road traffic accidents, a meeting had been held with the Highways Authority and officers were in the process of negotiating with Kier to remove debris at the scene. It was hoped to bring a further paper to the officer working group and then to the next partnership meeting for endorsement.

The bulk haulage contract was also in the process of being re-tendered, and would be in place from 1 April 2018 on 5 + 2 year basis. Partners were reassured they would see no difference in their service.

In relation to trade waste, an agreement had been made with West Lindsey and Boston Borough to charge £85 per tonne. The Waste Strategy was still 18 months from launch and a letter would be going out to all districts advising that the £85 cost would continue until the end of 2019, and it was planned to tie this in with the Strategy. It was confirmed that this rate was open to all partners until March 2019.

19 UPDATE TO THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

Consideration was given to a report which asked the Partnership to amend its Terms of Reference to have three formal meetings per year, with a series of informal workshops to accompany these meetings. It was clarified that the Partnership had agreed to this change during the last meeting, and the aim of this report was to formalise that agreement.

It was noted that Councillor P Burley would be taking over from Councillor R Wright as the representative for North Kesteven District Council shortly, but they would both be attending for the next couple of meetings. The Partnership welcomed the new representative from North Kesteven.

RESOLVED

1. That from 2018 the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership meet three times per year
2. That the Terms of Reference be amended to reflect this change.

20 UPDATE ON WASTE AND RECYCLING ACTION PROGRAMME (WRAP)
CONSULTANCY WORK CONSIDERING GREATER CONSISTENCY IN
HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership received a report which provided an update on the Waste and Recycling Action Programme (WRAP) consultancy work into greater consistency in Household Waste Recycling.

It was reported that all Partners had now inputted their data, and a meeting with officers was planned for the afternoon to go through the findings. A report would be brought to the meeting of the Partnership at the end of November. It was reported that Boston Borough would not have a representative at this session and it was requested whether one of the other officers could feedback the outcome of the meeting. It was agreed that someone would report back to Boston on the outcome of the meeting. It was also noted that comments from Boston's officer representative had been received in advance of the session and would be included in the discussion.

RESOLVED

That the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership considers the output from the WRAP project in determining the structure and viability of any food waste trial in Lincolnshire.

21 JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership received a report, as agreed at the March meeting, which provided an update for councillors regarding progress in developing the new Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS).

The Partnership was guided through the report and updates were given in relation to the Partnership workshops held during July, proposals for the analysis of residual waste composition, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the planned upcoming work.

Councillor Dr Moseley from South Kesteven reported that he had been unable to attend the second workshop, but noted that the first workshop came up with a great vision, and then the objectives were set at the second workshop. It was felt that there should be a specific objective about being innovative and that it should be one of the longer term ambitions to keep up to date with new technologies, and this should be included within the Strategy. It was suggested that this should be a reference rather than an objective, and it was felt that it should be reflected as a thread throughout all objectives.

It was commented that one of the biggest criticisms of the old strategy was its use of 'woolly' and vague terms, and this time it was aimed to have a more concrete approach. There was concern that the objectives did not fully reflect the vision in terms of innovation. The Chairman advised that all of the objectives should reflect the vision. It was confirmed that a discussion had taken place about this at the workshop, and it had been suggested that there was also a need for day to day innovation, not just embracing

new technologies, but also trying things which were new to Lincolnshire e.g. food waste collection.

In terms of the waste analysis which was to be carried out, it was queried whether that data would be available for all authorities to use, as this data could be used by districts for supporting local campaigns as well as countywide ones. It was confirmed that once the sampling had been undertaken, the data would be available after about 1 month. It was highlighted that when the waste was taken from the Waste Transfer Station, care would need to be taken to ensure that it was known exactly where the waste was collected from, so that the data collected was meaningful.

It was suggested that in relation to the request for an additional objective, it should read – 'To consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services'.

RESOLVED

1. That the ongoing work on the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy be noted.
2. That reference to the need to consider innovation be included as an additional objective as follows – 'To consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services'

The meeting closed at 12.20 pm

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership – Actions since 7 September 2017

| Meeting Date | Minute No | Agenda Item & Action Required | Update and Action Taken |
|--------------|-----------|--|--|
| 07.09.17 | 18 | PARTNER UPDATES East Lindsey to collate information from all districts on types of fly-tipping collected | Item on agenda for 23 November meeting |
| | 19 | UPDATE TO THE TERMS OF REFERENCE That the terms of reference be amended to reflect the change to 3 meetings per year | Amended terms of reference to be circulated to the Partnership by e-mail following the meeting on 23 November 2017 |
| | 21 | JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY Reference to the need to consider innovation be included as an additional objective as follows – 'To consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services' | The Joint Municipal waste Management Strategy has been updates accordingly and a draft will be presented to the meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership on 23 November 2017 for consideration. |
| 06.07.17 | 7 | PARTNER UPDATES East Lindsey to report information types of fly-tipped waste collected | To be reported at the meeting on 7 September 2017 |
| | 9 | WRAP UPDATE The Partnership to receive a report on progress | To be presented before the end of 2017 |
| | 11 | HEALTH AND SAFETY That a report on the work of the Lincolnshire (Health and safety) Waste and Refuse Forum be presented to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership annually | To be scheduled for the meeting in June/July meeting 2018 |
| 02.03.17 | 10e | PARTNER UPDATE SHDC Officers to report back to the June 2017 meeting on the renewal rates for the Green Waste Service | To be reported at the meeting on 6 July 2017 |
| | 11b | PROVISION OF FUTURE COUNTYWIDE WASTE SERVICES A report to be brought back to a future meeting in relation to the costs associated with disposal | To be scheduled |

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership – Actions since 7 September 2017

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--|--|
| | | of contaminated recycling loads | |
| | 12a | CLEARANCE OF ROAD DEBRIS FOLLOWING A ROAD TRAFFIC COLLISION That a written report be brought to the meeting of the LWP scheduled for 8 June 2017 | Report to be presented at meeting on 6 July 2017 |
| | 12b | GREATER CONSISTENCY IN HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING – WRAP SUPPORT TO LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP That the agreement for provision of support to Lincolnshire Waste Partnership by WRAP be signed on behalf of the LWP | The agreement was signed following the meeting and an update will be provided at the meeting on 6 July 2017 |
| | 13a | WASTE DATA That a performance report be brought to the LWP every 6 months | Next report scheduled for the September 2017 meeting |
| | 13b | LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP TERMS OF REFERENCE The revised Terms of Reference be amended as set out in the minutes The amended Terms of Reference to be circulated to the LWP in advance of the next meeting | |
| 24.11.16 | 8b | LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS The LWPOWG was asked to develop a new Partnership agreement/terms of reference based on the chosen option. The LWPOWG to develop and propose a new Standard Agenda for the LWP | The revised terms of reference are to be submitted for approval at the meeting on 2 March 2017 - complete New standard agenda being developed for use |
| | 8d | DRY RECYCLING COLLECTION METHODOLOGY | |

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership – Actions since 7 September 2017

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|---|
| | | That an expression of interest be collectively completed and submitted on behalf of the LWP, in order to apply for WRAP funding to develop business cases to work towards implementing changes to collection regimes | Update to be provided to the meeting on 2 March 2017 - complete |
| | 9a | MIXED DRY RECYCLABLES CONTRACT That the LWPOWG look in more detail at the recommendations set out in the report | |
| | 9b | REVISION OF THE JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY That a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy working group be established. | |

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 4

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership pre-meeting - briefing note

7th November 2017

At its meeting on 28 September 2017 Lincolnshire County Council's Overview and Scrutiny Management Board considered a report on the 2017/18 Council Business Plan Quarter 1 performance.

During discussion on recycling rates, concern was expressed that targets were not being met and it was suggested that the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership should consider how pressure could be put on manufacturers and packaging companies to make their recycling symbols clearer.

The full minute, agreed at the board meeting on 26 October 2017, is as follows:

"• Protecting and Sustaining the Environment – in relation to the Household Waste Recycling Centre recycling rates being below target, it was suggested whether there needed to be more national pressure on manufacturers and packaging companies to make the recycling symbols clearer to help improve recycling rates. It was further suggested that the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership should be asked to consider this issue in the first instance and then potentially refer the issue onto the Local Government Association (LGA) for its consideration."

Recommendation:

That consideration be given to LWP receiving a paper on the issue of campaigning for clearer recycling symbols at its meeting on 23 November and reporting back to Overview and Scrutiny Management Board.

Nigel West
Head of Democratic Services and Statutory Scrutiny Officer
01522 552840

7/11/2017

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 5



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

23 NOVEMBER 2017

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| SUBJECT : | PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF MEETING DATES |
| REPORT BY: | SEAN KENT GROUP MANAGER – ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL |
| CONTACT NO: | 01522 554833 |

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This report seeks to agree meetings dates for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership, Member/Officer Pre-Meeting and the Officer Working Group for 2018.

DISCUSSIONS

In accordance with the governance arrangements for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership, the table below sets out proposed meeting dates and start times for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership, Member/Officer Pre-Meeting and the Officer Working Group.

| Informal Member Workshop (10.00am – 1.00pm) | Officer Working Group | Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (10.30am start) |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| 8 January 2018 | 7 February 2018 | 8 March 2018 |
| 8 May 2018 | 4 April 2018 | 12 July 2018 |
| - | 6 June 2018 | - |
| 10 September 2018 | 24 October 2018 | 22 November 2018 |

RECOMMENDATION

That the meeting dates as set out above be agreed.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 6



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

23 November 2017

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| SUBJECT: | AUDIT REPORT |
| REPORT BY: | SEAN KENT (LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL) |
| CONTACT NO: | 01522 554833 |

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Partnership had an audit undertaken in 2016/17 by Lincolnshire County Council, where a range of issues were identified and detailed within an Action Plan, for appropriate management. There were 12 identified risk descriptions under the headings of:

- Lack of a fit for purpose Strategy
- No approach planned for producing a new Strategy
- Actions and requirements of the Partnership are not completed

The County Council is therefore looking to do a follow up review in March 2018 to assess the progress made since the previous Waste Partnership audit in 16/17.

DISCUSSIONS

The indicative scope of the follow-up review is to "Follow up on the findings of the LWP 16/17 audit to examine progress made". It is expected that this will only be a 5 day review and will be undertaken by the previous auditor Alastair Simson.

This will be based on looking through the action plan from the last audit and getting an update on the progress of each one. Where something should have been completed, Audit will look at the evidence and assess what has been done, if it has not been progressed then Audit will gauge the reasoning behind why it hasn't. For those actions that are not presently due, then these will be looked at to see what has been done so far and give an opinion on how progress is going. This will all then feed into an update report and an updated action plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership is requested to note that a review of the 2016/17 audit will be undertaken in March 2018, for the Partnership's consideration.

Agenda Item 7



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

23 November 2017

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| SUBJECT: | JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY |
| REPORT BY: | MATTHEW MICHELL (LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL) |
| CONTACT NO: | 01522 552371 |

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This paper accompanies the presentation to the LWP of the first draft version of the new Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS).

Feedback is invited from each LWP member authority with regard to both the contents and the format of this draft document, which will then be revised as appropriate.

DOCUMENT CONTENTS

This first draft of the JMWMS document reflects input received to date from each LWP member authority:

- At the strategy workshops held in July 2017 – In particular, these agreed the shared vision and objectives;
- Through previous LWP meetings; and
- Through meetings of the LWP's Officer Working Group – The OWG have recently helped to write the Forward Plan (Chapter 7).

The format of this draft document is currently based on that of the existing JMWMS which was published in 2008. However, this is open to discussion, as are all aspects of the contents.

The chapters are set out as follows.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Vision |
| 2 | Introduction |
| 3 | Legislation Review |
| 4 | JMWMS Process |
| 5 | Current Services |
| 6 | Aims & Objectives |
| 7 | Forward Plan |
| 8 | Next Steps |

In addition to these elements, the current proposal is that the final document will have a number of additional sections as follows.

| Section | Title | Contents |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| Appendix A | External Factors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further legislative detail. • Impact and opportunities of neighbouring authorities' strategies and services. |
| Appendix B | LWP Input | Summary of how we have worked together to develop a shared Strategy. |
| Appendix C | Public Engagement | Summary of what public engagement we undertake and how that shapes the final Strategy. See later in this paper for what is currently proposed. |
| Appendix D | Glossary of Terms | |
| (Separate document) | Action Plan | Will set out the detail of what we will do to achieve our strategic objectives. |

NEXT STEPS

1) Future document revisions

In addition to amendments in the light of any feedback received from the LWP, there are other pieces of information which will be used to inform future drafts of the Strategy including:

- Results of residual waste sampling exercise – The final version should arrive at some point during November and will particularly affect the exact numbers shown in Chapter 5.
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – The draft Environmental Report is due at the end of November and its contents will need to be considered.

- Report from WRAP-sponsored work on collections options – This is due in December and the contents could affect various elements of the Strategy.

2) Public engagement

It should be noted that, by its inclusion in the papers for this meeting, the first draft of the JMWMS has become a publicly-available document. This will also apply to future drafts.

Additionally, the Recycle for Lincolnshire website will be updated regularly to reflect our progress through the JMWMS process.

There will also be a period of formal public engagement, and this is currently anticipated to be done early in 2018. However, the exact timing may depend on the extent of the revisions arising from LWP feedback and in response to the three reports referred to above. If there are significant changes from the first draft version, it is likely to be appropriate for the LWP to see a revised draft before public engagement can begin. The LWP will need to decide whether, if this is necessary, it happens as part of their next meeting (in March 2018) or as an additional workshop in the meantime.

Whenever it happens, there are a number of options to consider with regard to how the formal public engagement takes place.

| Method (2008 Strategy) | Details (2008 Strategy) | Participation (2008 Strategy) | Results (2008 Strategy) | Pros | Cons |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Web based consultation documents and questionnaire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft documents published online • Online questionnaire (same as postal) • Email account for other feedback | 82 questionnaires completed | Not stated separately so included in postal results? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inexpensive • Reaches younger audience? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May exclude older audience? |
| Postal questionnaire | 7,000 sent to randomly-selected households (1,000 per WCA) | 1,141 completed (possibly includes online and roadshow responses?) | Broad support for draft Strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of specific responses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 8% of responses from under-35's. |
| Roadshows | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toured key towns • Public could ask general questions and/or complete/take postal questionnaire | 79 questionnaires completed | Not stated separately so included in postal results? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broader audience • Opportunity for spreading general LWP messages | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costly & labour-intensive • Limited number of specific responses |
| Workshops: 1) "Stakeholders" 2) Elected Members | 3 sessions at each: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives • SEA • Residual treatment options | Attendees: 1) 22 people 2) 18 people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling target changed to 55% • SEA criteria priority weightings • EfW identified as preferred option | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to give detailed background information • Direct and specific feedback received | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already engaging with LWP both through initial workshops and at meetings |
| ADDITIONAL OPTIONS (not used in 2008): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Media? • Other new technologies? | We would need expert advice on this! | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inexpensive? • Reaches younger audience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would need careful consideration of how best to use this |

Professional advice will be sought on the most appropriate methods to use, and on how to do so most effectively. However, the LWP is asked to consider which of these methods of engagement they feel are most appropriate and which, if any, are unnecessary.

3) Scrutiny and adoption

The LWP does not have the power to adopt the final JMWMS on behalf of its member authorities. In view of that, each authority will need to ensure that the document goes through its own scrutiny and political processes as appropriate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the LWP reviews the attached first draft of the JMWMS and provides feedback on both format and contents for the next draft version.
2. That the LWP considers whether, if there are significant revisions to this first draft, they wish to review a revised draft before formal public engagement.
3. That the LWP considers and gives feedback on which of these methods of engagement they feel are most appropriate and which, if any, are unnecessary.
4. That each LWP authority notes and prepares for the requirement to pass the JMWMS through their own political processes at suitable stages.

This page is intentionally left blank

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

Table of contents

1 Vision

2 Introduction

3 What are the key legislative drivers?

4 How has the strategy been developed?

5 Where are we today?

6 What are we aiming for?

7 How will we get there?

8 The next steps: Monitoring, implementing and reviewing the strategy

1 Vision

This Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Lincolnshire provides a method by which the eight local authorities of Lincolnshire and the Environment Agency can work in Partnership to deliver sustainable waste management services to the community, as well as to commercial and industrial customers, and establish best value waste management practices.

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership vision for this Strategy is:

“To seek the best environmental option to provide innovative, customer-friendly waste management solutions that give value for money to Lincolnshire.”

DRAFT

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (LWP) brings together the public bodies within Lincolnshire responsible for collection and disposal of waste, including:

- Seven Waste Collection Authorities (WCA's) – Boston Borough Council, City of Lincoln Council, East Lindsey District Council, North Kesteven District Council, South Holland District Council, South Kesteven District Council and West Lindsey District Council;
- One Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) – Lincolnshire County Council; and
- One Waste Regulatory Authority – The Environment Agency.

This Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) provides a strategic framework through which the partners of the LWP can express their shared vision and strategic objectives for the handling of municipal waste. Furthermore, it meets the requirements of the Waste and Emissions Trading Act (2003) to have such a joint strategy.

The LWP's previous JMWMS was adopted in 2008, necessitating this review and publishing of a new JMWMS. This new Waste Strategy has been developed as a joint venture between the WDA and the WCA's, with significant commitment from all members of the LWP in order to arrive at a genuinely shared vision and future strategy.

In addition to this main Strategy document, the JMWMS process has produced:

- A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. In accordance with Government guidance, the SEA process, including the preparation of an Environmental Report, has been conducted at the same time as developing the JMWMS. The role of the SEA is to complete a thorough environmental assessment of a number of scenarios, considering a number of waste treatment technologies which can deliver the objectives set by the strategy; and
- An Action Plan of work to be undertaken to move towards the objectives identified in the Strategy. The intention is to produce an updated Action Plan annually for the lifetime of this JMWMS.

2.2 Scope and context

In developing this Strategy, a balance has been sought between reducing costs and "doing the right thing" environmentally. "Doing the right thing" involves reference to a number of key documents.

2.2.1 The Waste Hierarchy

Article 4 of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive lays down a five-step hierarchy of waste management options which must be applied by Member States in this priority order. In order of preference, these options are:

- Prevention
- Preparing for re-use
- Recycling
- Other recovery – e.g. Energy from Waste
- Disposal – e.g. Landfill

Regulation 12 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 asserts the need for us to consider the Waste Hierarchy in choosing how to handle all our waste streams, so this directs the principles under which our JMWMS must be written.

2.2.2 Waste Management Plan for England (2013)

The Government's Waste Management Plan for England set out a number of strategic priorities which need to be taken into account in this Strategy for Lincolnshire. These include:

- Implementing the Waste Hierarchy.
- Measures to promote high quality recycling.
 - The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, transposing the revised EU Waste Framework Directive, require the separate collection of waste paper, metal, plastic and glass from 2015 onwards wherever separate collection is necessary to get high quality recycling, and is practicable.
 - The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), will advise local authorities and others, including on best practice in collections.
 - The introduction of Regulations relating to Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), including mandatory sampling weights and frequencies for inputs and outputs.
- Separate collection of biowaste.
 - The Government has identified anaerobic digestion as the best technology currently available for treating food waste.

2.2.3 Lincolnshire's Previous JMWMS (2008)

Lincolnshire's previous JMWMS identified 10 objectives shown in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1 Objectives from 2008 Lincolnshire JMWMS

| |
|--|
| <p>Objective 1. To prevent the growth in municipal waste by promoting waste reduction and reuse initiatives to ensure no more than 225kg of residual household waste per person per year is produced by 2020.</p> <p>Objective 2. To promote waste awareness through co-ordinated public education and awareness campaigns, and effective community engagement.</p> <p>Objective 3. Across Lincolnshire to achieve 55% recycling and composting by 2015.</p> <p>Objective 4. Across Lincolnshire to achieve a uniform dry recyclables waste stream by 2013.</p> <p>Objective 5. To increase progressively the recovery and diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill, to meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets.</p> |
|--|

- Objective 6.** To ensure that residual waste treatment supports energy recovery and other practices higher up the waste hierarchy.
- Objective 7.** To deliver best value for money waste management services, addressed on a countywide basis.
- Objective 8.** To engage with local businesses to encourage the reduction and recycling of commercial waste.
- Objective 9.** To engage actively, lobby and work with local, national, governmental and other organisations on sustainable waste management issues.
- Objective 10.** As Local Authorities to set an example by preventing, reusing, recycling and composting our own waste and using our buying power to encourage positively sustainable resource use.

Whilst these previous objectives were considered in developing this new JMWMS, it is important to note that:

- Some of those objectives have already met – e.g. Objective 5 through diversion from landfill to our new Energy from Waste facility.
- The new Strategy needs to reflect the changing political landscape – e.g. Financial austerity and "Brexit".
- Changing our focus may help to renew the impetus and impact which have been lost as the previous Strategy has aged.

2.3 What does the waste strategy cover?

This Strategy is intended to fulfil the duty, under the Waste and Emissions Trading Act (2003) that:

"The waste authorities for a two-tier area must... have for the area a joint strategy for the management of... waste from households, and... other waste that, because of its nature or composition, is similar to waste from households"

In preparing the JMWMS, in order to ensure a holistic approach and to identify possible synergies, the process also needs to take into account links between:

- The JMWMS as a whole and Lincolnshire County Council's strategic approach to other related matters, including (but not limited to):
 - Other environmental matters (e.g. Natural Environment Strategy)
 - Public health
 - Economic growth.
- Our JMWMS and those of neighbouring local authorities, and
- Each individual Objective and all other Objectives within the JMWMS.

3 What are the key legislative drivers?

This chapter outlines the main legal requirements for waste management that the Partnership has either already met or will need to meet as new legislation and requirements are introduced. It then considers the legislation regarding planning for any new waste management facility that may be required to enable the Partnership to meet its future targets.

3.1 European waste policy and legislation

The European Union is currently the major source of environmental legislation and guidance in relation to the management of waste. Whilst, in the longer term, Brexit could see the UK diverge from EU waste policy and legislation, the UK Government have indicated a desire to continue to comply for the foreseeable future.

A number of European Directives have been introduced which aim to increase levels of recycling and recovery, and thus reduce the amount of waste which is landfilled. A fuller list can be found in Appendix 1, but the main EU drivers for the LWP's strategic thinking are:

- Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
- Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)
- Circular Economy Package (upcoming)

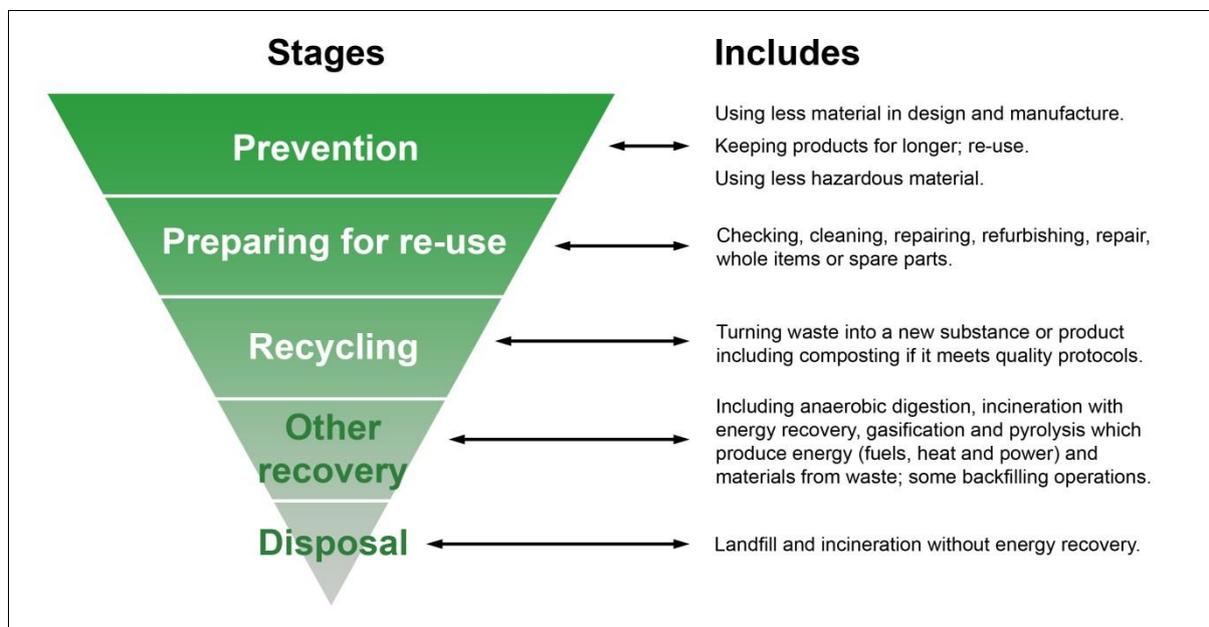
3.1.1 Waste Framework Directive

The main area of European legislation that this waste strategy has to consider is the revised Waste Framework Directive. This Directive establishes the fundamental principles for waste management in Europe, which must be reflected in National, Regional and Local Strategies. The key principles include:

- **50% recycling by 2020** – The UK government is committed to meeting this target for the recycling of "waste from households". However, it should be noted that the definition of this differs from that of the former headline National Indicator 192. Indeed, different EU member states measure this in a variety of ways, and the LWP has joined others in lobbying the UK government to consider including the recycling of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) which would considerably boost the LWP's reported recycling rate.
- **Separate collections of recyclables** – Authorities are required to have separate collections of paper, metal, plastic and glass:
 - "Where necessary... to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations... and to facilitate or improve recovery"; and
 - "if technically, environmentally and economically practicable".
- **The Waste Hierarchy** – This provides a framework of how sustainability in waste management can be increased progressively. The aim is to move up the waste hierarchy by

significantly reducing reliance on landfill to increased recycling, reuse, composting and recovery and ultimately waste reduction.

Figure 3-1 The Waste Hierarchy



3.1.2 Landfill Directive

The Landfill Directive aims to prevent, or minimise, the negative effects on both the environment and human health caused by landfilling of wastes. It set targets for reductions in the tonnage of Biodegradable Municipal Waste sent to landfill.

The UK Government responded both by setting equivalent targets (under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme, LATS) for each local authority, and by increasing the cost of landfill through an escalating rate of Landfill Tax. Whilst the LWP's development, under its previous JMWMS, of an energy from waste facility brought us well within our LATS targets, the reduction of our Landfill Tax bill through minimised landfilling remains a key driver.

3.1.3 Circular Economy Package

Whilst the CEP has yet to be passed into EU law, and Brexit makes it uncertain whether it will be enforced in the UK, it sets a number of challenging targets possibly including 70% recycling of waste from households by 2030. In developing our future strategy it is important to consider the implications should the UK government decide to adopt such a target.

Information on the other relevant EU legislation that the JMWMS has to consider can be found in Appendix 1.

3.2 National waste policy and legislation

Much of the UK's waste legislation transposes the above EU legislation. It is currently unclear how Brexit will affect UK legislation in the future, but the UK Government have expressed a desire initially to retain EU-related waste legislation.

Another element of uncertainty surrounds the UK Government's long-anticipated 25 Year Environment Plan. This has been in the pipeline for several years, and was originally due to be published in 2016, but currently appears to be on hold awaiting further clarity on the consequences of Brexit.

3.2.1 Waste Strategy for England

The Government's Waste Strategy was published in May 2007.

The aim of this Waste Strategy, which sets the Government's vision for sustainable waste management, is to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources, and thus breaking the link between economic growth and waste growth. Products should be re-used, their materials recycled, and energy recovered, so that landfilling of residual waste should occur only where necessary.

The key points in the National Waste Strategy 2007 that are relevant to this strategy are:

- Waste minimisation – Reduce total residual household waste by 45%, equivalent to a target of 225kg/head of non-recycled waste by 2020.
- Recovery of municipal waste – Increase to 75% by 2020.
- Recycling of household waste – Increase to 50% by 2020.

3.2.2 Waste Management Plan for England

The Waste Strategy was followed by the 2013 Waste Management Plan for England which set out a number of strategic priorities which need to be taken into account in this Strategy for Lincolnshire. These include:

- Implementing the Waste Hierarchy.
- Measures to promote high quality recycling.
 - The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, transposing the revised EU Waste Framework Directive, require the separate collection of waste paper, metal, plastic and glass from 2015 onwards wherever separate collection is necessary to get high quality recycling, and is practicable.
 - The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), will advise local authorities and others, including on best practice in collections.
 - The introduction of Regulations relating to Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), including mandatory sampling weights and frequencies for inputs and outputs.

- Separate collection of biowaste.
 - The Government has identified anaerobic digestion as the best technology currently available for treating food waste.

3.2.3 National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), introduced in March 2012, sets out the Government's overarching planning policies for England. This is supported by online Planning Practice Guidance. The overarching aim of the NPPF is to achieve sustainable development by ensuring economic, social and environmental gains are sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system. At the centre of this is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of development plan documents, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. However, whilst the NPPF includes both general policies and specific policies, the specific policies do not extend to waste. Instead, these are set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (October 2014).

The NPPW sits alongside the National Waste Management Plan (December 2013) and sets out the national framework for planning for waste management. It outlines the planning system's key roles in delivering the new facilities that are essential for implementing sustainable waste management and protecting the environment and human health. The emphasis is on delivering sustainable development, driving waste up the hierarchy, seeing waste as a resource and disposal as the last option.

3.3 The Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

The County Council has produced the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan under its statutory duties as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the County. Planning law requires that all applications for planning permission for waste development must be determined in accordance with this plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This plan is comprised of two parts, each forming a development plan document:

- the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CSDMP) document (adopted on 1 June 2016) – which sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals and the form of waste management development in the County up to 2031, together with the development management policies against which applications for those types of development will be assessed; and
- the site Locations document (adopted on 15 December 2017), which includes specific proposals and policies for the provision of land for mineral and waste development.

The Strategic Objectives of the plan include:

- protecting the environment and local communities from the negative impacts of waste development, reducing residual impacts and delivering improvements where possible, and

ensuring new facilities include high standards of design and layout, sustainable construction methods, good working practices and environmental protection measures;

- through prioritising the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, minimising greenhouse gas emissions by reducing reliance on landfill, maximising opportunities for the re-use and recycling of waste, facilitating new technologies to maximise the renewable energy potential of waste as a resource, and promoting the use of carbon capture technology; and
- delivering adequate capacity for managing waste more sustainably when it is needed; and ensuring waste is managed as near as possible to where it is produced.

In relation to waste, the plan is based on directing new waste facilities, including extensions, to areas in and around the County's main settlements (Lincoln, Boston, Grantham, Spalding, Bourne, Gainsborough, Louth, Skegness, Sleaford and Stamford) where the highest levels of waste are expected to be generated. The strategy does, however, recognise that some developments are likely to be developed outside these areas, including biological treatment of waste including digestion and open-air windrow composting.

The plan identifies, through the site Locations document, locations for a range of new or extended waste management facilities to meet the predicted capacity gaps for waste arisings in the County for the period up to and including 2031. This will involve the building of waste management facilities for recycling and an energy from waste facility mainly for the management of commercial, industrial, construction and demolition waste. The plan identifies that facilities for the management of the County's Local Authority Collected Waste are already in place, with any future needs relating to replacement facilities. There is no requirement for further landfill facilities. The need for specialised thermal treatment and hazardous landfill would continue to be met by national facilities outside the County. The plan also safeguards waste management facilities from redevelopment to non-waste uses or from the encroachment of incompatible development.

The plan makes provision to meet the requirement for waste facilities through one site specifically allocated and safeguarded for waste development, and 16 areas (industrial areas) where waste uses are considered acceptable alongside other industrial and employment uses (providing flexibility and choice)

3.4 Relationship with other plans and strategies

This strategy is influenced in various ways by other plans and strategies that have been considered during the development of the SEA and are listed in Appendix 1. These include:

- Local plans
- Waste management in neighbouring local authorities

Whilst these documents cover various different timescales, the Partnership needs to assess the impact they may have on its Waste Strategy over the longer term.

4 How has the strategy been developed?

4.1 Background

The previous Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire was published in June 2008.

That Strategy was compiled by following Government guidance on waste management strategies and assessed in accordance with the ODPM guidance 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (2005).

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership has identified that a new joint waste strategy and a SEA are required.

4.2 Development of a new waste strategy

The development of this new strategy has also made use of the 2005 ODPM guidance. Although this is no longer available online, it is still generally considered to be the most recent government guidance on the subject.

The ODPM guidance sets out three questions which should be answered in developing a JMWMS. We have addressed each of these questions as described below.

4.2.1 "Where are we today?"

Chapter 5 summarises the services currently provided by each of the LWP authorities. It also includes an analysis of the quantities of each waste stream and material being handled, and a forecast of future waste quantities.

4.2.2 "Where do we want to get to and when?"

The ODPM guidance describes this as "*the objectives for how waste will be managed more sustainably in the future*". Chapter 6 sets out the LWP's shared objectives, developed and agreed through a series of workshops and meetings early in the JMWMS process. Chapter 6 also addresses the main challenges facing the LWP during the period covered by this JMWMS.

4.2.3 "What do we need to do to get there?"

Chapter 7 gives an overview of the actions identified by the Partnership as being needed to achieve the objectives of this JMWMS. It essentially sets out a 'route map' showing how those objectives will be achieved.

The necessary actions have been set out in more detail in an Action Plan for the first year of the life of this JMWMS. This includes details of:

- who will need to do what? and
- by when?

In order to ensure that the Action Plan continues to deliver in the longer term, a revised version will be produced annually. This will respond to any changes in the ongoing quantity and composition of waste, as well as to any other necessary factors.

4.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment

Defra's JMWMS "Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies" states that "*as a minimum the Strategy should undergo a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).*"

In general, SEA permits analysis of all draft Strategy provisions against a series of environmental objectives. The aim is to ensure the effects of the Strategy are positive with regard to the County's special natural and cultural heritage features. Any adverse effects identified must be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

In view of this an SEA has been undertaken in parallel with the JMWMS process, with both documents feeding into each other as appropriate. The SEA was completed in line with:

- Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations' (SI 2004/1633) 'SEA Regulations'
- Government Guidance on SEA and SA: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>

This has included several stages of consultation, initially with statutory consultees (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) and then alongside the JMWMS public consultation.

4.4 Stakeholder Engagement

In addition to the statutory consultation for the SEA, the Defra guidance on Waste Strategies makes it clear that engaging with various stakeholders is vital to the development of an effective JMWMS. Our Strategy process has involved this in a number of ways including the following.

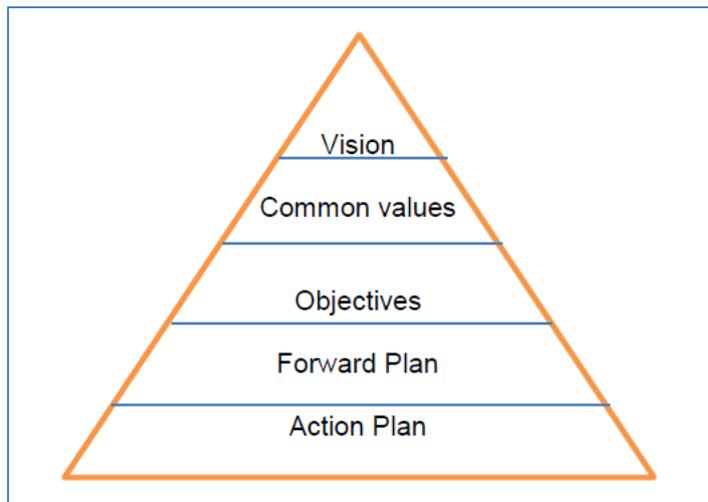
4.4.1 LWP Authorities

The overall objectives and initial proposals for a way to work towards them were developed jointly by the eight authorities of the LWP. This was achieved by holding two workshop sessions in July 2018. Those sessions were facilitated by an independent chair in order to ensure that the views of all partners were captured and given an equal footing.

Full details of the workshops and their outputs can be seen in Appendix 2.

Amongst other things, the workshops established an overall framework for how the format of the strategy would lead from the overarching "Vision" to specific practical actions in an "Action Plan".

Figure 4-1 Overall structure of the JMWMS



4.4.2 Public Consultation

A public consultation was carried out in February and March 2018. This allowed the public to comment upon the draft versions of the JMWMS and its accompanying SEA and Action Plan. The final version of each of those documents reflected the feedback received from that consultation.

Further details of the public consultation can be found in Appendix 3.

5 Where are we today?

Before deciding what we want to achieve in the future, and of how we are going to do so, it is essential that we have a proper understanding of our current services and of what waste we are likely to need to deal with during the period covered by this Strategy.

This chapter provides a summary of the necessary baseline information including:

- An analysis of the nature and performance of existing services;
- The impact of any service changes already firmly planned (if any);
- Projections of future waste quantities; and
- The impact of changes in waste quantities on overall performance if no changes, other than those already firmly planned, are introduced.

5.1 Demographics

Within the East Midlands Region, Lincolnshire is the largest County covering 592,075 hectares, and the fourth largest in England covering 5% of England.

The following information on the population of Lincolnshire all comes from the Lincolnshire Research Observatory website¹.

As at the 2011 Census:

- Lincolnshire is a large and sparsely populated county. In England 18% of the population live in rural areas, that is in towns of less than 10,000 people, in villages, hamlets or isolated dwellings. In Lincolnshire the figure is 48%.
- Lincolnshire is home to 306,971 households. The average household is made up of 2.32 persons, similar to the figure of 2.27 for England as a whole.
- Lincolnshire has an ageing population with nearly 21% of its population being over 65 years of age compared to the England figure of just over 16%, with East Lindsey having the highest proportion at 26%.

The population of Lincolnshire grew by over 10% between 2001 and 2011, which is faster than the figure for England of just under 8%. As can be seen in Table 5-1, however, estimates indicate that Lincolnshire's population only grew by a further 3.2% between 2011 and 2015, just below the national rate for England. Most of our Waste Collection Authorities saw growth between 3.3% and 4.0% during that same period, but it should be noted that growth in South Holland was significantly lower.

¹ <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/Population.aspx>

Table 5-1 Population estimates

| Area | 2011 Census | 2015 Mid Year Estimate | Growth |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Boston BC | 64,637 | 66,900 | 3.5% |
| City of Lincoln | 93,541 | 97,100 | 3.8% |
| East Lindsey DC | 136,401 | 137,900 | 1.1% |
| North Kesteven DC | 107,766 | 111,900 | 3.8% |
| South Holland DC | 88,270 | 91,200 | 3.3% |
| South Kesteven DC | 133,788 | 138,900 | 3.8% |
| West Lindsey DC | 89,250 | 92,800 | 4.0% |
| Lincolnshire | 713,653 | 736,700 | 3.2% |
| England | 53,012,456 | 54,786,300 | 3.3% |

Forecasts are that population growth going forwards will continue to be a little lower than the average for England.

5.2 Waste arisings

5.2.1 UK arisings summary

Defra's report "UK Statistics on Waste"² (published December 2016) included the following key points regarding the national situation:

- UK generation of commercial and industrial (C&I) waste was 27.7 million tonnes. This has fallen from 32.8 million tonnes in 2012.
- The UK generated 202.8 million tonnes of total waste in 2014. Over half of this (59.4 per cent) was generated by construction, demolition and excavation, with households responsible for a further 13.7 per cent.

5.2.2 Current Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

As a predominantly rural county, the largest waste stream in Lincolnshire comes from agricultural services which, according to the Waste Needs Assessment of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan³, represents some half of the total waste stream. In comparison, LACW represents around 10% of the total waste arisings in the County.

It should be noted that whilst the County Council is required to consider all waste streams in the development of its Minerals and Waste Local Plan, agricultural waste is largely dealt with at source rather than requiring the County Council's attention in its role as Waste Planning Authority. Furthermore, the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003⁴ states in Section 32(1), in defining the duty

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data>

³ http://uk.sitestat.com/lincolnshire/lincolnshire/s?Home.residents.environment-and-planning.planning-and-development.minerals-and-waste.site-locations-examination.131110.articleDownload.106584&ns_type=pdf&ns_url=https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk//Download/106584

⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/33/contents>

to have a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, that this Strategy should only cover the management of:

- (a) waste from households, and
- (b) other waste that, because of its nature or composition, is similar to waste from households.

Thus, in being prepared by the Local Authorities of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership this Strategy, by definition, focuses on Local Authority Collected Waste, which can include waste from the following sources:

- Waste from households – This makes up the vast majority of LACW;
- Other "household waste" – e.g. From schools and hospitals;
- **Some** waste from commercial premises (such as shops, offices and restaurants); and
- **Some** waste from construction and demolition (C&D) activities.

Table 5-2 shows the breakdown of LACW across Lincolnshire, with 355,849 tonnes arising in 2016/17 of which around 97% is household waste.

Table 5-2 Summary of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) in Lincolnshire 2016/17

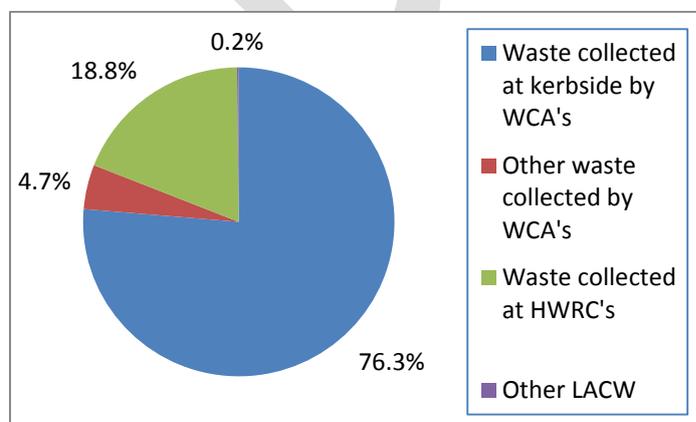
Sources: Collection (purple) = County Council Waste Data Management System; Disposal (orange) = Wastedataflow⁵

| Waste Stream | 2016/17 (Tonnes) | % of Total Waste Stream |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Local Authority Collected Waste | 368,777 | |
| Waste collected at kerbside by WCA's | 281,469 | 76.3% of LACW |
| Other waste collected by WCA's | 17,158 | 4.7% of LACW |
| Waste collected at HWRC's | 69,498 | 18.8% of LACW |
| Other LACW ⁱ | 652 | 0.2% of LACW |
| Total Household Waste collected ⁱⁱ | 355,191 | 96.3% of LACW |
| Total Household Waste disposed of ⁱⁱ | 355,403 | |
| Household Waste reused, recycled or composted | 165,228 | 46.5% of Household Waste Disposal |
| Household Waste sent for energy recovery | 175,350 | 49.3% of Household Waste Disposal |
| Household Waste landfilled | 14,825 | 4.2% of Household Waste Disposal |

i – Largely consists of waste from charities for which the WDA provides disposal.

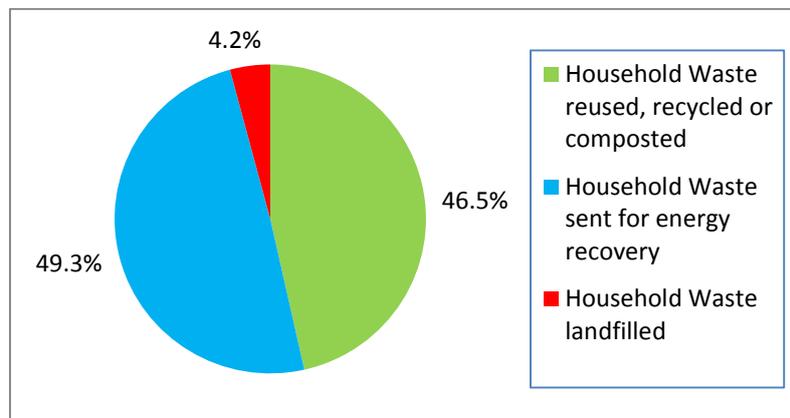
ii – Totals collected and disposed of differ due to changes in stock levels at Waste Transfer Stations.

Figure 5-1 Sources of LACW in 2016/17



⁵ <http://www.wastedataflow.org/>

Figure 5-2 Destinations of Household Waste in 2016/17



5.2.3 Waste growth

As was reported in the LWP's previous JMWMS, between 2000/01 and 2006/07 the total tonnage of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) in Lincolnshire rose from 322,715 to 365,537, an increase of over 13%. Table 5-3 below, however, shows that between 2007/08 and 2015/16 there was little overall change in either total LACW or in Household Waste, although there appears to have been a significant rise in 2016/17. It should also be noted that there can be significant variation between successive years.

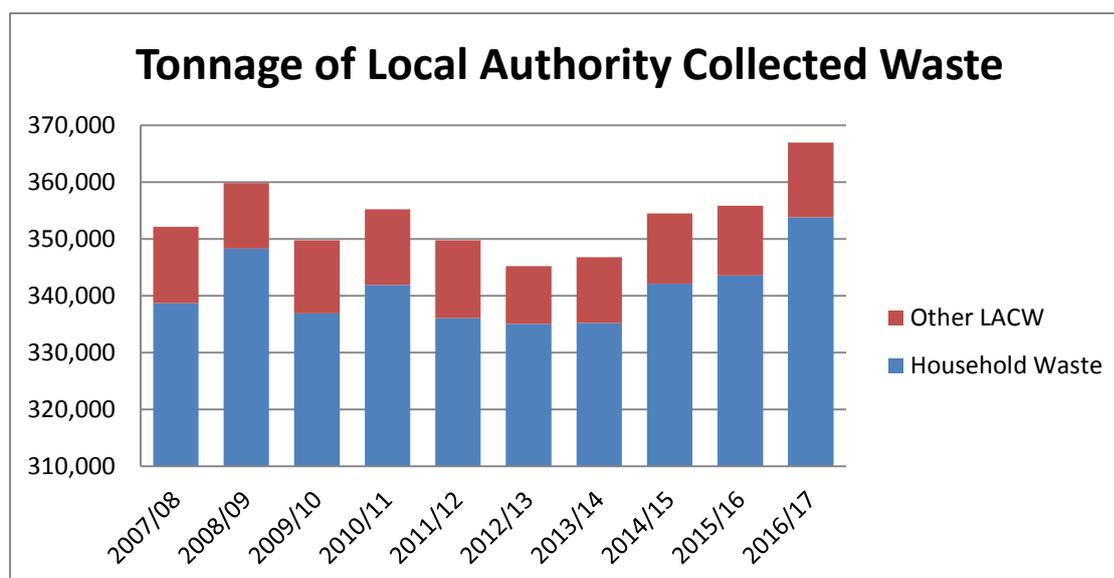
Table 5-3 Waste growth trends in Lincolnshire between 2007 and 2017

Source: Wastedataflow⁶

| Year | LACW (Tonnes) | % Change | Household Waste | % Change |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| 2007/08 | 352,123 | | 338,676 | |
| 2008/09 | 359,798 | 2.18% | 348,280 | 2.84% |
| 2009/10 | 349,784 | -2.78% | 336,893 | -3.27% |
| 2010/11 | 355,209 | 1.55% | 341,886 | 1.48% |
| 2011/12 | 349,736 | -1.54% | 336,073 | -1.70% |
| 2012/13 | 345,232 | -1.29% | 335,028 | -0.31% |
| 2013/14 | 346,795 | 0.45% | 335,216 | 0.06% |
| 2014/15 | 354,503 | 2.22% | 342,132 | 2.06% |
| 2015/16 | 355,849 | 0.38% | 343,574 | 0.42% |
| 2016/17 | 366,947 | 3.12% | 353,819 | 2.98% |
| Overall Change (since 07/08) | | 4.21% | | 5.28% |

⁶ <http://www.wastedataflow.org/>

Figure 5-3 Annual Tonnage of LACW in Lincolnshire



Whilst, as has already been said, the total tonnage has been very erratic from year to year, there are some conclusions which can be drawn:

- Total tonnage fell for several years to 2012/13, possibly due to the economic downturn making the public less likely to throw things away.
- There has been an upturn in recent years, possibly as the economy picks up again.

In view of the most recent upward trend, and ongoing population growth, it is considered prudent to forecast that LACW arisings will continue to grow. This is in line with the forecasts in the Waste Needs Assessment that accompanies the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan⁷ which suggests the three growth scenarios shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 LACW growth scenarios from Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

| Growth scenario | Growth modifier values |
|-------------------------|--|
| No growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACW: waste generation in kilos per head (465.93 kg) remains the same over the whole plan period (population increases by 0.66% per year) |
| Growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACW; growth projections of 0.5% (2016 to 2020), 0.25% (2021 to 2031) and population increase 0.66% per annum (reflecting waste growth per head of population and further population growth over that period). |
| Minimised growth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACW: increase of 0.66% due to population growth and median growth 0.25% (2016 to 2020) and 0.15% (2021 to 2031), reflecting waste growth per head. |

⁷ http://uk.sitestat.com/lincolnshire/lincolnshire/s?Home.residents.environment-and-planning.planning-and-development.minerals-and-waste.site-locations-examination.131110.articleDownload.106584&ns_type=pdf&ns_url=https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk//Download/106584

5.3 Waste composition

In order to assess the effectiveness of our current waste management services, it is crucial to identify the total quantities collected of each type of waste. Whilst this is relatively simple for separately-collected waste types (e.g. paper in bring banks), the full picture can only be seen by assessing the composition of streams of mixed waste including all of those listed below in Table 5-5.

Ideally, the composition of each of these streams should be identified through detailed analysis of representative samples of real waste which has been collected. However, to do this for all streams would be impractical, so their composition has been measured as follows.

Table 5-5 Method of assessing composition of each mixed waste stream

| Waste stream | Composition assessed by |
|--|--|
| Kerbside-collected mixed dry recyclables | Regular sampling and analysis in line with Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) Code of Practice |
| Kerbside-collected residual/general waste | One-off sampling and analysis undertaken in September 2017 |
| HWRC-collected residual/general waste | Use of Defra-compiled national average figures for HWRC residual waste (most recent available is for 2010/11) |
| Other streams of mixed waste (e.g. flytipping) | Use of Defra-compiled national average figures for the most appropriate category listed (most recent available is for 2010/11) |
| Separately-collected (e.g. paper in bring banks) | Composition is known as there is usually only one type of waste in each collection |

5.3.1 Kerbside-collected mixed dry recyclables (MDR)

The composition of this waste stream is well known as the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) Code of Practice requires our MRF contractor to undertake regular sampling and analysis of the material both going into and coming out of their sorting processes.

Figure 5-4 Composition of MDR in 2016/17

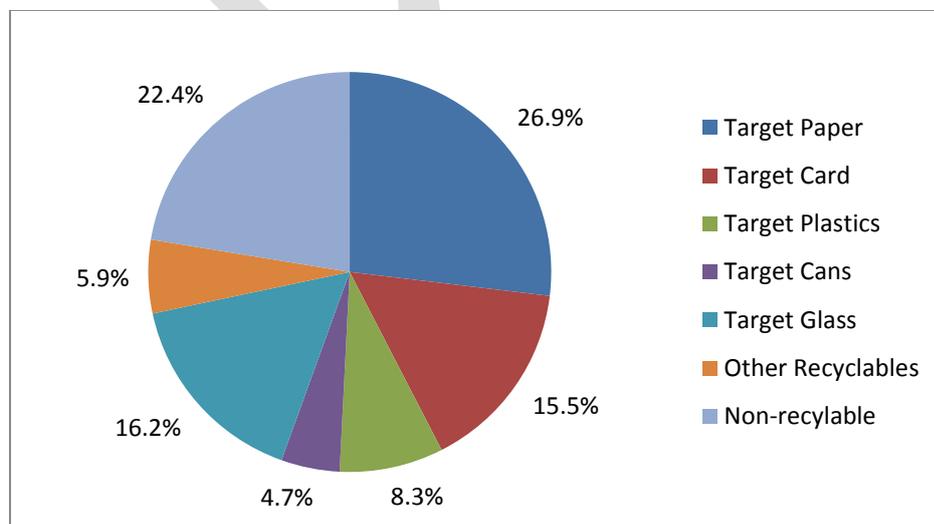


Figure 5-4 summarises the sampling data for 2016/17 and shows that of the total tonnage collected:

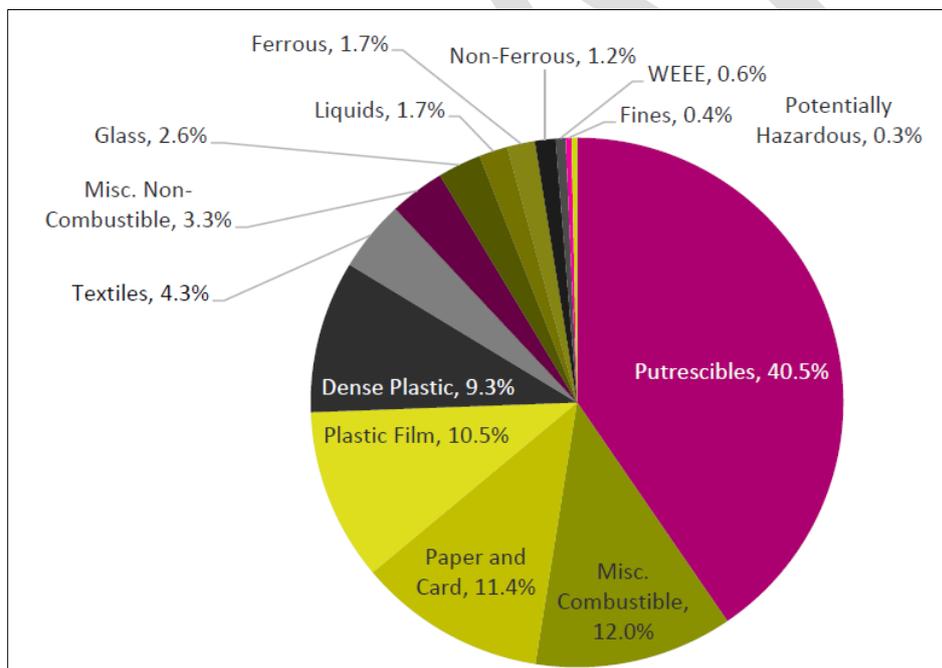
- Around 72% was "target" recyclables – This is what the LWP has asked the public to put into the kerbside recycling collections.
- Around 6% was other recyclables – Whilst not on the specified list, our current MRF contractor is able to recycle these as well.
- Over 22% was not recyclable – This should not be in these collections, and needs addressing through this Strategy.

5.3.2 Kerbside-collected residual/general waste

Since this one waste stream makes up around 40% of the total waste collected by the LWP, a sampling exercise was undertaken in September 2017 to establish what materials are contained in it. This involved using socio-economic data to identify an individual round in each WCA area which represented, as closely as possible, that Council's area as a whole. A random sample of waste from each of those seven rounds was then analysed.

Figure 5-5 shows the data for the County as a whole. The percentages were calculated by multiplying the figures for each WCA by the total tonnage they collected in 2016/17 since those collecting a higher tonnage collect a higher proportion of the overall waste stream.

Figure 5-5 Composition of MDR in 2016/17



More detailed headlines from the sampling exercise were that the overall composition includes:

- Around 15% home-compostable food – e.g. Vegetable peelings;
- Around 13% other food – e.g. cooked food, meat and dairy products; and
- Nearly 20% materials which the LWP already collect at kerbside either for recycling or composting.

5.3.3 Overall composition

Combining data from all these individual waste streams, Table 5-6 summarises the calculated overall composition of the waste collected by each of the main methods during 2016/17. Table 5-6 also shows the overall composition of all LACW in 2016/17, calculated by adding all the mixed-stream totals to the quantities of each waste type collected separately (e.g. from bring banks). For consistency, the waste type groups listed are those used in the 2017 kerbside residual waste sampling exercise.

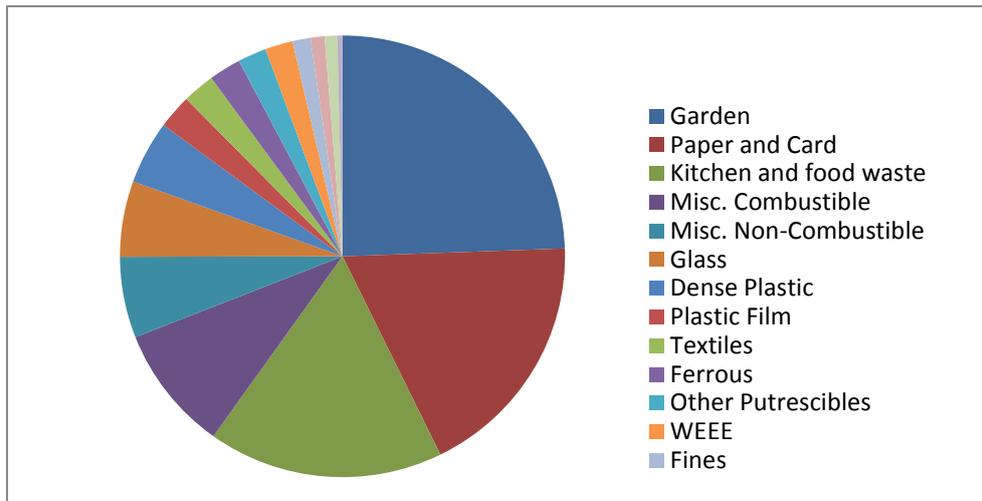
Table 5-6 Tonnage of each waste type collected by each method in 2016/17

NB – These figures used 2009 sampling data and have yet to be amended to reflect the newly-arrived 2017 results. This should be completed by the end of November 2017 but it is anticipated that the overall message won't change significantly.

| | Kerbside Collections (residual, recyclables and garden) | Household Waste Recycling Centres | Other Local Authority Collected Waste | TOTAL Local Authority Collected Waste | % of Local Authority Collected Waste |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Paper and Card | 62,961 | 3,130 | 1,478 | 67,569 | 18.3% |
| Plastic Film | 8,209 | 642 | 335 | 9,186 | 2.5% |
| Dense Plastic | 13,248 | 3,339 | 478 | 17,065 | 4.6% |
| Textiles | 6,249 | 1,774 | 619 | 8,642 | 2.3% |
| Misc. Combustible | 15,255 | 17,847 | 785 | 33,888 | 9.2% |
| Glass | 16,413 | 803 | 3,232 | 20,448 | 5.5% |
| Kitchen and food waste | 61,581 | 506 | 1,040 | 63,127 | 17.1% |
| Garden | 70,375 | 17,812 | 1,959 | 90,146 | 24.4% |
| Other Putrescibles | 7,209 | 319 | 155 | 7,683 | 2.1% |
| Ferrous | 5,819 | 2,603 | 177 | 8,599 | 2.3% |
| Non-ferrous | 2,552 | 1,074 | 140 | 3,766 | 1.0% |
| WEEE | 2,247 | 5,084 | 115 | 7,446 | 2.0% |
| Potentially Hazardous | 1,709 | 1,520 | 118 | 3,347 | 0.9% |
| Misc. Non-Combustible | 4,009 | 12,850 | 5,021 | 21,880 | 5.9% |
| Fines | 2,588 | 195 | 2,017 | 4,800 | 1.3% |
| Liquids | 666 | 0 | 731 | 1,397 | 0.4% |
| TOTALS | 281,089 | 69,498 | 18,401 | 368,988 | |

Figure 5-6 shows the overall composition of LACW from 2016/17 with the waste types ordered from highest to lowest percentage.

Figure 5-6 Overall composition of LACW in 2016/17



Points to note regarding all the above data include that:

- Between them, kerbside collections and HWRC's account for around 95% of our LACW, so the composition of other streams hasn't been examined in detail.
- The largest waste type which is not currently collected for recycling or composting is kitchen and food waste. Details of what proportion of each waste type (including what is collected mixed in with general waste) is currently recycled or composted is shown in section 5.5.

5.4 Current Waste Management

The current waste management infrastructure needs to be reviewed to provide a baseline on which to develop the Waste Strategy. This review focuses on:

- Waste collection services
- Waste transfer and logistics
- Recycling and composting arrangements
- Treatment and disposal of residual waste
- Existing contracts for all of the above
- Service performance measures
- Current waste management costs

5.4.1 Waste Collection Services

Within Lincolnshire it is the district, borough and city councils (as WCAs) that have the responsibility to collect waste from households, and the County Council (the WDA) that has the responsibility to dispose of it, as well as to operate HWRCs.

Kerbside collections – collections by/for WCAs

Table 5-7 below provides a summary of the current kerbside collection services offered by each WCA.

All authorities that are using wheelie bins for their residual waste collection have a “no side waste policy” in place. This means that, apart from specific exceptions (e.g. just after Christmas), residents are not allowed to place other wastes (e.g. sacks) alongside their wheelie bins. South Holland operates a sack collection system and will collect side waste.

It should be noted that, as part of Defra's consistency agenda, WRAP are seeking to establish whether a national standard set of bin colours would help to make things clearer for the public and thus increase recycling rates⁸. In view of this, any consideration of a more standardised approach for Lincolnshire should take account of the feedback from that work.

⁸ <https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/latest-news/wrap-consults-on-national-colour-scheme-for-bins/>

Table 5-7 Kerbside collection services offered by each Waste Collection Authority (WCA)

The following indicates the service provided to the majority of households by each WCA. Colour shading shows the colour of bin provided for each service.

Unless otherwise stated, collections are provided using a wheelie bin and fortnightly/alternate weekly collections (AWC).

| Waste Collection Authority | Residual Waste | Mixed Dry Recyclables | Green Waste |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Boston Borough Council | AWC in 240 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins Charged service No service in Winter |
| City of Lincoln Council ⁱ | AWC in 240 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins Charged service |
| East Lindsey District Council | AWC in 180 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins Charged service Reduced service in Winter |
| North Kesteven District Council ⁱⁱ | AWC in 240 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins ⁱⁱⁱ | AWC in 240 litre bins Charged service |
| South Holland District Council | Weekly collection in sacks | Weekly collection in sacks | AWC in 240 litre bins Charged service Two year pilot for 2016/17 & 17/18 |
| South Kesteven District Council | AWC in 240 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins Charged service |
| West Lindsey District Council | AWC in 180 litre bins (240 litre for larger families) | AWC in 240 litre bins | AWC in 240 litre bins No charge No service in Winter |

i – City of Lincoln have alternative arrangements for higher-density inner city areas, using 140 litre bins, communal bins or sacks as appropriate, some of which (mainly residual waste) are collected weekly.

ii – North Kesteven – Since 2009 new builds receive 180 litre bin as standard both for residual waste and mixed dry recyclables.

iii – Black wheelie bin with green lid

Table 5-8 Current Collection Contract Arrangements

| WCA | How collections are provided |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Boston BC | Service provided in-house |
| City of Lincoln | Contract with Biffa |
| East Lindsey DC | Service provided in-house |
| North Kesteven DC | Service provided in-house |
| South Holland DC | Service provided in-house |
| South Kesteven DC | Service provided in-house |
| West Lindsey DC | Service provided in-house |

Every household in every WCA area receives a residual waste collection. Table 5-9 summarises the number of households in each WCA area that are currently provided with kerbside recycling and green waste collections.

Table 5-9 Households provided with recycling/green waste kerbside collection in 2015/16

| | Boston | East Lindsey | Lincoln | North Kesteven | South Holland | South Kesteven | West Lindsey |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|---------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total number of HH | 28,760 | 67,150 | 44,430 | 49,030 | 39,170 | 62,453 | 41,910 |
| Number of HH – dry recyclables | 28,760 | 67,150 | 44,430 | 49,030 | 39,170 | 62,453 | 41,910 |
| Number of HH green waste | 11,758 | 33,658 (16/17) 27,100 to date (17/18) | 16,682 | 30,761 | Pilot max 3,500 | 28,000 | 39,910 |

Bring banks for recyclables – collections by/for WCAs

Many of our WCAs currently operate a network of bring banks placed in various locations to receive recyclable material. The County Council pays Recycling Credits to each WCA for the recyclable material so collected.

Bulky household waste – collections by/for WCAs

Bulky waste falls outside the scope of the regular WCA kerbside collection service as these items are generally too large or too difficult to be handled by the normal means. The WCAs across the Partnership offer bulky waste collection on demand for item such as cookers, mattresses and other large household appliances. Each district has its own policy on charging for these collections.

Commercial waste – collections by/for WCAs

Currently Boston Borough Council and West Lindsey District Council operate collections of commercial waste from business premises, and other WCAs are considering doing so. The JMWMS needs to consider whether it would be appropriate to have a common policy.

Street cleansing – collections by/for WCAs

Each WCA provides a regular service across their area. Busy places, such as shopping precincts and high streets usually have permanent cleaning staff or daily cleansing regimes. General waste such as litter is handled in the same way as other residual waste, but road grit from street sweepers is kept separate as the County Council has separate arrangements in place for the recycling of it.

Abandoned and end of life vehicles – collections by/for WCAs

Abandoned vehicles that are on public land are removed in accordance with the relevant legislation and are dealt by each district within its area.

Fly tipped waste – collections by/for WCAs

Fly tipping is a serious national problem. As well as being unsightly, it can lead to serious pollution of the environment and harm to human health, and is costly to remove and dispose of correctly.

Clinical waste – collections by/for WDA

The Controlled Waste Regulations 2012 define this type of waste:

“clinical waste” means waste from a healthcare activity (including veterinary healthcare) that—

(a) contains viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in humans or other living organisms,

(b) contains or is contaminated with a medicine that contains a biologically active pharmaceutical agent, or

(c) is a sharp, or a body fluid or other biological material (including human and animal tissue) containing or contaminated with a dangerous substance within the meaning of Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances(b),

and waste of a similar nature from a non-healthcare activity.

The County Council arranges for both the collection and disposal of this waste.

Household Waste Recycling Centres – collections by/for WDA

The County Council operates 11 HWRCs across the county to which residents can bring their household waste. Tables 5-10 and 5-11 below summarises respectively:

- Table 5-10 – The location of and contractual arrangements for each HWRC; and
- Table 5-11 – The facilities provided at each HWRC.

Table 5-10 HWRC Contractual and Operational Arrangements

Unless stated otherwise, opening hours are standardised as 09:00hrs to 16:00hrs Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday (closed Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday).

| Location | Site Ownership | Operated by | Opening hours |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|---|
| Lincoln HWRC Great Northern Terrace LN5 8LG | County Council | Carl Drury Ltd. | 09:00hrs to 16:00hrs 7 days a week |
| Spalding HWRC West Marsh Rd PE11 2BB | County Council | Carl Drury Ltd. | Summer (1st April to 31st October) 08:00hrs to 16:00hrs 7 days a week. Winter (1st November to 31st March) 08:00hrs to 16:00hrs Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. |
| Gainsborough HWRC Long Wood Road, Corringham Road Ind Est, Gainsborough, DN21 1QB | County Council | Carl Drury Ltd. | Standard (09:00hrs to 16:00hrs Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday) |
| The Rasens HWRC Gallamore Lane Industrial Estate, Gallamore Lane, Middle Rasen, LN8 3HA | County Council | Carl Drury Ltd. | Standard |
| Bourne HWRC South Fen Road PE10 0DN | County Council | Recycle It Wright Ltd. | Standard |
| Grantham HWRC Mowbeck Way NG31 7AS | County Council | Recycle It Wright Ltd. | Standard |
| Sleaford HWRC Pride Parkway NG34 8GL | County Council | Recycle It Wright Ltd. | Standard |
| Louth HWRC Bolingbroke Road LN11 0WA | County Council | Sid Dennis & Sons Ltd. | Standard |
| Skegness HWRC Warth Lane PE25 2JS | County Council | Sid Dennis & Sons Ltd. | Standard |
| Boston HWRC Slippery Gowt Lane PE21 7AA | FCC Environment | FCC Environment | Standard |
| Kirkby on Bain HWRC Tattershall Road LN10 6YN | FCC Environment | FCC Environment | Standard |

Table 5-11 – Materials accepted at Household Waste Recycling Centres as of April 2017

| HWRC Site | Residual waste | Green | Wood | Rigid plastics | Plastic Bottles | Paper | Cardboard | Mattresses | WEEE | Books & CDs | Textiles | Household Chemicals | Glass bottles/jars | Cooking Oil | Mineral Oil | Lead Acid Batteries | Household batteries | Plasterboard | Soil | Rubble | Pressurised Cylinders | Scrap Metal | Re-use | |
|----------------|----------------|-------|------|----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|------------|------|-------------|----------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|---|
| Bourne | x | x | x | x | <i>i</i> | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Boston | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Gainsborough | x | x | x | x | <i>i</i> | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | <i>ii</i> | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Grantham | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Kirkby on Bain | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Lincoln | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Louth | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Rasens | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Skegness | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Sleaford | x | x | x | x | <i>i</i> | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Spalding | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

An "x" indicates that the stated waste stream is collected separately at the stated HWRC. Where there is no "x", the below applies:

- i) Plastic Bottles are still accepted at the HWRC, but must be placed in the residual waste bin.
- ii) Lead acid batteries are no longer accepted at Gainsborough due to repeated security issues. Residents are recommended to contact a scrap dealer.

5.4.2 Waste Transfer and Logistics

Some waste streams are delivered directly to an appropriate treatment or disposal site. For the majority of waste streams, LCC provides a number of Waste Transfer Stations (WTSs) to receive waste both from WCA collections and from HWRCs, enabling the waste to be bulked up for transportation to centralised destinations.

Some WCAs use more than one WTS depending on where waste is collected and/or what type of waste it is. Likewise, many of these WTSs receive waste from more than one WCA or HWRC.

WTSs operated by Lincolnshire County Council

LCC directly operates a network of five WTSs around the County. Table 5-12 shows the location of these WTSs, as well as the 2016/17 tonnage of each type of waste received at each site.

LCC lets contracts for the transportation of waste from each WTS to the appropriate destinations.

Table 5-12 Location and 2016/17 tonnage throughput for LCC WTSs

| Location | Residual Waste (Tonnes) | Mixed Dry Recyclables (Tonnes) | Road Grit (Tonnes) | Other (Tonnes) | TOTAL (Tonnes) |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Boston WTS Slippery Gowt Lane PE21 7AA | 42,219 | 7,630 | 1,279 | | 51,129 |
| Gainsborough WTS Marshall Lane DN21 1GD | 15,537 | 8,060 | 1,926 | | 25,524 |
| Grantham WTS Occupation Road NG32 2BP | 28,029 | 13,052 | 1,147 | | 42,229 |
| Louth WTS Bolingbroke Road LN11 0WA | 31,828 | 11,708 | 2,048 | Glass = 628Te Mattresses = 1Te | 46,213 |
| Sleaford WTS Pride Parkway NG34 8GL | 14,406 | 5,851 | 910 | Mattresses = 40Te | 21,208 |

Other WTSs used by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

Arrangements are in place for the use of several other WTSs owned and operated by third parties. Details are shown in Table 5-13.

Table 5-13 Location and 2016/17 tonnage throughput for third party WTSs

| Location | Operator | Arranged by | Mixed Dry Recyclables (Tonnes) | Green Waste (Tonnes) |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Hykeham | Mid UK | Lincs CC | 14,000 | |
| Market Deeping | MidUK | Lincs CC | 13,000 | |
| Boston | Mick George | Boston BC | | 5,000 |

5.4.3 Recycling and composting arrangements

Green waste

There is generally no need for the use of WTSs for green waste as, both from kerbside collections and from HWRCs, it is sent directly to a network of composting facilities across the county under contracts operated by the County Council. In 2016/17 77,768 tonnes of green waste was sent to these facilities, which are identified in Table 5-14.

Table 5-14 Current Composting Facilities

| Composting operator | Location |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| MEC Recycling | Lincoln |
| Material Change | Crowland |
| Mid UK Recycling | Caythorpe |
| Mid UK Recycling | Honey Pot Lane |
| Land Network (Sturgate) | Gainsborough |
| Land Network (South Elkington) | Louth |
| Land Network (Strubby) | Strubby |

Mixed dry recycling

All the WCAs operate a kerbside collection of mixed dry recyclables (MDR) which includes a wide range of materials. Historically each WCA has accepted a different mix of materials but, in the 2009 JMWMS, the Partnership identified that it would like to move towards a more standardised recyclable stream where possible. In November 2017 the LWP agreed to publicise a consistent mix, and Figure 5-7 shows that mix.

Figure 5-7 Publicity for consistent mix agreed in November 2017



The County Council has a contract for the processing of this MDR at MidUK Recycling's Materials Recycling Facilities (MRF's) located in the County. Once collected, each WCA delivers their MDR either to one or more of the WTS's provided by the County Council, or directly to MidUK.

Other dry recycling

Separately-collected recyclables from WCA bring banks and from HWRC's go to a number of different destinations under a variety of different arrangements.

5.4.4 Treatment and disposal of residual waste

The LWP's 2008 JMWMS included two Objectives which focussed on residual waste:

5. To increase progressively the recovery and diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill, to meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets.
6. To ensure that residual waste treatment supports energy recovery and other practices higher up the waste hierarchy.

In line with these objectives we have, during the lifetime of that Strategy, moved almost entirely from sending residual waste to landfill to using the new Energy from Waste facility at Hykeham. Indeed, we have done this so successfully that the majority of landfill sites in Lincolnshire either have already closed or are likely to close in the near future. That is, in itself, an issue which needs consideration as the capacity of the Hykeham EfW does not have the capacity to process forecasted quantities of residual waste.

Table 5-15 Residual Waste Contracts 2017

| Site Type | Site | Operator | 2016/17 Input by LWP (Tonnes) | Contract Details |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Energy from Waste | Hykeham | FCC Environment | 158,999 ⁱ | Ends 2035 |
| Landfill | Colsterworth | FCC Environment | 6,452 | Closing mid 2018? |
| Landfill | Kirkby on Bain | FCC Environment | 6,990 ⁱⁱ | Closing mid/late 2017? |
| Landfill | Leadenham | FCC Environment | 0 | Site mothballed |
| Landfill | Whisby | FCC Environment | 0 | Site mothballed but under review |

i – Includes 1,000 tonnes which would normally have gone to Hykeham EfW but was diverted to Greatmoor EfW.

ii – Includes around 1,500 tonnes of rubble from HWRCs.

5.5 Service performance measures

Whilst the statutory reporting of National Indicators was removed in 2011, the percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (former NI 192) remains a generally accepted headline measure of the performance of Local Authority waste and recycling services.

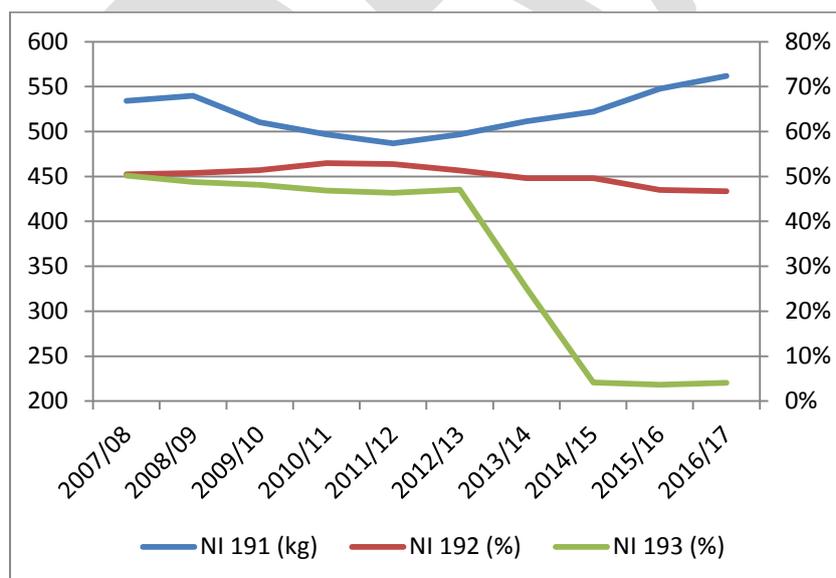
Table 5-16, and the accompanying Figure 5-8, show the County Council's (and thus the LWP's) overall performance against all three of the waste-related former National Indicators:

- NI 191 = Residual Household Waste per Household
- NI 192 = Percentage Household Waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting
- NI 193 = Percentage of Municipal Waste Sent To Landfill

Table 5-16 National Indicator (NI) performance since 2007/08

| | 2007/08 | | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 |
|--|---------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| NI191: Residual Household Waste kg per Household | 534.13 | | 496.83 | 486.70 | 496.70 | 511.43 | 522.04 | 547.64 | 561.87 |
| NI192: Percentage HH waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting | 50.5% | | 52.9% | 52.8% | 51.3% | 49.6% | 49.6% | 47.0% | 46.7% |
| NI193: Percentage of Municipal Waste Sent To Landfill | 50.2% | | 46.8% | 46.4% | 47.1% | 25.2% | 4.1% | 3.6% | 4.0% |

Figure 5-8 National Indicator (NI) performance since 2007/08



5.5.1 Quantity of residual waste (NI191)

Following the introduction of our 2008 Strategy, the weight of residual (non-recycled) waste produced by each household fell significantly. Indeed, the 486.7kg per household which we achieved in 2011/12 was equivalent to 225.8kg per head, which was well on target for achieving our 2008 JMWMS Objective of 225kg per head by 2020.

Unfortunately this downward trend ended at that point and we have seen a steady increase to a level even higher than in 2008. Although the fall and subsequent rise may partly be a result of the global economic downturn (people buy less and thus throw away less when times are financially difficult) and the subsequent recovery, this is clearly a trend we need to take action to reverse.

Table 5-17 Residual and total waste vs recycling rate in 2016/17

| | Residual household waste per household (NI191) | Total household waste collected per person (BV84) | Household waste reused, recycled or composted (NI192) |
|---|---|--|--|
| Boston BC | 597kg | 415kg | 37.6% |
| City of Lincoln | 525kg | 379kg | 36.2% |
| East Lindsey DC | 462kg | 415kg | 45.4% |
| North Kesteven DC | 511kg | 421kg | 46.1% |
| South Holland DC | 561kg | 341kg | 28.3% |
| South Kesteven DC | 495kg | 392kg | 43.2% |
| West Lindsey DC | 497kg | 443kg | 48.9% |
| LWP Total (WCA's + HWRC's) ⁱ | 562kg | 478kg | 46.7% |

i – The LWP total weight is higher than that for the individual WCA's as each WCA figure doesn't include waste collected from their residents at County Council HWRC's.

It is interesting to note that the two WCA's with the lowest overall recycling rate also have the lowest total waste per person.

5.5.2 Recycling performance (NI192)

It is clear from the above data that the LWP's headline recycling rate has been in slow decline since a peak of 52.9% in 2010/11. This fall in recycling has been accompanied by an increase in the quantity of residual waste to be disposed of.

Table 5-18 shows the recycling and composting performance of each Waste Collection Authority and across the HWRC network during 2016/17.

Table 5-18 Recycling and composting performance in 2016/17

| | Household waste reused, recycled or composted (NI192) | Household waste recycled (BV82a) | Household waste composted (BV82b) |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Boston BC | 37.6% | 19.7% | 17.9% |
| City of Lincoln | 36.2% | 19.3% | 16.8% |
| East Lindsey DC | 45.4% | 21.2% | 24.2% |
| North Kesteven DC | 46.1% | 20.6% | 25.5% |
| South Holland DC | 28.3% | 24.4% | 4.0% |
| South Kesteven DC | 43.2% | 24.2% | 19.1% |
| West Lindsey DC | 48.9% | 20.1% | 28.8% |
| LWP Total (WCA's + HWRC's) ¹ | 46.7% | 24.4% | 22.3% |

i – The overall LWP recycling performance is higher than that for most of the individual WCA's as each WCA figure doesn't include waste recycled by their residents at County Council HWRC's.

Whilst national government no longer sets targets for individual authorities, it should be noted that the UK is currently committed to meeting the EU target of 50% recycling by 2020. However, there are uncertainties over this as:

- The impact of Brexit is as yet unclear, although it would currently appear that the UK will retain this overall target in some form; and
- Four different calculation methods are available to EU members, and none of these matches exactly with the UK's former NI 192. At least one of the alternatives could significantly improve the headline recycling rate for the LWP.

5.5.3 Landfilling performance (NI193)

The main success story during the period of the previous JMWMS has been in the way in which we dispose of residual waste, with the percentage of Municipal Waste sent to landfill (NI 193) falling from over 50% in 2007/08 to well under 5% in 2016/17. This has been driven by:

- The LWP's commitment to move waste further up the EU Waste Hierarchy; and
- The need to reduce the County Council's annual spend on Landfill Tax.

This success has been achieved through two major initiatives:

- 1) The opening of our new Energy from Waste facility in Hykeham. This now diverts over 150,000 tonnes per annum from landfill, and thus moves it up the Waste Hierarchy from "disposal" to "recovery".
- 2) The introduction of a contract for the recycling of road grit. This diverts around 4,000 tonnes per annum from "disposal" to "recycling".

5.5.4 Recycling capture rate for each waste type

One way to identify areas in which recycling performance can be improved is to consider the proportion of the total quantity collected of each material (as listed in section 3.3, Table 5-6) which is captured for recycling. This is shown below in table 5-19.

Table 5-19 Recycling capture rate for each waste stream

NB – These figures used 2009 sampling data and have yet to be amended to reflect the newly-arrived 2017 results. This should be completed by the end of November 2017 but it is anticipated that the overall message won't change significantly.

| | TOTAL Local Authority Collected Waste | Tonnage Reused, Recycled or Composted | Percentage Reused, Recycled or Composted |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Paper and Card | 67,569 | 34,614.28 | 51.2% |
| Plastic Film | 9,186 | 612.14 | 6.7% |
| Dense Plastic | 17,065 | 7,841.49 | 46.0% |
| Textiles | 8,642 | 1,073.12 | 12.4% |
| Misc. Combustible | 33,888 | 11,820.72 | 34.9% |
| Glass | 20,448 | 14,784.98 | 72.3% |
| Kitchen and food waste | 63,127 | 3.92 | 0.0% |
| Garden | 90,146 | 77,768.05 | 86.3% |
| Other Putrescibles | 7,683 | | 0.0% |
| Ferrous | 8,599 | 5,004.23 | 58.2% |
| Non-ferrous | 3,766 | 2,382.03 | 63.3% |
| WEEE | 7,446 | 4,836.43 | 65.0% |
| Potentially Hazardous | 3,347 | 1,080.38 | 32.3% |
| Misc. Non-Combustible | 21,880 | 15,872.37 | 72.5% |
| Fines | 4,800 | | 0.0% |
| Liquids | 1,397 | | 0.0% |
| TOTALS | 368,988 | 177,694.15 | |

The capture rate for glass, garden waste, and "misc. non-combustible" (which includes soil and rubble from HWRC's) exceeds 70%. A further two streams (non-ferrous metals and WEEE) exceed 60%.

At the other end of the spectrum, for those streams marked in red, the capture rate is less than 20%. Whilst some of these streams are, by definition, unlikely to be recyclable (e.g. fines are particles of waste which are too small to be identified), other streams show room for considerable improvement – e.g. food waste, textiles and plastic film.

5.5.5 Other ways to measure environmental performance

It is important to note that, in developing this JMWMS, a key task has been to reassess whether the former National Indicators represent the best way to measure the performance of the LWP. This review is covered elsewhere in this JMWMS document, and reflects the need to measure our success in meeting the objectives chosen by the Partnership.

5.6 Current waste management costs

In addition to measuring environmental performance, it is essential to measure how well we are meeting the challenges of diminishing budgets.

To enable comparison with historical costs, the costs of waste management in **2015/16** outlined in Table 5-20 and Table 5-21 are those formerly reported as part of the Best Value Performance Indicator regime – BV86 for WCAs and BV87 for WDAs. The tables also show the equivalent 2006/07 cost per household which was included in the 2008 JMWMS.

Table 5-20 Cost of waste collection for **2015/16**

| | 2015/16 (Most recent year of available data) | | | 2006/07 |
|-------------------|--|---|---------------|--------------|
| | Number of Households | Overall cost of collection | £/ HH | £/ HH |
| Boston BC | 28,760 | £1,133,324 | 39.40 | 33.54 |
| City of Lincoln | 44,430 | £2,178,000 | 49.02 | 52.63 |
| East Lindsey DC | 67,150 | £2,610,000 (16/17) | 38.86 (16/17) | 64.28 |
| North Kesteven DC | 49,030 | £2,379,443 | 48.53 | 49.73 |
| South Holland DC | 39,170 | £2,205,526 | 56.31 | 44.39 |
| South Kesteven DC | 62,453 | £2,030,000 | 32.51 | 48.65 |
| West Lindsey DC | 41,910 | £2,250,000 (incl Central Establishment Charges) | 53.68 | 59.98 |

Table 5-21 Cost of waste disposal **2015/16**

*NB – This figure includes Landfill Tax, which rose from £21.00 per tonne in 2006/07 to £82.60 per tonne in **2015/16**.*

| | 2015/16 (Most recent year of available data) | | | 2006/07 |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | Municipal Waste (Tonnes) | Overall cost of disposal | £/ tonne | £/ tonne |
| Lincolnshire County Council | 355,849 | £19,286,000 | 54.20 | 47.25 |

6 What are we aiming for?

The Partnership has made significant strides forwards during the lifetime of the previous Strategy, particularly in the development of an energy from waste facility to divert non-recycled waste away from landfill.

This chapter identifies the challenges faced by the Partnership, currently and over the next few years, and the proposed approach to meeting these challenges.

6.1 Strategic objectives

As identified at the beginning of this document, the Partnership has the vision:

“To seek the best environmental option to provide innovative, customer-friendly waste management solutions that give value for money to Lincolnshire.”

In order to work towards this vision, the Partnership has also developed and agreed a set of high-level objectives, which are key drivers for the delivery of this strategy. In line with the vision, each of these objectives is to be considered in the light of the Partnership’s shared values that:

All Objectives should ensure that services provided under the JMWMS represent the best possible environmental option which gives value for money for Lincolnshire residents.

The ten objectives are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Objective 1. | To improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream. |
| Objective 2. | To consider moving towards a common set of recycling materials. |
| Objective 3. | To consider the introduction of separate food waste collections. |
| Objective 4. | To explore new opportunities of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy. |
| Objective 5. | To contribute to the UK recycling target of 50% by 2020. |
| Objective 6. | To find the most appropriate ways to measure our environmental performance, and set appropriate targets. |
| Objective 7. | To seek to reduce our carbon footprint. |
| Objective 8. | To make an objective assessment of whether further residual waste recovery/disposal capacity is required and, if necessary, seek to secure appropriate capacity. |
| Objective 9. | To regularly review the LWP governance model in order to provide the best opportunity to bring closer integration and the implementation of the objectives set by the strategy. |
| Objective 10. | To consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services. |

6.2 The challenges we face

Whilst the move from landfill to energy from waste as the main route for disposal of non-recycled waste has largely overcome the largest challenge identified in our previous Strategy, a number of key issues remain.

The landscape is uncertain as it is unclear what direction UK Government waste strategy and policy will take as the UK leaves the European Union, but it seems clear that we will need to address falling recycling rates and increasing waste arisings.

6.2.1 Falling recycling rates in Lincolnshire

As indicated in Chapter 5, the Lincolnshire County Council recycling rate (which covers the LWP as a whole) has fallen in recent years from a peak of 52.9% in 2010/11 to 46.7% in 2016/17.

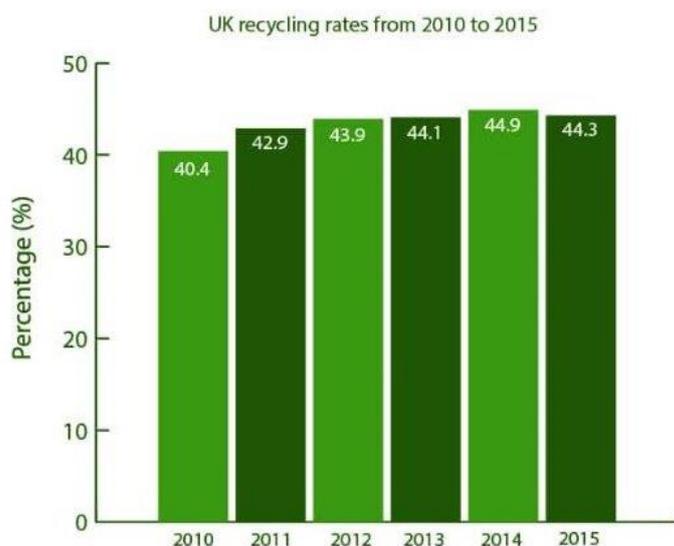
Whilst the overall tonnage collected from kerbside recycling bins has remained relatively stable, we have seen a rise in the percentage of that material which is **not** recyclable. In 2016/17 over 25% couldn't be recycled, including some recyclables which had been damaged by those non-recyclable wastes – e.g. Paper made wet and dirty by food waste.

6.2.2 The national and international picture

In December 2016, Defra announced⁹ that recycling of waste from UK households had fallen. The combined recycling and composting rate for waste from households stood at 44.3% in 2015 – falling down from the 44.9% rate recorded in 2014.

As shown in Figure 6-1, this fall followed a number of years of growth.

Figure 6-1 Defra data on recycling from UK households



⁹ <https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/latest-news/defra-reports-falling-uk-recycling-rate/>

This issue is made more complex by uncertainty over what recycling rate we should be seeking to achieve. Our current national target is the EU target of 50% recycling of waste from households by 2020. Beyond that, the EU recycling target for 2030 will be set in their Circular Economy Package, but the debate is still ongoing as to whether this will be 65% or 70%.

Following the UK decision to exit the EU, the UK Government seem inclined to retain existing EU-related legislation, but it is unclear whether the 2030 target, at whatever percentage, will apply to the UK. Furthermore, a UK-wide target is not currently binding on individual local authorities.

6.2.3 Growth in waste arisings

As described in Chapter 5, each year usually sees a growth in the tonnage of waste for which the LWP is responsible. There are two reasons for this increase:

- Population growth – Lincolnshire’s population grew by more than 3% between 2011 and 2015. See section 5.1 for further details.
- Weight of waste per person – Whilst this stabilised somewhat during the economic downturn, there is concern that this will now resume its historical upwards trend.

7 How will we get there?

In order to deliver the aims and objectives to which the Partnership aspires (see earlier chapters), it is essential that work undertaken by each partner organisation is focussed on actions which will further the objectives as set out in this Strategy.

This work will be summarised in an Action Plan which has been under development alongside the preparation of this main Strategy document. This Strategy summarises the Partnership's shared vision, meaning that the initial Action Plan can be finalised. Once adopted, the Action Plan will then need to be reviewed on a regular basis (see Chapter 8) to ensure that it remains up to date for the lifetime of the JMWMS.

In the meantime, this chapter summarises the key themes which will shape our work together over the next few years. In order to ensure that we are focussing our efforts in the right direction, this chapter concludes with a table showing the links identified between each theme and each of our strategic objectives.

7.1 Seeing the wider picture

It is crucial that each LWP partner authority is proactive in seeking to consider their actions in as broad a context as possible. This will feature a number of diverse elements including those shown below.

7.1.1 Developing links with other local authorities

Any local authority is stronger when it learns from and, where appropriate, seeks to work with other Councils. We will do this by:

- Strengthening relationships within the LWP
- Working with and learning from authorities outside the LWP

7.1.2 Engaging with the commercial sector

Clearly we, as local authorities, are the experts in handling household waste. However, particularly in a time of reducing council budgets, it is important that we talk to businesses working in the waste sector in order to:

- Seek new opportunities which we could use to improve our services or save money
- Seek ways in which we could benefit by being more commercially-minded
- Be more aware of the potential value of the waste which we collect
- Help to fill any processing capacity gaps

7.1.3 Addressing any waste processing capacity gaps

We have already identified some waste streams where we believe that there is insufficient capacity at local facilities. In order to mitigate against this, particularly in the light of expected growth in Lincolnshire's population, we need to ensure that we:

- Make good forecasts of how much of each waste type we are likely to have
- Promote the development of infrastructure for new and existing waste streams – e.g. separately-collected food waste

7.2 Balancing economic and environmental benefits

Aware of the need for prudence with the public purse, and particularly in the current climate of ongoing annual reductions to Council budgets, it is essential that every attempt is made to provide services which give value for money to the people of Lincolnshire. However, it is also important where possible to maximise the positive environmental impacts of how we handle our waste.

The importance of both of these aspects is reflected in their inclusion in the Vision which the Partnership has agreed for this Strategy:

“To seek the best environmental option to provide innovative, customer-friendly waste management solutions that give value for money to Lincolnshire.”

7.2.1 Ensuring value for money

As agreed in the Vision, we need to seek to provide the best overall value for money for the council-taxpayers of Lincolnshire as a whole. This will mean finding innovative ways to fairly distribute any costs and savings incurred by individual authorities as part of any service change.

7.2.2 Caring for the environment

This will be undertaken in a number of ways, including:

- Following the Waste Hierarchy – This is enshrined in UK Law
- Improving the environmental impact of existing services – e.g. use of heat from the Energy from Waste facility
- Reducing our carbon footprint
- Adopting and promoting “circular economy” thinking
- Considering the use of new and innovative technology

7.3 Reviewing what we collect and how

A key element of the implementation of this Strategy will be how we respond to the WRAP-sponsored work to assess the various options for how each of the LWP's Waste Collection Authorities

operate their collection services. The decision-making process will need to feature a variety of elements such as:

- Evaluating the business case – Do the finances stack up?
- Focusing on streams with the most economic and/or environmental value
- Identifying barriers and how to overcome them – e.g. startup costs of service changes
- Considering the introduction of new collections – e.g. food waste

7.4 Getting our messages across

It is essential that we communicate well so that we, as Councils, are not acting in isolation. This means developing plans for how we will get our message across:

- To the Lincolnshire public – e.g. What to put in which bin
- To the national government – We need to try to influence national strategy & policy to tie in with our own
- To other stakeholders – Parish Councils, Environment Agency, etc

Table 7-1 Linking themes with strategic objectives

| Theme/Project | Obj.1 | Obj.2 | Obj.3 | Obj.4 | Obj.5 | Obj.6 | Obj.7 | Obj.8 | Obj.9 | Obj.10 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Seeing the wider picture | | | | | | | | | | |
| Developing links with other local authorities – Strengthening relationships within the LWP | | Y | | | | | | | Y | |
| Developing links with other local authorities – Working with and learning from authorities outside the LWP | | | | | | Y | | Y | Y | Y |
| Engaging with the commercial sector – Seek ways in which we could benefit by being more commercially-minded | Y | | | Y | | | | | | Y |
| Engaging with the commercial sector – Be more aware of the potential value of the waste which we collect | Y | Y | | Y | | | | | | |
| Engaging with the commercial sector – Help to fill any processing capacity gaps | | | Y | Y | | | | Y | | |
| Addressing any waste processing capacity gaps – Make good forecasts of how much of each waste type we are likely to have | Y | | Y | | | | | Y | | |
| Addressing any waste processing capacity gaps – Promote the development of infrastructure for new waste streams | Y | | Y | Y | | | Y | Y | | |
| Balancing economic and environmental benefits | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ensuring value for money | Y | | Y | Y | | | | | | Y |
| Caring for the environment – Following the Waste Hierarchy | | | | Y | | | Y | | | |
| Caring for the environment – Improving the environmental impact of existing services | Y | | | Y | Y | Y | Y | | | |
| Caring for the environment – Reducing our carbon footprint | | | | | | | Y | | | |
| Caring for the environment – Adopting and promoting “circular economy” thinking | Y | | | Y | | | | | | Y |
| Reviewing what we collect and how | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evaluating the business case | | | Y | Y | | | | | | |
| Focusing on streams with the most economic and/or environmental value | Y | Y | | Y | | | | | | |
| Identifying barriers and how to overcome them | Y | Y | Y | | Y | | | | | Y |
| Considering the introduction of new collections | | | | Y | Y | | Y | | | |
| Getting our messages across | | | | | | | | | | |
| To the Lincolnshire public | | | | | Y | | | | | |
| To the national government | | | | | Y | Y | | | | |
| To other stakeholders – Parish Councils, Environment Agency, etc | | | | | | | | | | |

Page 67

8 The next steps: Monitoring, implementing and reviewing the strategy

To help identify the best option for managing our waste in the future, we have begun to:

- Assess options for our waste collections; and
- Consider the disposal implications of those collection options.

However there are further considerations required to ensure the strategy can be implemented successfully to meet our shared strategic objectives.

8.1 Monitoring the strategy

In order to know how well we are meeting our strategic objectives, it is important to establish and report on appropriate measures.

The key measures which are currently reported to the Partnership include:

- Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting (formerly a National Indicator, NI 192) – This is particularly important as it reflects our contribution to the national recycling target.
- Total tonnage of residual (non-recycled) waste – This is important as it reflects how well we are doing in implementing the waste hierarchy, both by recycling and through waste minimisation.

As a result of our new strategic objectives, new measures will need to be considered in order to monitor things such as our combined carbon footprint. The development of a new suite of measures will be included in the Action Plan to accompany this Strategy.

8.2 Implementing the strategy

8.2.1 Funding and support

As mentioned previously, overall Council budgets are reducing year on year, and combined with the need to adopt more sustainable waste management practices further pressure will be placed on service budgets. While the Partnership has begun to identify ways in which our combined services might be improved, these will need to be considered pragmatically in the light of the available budget. The Partnership will also need to actively seek any funding opportunities, whether from Government or otherwise, which can help us to afford to undertake work in support of the Objectives identified in this Strategy.

8.2.2 Partnership working

To ensure the Partnership authorities of Lincolnshire continue to improve services and develop efficiencies it is essential that they work together to deliver the strategy. Working together enables the collection and disposal requirements to be coordinated to ensure that future collection service provision is provided with adequate treatment and disposal infrastructure.

In accordance with Objective 9, we are committed:

To regularly review the LWP governance model in order to provide the best opportunity to bring closer integration and the implementation of the objectives set by the strategy.

8.2.3 Implementing the strategy

The Partnership has made a commitment to implement this strategy and has recognised that significant changes are required over the next 10 years. To deliver these changes an action plan is being prepared by the Partnership which will break down the actions and tasks required to meet Lincolnshire's objectives as set out in the Strategy.

The delivery of tasks within the action plan will need to be monitored and reviewed annually to ensure the Partnership will deliver the targets it sets itself through this Strategy. Where significant changes occur, the action plan will be updated accordingly.

The action plan will establish how the Strategy will be delivered, considering what will be required by the Partnership in terms of:

- Action required to deliver waste minimisation and further increase recycling and composting;
- Future changes or improvements to collection services (residual waste, dry recycling, garden waste and potential food waste); and
- Investments required to deliver future residual waste treatment facility and additional recycling infrastructures.

8.3 Reviewing the strategy

This Strategy will need to be regularly reviewed in order to ensure that our shared objectives remain appropriate, and to change them if necessary.

This will be particularly important in the light of any changes to the landscape in which we find ourselves, including:

- The UK's departure from the European Union, and any changes in UK waste legislation and policy which arise from that; and
- The level of funding provided to each Authority by the UK Government.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 8



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

23 November 2017

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| SUBJECT : | FOOD WASTE TRIAL |
| REPORT BY: | SEAN KENT (LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL) |
| CONTACT NO: | 01522 554833 |

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A wide range of operational waste issues are being considered as part of the development of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, one of which is the potential for a countywide food waste collection and disposal service.

DISCUSSIONS

A business case is being developed to undertake a food waste trial in selective locations within South Kesteven District Council, to cover urban, rural and semi-rural areas. Consequently, the Partnership will consider the business case at their next meeting in March 2018, with an expected start in April 2018. This trial will be undertaken on behalf of the Partnership on the basis that if successful, then this service can be replicated as a countywide food waste service.

A key part of this trial will be effective communications and feedback from the residents undertaking the trial and to regularly inform the Partnership about how the trial is progressing. This communications plan needs to ensure that the residents are fully informed about the reasons and methods in plenty of time before the start of the trial.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership is asked note the progress to date and to support that:

1. A Business Case be developed and presented for the Partnership's consideration at its next meeting in March 2018; and
2. That a publicity campaign to support the food waste trial take place.

Agenda Item 9



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

23 November 2017

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| SUBJECT : | WASTE AND RECYCLING ACTION PROGRAMME (WRAP) CONSULTANCY WORK REGARDING GREATER CONSISTENCY IN HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING |
| REPORT BY: | ADRIAN SELBY (WEST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL) |
| CONTACT NO: | 01427 675154 |

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Waste and Recycling Action Programme (WRAP) announced some funding earlier this year which could help authorities understand the potential to move to one of four collection methodologies. A bid was approved through LWP and the Lincolnshire bid was approved following a rigorous selection process

A procurement process took place and a nationally renowned consultant, Ricardo Energy and Environmental, were appointed to carry out this piece of work.

There was a project inception meeting where partners outlined the current reality with regard to waste collection and disposal in Lincolnshire, also Ricardo went through how the programme of work would be undertaken.

DISCUSSIONS

Since the appointment of Ricardo, authorities have given their data to the consultants who, after collating all the data and facilitating appropriate workshops, have produced a draft report. This was considered by the Officer Working Group on 26th October at which the options and various sensitivities around them have been considered. All options within the report include the collection of foodwaste either through dedicated vehicles or pods on traditional freighters. It was resolved at the last Lincolnshire Waste Partnership that the output from this report should be considered when determining the structure of any food waste trial in Lincolnshire.

Ricardo will now undertake further modelling work using the updated data and a final report will be produced in late November, ultimately that will be delivered to this forum.

The consultancy work is currently being delivered within the anticipated timeline and partners have been fully engaged throughout the process. This initiative is timely as it feeds in to the strategy refresh work currently underway, Ricardo have also been engaged to undertake and facilitate some of that work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership has previously resolved to consider the output from the WRAP project in determining the structure and viability of any food waste trial in Lincolnshire.

Agenda Item 10



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

23 November 2017

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| SUBJECT: | WASTE PERFORMANCE REPORT |
| REPORT BY: | IAN TAYLOR |
| CONTACT NO: | 01522 552376 |

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Lincolnshire Waste Officer Group agreed that it would be of benefit to the Partnership if outline performance on selected aspects of the waste service was to be routinely reported to Committee.

It was therefore decided that the following represented the key areas of performance and that Partnership members would receive an update report once every six months.

The indicators relate to the overall performance of the Partnership as a collective body as follows:

Graph 1: The Percentage of Household Waste that is sent for Composting, Recycling or Reuse (NI192)

Graph 2: LWP Total Reuse, Recycling or Composting (NI192) by combined WCA /WDA performance

Graph 3: LWP Total Residual Waste Tonnage by Method of Final Disposal

All graphs show tonnages calculated as a rolling 12 month total and have been prepared using data that is already used for reporting both nationally and locally, and also show performance against the national indicator NI 192.

DISCUSSIONS

Graph 1: this shows the percentage overall re-use/recycling and composting performance against the current 55% target, split into the composting and re-use/recycling elements.

Both aspects of this show a downward performance trend with the gap between achievement and target clearly getting wider.

The composting element may indicate reduced tonnages as a result of charges being introduced for kerbside collections, but may also reflect the seasonal and weather dependent nature of this part of the service. Usage can change quite markedly dependent upon the type of summer weather being experienced in Lincolnshire.

The declining recycling performance clearly reflects the higher levels of contamination being found in the kerbside mixed dry recyclables causing more material to be diverted away from recycling.

This aspect is also shown clearly in graph 3 where the level of rejects has increased significantly since the introduction of the Material Reclamation Facility Code of Practice and the mandatory sampling regime it requires to be applied to all recyclable material going into a MRF.

Graph 2: this shows the percentage overall recycling and composting performance against the current 55% target, split between the combined WCA performance and that of the County Councils Household Waste Recycling Centres.

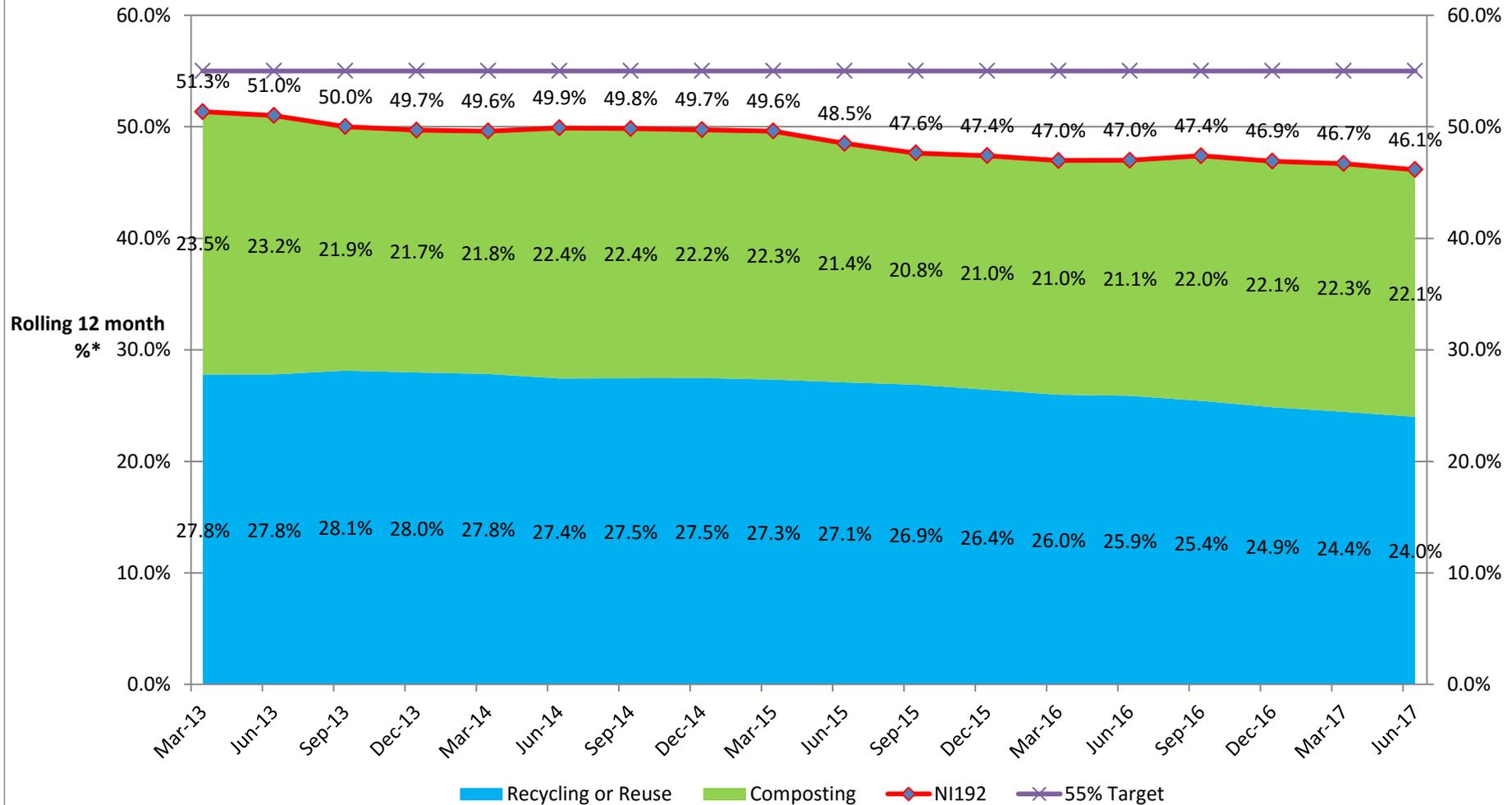
Both of these show a declining performance, with the WCA element reflecting the higher levels of contamination in the recyclate, whilst the more dramatic drop in the HWRC performance reflects major problems in the wood trade where the opportunities for recycling have all but disappeared meaning a significant element of this stream is now sent for energy recovery.

Graph 3: this clearly shows the upward trend in waste arisings in the county, partly from improved economic circumstances but in all likelihood mostly related to housing growth. This also shows the dramatic change in the method of final disposal with a major move away from landfill toward the Energy from Waste plant at Hykeham.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership is requested to note the performance information contained in the graphs and the trends it may highlight.

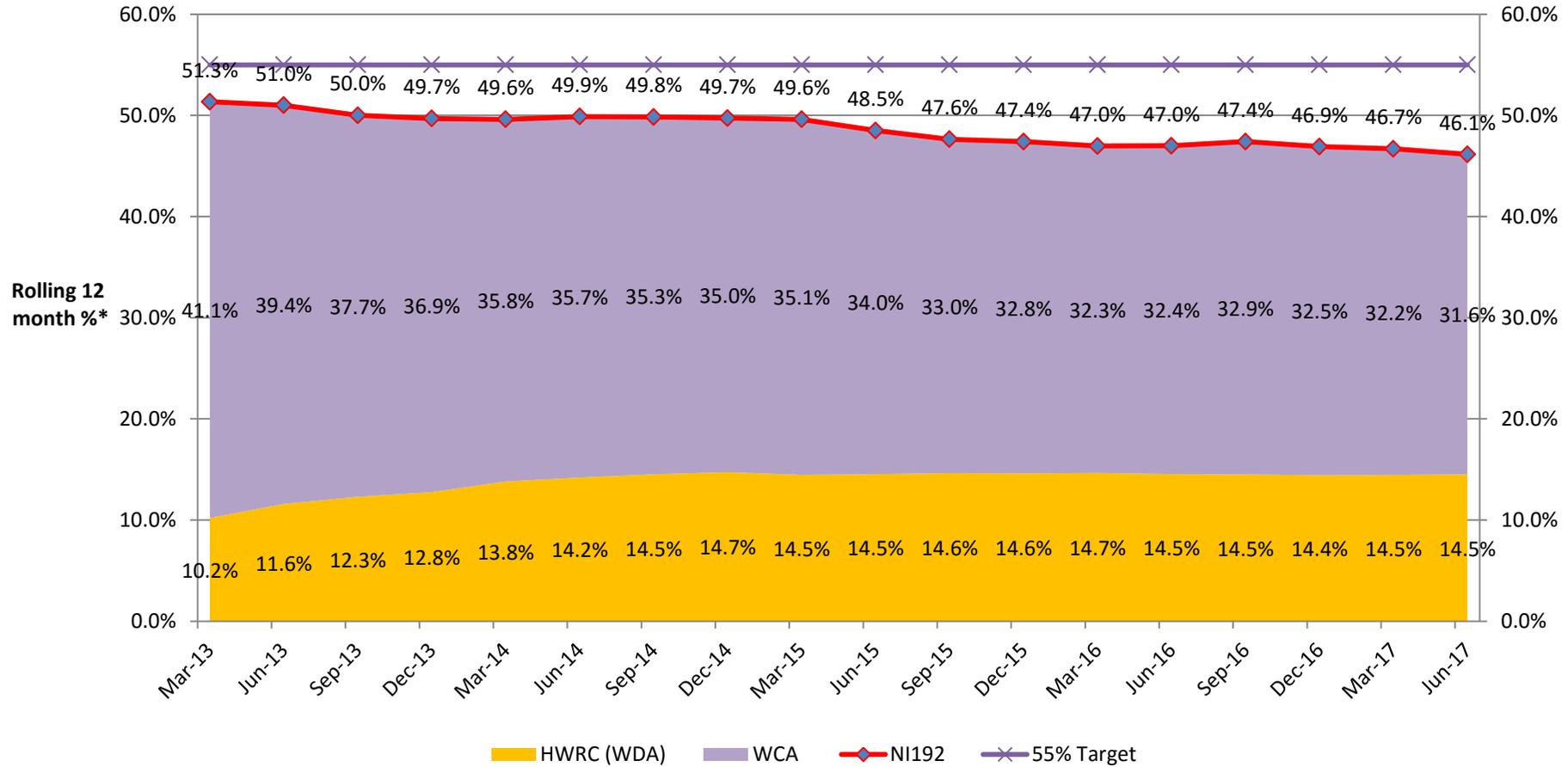
Graph 1: The Percentage of Household Waste that is sent for Composting, Recycling or Reuse (NI192)



* Data is calculated as a rolling 12 month total for example: June 17 shows the total tonnage collected for the 4 quarters from 1st July 2016 to 30th June 2017.

This page is intentionally left blank

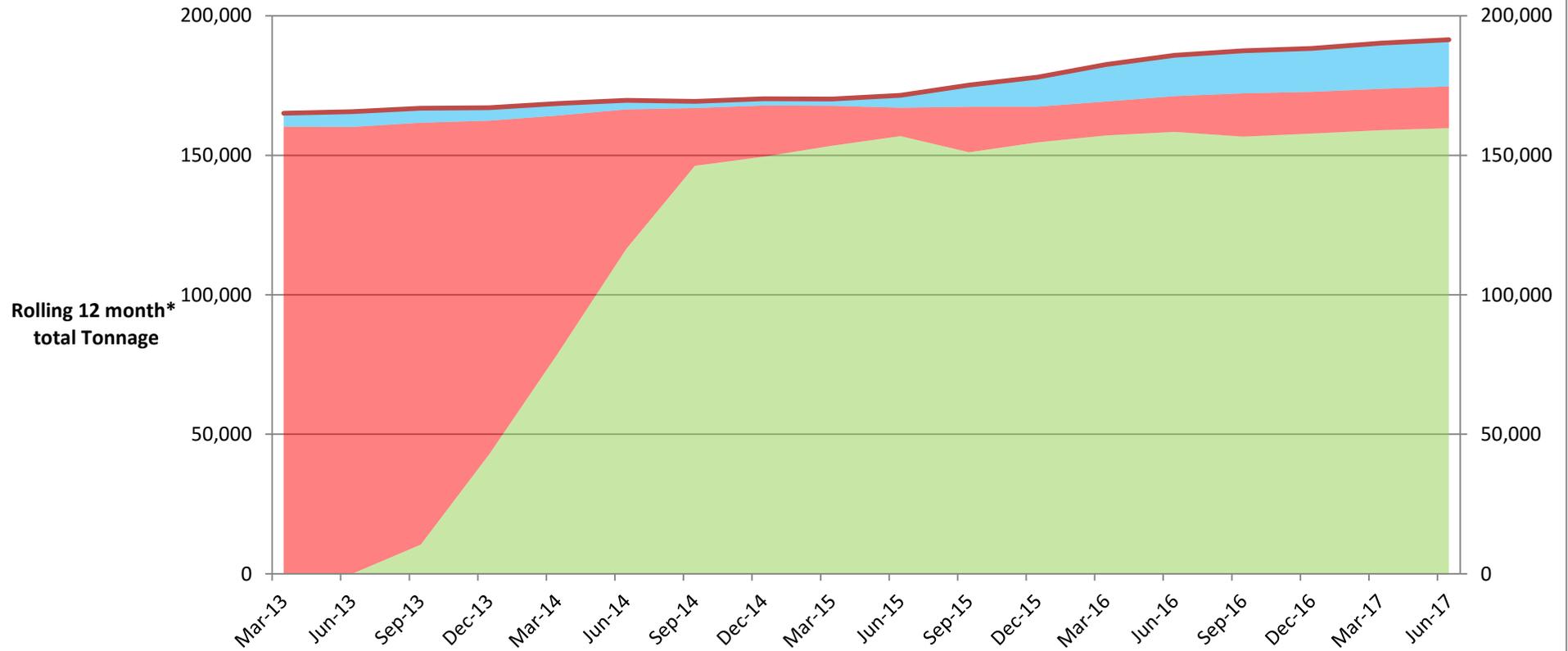
Graph 2: LWP Total Reuse, Recycling or Composting (NI192) by combined WCA/WDA performance



* Data is calculated as a rolling 12 month total for example: June 17 shows the total tonnage collected for the 4 quarters from 1st July 2016 to 30th June 2017.

This page is intentionally left blank

Graph 3: LWP Total Residual Waste Tonnage by Method of Final Disposal



| | Mar-13 | Jun-13 | Sep-13 | Dec-13 | Mar-14 | Jun-14 | Sep-14 | Dec-14 | Mar-15 | Jun-15 | Sep-15 | Dec-15 | Mar-16 | Jun-16 | Sep-16 | Dec-16 | Mar-17 | Jun-17 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| MRF Rejects (to other EfW) | 4,767 | 5,434 | 5,155 | 4,638 | 4,322 | 3,251 | 2,420 | 2,461 | 2,379 | 4,412 | 7,776 | 10,574 | 13,234 | 14,622 | 15,230 | 15,595 | 16,351 | 16,708 |
| Landfill | 160,29 | 160,17 | 151,24 | 119,56 | 85,291 | 49,975 | 20,711 | 18,355 | 14,324 | 10,181 | 16,317 | 12,792 | 12,166 | 12,809 | 15,539 | 14,956 | 14,825 | 14,956 |
| Hykeham EfW | 0 | 0 | 10,439 | 42,851 | 78,974 | 116,48 | 146,23 | 149,49 | 153,43 | 156,88 | 151,09 | 154,64 | 157,12 | 158,41 | 156,69 | 157,80 | 158,99 | 159,74 |
| Total Residual Waste | 165,05 | 165,60 | 166,84 | 167,05 | 168,58 | 169,71 | 169,36 | 170,30 | 170,13 | 171,47 | 175,18 | 178,01 | 182,52 | 185,84 | 187,45 | 188,35 | 190,17 | 191,40 |

* Data is calculated as a rolling 12 month total for example: June 17 shows the total tonnage collected for the 4 quarters from 1st July 2016 to 30th June 2017.

This page is intentionally left blank



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

23 November 2017

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| SUBJECT : | ONE PUBLIC ESTATE UPDATE |
| REPORT BY: | ADRIAN SELBY (WEST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL) |
| CONTACT NO: | 01427 675154 |

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

One Public Estate is a Cabinet Office led initiative which seeks to encourage better use of public estates, this should result in efficiency savings, capital receipts, reduce running costs and create economic growth in industry and housing. The Lincolnshire One Public Estate Board is Chief Executive led and has Leader support. It supports several strands, one of which is the provision of Depot facilities

DISCUSSIONS

Progress with the Depots strand has been reported through to Lincolnshire Waste Partnership on a regular basis as there are obvious synergies. Two headline opportunities have become apparent, one in Grantham involving co-operation between South Kesteven DC, Lincolnshire County Council and Highways England. The other one is in West Lindsey and involves the District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. Following initial scoping workshops partners have submitted further data which have been worked up into Feasibility Studies. These, along with projects from other strands are now undergoing final assessment before a decision about the final application for OPE stage 6 funding. If successful, the funding would enable moving the projects to full Business Case level. The results of the OPE6 funding applications will be announced early in 2018.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership to note the content of this report

This page is intentionally left blank



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

23 November 2017

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| SUBJECT : | FLY-TIPPING INFORMATION |
| REPORT BY: | VICTORIA BURGESS (EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL) |
| CONTACT NO: | 01507 601111 |

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

At the meeting of the LWP on the 7th September 2017, officers were asked to provide information regarding the number and types of fly-tips in each district to determine a picture for Lincolnshire as whole, which could be used to shape a countywide communications message to help reduce the number of fly-tip incidents.

Fly-tipping is the illegal deposit of waste on land, contrary to Section 33(1)(a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Local authorities and the Environment Agency both have a responsibility in respect of illegally deposited waste. This includes local authorities and the Environment Agency collecting and reporting data on fly-tipping in their area. Information presented in this report does not include incidents involving the Environment Agency, who are responsible for large-scale dumping. For context, the Environment Agency dealt with 218 of these incidents in 2016/17.

DISCUSSIONS

The table presented in Appendix A, has been compiled from statistics produced by DEFRA for each district in Lincolnshire. The information is based on the returns made to the Fly-tipping Module in the WasteDataFlow database by local authorities in England from April 2016 to March 2017.

Nationally, there were just over 1 million fly-tips in 2016/17. The data presented in Appendix A, shows that across Lincolnshire there was a total of 7404 fly-tip incidents, with

the most common type of fly-tip (40% of those identified) classified as 'other household waste'. The definition is broad, and can vary based on how individual local authorities interpret fly-tips, but is predominately used to capture household waste such as carpets, furniture, house and shed clearances. It does not include other wastes produced by households such as white goods, electrical goods, green waste, or waste found in black bags. Commercial waste (including fuel, chemicals, and construction and demolition waste) comprised 10% of fly-tip incidents in Lincolnshire.

Calculating the weight and the costs of these fly-tips is difficult. Fly-tips are not separated from other household wastes collected by cleansing crews, and therefore there is no weighbridge data to use. Any assessment of weight would be an estimate at best. Costs can be influenced by rurality, population density, demographics, operations of cleansing teams, etc.

DEFRA provide an estimate of clearance costs which are calculated based on typical unit costs for dealing with the different types of incidents. According to DEFRA the costs of clearing the fly-tips in Lincolnshire in 2016/17 was £478,875. However, this figure should be used with caution as this is based on costs provided by a small selection of local authorities between 2003 and 2006 when the Flycapture database was being set up. DEFRA has subsequently tried to improve the reliability of the costing information, but both the quantity and quality of the data collected was insufficient to provide a robust comparator.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Report for noting

Fly-tips collected by Lincolnshire Districts – 2016/17

| | Number collected | Percentage |
|---|------------------|------------|
| Animal Carcass | 10 | 0.14% |
| Green | 442 | 5.97% |
| Vehicle Parts | 132 | 1.78% |
| White Goods | 599 | 8.09% |
| Other Electrical | 245 | 3.31% |
| Tyres | 375 | 5.06% |
| Asbestos | 108 | 1.46% |
| Clinical | 101 | 1.36% |
| Construction / Demolition / Excavation | 456 | 6.16% |
| Black Bags - Commercial | 83 | 1.12% |
| Black Bags - Household | 1021 | 13.79% |
| Chemical Drums, Oil, Fuel | 50 | 0.68% |
| Other Household Waste | 3025 | 40.86% |
| Other Commercial Waste | 157 | 2.12% |
| Other (unidentified) | 600 | 8.10% |
| TOTAL | 7404 | |

This page is intentionally left blank