


Public Document Pack

 CLEANER GREENER today tomorrow <small>Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Tackling waste together</small>		LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP	
Boston Borough Council	East Lindsey District Council	City of Lincoln Council	Lincolnshire County Council
North Kesteven District Council	South Holland District Council	South Kesteven District Council	West Lindsey District Council

Direct Dialling: 07387 133753

E-Mail: jess.wosser-yates@lincolnshire.gov.uk

Democratic Services
Lincolnshire County Council
County Offices
Newland
Lincoln LN1 1YL

A Meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership will be held on Thursday, 9 March 2023 at 1.30 pm in the Council Chamber, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Voting Councillors: D McNally (Lincolnshire County Council), D Evans (Boston Borough Council), B Bushell (City of Lincoln Council), M Foster (East Lindsey District Council), M Head (North Kesteven District Council), R Gambba-Jones (South Holland District Council), M A Whittington (South Kesteven District Council), O Bierley (West Lindsey District Council) and Richard Wright (Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and CX's)

Non-Voting Officers: Steve Bird (City of Lincoln Council), Victoria Burgess (East Lindsey District Council, Boston Borough Council and South Holland District Council), David Steels (North Kesteven District Council), Alan Robinson (South Kesteven District Council) and Ady Selby (West Lindsey District Council)

AGENDA

Item	Title	Pages
1	Apologies for Absence	
2	Declaration of Interests	
3	Minutes of the meeting held on 11 July 2023	3 - 12
4	Terms of Reference Review <i>(To receive a report by Victoria Burgess, East Lindsey District Council, which reviews the Terms of Reference for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership)</i>	13 - 16

Item	Title	Pages
5	Twin Stream Roll Out Update <i>(To receive a report by Rachel Stamp, Lincolnshire County Council, which provides an update on the Twin Stream Programme of collecting paper and cardboard separately from mixed dry recycling)</i>	17 - 20
6	Joint Municipal Waste Strategy Review <i>(To receive a report by Steve Bird, City of Lincoln Council, on the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS))</i>	21 - 26
7	Partner Updates <i>(To receive a report which provides an update of activities taking place in Partner authorities)</i>	27 - 30
8	Regulatory Updates	
8a	Environment Act 2021 <i>(To receive a verbal report by Charlotte Paine, South Holland District Council, which provides a regulatory update of the implications of the Environment Act)</i>	Verbal Report
8b	Infrastructure Updates/Requirements <i>(To receive a verbal update from Mike Reed, Lincolnshire County Council, which provides an update on infrastructure and its potential requirements)</i>	Verbal Report
8c	Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Health & Safety Group / Officer Working Group Briefing <i>(To receive a report from David Steels providing an update on the operational workings of both the LWP Health and Safety and Officer Working Groups)</i>	31 - 34
9	Performance Measure Update <i>(To receive a report by Matthew Michell, Lincolnshire County Council, which provides an update on the performance of the LWP against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which measure progress against the vision and objectives outlined in the LWP's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy)</i>	35 - 40
10	Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Forward Plan <i>(To provide the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership with an opportunity to agree future meeting dates and to suggest items for consideration at future meetings)</i>	Verbal Report

Debbie Barnes OBE

Chief Executive

1 March 2023

Please note: This meeting will be broadcast live on the internet and access can be sought by accessing [Agenda for Lincolnshire Waste Partnership on Thursday, 9th March, 2023, 1.30 pm \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.moderngov.co.uk)



**LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
11 JULY 2022**

PRESENT:

COUNCILLOR D MCNALLY (LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL) (CHAIRMAN)

District Councillor Deborah Evans (Boston Borough Council), District Councillor Bob Bushell (City of Lincoln Council), District Councillor Martin Foster (East Lindsey District Council), District Councillor Mervyn Head (North Kesteven District Council), Councillor Mark Anthony Whittington (South Kesteven District Council), District Councillor Owen Bierley (West Lindsey District Council) and Councillor Richard Wright (Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and CX's) (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor J Tyrrell attended the meeting as an observer

Officers in attendance:-

Steve Bird, Victoria Burgess, David Steels (North Kesteven District Council), Matthew Michell (Waste Strategy Manager), Charlotte Paine, Mike Reed (Interim Head of Waste), Rachel Stamp (LWP Programme Manager) and Rachel Wilson (Democratic Services Officer)

1 ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN FOR 2022/23

It was proposed, seconded and

RESOLVED

That Councillor D McNally be elected as Chairman of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership for the year 2022 – 2023.

2 ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMAN FOR 2022/23

It was proposed, seconded and

RESOLVED

That Councillor R A Wright be elected as Vice-Chairman of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership for the year 2022 – 2023.

3 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Anne-Marie Coulthard and Alan Robinson (South Kesteven District Council).

2
LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
11 JULY 2022

4 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

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

5 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 3 MARCH 2022

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 3 March 2022 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

6 PARTNER UPDATES

Partners received a report which provided an opportunity to share any information that may be of interest to the rest of the Partnership. Written updates from each of the Partners had been provided.

7 THE ENVIRONMENT ACT AND EMERGING NATIONAL POLICIES

The Waste Strategy Manager presented a report which provided partners with an opportunity to consider the emerging national policy in relation to The Environment Act and how this might impact on Lincolnshire. Consultations had been carried out by the government in 2020 and 2021, and formal responses were still awaited from two of the three consultations that were held. In responding to the consultations, the LWP was generally supportive of the proposals but did express concern on a number of the details.

Partners were guided through the report, and some of the points highlighted included:

- Working together, Lincolnshire was already collecting the majority of the dry recyclables that would be required, however there may be a need for the Partnership to consider the collection of plastic films in the future.
- There was a specification in the Act that each material must be collected separately, however there could be some exceptions. With the introduction of twin stream collections for paper and card, it was currently believed that it would be acceptable to collect metal, plastic and glass together.
- There was a proposal that garden waste collections would become free for householders, and this was likely to create a funding gap for collection authorities.
- There was also a proposal that food waste collection would become mandatory from all households and businesses, and it was likely that these collections would be weekly and be separate from other recyclables. This waste must then be either recycled or composted. Confirmation on a number of details, including the start date for these collections, was still awaited from government.
- Funding to support consistent recycling collections from households may come through a producer responsibility scheme instead of new burdens funding.

- The Environment Act had specified that there would be secondary legislation which required the payment of sums in respect of the costs of disposing of products and materials, which would be good news for local authorities. However, there would be conditions attached to that which could include targets or benchmarking.
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) currently had a start date of 2024, but this would be introduced on a phased basis. Sampling of packaging would also be required to establish what funding would be due, and LCC was currently in the process of putting this in place with sampling available at all the waste transfer stations. It was noted that business waste was currently being excluded from this system until 2028.
- Further guidance was awaited in relation to the deposit return scheme. The Environment Act did allow for secondary legislation to establish deposit return schemes. The impact on the LWP would be the diversion of materials from the dry recycling scheme. The scheme for England would be All-in and would include plastic bottles and metals cans, but not glass bottles. There would be some differences across the UK, for example the Scotland and Wales scheme had been specified as including glass bottles.

It was noted that, in light, of these changes, it was important that the LWP's strategic thinking going forward took account of the impacts of these emerging policies, and therefore there may be a need to consider undertaking a deep review of the existing waste strategy for Lincolnshire and possibly the need to start work on the development of a new Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS).

During discussion of the report, the following points were noted:

- Concerns were raised regarding the secondary legislation and where funding would initially come from in relation to the extended producer responsibility, as the incentive payments may not be in place immediately.
- There were concerns about the impact the deposit return schemes could have on Lincolnshire's carbon footprint if vehicles were driving around the county to collect from deposit points.
- It was hopeful that TEEP requirements would continue, where there was an environmental advantage.
- Confirmation was sought that as a Partnership potential means of disposal of garden waste and food waste were being explored, possibly through anaerobic digestion.
- In terms of the requirements relating to plastic films, a lot of these would be attached to food containers and so could be heavily contaminated, and assurance was sought that disposal of these items were being explored. It was noted that plastic films could not currently be collected as they could be recycled by the current provider.
- There would be a need to work together as a partnership in order to minimise costs resulting from the Environment Act, as it was suggested that it should explore how the Partnership could work together as one authority.
- In terms of garden waste and anaerobic digestion (AD) it was noted that market engagement had identified that food and garden waste should be treated differently.

Officers were not aware of any facilities which handled both materials a co-mingled waste due to issues with efficiency.

- Officers would be taking the requirements for plastic film and food waste to market to see what options were available. Caution was expressed that a new Strategy would need to be built around what options were actually available. Officers would be engaging closely with existing partners and commercial operators about what was possible.
- It was suggested that development of a new JMWMS was something which could be discussed further by the Officer Working Group.
- It was queried when it was likely that there would be a move to separate collections, including the weekly 'free' collections of green waste, as this was likely to have cost implications for collection authorities. It was highlighted that whilst households would not be required to pay separately for a green waste collection, these costs would need to be factored into taxation.
- It was queried how it was envisaged that the deposit return scheme would work, and also why glass had not been included in this scheme.
- It was clarified that the Scottish deposit return scheme would go live in August 2023. The decision to not include glass within the English scheme, was a decision which had been taken by government, and it was possible that this was at the request of the glass industry.
- Concerns were raised regarding the cost impacts on collection authorities, in particular the loss of income from charging for green waste collections. It was positive that some funding would be available from the producers, but it was not believed that this would fully cover the additional costs. It was queried what could be done as a Partnership to raise the issue of funding and costs of this.
- In relation to the green waste collection, it was highlighted that the charge was not an additional tax but a recovery of costs for a service.

RESOLVED

That the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership authorises:

1. The inclusion, in the 2021/22 Annual Report and initial review of the impacts of emerging national policies on the LWP's current strategic objectives.
2. Officers to begin, through the LWP's Strategic Officer Working Group (SOWG), a more detailed review of these policy impacts with a view to proposing to the next LWP meeting the extent on the work required – i.e. whether it was necessary to start work on developing a new JMWMS.

Consideration was given to a report which presented an update on the suite of key performance indicators which measure progress against the vision and objectives set out in the LWP's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). It was highlighted that as this was the

Partnership's AGM, the update had been provided in the form of notes to accompany the draft LWP Annual Report for 2021/22, and the appendices of this included performance reporting.

It was highlighted that two documents were presented for consideration, the first was the Annual Review document which was a public facing summary and would be published on the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership's web page on the LCC website. The second document was the appendices, which contained the detailed data and was open to any additional feedback, and had been circulated separately.

(NOTE: Councillor D Evans joined the meeting at 3.07pm)

A presentation was shared which provided further details in relation to the key performance indicators including:

- Overall performance – recycling performance had fallen over the past two years. This seemed to be due to a change in behaviour due to the pandemic. However, the good news was that less waste was being received overall, and the Partnership was below the 1000kg per household target. Whilst rates were starting to increase again, they were not back to the pre-pandemic level. A proposal was being put forward in the report that the targets were revised, as although the rate of 50% was aspirational, it would be difficult to achieve with the current rates. However, this was something for further discussion by the Partnership.
- Kerbside recycling contribution to KPI's – this had fallen slightly compared to the previous year. Also, less non-recyclable material was being received in these collections. In terms of the targeted recyclables, when added to the twin stream paper and card collections was consistent with the previous year, and better than it was pre-Covid.
- Composting – contribution to KPI's – this was consistent with the previous year, although there seemed to be a slight downward trend.
- Kg per Household by Final destination – the amount of waste going to the energy from waste and landfill had increased, and the amount of waste going for recycling/composting had reduced slightly.
- Proposed contamination KPI – non-recyclables in kerbside recycling collections – there had been a significant reduction in contamination, both in terms of percentage and in terms of kg per household. Contamination was now below 28% and this had been achieved through the Right Thing Right Bin campaign and also by rejecting which contain non-recyclable material.

It was noted that two other themes had been identified from the Strategic Objectives, one of these was carbon, and new data was available which would give more accurate results, and work was underway on this. The other theme was Customer Friendliness. Customer engagement continued to be a focus of services, including working with the Recycling Panel of residents, seeking views through County News. However, in terms of measuring this, it did not seem to be an appropriate time to benchmark customer satisfaction due to the changes to services, introduction of twin stream collections, and coming out of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Members of the Partnership were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report, and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- This was the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership, but the Partnership began with working with householders.
- The Covid pandemic had impacted on the work of the Partnership for longer than anyone could have imagined, and it was likely that impacts would continue to emerge.
- There were clear indications of the benefits being derived from the twin stream collection. In West Lindsey, this was the first fundamental change in around 14 years to the waste and recycling service. There were a few initial issues, but these had been successfully dealt with, which were largely due to the work of the Waste Partnership and Projects Manager and her team, as well as the communications in general.
- It was suggested that when considering setting realistic targets, it may be useful to benchmark against other similar rural local authorities. It was also important to keep residents informed of successes and the role they play in those successes.
- One partner commented that recycling on the doorstep was making excellent progress, they were not ready to approve this document as they considered that there was more to be done to improve the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) as they were not separating plastics or providing recycling sheds where people were able to take things away and recycle/upcycle them.
- It was acknowledged that there had been a lot of disruption in the last couple of years and officers did try and inform the public when there was disruption, but the authority was reliant on the commercial sector to provide the service. In terms of separating materials, the HWRC's were able to accept 27 different types of materials, but space was finite. It was also not practical to collect materials separately if they would be treated as one by the disposal facility.
- It was noted that there was composition analysis carried out for the waste and recycling collected, this could be looked at further by the Strategic Officer Working Group, and an update brought to a future meeting of the Partnership.
- It was commented that the twin stream collection needed to be included in the headlines of the annual report, as it was a success story and needed to be highlighted.
- In relation to the infographics, it was queried whether a foot note could be included which states what the figures are benchmarked against.
- It was noted that the twin stream roll out had changed people's attitudes, and generally residents in these areas had embraced the change.
- In terms of the recycling target, one partner commented that they would like to see the 50% target remain as there was a need to have something to aim for. Once the twin stream collections had been rolled out to all districts, it was likely that the recycling rate would increase significantly and the full impact of this was not yet being seen.
- In terms of non-recyclables, it was commented that the 'Right Thing Right Bin' campaign had been very successful. It was highlighted that the Waste Projects and Partnerships Manager and her team had done a great job with this, and the majority of people were disposing of waste correctly. It was commented that this was a success story and it was suggested that this success would be reflected in the figures in around 18 months' time.

- In terms of the reduction in use of the HWRC's it was queried whether there was local data available on these figures, and what effect that had had on fly tipping. It was also queried there was a need to understand why people were not using the sites which were available to them, for example did they feel they were not accessible.
- It was whether there was any localised data available so that Right Thing Right Bin campaigns could be targeted to specific communities. It was reported that this data was being worked on, and data regarding the sampling of kerbside collections would be shared going forward.
- In terms of customer satisfaction, it was commented that it could be useful to gather this data in order to understand where the issues were, and it was queried whether some sample surveys could be carried out.
- It was emphasised that in terms of fly tipping there was no proven correlation between HWRC accessibility and fly tipping, and it was noted that there had been an increase in fly-tipping nationally. This was mainly due to an increase in illegitimate waste disposal businesses.
- In terms of the waste which went to landfill (between 2 – 4%) it was noted that if there was disruption in the supply chain, there was still a need for the waste to be disposed of. This would be addressed in the future by increasing the number of different providers who were able to take material.
- In terms of the reduction of waste through the HWRC, it was highlighted that throughput was down 27,000 tonnes. This was a greater volume of waste than the increase in fly tipping, which indicated a change in behaviour, although some was going into kerbside collections.
- Concerns were raised that fly tipping was occurring due to closures of the HWRC at Boston, and people were being turned away. There had also been issues with people trying to dispose of mattresses at this site. Officers clarified that there had not been any disruption at Boston since 25 June 2022. It would be useful to see the information that the borough council was collecting about the waste which was being left. The service needed to be data driven.
- It was also noted that sites which had not had any disruption had still experienced fly tipping.
- The opening times and materials which could be collected was well publicised.
- In terms of people not being able to dispose of particular items, it was acknowledged there had been haulage issues, and so it was important for people to check what containers were available, as if they were full, people would be asked to put those particular materials in the general waste.
- There was a need to pursue prosecutions for fly-tipping as no matter the reasons people may use to justify this action, it was still against the law. It was noted that South Kesteven District Council had recently had three successful prosecutions for fly tipping. The authority would always prosecute where possible, as well as naming the individuals in local publicity. However, it was felt that the courts did not take this as seriously as local authorities as perpetrators had received either small fines or community service.
- SKDC were starting to build data of fly tipping hot spots. There also needed to be a reinforcement of the message to the public of ensuring that businesses were licenced to take away waste.

- The vast majority of cases for potential prosecution in NKDC were either commercial type waste crimes or “white van man” services advertised via social media. Most of the cases of domestic waste where action was taken was due to households who had paid one of these services advertised on social media to take away their waste, which would then be dumped in the countryside. These residents were usually very remorseful when realising what had happened.
- Partners were urged to continue to promote the message that people needed to ensure they had a waste transfer licence. It was noted that it was very easy for people to check this.
- Partners were also urged to continue to promote the SCRAP campaign, as Lincolnshire was one of the best in the country for working together.

RESOLVED

1. That the target figure remain at 50%
2. That the publication of the annual review be agreed, subject to the format being reviewed and the changes suggested being included.
3. That the information provided in the Annual Review appendices document be noted.

9 FOOD WASTE COLLECTION TRIAL - FINAL REPORT

The Partnership received the final report following the completion of the Food Waste Collection Trial carried out by South Kesteven District Council which commenced in June 2018. This trial was funded by Lincolnshire County Council until June 2020, and then funded by South Kesteven until March 2022. It had been hoped the national roll out for separate food waste collection would have happened before the end of the trial, but this had not been the case. The report set out the details of the pilot scheme, the collection model, and the results. A cost comparison to roll out food waste collections to all properties in the district was also included.

It was reported that two vehicles had been purchased at the start of the trial, however the maintenance costs were such that if the trial was to be continued new vehicles would need to be purchased. It was noted that 4,500 properties had been included in the trial, in both rural and urban areas, and the food waste had been collected on a weekly basis.

Over the course of the trial the volume of waste collected declined, and it wasn't clear what the reason for this was. It was possible that people had become more aware of food waste and changed their behaviours, or there could have been a boredom factor. However, there was evidence from other trials carried out around the country, that suggested that tonnage did drop off after a period of time, and this could be a combination of factors including behaviour change as people became more aware of the amount of food they were throwing away.

Discussions took place regarding the types of vehicles which may be needed if this was rolled out in future, and it was expected that there would need to be dedicated fleet, fuelling would be critical, as Lincolnshire's infrastructure was not ideally placed for this kind of activity. There would need to be a lot of discussions and negotiations with the commercial sector. The other

main issue would be supply chain and delivery issues, as all authorities would be going out to market at the same time. It would be beneficial for districts to be able to work together in order to find efficiencies for collections.

it was queried if it was possible to calculate the environmental impact of collecting food waste separately and transporting it to an anaerobic digester compared to it being collected and transported to the Energy from Waste facility. As it was highlighted that food waste did have a high calorific value and so was beneficial to the operation of the facility. There was a need to reduce the environmental impact of council activities. The rationale for separate food waste collection seemed to come from the government's perception that food waste went to landfill. It was suggested whether that piece of work could be carried out and brought back to the Partnership. Officers advised that this was something which could fit in to the carbon assessment work which was being carried out by the Sustainability team.

RESOLVED

That the update be noted.

10 LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP FORWARD PLAN

The Partnership's forward plan was considered. It was commented that discussions were taking place with North and North East Lincolnshire, and it was noted that North East Lincolnshire were also carrying out a food waste collection trial, and it was suggested whether representatives could be invited as observers to attend a future meeting, and that they may have data that they would be willing to share with the Partnership. It was noted that a working group had already been set up with North and North East Lincolnshire, which had been very useful. It was suggested that this was something which could be progressed by the Waste Strategy Officers Group.

RESOLVED

That the forward plan, as presented, be noted.

The meeting closed at 4.43 pm

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 4



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

9th March 2023

SUBJECT:	LWP TERMS OF REFERENCE REVIEW
REPORT BY:	VICTORIA BURGESS – ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (NEIGHBOURHOODS)
CONTACT NO:	01507 601111

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership’s (LWP) Terms of Reference (ToR) were last reviewed in 2021.

The current ToR state that “The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership will review its governance and the Terms of Reference every two years in the spirit of robust self-assessment and identify where/if changes are appropriate in order to permit the partnership to better meet its main roles”.

It is timely therefore to review the current TOR now.

DISCUSSIONS

The Terms of Reference are attached to this report for review, comment, and approval by the LWP members.

OPTIONS

Not applicable to this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To agree any revisions to the LWP’s Terms of Reference.

2021 LWP Terms of Reference

Appendix A

LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Updated July 2021 Proposed February 2023

1. The main roles of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership shall be to:
 - a. To focus all Stakeholders on the delivery of the objectives set out in an agreed Joint Municipal Waste Strategy.
 - b. Monitor performance against the objectives set out in the agreed waste strategy
 - c. To provide a mechanism through which to assess the impacts of change on all stakeholders in the control and management of waste, be that residents, business, or other third parties, are fully considered before individual decisions are taken.
 - d. To ensure close communication between partners, and consistent messages to Stakeholders.
 - e. To agree a Lincolnshire position in respect of national waste management issues, and to lobby in support of this position when required.
 - f. To provide a framework for sharing and learning
 - g. To establish a culture with values in support of the agreed waste strategy.
 - h. By way of a clear voting structure, make clear the majority view of the Partnership, so that all partners can determine their own authority's actions in that context.

2. The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership shall be comprised of one member and one officer from each Council outlined below, who should be the strategic lead for waste matters; but each Local Authority shall have only one vote.
 - a. Boston Borough Council
 - b. City of Lincoln Council
 - c. East Lindsey District Council
 - d. Lincolnshire County Council
 - e. North Kesteven District Council
 - f. South Holland District Council
 - g. South Kesteven District Council
 - h. West Lindsey District Council

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership will also include one elected member and one officer representing the Greater Lincolnshire Leaders and Chief Executives group, who will be the strategic lead for waste matters.

3. The Council member from each authority may represent that council, regardless of its structure, but they must be authorised to represent the views of that authority as a whole, such that the group may take it that any view they express individually shall represent the position of the authority, unless caveated appropriately for the record.

4. Substitutes for councillors are permitted. Where a Councillor cannot attend, a councillor substitute must be provided in order to have voting rights. An authority may make their views known through their attending officer, but they will not be able to cast a vote on behalf of an absent councillor.

5. A representative from the Environment Agency ~~shall~~may be invited to attend the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership meeting as observer, and to provide technical guidance.
6. Members of the partnership shall be required to:
 - ~~Attend~~ meetings prepared and briefed
 - ~~Act~~ in support of clause 1 of the ToR
 - ~~Act~~ in a supportive manner to colleagues of the partnership
 - Challenge constructively
 - Declare any concerns on issues, stating how they would wish to see them resolved
 - Respect confidences
7. Membership of the partnership is open to any neighbouring authority where, by majority vote, the partnership feel it would be of benefit.
8. The quorum for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership shall be five elected members of five different authorities.
9. A Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be elected on an annual basis. Where there is no opposition, the Chairman's and Vice Chairman's terms of office may be extended for another year.
10. The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership can set up working parties to look at and report back on particular issues. The working parties will, where appropriate, include individuals drawn from outside the Partnership.
11. Lincolnshire County Council will provide Secretariat support for the Partnership, and minutes will be distributed not later than three weeks after each meeting.
12. The Partnership shall meet formally four times per year, with additional meetings being held as necessary. All meetings for the year ahead shall be ~~diaried~~diarised at the start of the Municipal Year.
13. The Annual General Meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership will be the first scheduled meeting after the AGM of Lincolnshire County Council. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the forthcoming year will be elected at this meeting.
14. The Partnership will be supported by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Officer Working Group which will meet not less frequently than four weeks before and four weeks after a meeting of the Partnership, and these meetings will be ~~diaried~~diarised for the year ahead.
15. The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership will review its governance and the Terms of Reference every two years in the spirit of robust self-assessment and identify where/if changes are appropriate in order to permit the partnership to better meet its main roles.
16. Provisions of the Local Government Access to Information Act 1985 shall be applied to meetings of the Partnership and consequently, meetings shall be open to the public and press, except when matters relating to confidential and exempt information, as defined in the Act, are likely to be disclosed.

Amended July 2021

Agenda Item 5



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

9th March 2023

SUBJECT : Twin Stream Roll Out Update

REPORT BY: Rachel Stamp – Waste Partnerships and Projects Manager

CONTACT NO: 07786 110782

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In July 2019, the LWP agreed to commence a trial to collect paper and cardboard separately from the rest of the mixed dry recycling. The aims of the trial included:

- Improving the quality and volume of paper & card recycled
- By reducing contamination the separated paper & card will be made into paper again, which can be repurposed many times, rather than just into a single use product
- Changing customers' behaviours
- Using the opportunity to improve quality of the MDR stream

Following the success of the trial a decision was taken in 2020 to implement the model across the whole of the county on a district by district basis.

DISCUSSIONS

The implementation of the Twin Stream Programme has now been rolled out in 4 of the 7 districts across Lincolnshire as follows:

Boston Borough Council – commenced April 2021

North Kesteven District Council – commenced October 2021

West Lindsey District Council – commenced April 2022

East Lindsey District Council – commenced October 2022

A team of Lincolnshire County Council officers, the Performance and Improvement Team, have worked in partnership with each of the Waste Collection Authorities to enable the successful implementation across each of the districts listed above. With each sequential roll in lessons from

previous implementations have been reviewed and learned and each phase of the project adapted accordingly taking these learnings into account and also taking into consideration the unique characteristics of each authority’s area and demographic. The Performance and Improvement Team are now working with each of these authorities to embed and sustain the improvement achieved. Opportunities and challenges are addressed on a regular basis to revisit specific areas of the districts where there is high prevalence of contamination in either the mixed dry recycling or the paper and card collections.

The programme has been supported by a robust and combined communications and engagement plan with Right Thing, Right Bin messaging being adopted by all of the WCAs in order to improve quality overall in the materials collected in Lincolnshire for recycling.

Performance data to date:

Since the inception of the roll in of separate paper and card collections, a total of 12,878 tonnes of separate fibre has been collected (up to January 2023) with a breakdown as follows:

Authority	Date commenced	Total tonnage collected
Boston BC	April 2021	3701
North Kesteven DC	October 2021	5695
West Lindsey DC	April 2022	2420
East Lindsey DC	October 2022 (phased)	1062

Quality metrics show an average of 1.5% contamination in the paper and card collected, reported by the paper reprocessor, Palm Recycling, as being the highest quality material presented to them by any local authority client in the country.

In respect of the quality of the mixed dry recycling, combining the quality of the remaining fractions (metals, glass and plastics) with the paper and card shows that prior to the commencement of the implementation the average contamination rate was 31%. Reports at the end of Quarter 3 show contamination rates combined for the two kerbside bins (MDR and Paper & Card) as follows:

Boston BC – 16.72%

North Kesteven DC – 14.98%

West Lindsey DC – 14.02%

East Lindsey DC – TBC as roll in has been phased, a full quarters data will be available at the end of Q4.

In addition to the support to the districts a programme of engagement with Schools and Community groups is now well established and demand on this programme is growing. Over 250 primary schools in Lincolnshire have been contacted to offer the schools engagement programme to. The offer ranges from school assemblies through to workshops on a group or class basis. 21 schools have received direct engagement sessions so far plus 2 full days at the Lincolnshire Showground schools event meaning over 500 primary school children have taken part in the “Let’s Talk Rubbish” engagement programme.

Over 20 community groups and resident groups have also received engagement sessions. A further 20 schools and community groups have booked sessions over the coming months. In addition we have also delivered engagement at a number of markets across the county.

Example of feedback: *"The children and staff enjoyed the day very much! Thank you so much!"*

Next steps

LWP are now working to establish the next steps with the remaining Waste Collection Authorities and updates will be provided as to this at future meetings. A programme of engagement and sustainment is being developed to ensure that the consistency and improvements across those WCAs already in implementation continues to grow and embed as business as usual.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper recommends that the LWP note the progress to date and continue to support the implementation of the programme across Lincolnshire.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 6



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

9th March 2023

SUBJECT:	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Review
REPORT BY:	CHARLOTTE PAINE HEAD OF ENVIRONMENTAL & OPERATIONAL SERVICE SHDC
CONTACT NO:	01775 764888

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership's (LWP) current Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) was adopted in 2019. This JMWMS for Lincolnshire sets out how the members of the LWP will work in partnership to protect the environment by delivering sustainable waste management services and to establish best value waste management practices for the benefit of Lincolnshire. In creating the strategy, a period of public consultation was undertaken between April and July 2018 and the subsequent feedback was used to help shape the final strategy and vision which is:

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

The strategy set out the agreed set of high-level objectives, which were identified as key drivers for the delivery of the strategy and the vision. Each of these objectives were to be considered in the light of the Partnerships shared values that

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

The ten objectives of the strategy are as follows:

Objective 1.	To improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream.
Objective 2.	To move towards a common set of recycling materials.
Objective 3.	To consider the introduction of separate food waste collections where technically, environmentally and economically practicable.

Objective 4.	To explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
Objective 5.	To contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025.
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 what further waste processing/disposal capacity is required and, as necessary, 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

The strategy details that delivery of these objectives would be achieved through an action plan, the initial plan was published with the strategy in 2019 and annually the LWP publishes its review to update on progress across the Partnership.

The review period for the JMWMS is set to be at least every five years, in line with government guidance, and will look to ensure that our shared objectives remain appropriate and change them if necessary. Therefore, this report sets out the work being done to review the JMWMS, in accordance with the timeline originally set.

DISCUSSIONS

The published strategy pointed to potential reasons for reviewing the JMWMS, and its objectives, coming from changes to the operational and legislative landscape, 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

In the years since 2019, we have seen the UK depart from the European Union and there continue to be legislative changes as a result of that.

We have yet to see the full landscape that will emerge from the commitments made in the 2018 Resources and Waste Strategy and subsequently, the Environment Act 2021. The government have published a number of consultations to further develop proposals on the waste reforms but have not finalised these through secondary legislation. Whilst we have seen more detail on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), we await the response for the Consistency in Household and Business Recycling. All policies, in particular the latter, having potentially far-reaching consequences to the Partnership and all partners in the way that waste will be collected and disposed of. Whilst we still await this outstanding consultation response, the missing piece of the reforms puzzle means that we are conscious that assumptions must be made when reviewing our strategy.

In addition to these reasons for review, we have seen changes because of the pandemic and the resulting variations to behaviours and working styles that have impacted the waste composition for our county and nationally.

Furthermore, the current cost of living crisis could well see further spending habit changes and impacts to our compositions, which we will need to monitor and consider when reviewing the strategy.

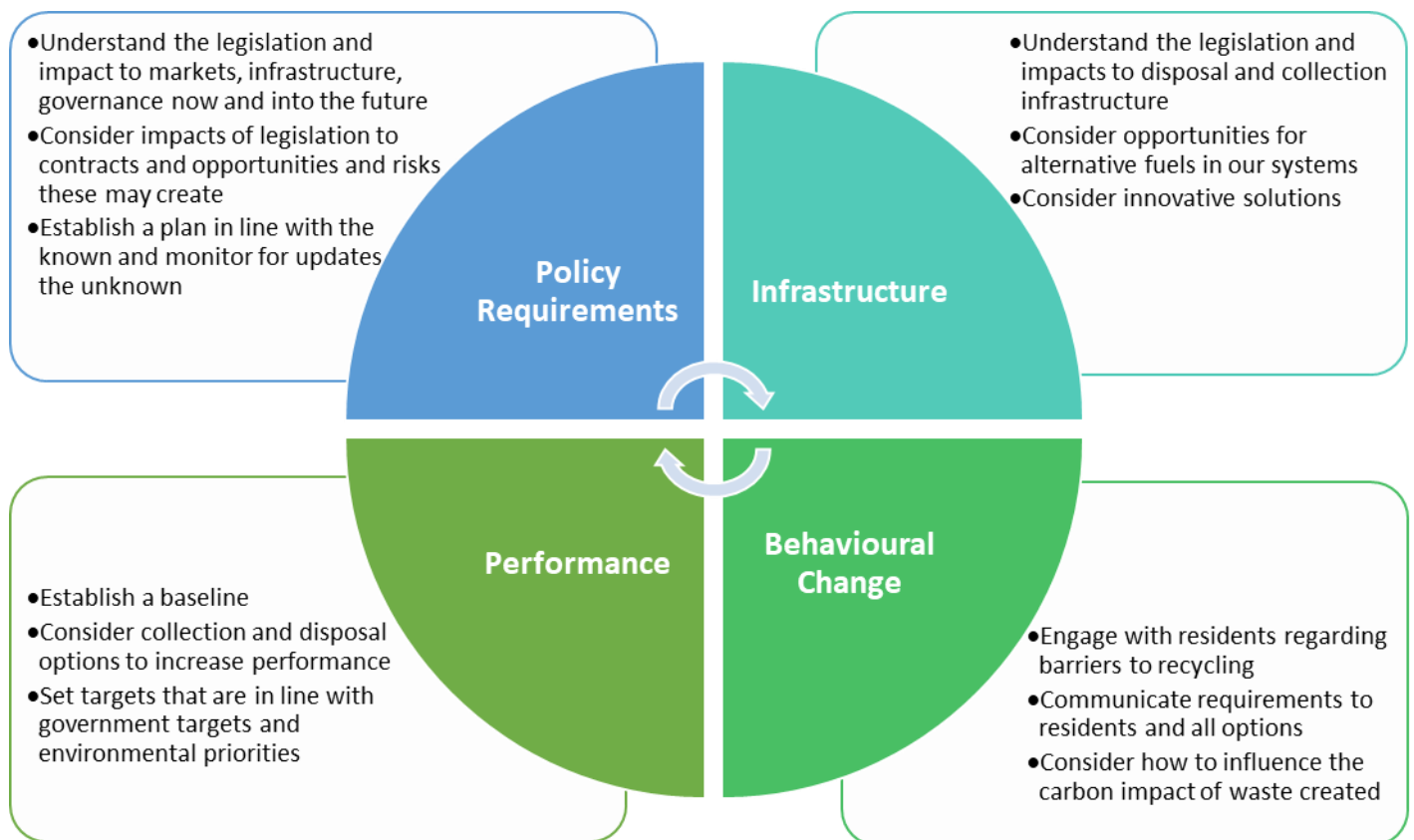
With all this in mind, we have reviewed the objectives set in the original JMWMS to see if these new local and national contexts mean changes are necessary to the objectives. Given that the original objectives were high level, and that we still don't have full clarity on the waste reforms from government, much of the language in the objectives remains relevant and we have only proposed minor tweaks, as set out below:

Objective 1.	To improve the quality and therefore commercial value of our recycling stream. <i>Still applies</i>
Objective 2.	To move towards a common set of recycling materials. <i>Updated wording proposed: To further explore our common set of recycling materials in line with government legislative changes</i>
Objective 3.	To consider the introduction of separate food waste collections where technically, environmentally and economically practicable. <i>Updated wording proposed: To consider the introduction of separate food waste collections where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and in line with government legislative changes</i>
Objective 4.	To explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy. <i>Still applies</i>
Objective 5.	To contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025. <i>Updated working proposed: To contribute to the UK recycling target of 55% by 2025</i>
Objective 6.	To find the most appropriate ways to measure our environmental performance and set appropriate targets. <i>Still applies</i>
Objective 7.	To seek to reduce our carbon footprint. <i>Still applies</i>
Objective 8.	To make an objective assessment of what further waste processing/disposal capacity is required and, as necessary, secure appropriate capacity. <i>Still applies</i>
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. <i>Still applies</i>
Objective 10.	To consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services <i>Still applies</i>

Alongside the above proposed minor amendments to three of the ten objectives, a review of the action plan has been undertaken. The table shows the new high level draft action plan and which objectives these key actions are looking to deliver.

Updated Keys Actions to Achieve Objectives	Objective									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Identify the requirements of Environment Act and any secondary legislation and consider operational and contractual implications	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Understand the market now and into the coming years to establish a plan for materials that need to be collected and disposed of as a result of the government legislative changes	✓	✓			✓					✓
Consider collection and disposal methods, including contracts, that may increase the value of our material and how we can increase capture rates	✓				✓					✓
Engage with residents to understand their barriers and establish plans to overcome or communicate alternative options to deliver our objectives	✓			✓						✓
Establish the baseline of what is currently presented and any differences seen between areas and what is proposed as a result of legislative changes		✓			✓	✓				
Consider opportunities for shared procurement			✓							✓
Establish a timeline for roll out of relevant new initiatives, including communication to residents, purchasing and contracts			✓							✓
Set targets that are in line with government targets and environmental priorities						✓				
Establish the baseline of our current carbon footprint and how we can look to reduce this							✓			
Consider opportunities for alternative fuels in our waste management systems							✓			
Consider how we can influence the reduction of the carbon footprint of what is presented to us							✓			
Consider options appraisal for governance models and risks and opportunities of changing governance									✓	

These key actions have been grouped into 4 themes, that help to better visualise the delivery of the JMWMS and its vision through the key actions delivering our vision.



OPTIONS

1. To retain the existing JMWMS 'as is' and await further clarity on changes in the waste legislation.
2. To agree the proposed review of the JMWMS and invite the Strategic Officer Working Group to formalise the proposals, as set out in this report.
3. To invite the Strategic Officer Working Group to adjust/amend its review work based on feedback from this report, and to bring back to the LWP formal proposals for future delivery.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that, in line with option two, the proposed minor alterations to the wording of three of the ten objectives, as set out in the report, are agreed. It is recommended that these will bring the objectives in line with the current landscape as a result of this first review of the JMWMS. It is not considered that these changes will make material differences to what was originally agreed, but that these amendments bring the objectives up to date and support the ongoing work of the LWP to deliver the strategy.

Furthermore, it is recommended that a new action plan is agreed in line with the draft key actions outlined in this report. These are the mechanisms which will deliver the objectives of the strategy.

To monitor delivery, a further report will come forward at a future LWP meetings to consider the performance indicators that will underpin the objectives and the new action plan.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 7



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

9 MARCH 2023

<p>SUBJECT: Partners Update</p> <p>REPORT BY: Lincolnshire Waste Partnership</p>	
--	--

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

To provide an opportunity for members of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership to share any information that may be of interest with the other Partners.

All partner authorities have provided an update which are listed below.

DISCUSSIONS

Lincolnshire County Council

In terms of operational issues, the disruption to the Energy from Waste facility due to unplanned outages in 2022 have been resolved and an outcome is that we have sourced a separate disposal outlet where we can dispose of residual material in an emergency. This will help to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill where we have future disruption. In relation to our Household Waste Recycling Centres, service contracts have just been awarded and it is hoped that the new contracts will enable improvement in performance at our 11 sites to help with recycling performance and also reduce costs.

The roll out of the separate paper and card collection project continues to be a success in providing cleaner recycled material. The project has just finished in East Lindsey and plans are now being drawn up for the next phase which should be in South Kesteven later this year.

In relation to overall waste performance, the amount of waste per head of the population continues to fall, which is good news as waste minimisation is the highest priority on the waste hierarchy. One contributing factor is less garden waste being produced due to the particularly hot summer, however the reduction in recycled material has caused a decrease in the recycling rate. This demonstrates the issue with reporting recycling rates and a wider context is needed to understand the complexity. Following the government's recent announcement that food waste will have to be collected separately from March 2025, plans are now being developed to improve our Waste Transfer Station infrastructure to accept separate food waste. We are also engaging with commercial operators who could provide the final disposal locations for food waste through an Anaerobic Digestion process. This is a particularly challenging deadline for the collection and disposal of food waste and will

require us to work closely with district council partners to ensure that they can purchase suitable collection vehicles.

West Lindsey

Refreshed Enforcement Policies specifically aimed at a more pro-active approach to enviro-crime are currently in a period of consultation with Members.

The Council are investing in some additional wireless and mobile CCTV cameras to develop its approach to tackle fly-tipping. It is intended to trial this technology for a 12 month period, with a review occurring after 9 months to inform a more permanent and embedded future approach.

Some 14 months after opening, the final part of the build is nearing completion. It is a roof structure covering the road sweepings bay with the Environment Agency considered essential to ensure compliance.

Garden waste subscription appear slower than in previous year.

South Kesteven

Two successful prosecutions have taken place since the last LWP meeting, the first for abandoning a vehicle, with a fine of £220 and costs awarded. The second, related to the Householder Duty of Care, which requires occupiers of domestic property to take all reasonable measures to ensure that they only transfer waste to an authorised person. This reduces the chance of waste ending up in the hands of those who would fly-tip it. Fly-tipped waste was traced back to the householder and they were unable to identify who took their waste. The householder failed to pay the fixed penalty notice which was initially issued as an alternative to prosecution. They were fined £200, legal costs were awarded to the Council along with £250 to the Canal Society for clean up costs.

1. Officers from the Council's Neighbourhoods Team took part in Operation Clean Sweep in Grantham in October, a joint initiative as part of the Lincolnshire Environmental Crime Partnership, with partners from the Environment Agency, Lincolnshire Police, HMRC and the DVSA aimed at disrupting and intervening against waste crime. 24 vehicles were stopped on the A1 at Great Gonerby and checked to ensure no illegal waste activity was taking place. Actions included:
 - Four Fixed Penalty Notices of up to £300 each issued to unlicensed waste carriers by SKDC
 - Four prohibition notices issued by Police and DVSA
 - 1 further enforcement action to be taken
 - Ten waste sites were visited to check compliance with regulations, with one found to be storing thousands of tyres illegally
 - Vehicles illegally carrying hazardous waste, scrap metal, waste white goods, green waste and end-of-life vehicles were also stopped
2. The Council supported National Recycling Week, 17-23 October with general publicity and a stall at Bourne market in partnership with Lincolnshire County Council.
3. 3. We continue to share joint communications messages and social media to support the "Right thing, Right bin" campaign and a consistent message across the county.

North Kesteven

Quality of Recycling

Continued and consistent application by the collection crews of the twin stream project's 'Right Thing, Right Bin' standard through monitoring is ongoing and is essential to ensure that contamination is recorded and managed consistently.

Engagement and Enforcement

Processes agreed between environmental health and waste teams to take joint action on repeated contamination has been enacted twice since being established. Whilst the action was not significant with only one case progressing to the point of issuing a Community Protection Order before

resolution, both provide early evidence that the process is achieving the overall objective to reduce and resolve issues of contamination.

Respiratory Illnesses

A watching brief is being maintained and NKDC continues to apply the processes for standing down colleagues who test positive for COVID-19.

Dennis Eagle eCollect live demonstration

Following hosting a regional Dennis Eagle eCollect all electric refuse collection vehicle demonstration in June, it returned in September 2022 to complete a live demonstration. The results were as follows:

27/9 – collecting paper & card 1 tip returned with 34% charge having driven 55 miles

29/9 – collecting garden waste 1 tip returned with 25% charge having driven 70 miles

30/9 – collecting paper & card 1 tip returned with 53% charge having driven 40 miles

General comments from the driver/crew:

- Vehicle regulated at top speed of 36mph
- Instant power/torque
- Quietness of vehicle in general was “eerie”
- Bin lifters were slow but perception could be skewed by the absence of hydraulic noise during operation
- Mobile charging facility issues experienced

Boston

In late summer, a Pride in Boston event was held to undertake a deep clean in the town centre, utilising equipment from partners and engaging with residents and councillors. High traffic areas were swept, steamed, bins cleaned, and graffiti removed.

Paper and Card collections have been embedded in the District now, having been in Boston since the trial in 2019. Data continues to show that this has aided an improvement in the recycling now presented by residents and we support other Districts with lessons learnt as the roll out continues across Lincolnshire.

East Lindsey

Paper and Card collections commenced towards the latter part of 2022 and are now rolled out across ELDC. Early data is showing that this is having a positive impact on the quality of the recycling being collected and ongoing engagement should see these numbers improve further.

A Pride in East Lindsey team was launched in December, the team will be working to address some of the more difficult cleansing tasks in the District. The team will be specifically aimed at improving some of the hot spot areas across the district and can tackle tasks such as

- Pavement cleansing
- Grounds maintenance, such as weed removal and minor hedge curring
- Graffiti clearing
- Litter picking
- Fly tip removal

The Council will be introducing commercial refuse and recycling collections across the district in 2023/4, following the same collection regime as delivered to households. After taking the vehicle maintenance unit in house last year, there has now been agreement commence commercial work, as well as the maintenance of ELDC vehicles and work progresses on this.

South Holland

The continued success and growth of the SHDC garden waste scheme means that the number of people subscribed to the service has doubled in the last two years as we have expanded our offer to enable up to 4 15,000 subscriptions. We continue our work to achieve this and consider further growth requirements beyond this.

Our Pride in South Holland team has been operational for a number of years and have supported the creation of a Pride team in ELDC and BBC in their town centre deep clean recently. The team continues to work its way across the district address the hard to tackle areas and making its mark on improving hot spots, based on intelligence from councillors and residents. Next month will see us take delivery of 6 new Dennis Eagle RCV's to replace some of our older fleet as we continue our rolling fleet upgrade.

OPTIONS

That the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership:

1. Note the updates provided
2. Identify any issues to be added to the Forward Plan for future discussion.



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

9th March 2023

SUBJECT :	Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Health & Safety Group / Officer Working Group Briefing
REPORT BY:	David Steels / Nina Camm
CONTACT NO:	david_steels@n-kesteven.gov.uk

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This briefing provides a summary position on operational workings of both the LWP Health and Safety and Officer Working Groups.

DISCUSSIONS

Lincolnshire (Health and Safety) Waste and Refuse Forum (Health & Safety Group)

The Terms of Reference for the Lincolnshire (Health and Safety) Waste and Refuse Forum is to be a peer review group for the Lincolnshire authorities to consider matters of health and safety in the waste and refuse industry. The role of the group is to:

- Assist Members effectively discharge statutory duties
 - Make representation to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and Waste Industry Safety and Health (WISH) Forum.
 - Review, comment and actively participate in the development of industry guidance
- Membership of this group is the Health and Safety lead and waste operational lead from each of the partner authorities. Members will consider health and safety in the waste industry in order to facilitate the full, satisfactory, competent and consistent discharge of the Employer's legal duties and ensure optimum service delivery, in the best interests of the Employers and their Service Users. The main purpose of the forum will be facilitating the exchange, dissemination and sharing of information and ideas including;
- Statutory requirements (current and proposed)
 - Methods of working
 - Current best practice
 - Member's work experience
 - Relevant legal issues
 - Competencies

The most significant examples of recent work coming from the group have been:

- Review the constantly changing WISH guidance operating throughout the Covid pandemic – the group agreed and delivered upon a Lincolnshire agreed risk assessment to ensure consistency across all operations
- Evaluate other WISH guidance to ensure consistent application across partners – example being WISH24 “Working on Highways” and a consistent approach to guidance for community litter picks.
- Understand, evaluate and give guidance as to the implications of paper and card coming out of the MDR waste stream, in particular to the potential for hearing protection.
- Share learning from accidents, incidents and near misses
- Provide operational leads with the health and safety perspective on colleague welfare, seasonal preparedness especially hot weather and its impacts
- Promote and embed all WISH guidance through consistent application and monitoring
- Identify training opportunities where an effective county solution can be delivered.

Lincolnshire is lucky to have one health and safety officer who is actively involved at a national level. Also, the Lincolnshire group has been identified as a national exemplar for its structure and delivery.

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Officer Working Group (LWPOWG)

The Terms of Reference for the LWPOWG is to be responsible for information sharing and advice on all operationally focused matters relating to waste management across Lincolnshire. The group is made up of operational leads from each partner. The leads have a wealth of experience in delivering day to day waste collection and disposal.

The group is self-managed in terms of secretariat function and the chairmanship of the group should rotate on an annual basis however, over the last few years due to other operational demands placed on officers, the chairmanship has remained within a smaller group.

In a similar way to the health and safety group, the LWPOWG continue to use this wealth of experience to be of great assistance to the Strategic Waste Officer Group (SWOG) especially when operational factors can influence decisions of a more strategic nature. Examples of the work over the last 12 months the LWPOWG have delivered are:

- Provide an operational learning platform for lessons coming out of the paper and card collections
- Tackling contamination in communal MDR bins
- Operational implications of the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) guidance
- Collate, maintain and review an operational risk register, therefore allowing for consistent mitigation measures and sharing best practice in relation to items on the risk register – e.g. Cat C driver retention/recruitment
- Ensure the county communications strategy is meaningful and effectively “health checked” before it goes to print
- Compare performance statistics on areas such as missed bins
- Share learning from accidents / incidents / near misses
- Produce operational procedures on areas such as monitoring
- Critical friend inspections across the partnership.

OPTIONS

The work of both the LWP Health and Safety and Officer Working Groups should be noted and supported.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To note the content within this briefing paper.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 9



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

9TH MARCH 2023

SUBJECT :	Performance measure update (Best viewed/printed in colour due to charts)
REPORT BY:	MATTHEW MICHELL LCC WASTE STRATEGY MANAGER
CONTACT NO:	01522 552371

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This is the latest in a series of regular updates on the suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which measure progress against the vision and objectives set out in the LWP's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). These KPIs relate to four strategic themes:

- Waste Hierarchy – How we are prioritising waste minimisation and recycling
- Contamination – Recycling contamination rate (kerbside recyclables)
- Carbon – Overall LWP waste management carbon footprint (per head)
- Customer friendly – Satisfaction with waste collections / HWRCs

It should be noted that, whilst this report covers the KPIs previously agreed by the LWP officers have, as part of their review of the JMWMS, identified that good data is crucial both in developing strategy and in monitoring progress. In light of this, officers will bring recommendations to a future LWP meeting their recommendations for any changes to the list of KPIs.

OVERVIEW

The details in this report need to be considered in light of a number of external factors including:

- Less green waste – The record-breaking Summer 2022 temperatures meant less garden growth and less waste to compost. Whilst that's reduced our recycling rate, it's better (in line with the Waste Hierarchy) that the waste wasn't produced at all.
- Cleaner recyclables – Collecting paper and card separately has improved quality (less contamination) to the extent that, by sending it to a paper mill in Norfolk (it now meets their exacting standards), it gets recycled more times into higher quality products and contributes to a UK Circular Economy.
- A "new normal – Following the covid pandemic, and with the cost of living crisis, householders are presenting their waste in new ways (less to HWRCs, more at kerbside), although the quantity of non-recyclable waste (which had increased in 2021/22) has fallen back to pre-covid levels.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (BY TOPIC)

Topic – Waste Hierarchy

Two KPIs have been agreed by the LWP:

- Recycling rate of “waste from households” (percentage); and
- Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household).

Performance against these is shown on the below charts (next page) as follows:

- Up to and including 2021/22 = Confirmed actual performance
- 2022/23 = Projections based on year to date (Apr to Dec) performance
- Targets = Agreed by LWP in November 2019 and reaffirmed in July 2022

Recycling rate of “waste from households” (percentage)

Overall our recycling rate is forecasted to be 1.0% less in 2022/23 than in the previous year. Whilst this may seem like bad news, it should be noted that this fall results from the record-breaking hot Summer of 2022 as this resulted in less growth in gardens and 8,000 tonnes less green waste to compost. Thus:

- The fall in recycling rate was beyond our control;
- If we had received and composted the “missing” 8,000 tonnes, our recycling rate would have been higher than last year; and
- In line with the Waste Hierarchy, it’s actually better that the waste wasn’t produced in the first place than that we had to recycle it.

In terms of specific waste streams:

- Green waste – Contributed 1.6% less to overall recycling rate (see Chart 3).
- Kerbside dry recycling – Contributed the same as last year, although the fall in contamination means improved quality (Chart 2).
- Other dry recycling – HWRC recycling continues to grow but is still well short of pre-covid levels (Chart 4).
- Non-recyclables – A lower quantity has boosted recycling percentage and reduced the impact of the fall in green waste (Chart 4).

Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)

Overall this has reduced considerably, and we are doing much better than our target to keep below 1,000kg per household. Whilst, as already described, much of the fall (8,000 tonnes of green waste) was due to the hot Summer, other reductions have contributed to a forecasted drop in household waste of nearly 15,000 tonnes (including the 8,000 tonnes of green).

In terms of specific waste streams (2022/23 forecast compared to 2021/22):

- Green waste – 40kg per household less due to hot Summer of 2022 (see Chart 3).
- Kerbside dry recycling – Similar quantity of recyclables but 15kg per household less non-recyclable contamination (Chart 2).
- Non-recyclables – Rather than our “right thing, right bin” campaign simply diverting non-recyclable contamination from recycling collections to residual waste, there has been a genuine fall of 15kg per household (Chart 4).

Chart 1 – Overall LWP performance

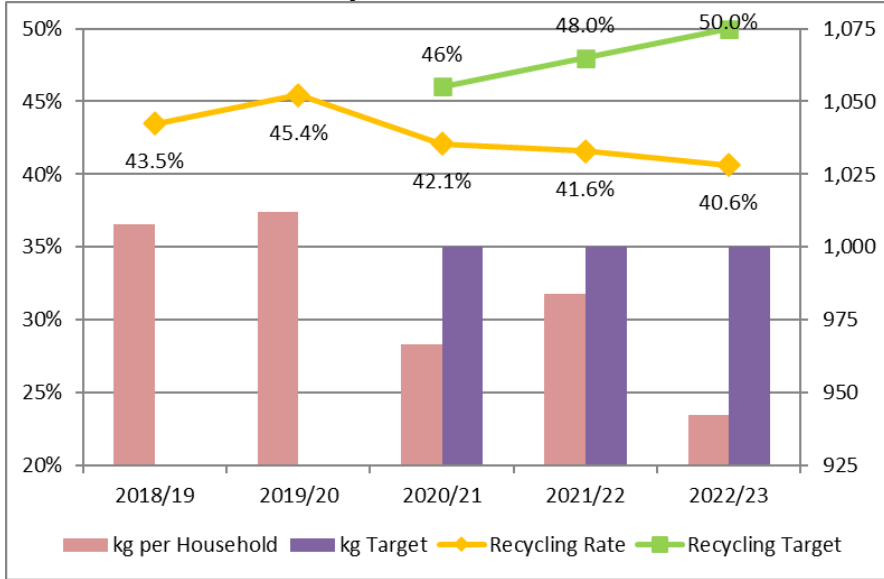
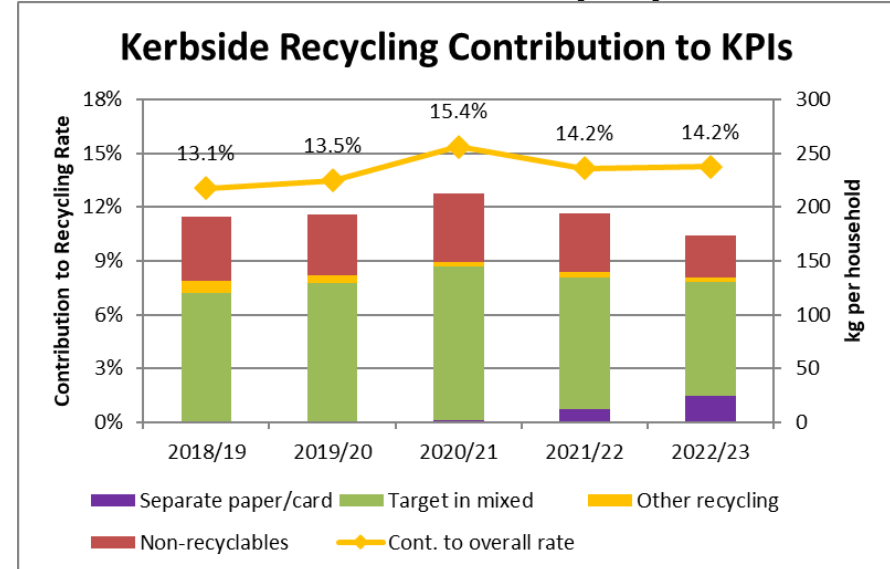


Chart 2 – Contribution of kerbside dry recyclables



Targetted recyclables = paper; card; plastic (bottles, pots, tubs, trays); metal cans; glass
 Other recyclables = other recycled plastics (film, rigid); other metals; small paper
 Non-recyclables = fines; other non-recycled material

Chart 3 – Contribution of composting

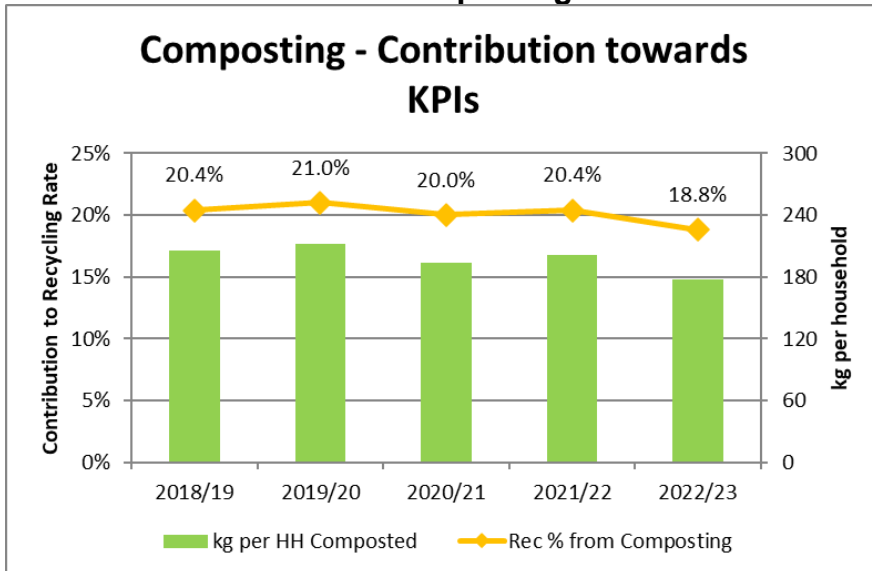
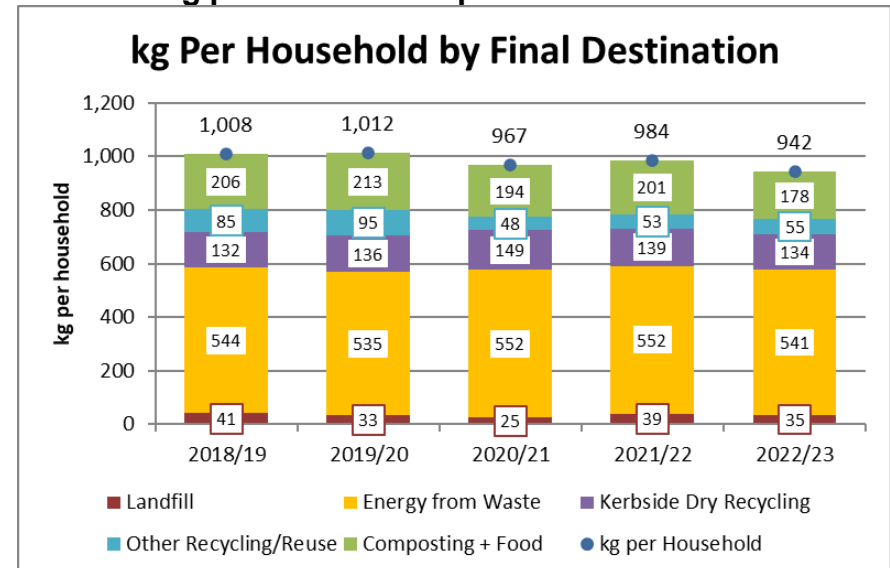


Chart 4 – kg per household split to show final destination



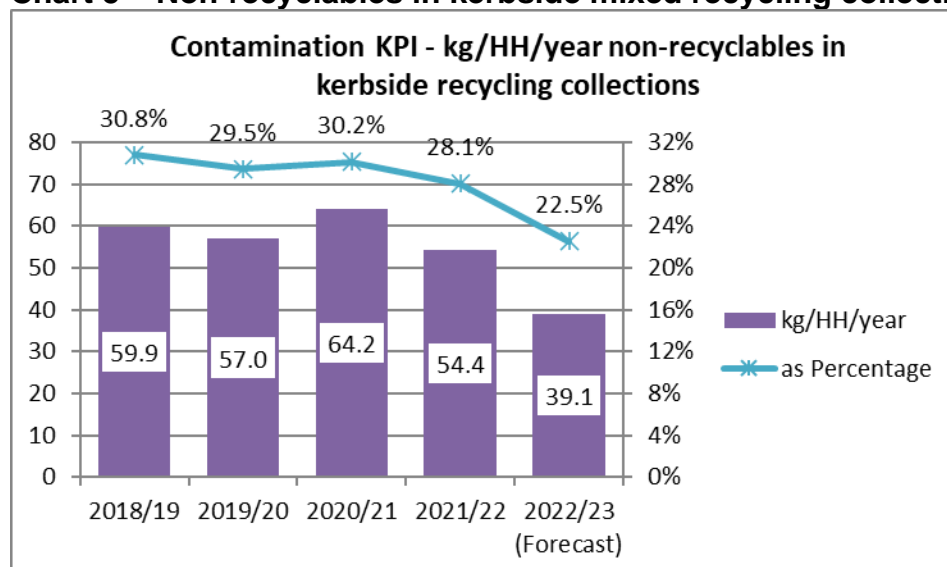
Topic – Contamination

The sampling station at Boston WTS is allowing us to begin to analyse in more detail:

- The differences between our various waste streams – e.g. the impact of twin-stream collections, and
- Exactly what non-recyclables are in the recycling collections – That will better enable us to tackle the biggest issues.

In the meantime, we have compiled the figures received from sampling by our MRF contractor of the mixed recyclables which we send them, and we have added to this the data from separate collections of paper and card where they have been introduced. The below chart shows this data both in kg per household and as a percentage of the total collected across mixed dry recycling and paper and card collections.

Chart 5 – Non-recyclables in kerbside mixed recycling collections



Supported by our “right thing, right bin” campaign, and engagement with the public during collection rounds, contamination has fallen significantly in areas where twin-stream collections have rolled out. This is largely due to the remarkably clean paper and card, but the remaining mixed recyclables are also cleaner than before.

Topic – Carbon

Having previously been mothballed in order to focus on maintaining services during the pandemic, work has now resumed on assessing our carbon footprint and how best to reduce this. It is hoped that an update will be available for the next LWP meeting.

As part of this work, we will attempt to assess the carbon benefits of twin-stream collections including:

- Reduced mileage – Paper and card are now recycled more locally in Norfolk.
- Closed loop recycling – Cleaner paper and card are able to be recycled into higher quality products and thus can go round the recycling loop more times.
- Less contamination – The process to separate out non-recyclables is energy-intensive so, by reducing contamination, we reduce the carbon footprint.

In the meantime, partners continue to work in other ways towards a reduced footprint – e.g. consideration of options for using sustainably-fuelled vehicles.

Topic – Customer-friendliness

We continue to make customer engagement a focus of our services, particularly in the rollout of twin-stream collections. This has included working with our Recycling Panel of residents and asking questions through the County Views survey.

However, in light of services changes, including the twin-stream rollout and emerging national initiatives, it is recommended that each partner conducts their own research as and when they feel it is appropriate. Thus an LWP-wide survey is inappropriate at this time.

OPTIONS

No options proposed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the LWP (on each theme):

1. Waste Hierarchy – Notes the charts and commentary provided.
2. Contamination – Notes the improved performance in twin-stream areas.
3. Carbon – Notes that this work is ongoing.
4. Customer-friendliness – Notes the comments made above.

This page is intentionally left blank