

APPENDIX B: CABINET 16TH MAY 2018

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Lincolnshire

Public Consultation Submission on behalf of Boston Borough Council

Feedback ordered by Theme:

Demography

Since the census 2011 the population of Boston has been underestimated due to migrant workers, advise caution on statistics which might not consider this. **(BBC)**

Harmonisation of waste streams / Contamination in MDR

Desperate for national guidance on what is recyclable and what is not. Would like commonality amongst WCA's for recycling items. **(BBC)**

Bottle contamination, can a bin be put inside the wheeled bin for separate collections of bottles. Manufacturers should be challenged to reduce packaging. **(BBC)**

ELDC glass policy to reduce paper contamination but this is not consistent with other WCAs. Separate food waste collection to take out the 20% food waste in residual bins. **(BBC)**

List of what can be recycled is often changing and is not consistent. Needs to be a comprehensive list of recyclable materials collected from the kerbside and recycled for Lincolnshire. **(BBC)**

Are we confident with Mid UK. How much contamination is food waste and is this attributable to demographic or social economic issues. Educate the public not to buy more food than they need. Recycle bottles but clean them. **(BBC)**

Lots of items are technically recyclable yet cannot be recycled due to constraints on MRF contract. Significant problem with HMOs, food waste contamination, more leaflets / advice to the public with clear pictures, ticks and crosses. HMOs do not understand the information we produce. **(BBC)**

Food contamination is unintentional. Communication messages must be simple e.g. no food, no nappies, advise people that 'someone has to sort this by hand'. **(BBC)**

Manufactures labels can be misleading, suggesting packaging is recyclable yet not permitted in the kerbside bin. Customers want to do the right thing and recycle but get contradictory messages from manufacturers/council's. **(BBC)**

Recommend a simple way of lowering rejection rates for recycling, make it simple with common items e.g. tin cans, bottles, paper, cardboard or no plastic, simplicity is key and people will not get it wrong. **(BBC)**

Public Education / Information / Enforcement

Public engagement to be used to inform people on what can go in each bin. Suggest placing stickers on bins with clear pictures, simplicity, reducing items which can be recycled so that the costs of processing many items can be reduced. Confusion on what can be recycled. **(BBC)**

Public consultation; engage with parish councils. **(BBC)**

Education to schools and parents. Town centre bins can these include separate residual and recyclable sections as it is hypocritical implying our own conduct is not to recycle, strong message even though a small impact on recycling data. **(BBC)**

Education, engage schools Lincolnshire wide to have their own recycling drive. **(BBC)**

Enforcement activity on contamination, the Boston policy might be introduced across Lincolnshire. Alternative to issuing FPN, send them to MID UK recycling to be educated. **(BBC)**

Educate school years 7 and 8 and they will spread to message to parents. Restore recycling officers lost due to budget cuts. We cannot afford not to educate. Simple logo for recycling. **(BBC)**

Improve education of the public on what can be recycled. Provide common logo's, stickers, information leaflets etc that are the same across the county and all districts. **(BBC)**

Members keen on local, targeted education campaigns, using stickers and leaflets, to promote common messages. This needs to be a sustained effort to be effective, due to transient population, and backed by enforcement. **(BBC)**

Must educate the public, including children/schools. **(BBC)**

Strategic / Financial / Innovation

Can the vision statement include '**Lincolnshire People**' to gain ownership? **(BBC)**

Working together, joint strategy, commonality required, systems simple, AD plants, reduce confusion, take seriously, commitment to work together, it is costly to work in the wrong way, benefit environment and economic balance in an affordable way. **(BBC)**

Biggest influence is from WRAP. Different types of plastics should be reduced. WRAP should help us. Contaminated food in supermarkets address these points. AD plants, composting, carbon footprint concerns taking material to China, look at the whole cycle process, plastics values. Garden waste to go in AD plants. Smaller scale, more localised plant, smaller vehicles measured against cost. **(BBC)**

Food collection pilot data important, urban v rural collections, we need strong data on food collections from SKDC in 12 months time. Brown bins could be used for kitchen vegetable wastes. **(BBC)**

Food waste collections would be welcomed provided that it was backed by an education campaign. Impact on waste volumes is not thought likely to be significant. **(BBC)**

Technology and policy are moving fast, plastic bottle deposit scheme, plastic digesting enzymes, anaerobic digestion of food waste etc. Strategy needs to be agile, dynamic and flexible to exploit changes in waste technology. **(BBC)**

Lobbying by the LWP came through strongly. Manufactures locally should be lobbied to reduce packaging and to use packaging that is simple to recycle. Government should incentivise/encourage manufactures to do so. **(BBC)**

The serviced based objectives of the strategy seem to be relevant and current in terms of waste collection. My only contribution would be to ask whether the strategy is set in the wider context of Local Government which is one of diminishing resources and therefore inherent difficulties in the continuation or expansion of service provision. There is a real danger of over promising and under delivering so some caveat is perhaps necessary to declare the limitations that the absence of funding may bring to the delivery of the strategy. In terms of addressing this it might be helpful to have some form of local stated political priority to waste collection set against other services the Councils provide. **(BBC)**

The strategy seems to have lost focus in terms of promoting reduce and re-use in the waste hierarchy, promoting householder responsibilities. Too much focus on what we can do to improve the current waste collection/disposal arrangements rather than focussing on efficient and sustainable arrangements.

Advent of internet shopping is having a detrimental impact on packaging waste. Need to lobby and incentivise delivery companies like Amazon to reduce packaging or use recyclable packaging. **(BBC)**

Innovation – can we promote or partner companies that manufacture domestic waste treatment technology such as that Heru – Home Energy Resources Unit. **(BBC)**

Collection and Disposal Arrangements

If there is no capacity at the EfW, could we build a disposal facility locally? The strategy is not clear on what we are doing to address disposal capacity challenges. **(BBC)**

Arrangements for disposal of sharps and medicines should be responsibility of manufactures or NHS, not Councils. **(BBC)**

County should introduce kerbside collection facilities for batteries and small household electrical items (WEEE). **(BBC)**

Separate collections of hazardous waste, batteries, laptops, medical items, alternative way of disposing of healthcare wastes. 4 bin system in Cambridge including batteries in bags around handles. **(BBC)**

Make it easy for people to dispose of wastes which are difficult to recycle. Other Councils provide kerbside collection facilities for batteries and small household electrical items (South Oxford DC). **(BBC)**

What can and can't be recycled is based on commodities markets and technology. Recycling processors should be encouraged/incentivised to find markets and outlets for all recycling materials collected at the kerbside. **(BBC)**

There would be support from this council to host local waste disposal facilities – EfW or AD plant on a financial sharing basis either with the WDA or private sector. This would improve efficiency and carbon footprint. **(BBC)**

Food waste trial, with AD facilities in Hemswell Cliff, will substantially increase haulage costs and is not sustainable, local disposal arrangements would be much better. Cost of infrastructure to introduce food waste collections needs careful consideration as well as minimising environmental impacts. **(BBC)**

ENDS.