



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

PLEASE NOTE THE TIME AND VENUE FOR THIS MEETING

**A MEETING OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY, 11 JULY 2019 AT 11.00 AM
IN COMMITTEE ROOM ONE, COUNTY OFFICES, NEWLAND, LINCOLN LN1
1YL**

AGENDA

- 1 ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN**
- 2 ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMAN**
- 3 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 4 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS**
- 5 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 7 MARCH 2019**
(Pages 3 - 12)
- 6 PARTNER UPDATES**
(To provide an opportunity for Partners to update the Partnership on any issues which may be of interest)
- 7 FLY TIPPING CAMPAIGN**
(To receive a presentation from Hertfordshire Waste Partnership on their Fly-Tipping Campaign)
- 8 PAPER AND CARD TRIAL** (Pages 13 - 18)
(To receive an update from South Holland District Council and Boston Borough Council, in relation to a proposed paper and card trial)
- 9 FOOD WASTE COLLECTION TRIAL UPDATE** (Pages 19 - 24)
(To receive an update from Ian Yates, South Kesteven District Council, following the completion of the first year of the food waste collection trial)

**10 JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
ACTION PLAN UPDATE**

(To receive an update from Rachel Stamp, Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Programme Manager, on the progress with the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Action Plan)

11 MEETING DATES 2020 (Pages 25 - 26)

(For the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership to agree the meeting dates for 2020)

3 July 2019

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LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP 7 MARCH 2019

PRESENT: COUNCILLOR E J POLL (LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL) (CHAIRMAN)

Councillor David Brown	(Boston Borough Council)
Matt Fisher	(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 Peter Burley	(North Kesteven District Council)
David Steels	(North Kesteven District Council)
Charlotte Paine	(South Holland District Council)
Ian Yates	(South Kesteven District Council)
Gary Smith	(South Kesteven District Council)
Councillor Jeff Summers	(West Lindsey District Council)
Ady Selby	(West Lindsey District Council)
Councillor D McNally	(Lincolnshire County Council)
Mike Butler	(Lincolnshire County Council)
Matthew Michell	(Lincolnshire County Council)
Rachel Wilson	(Lincolnshire County Council)

18 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Nicole Hilton (Lincolnshire County Council), Christian Allen (Boston Borough Council), Councillor R Gambba-Jones (South Holland District Council), Emily Spicer (South Holland District Council), Councillor Dr P Moseley (South Kesteven District Council) and Simon Mitchell (Environment Agency).

19 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

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

20 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 12 JULY 2018

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 12 July 2018 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

21 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 10 SEPTEMBER 2018

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 10 September 2018 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

22 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

There were no announcements by the Chairman of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership. However, the Chairman welcomed Mike Butler, Strategic Waste Consultant and Rachel Stamp, LWP Programme Delivery Manager to their first meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.

23 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Consideration was given to a report which asked the Partnership to discuss any necessary changes to the Terms of Reference. At the meeting held on 2 March 2017, the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership approved a revised Terms of Reference. Paragraph 16 stated that "The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership will biannually review its governance and the Terms of Reference 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."

During discussion the following was suggested:

- That the make-up of the Partnership should reflect that the strategic leads for waste, both officer and elected member were attending the Partnership.
- That the review period for the Terms of Reference should be amended from biannually to two yearly.
- That paragraph 13 be amended to show that the Partnership would meet formally three times per year.
- That the process for the election of Chairman be amended so that where there is no opposition the Chairman would remain in place.

RESOLVED

That the Terms of Reference be amended to reflect the above changes.

24 PARTNER UPDATES

Each partner authority was provided with the opportunity to update the rest of the Partnership on any developments or updates which may be of interest to the Partnership. The following was reported:

North Kesteven District Council – since the last meeting, the depot was now fully up and running, and the authority was starting to implement some of the planned changes. A lot of these involved either back office or operational changes. A new back office system had been introduced which was helping with efficiencies. Officers were also starting to

look at maintenance contracts and what that would mean for the authority in the future alongside the rest of the Partners.

South Holland District Council – officers had recently attended the PCC Fly Tipping Forum, which was very well received. Officers were currently waiting to see what actions would come out of that. There had been a presentation from a representative of the Hertfordshire Waste Group who were doing a lot of work around fly-tipping and litter and had developed a toolkit. It was suggested it may be beneficial for someone to attend a future meeting of the LWP to give a presentation. It was noted that the PCC forum was well-attended and one of the key actions was to start mapping hot spot areas for fly-tipping.

Boston Borough Council – it was reported that Boston had been very active in terms of enforcement. The contract with 3GS had come to an end in February 2019 rather abruptly as they were not issuing sufficient fixed penalty notices to make it viable (leading to the assumption that Boston must be very clean). Officers were looking at alternative options as there was not sufficient additional capacity for the authority to run the service themselves. There had been a number of enquiries in terms of getting the service up and running.

It was also commented that the Fly-Tipping forum had been a very positive and worthwhile event and that a lot could be achieved by working together.

East Lindsey District Council – it was reported that the previous evening, the full council had agreed its capital programme for the new fleet of vehicles.

South Kesteven District Council – the authority had been carrying out on street enforcement and had employed its own enforcement officer. So far it had been relatively successful bringing in £24k of income. Payment rates had also been quite high. Penalty notices were mainly being issued for dropping cigarette stubs and this was being promoted through social media. The fine had been set at £100 slightly higher than the minimum of £75, but it was hoped that this would help people to behave better. It was noted that officers would have conversations with the other partners as it was suggested it could be a good idea to have a 'hit squad' approach to enforcement.

It was also reported that a grounds maintenance company had been set up which would be delivering grounds maintenance services for South Kesteven District Council.

City of Lincoln Council – Waste management was part of the general street scene service and included street cleansing and grounds maintenance. The current contract would be due for renewal in 2022 and so work was commencing now on what the authority wanted the contract to cover. A lot of work would be taking place behind the scenes.

West Lindsey District Council – the green waste collection was now in year 2 and collection of payments had started in January 2019, and payments could only be made online. A service redesign was being worked on to put the customer at the heart of everything they did.

There was due to be a session the following week with the Leaders Panel about the Waste Strategy.

**LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
7 MARCH 2019**

It was reported that a representative of WLDC also attended the fly tipping conference, and it was thought it was very positive.

Partners were advised that a query had been received about the sack collection, and it was noted that currently 2000 sacks were collected, and large piece of work had been carried out around this. It was determined that currently there was no better way to collect waste in this area and would stay in place.

Some of the Gainsborough schools had recently visited the Energy from Waste facility in North Hykeham, and it was hoped to hold a workshop and carry out some communications work around waste and recycling. It had been suggested that a competition was held for school children to design a poster about contamination and the winning design could be put on the side of a collection vehicle. It was positive that schools wanted to go on that environmental journey.

The following comments were made in response to the updates:

- It was queried whether there was anything that could be done in relation to litter picking on the highways, and the amount of litter discarded on the sides of roads was shocking. Members were advised that this was not just an issue of resources, it was also about keeping people safe on the highway, and there was also the issue of whether there was a need for road closures, or barrier vehicles. It was queried whether there was a need for a working group to be set up to look at what alternatives there are.
- It was suggested there was a need to make people of their responsibilities. For example, in Scotland there were signs advising that throwing litter put the workforce in danger.

The Chairman requested that litter picking on the highways be added to the work programme for the Officer Working Group.

RESOLVED

1. That the updates provided be noted
2. That officers arrange for a representative of the Hertfordshire Waste Group to give a presentation on their fly-tipping toolkit at the next meeting of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership
3. That the Officer Working Group look into the options for litter picking on the highway.

25 COMMUNICATIONS

The Partnership received a report from David Steels, North Kesteven District Council, which set out a methodology for the engagement and commitment for the work to deliver the Lincolnshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS), which would cut through all work streams.

It was reported that a workshop was held on 26 February 2019 and was attended by various waste and communications officers representing all partners. During this workshop the following topics were discussed:

- Review of JMWMS strategy actions that primarily dealt with communications, education and engagement.
- Other actions needed not necessarily covered by the actions within the strategy (it was noted that separate discussion took place to generate ideas around the subjects of 'education' and 'communications')
- Next steps – consideration of a draft terms of reference for future working.

Partners were advised that there was a lot of enthusiasm at the workshop for this work and participants were keen to meet again in the future. A draft terms of reference had been produced and there was a clear steer in terms of the delivery of the actions within the action plan. There was still work to do in establishing timetables for delivery of the actions.

There would be a communications group set up, which would report through to the Officer Working Group. There would be a clear line of accountability to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership. It was commented that it was positive that there was to be a joined up communications approach.

RESOLVED

That the progress to deliver a communications work plan to assist in delivering strategy actions within JMWMS, and allocation of appropriate resources be noted.

26 FOOD WASTE COLLECTION TRIAL UPDATE

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership received a presentation from Ian Yates, South Kesteven District Council which provided an update on the Food Waste Collection Pilot (Month 8 of 12) which was being carried out in the district.

The presentation provided Partners with further information in relation to the following areas:

- Rationale – nationally and locally
- Objectives
- Methodology – collection
- Publicity and disposal
- Interim results – Month 8 – Pre-trial and current waste streams by weight
- Food waste contained 'set out' rate and Average weekly Food Weight
- Dry Recyclable Contamination Rates
- Interim conclusions
- Next steps

During the presentation, the following was highlighted to Partners:

- This was an update of month 8 of 12 and therefore there would be some limitations with the data.
- There had been significant variation in the volume of waste, but the amount collected could be influenced by many different factors.
- The figures in the data did not include the green waste or other waste collected.

- The data provided gave a good level of confidence of what the trial was trying to achieve.
- The costs of the trial were not representative of how it would be modelled if it went forward on a countywide basis. There had been additional costs identified due to it being a trial.
- Data so far indicated that 12% of waste collected was food waste, which was quite a significant amount of the total.
- In terms of the 'set out' rate, it was noted that a household could be participating, but they had forgotten to put the caddy out that week. If a household had put the caddy out three times, it was recorded as participating.
- It was thought that the communications work which had taken place had helped with the participation rate.
- In terms of disposal, the container at the waste transfer station would be filled every two days and then it was transferred to the AD plant at Hemswell Cliff.
- The by-product of the AD process was a product of sufficient quality that it could be sold as a soil improver or fertiliser.
- It was the role of the crew to record those caddies which were not set out.
- There had been very good participation, but there was a need to look at some tolerances in order to understand behaviours, and why people did not participate. Evidence suggested that more people took part when others on the same street did.
- More work was needed to understand the data showing the reduction in levels of contamination.

Partners 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 included the following:

- WRAP were clear that success was linked to communications campaigns, and it was queried whether the communications work was continuing throughout the trial. It was noted that a communications plan had been agreed at each stage. There was agreement that the amount of communications work did have an impact on success. A survey would be circulated near the end of the trial, and it was hoped this would provide further understanding about participation rates.
- It was queried what had informed the choice of the round. Partners were advised that officers had tried to pick a route which was representative of the area, with a mixture of urban and more rural properties.
- Officers were asked if they could start the trial again whether they would do anything differently. It was noted that as a trial, the current arrangements were ok, but for a countywide collection officers would like more information about a number of collection methods, such as separate collection vehicles. It was noted that Peterborough had not yet moved to dedicated vehicles. For the trial, the simplest and cheapest method for collection was chosen.
- It was queried how the caddy liners were chosen and how they were distributed. It was noted that the liners were biodegradable and would be able to share the details. Questions about the liners would be included in the questionnaire to help with further understanding about participation. It was considered important to try and remove as many barriers as possible to participation. It was noted that there

had been a suggestion to try another trial of not using liners with a small group of current participants.

- It was noted that the Leader of the County Council was very supportive of this trial, as the trial covered part of his area. People thought that this was the right thing to do, and if people were supportive of the idea that was half the battle.
- It was queried how the Partnership would be made aware if a decision was made to extend the trial. It was noted that decisions were taking place already, and there was a lot of positivity around this so far. The future for an extended model needed to be informed by evidence.
- It was commented that it would be useful to try a method that was more replicable, as it was now known that people could be encouraged to participate.
- It was suggested it would be useful to continue the trial on the current route for another year, and those people in South Kesteven who were keen to get involved could trial it with a different collection method.
- It was queried whether the bags were truly biodegradable or whether they were nano plastic and held together with starch. Officers would need to confirm this, but they did liaise with the facility at Hemswell Cliff on the most appropriate bags to use.
- It was important that any new collection methodology was carried out in an ethical way. One form of pollution should not be changed for another.

The Chairman thanked those involved with the food waste trial for all their efforts.

RESOLVED

That the update in relation to the food waste trial be noted.

27 WASTE STRATEGY FOR LINCOLNSHIRE AND NATIONAL RESOURCES & WASTE STRATEGY

Consideration was given to a report which summarised the contents, with regard to municipal waste, of the new Resources and Waste Strategy for England. The report focused on the synergies between that national Strategy and the recently-adopted Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Lincolnshire. It was reported that all eight LWP partners had now formally adopted the JMWMS.

Partners were advised that the report also set out how the objectives of those strategies were beginning to be enacted through the emerging JMWMS action plan, as well as how the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership could be involved in the consultations promised in the national Strategy.

Officers thanked all those that had participated in the project.

Partners 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:

- The Chairman thanked Matthew Michell, Senior Commissioning Officer (Waste), for all his work on the Strategy as it had been very well received by all authorities.

- It was noted that officers had been tying up some loose ends on the Strategy with the officer working group, which could be shared with members if they wished.
- Some hard copies of the Strategy would be produced, as this was a requirement of the SEA in the event that members of the public wanted to inspect the document.
- Four consultations had been launched, and it was queried whether there should be a combined response from the Partnership, or individual responses from districts. It was highlighted that the preferable option would be for both. It was proposed that the Strategic Officer Working Group produce a response to all consultations on behalf of the partnership. It was acknowledged that partners would have different views they would want to make clear.
- LCC was keen to submit an individual response and the Environment and Economy Scrutiny Committee had asked to input into the response.
- It was highlighted that the closing dates for the consultations were either 12 or 13 May 2019 and the local elections would be taking place with on 2 May 2019. It was queried whether this would cause an issue for getting a response agreed.
- From the outset, the LWP had always tried to do what was best for the people of Lincolnshire. However, this did not mean that every district had to do the same thing, Lincolnshire was a diverse county and there needed to be room for individuality. One size did not fit all. It was emphasised that there was no intention to force a common method of collection on everyone.
- Officers attended the LWP and the Officer Working Group, and were there to be part of the conversation and part of the solution going forward. South Holland District Council reported that they were willing to be part of the conversation.

RESOLVED

1. That Lincolnshire Waste Partnership note the common themes of the respective Lincolnshire and national strategies and ensured that these were commissioned in the ongoing delivery of the strategic objectives through the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Action Plan.
2. That the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership responds to all relevant consultations arising from the Resources and Waste Strategy for England.
3. That any Lincolnshire Waste Partnership partner authority making their own separate consultation response to address local issues considered how to align that response with the joint Lincolnshire Waste Partnership submission.

28 HEALTH AND SAFETY UPDATE

It was requested that health and safety should be a standing item on the agenda as it was of critical importance. The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership would be receiving regular reports.

It was noted that the Officer Working Group had become more strategic in order to focus on the JMWMS, but it had become clear that officers were missing out on the benefits of sharing operations knowledge, therefore an operational group had been formed separately, but the two groups would be connected.

It was queried whether a health and safety assessment had been carried out regarding the collection of the food waste trials, and it was confirmed that the weight of the caddies would not exceed 25kg, it was reported that the average weight of collection per household was 1.8kg.

RESOLVED

That the update be noted.

The meeting closed at 12.35 pm

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Agenda Item 8



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

11 July 2019

SUBJECT :	TWO STREAM PAPER & CARD TRIAL
REPORT BY:	SOUTH HOLLAND DC, BOSTON BC & NORTH KESTEVEN DC
CONTACT NO:	n/a

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND SUMMARY

As part of the delivery of the new Lincolnshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) a number of different approaches to improve waste management in Lincolnshire are being considered and support the following objectives as detailed in the strategy:

- *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 5 – To contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025*
- *Objective 10 – to consider appropriate innovative solutions in the delivery of our waste management services*

Following discussions by LWP and the receipt of the report from WRAP earlier in 2019 a two stream trial to collect paper and card separate from the remaining MDR was proposed.

Due to the changing markets and the requirement to increase the quality of the MDR and as such its effect on the efficiency and effectiveness of the waste collection and disposal process, a sub group of the Strategic Officer Working Group has designed the proposed trial.

The first phase of Lincolnshire's paper and card collection trial is to consider the benefits of collecting paper and card separately to the remainder of the mixed dry recycling mix. Further phases may be designed and run following the analysis of this trial and the impact of the changes made. Three partner WCAs (Boston Borough Council, North Kesteven District Council and South Holland District Council) have volunteered to run pilots within their districts. Identified outcomes include education of the public and improvement of the quality of MDR and paper.

The trial is being started at a time when recycling contamination is around 30% throughout the county. Contaminated paper is regularly identified through sampling as a major contributor to this figure.

Outcomes

The anticipated outcomes of the trial include:

- To separate clean fibre from the rest of the MDR
- To improve the quality of the remaining MDR and reduce contamination in all streams
- Changing the attitude and behaviour of customers
- Improved customer awareness
- Identify the most appropriate methods of collection
 - Operationally (Collection and Disposal)
 - Public
 - Cost

In addition the trial is testing 'scalability', i.e. if successful, the likely impacts that the above may have if rolled out countywide.

DISCUSSIONS

Method

In this Phase 1 pilot, the partner WCAs will undertake a trial of collecting paper and card separately from the remaining MDR mix. A number of households will be selected to be a part of the trial and will consist of a mix of urban, semi-urban and rural properties.

- The number of households proposed are as follows:
 - Boston Borough Council - 3229
 - North Kesteven District Council – 1820
 - South Holland District Council - 4531
- These will constitute the following rounds:
 - Boston Borough Council - Wednesday R1 BBW (Fenside & Town) and Thursday R1 BBW (Boston, Wyberton @& Frampton)
 - North Kesteven District Council – Tuesday (Wellingore, parts of Welbourn and parts of Navenby) and Friday (Martin, Martin Dales, Blankney, parts of Ruskington, parts of Metheringham)
 - South Holland District Council – Monday Route 1 – Donnington and Route 2 Pinchbeck

The WCAs have described the collection methods that they will in order understand the benefits of the trial which are detailed below:

- **Boston Borough Council and North Kesteven District Council** – A separate wheelie bin will be provided to households for the purpose of collecting paper and card. Collection will be once every four weeks, alternating fortnightly with the MDR bin as shown below:

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Residual	X		X	
MDR		X		
Paper & Card				X

Existing RCVs will be used and there may be some experimentation with the compacting of volumes using the existing vehicles and will be based upon the outcome of the trial

which will be reviewed on an ongoing basis. The demographics of each authority are very different and as such there will be the opportunity to measure the effectiveness of different communications across the different routes selected.

- **South Holland District Council** – Households will be provided with a **blue** sack specifically for paper and card these sacks being collected fortnightly, alternating with the remaining MDR.

No additional RCVs will be required by SHDC for the purpose of this trial however SHDC will split the plastic sacks prior to the collection of the paper due to the requirements of the paper merchants and in line with market best practice.

All households within the chosen areas will be required to participate in the trial. During the initial communication an Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 46 notice will be served to all properties within the trial along with comprehensive ongoing communications as to how to proceed, why the trial is important and the benefits to all stakeholders. The section 46 notice will give the WCAs authority to reject bags or bins presented for collection should the householder fail to comply with the instructions regarding items suitable for inclusion and after customer engagement channels have been explored.

Education and Engagement

The trial, as part of a partnership-wide range of recycling improvements, has an important part to play in providing the information, tools and services to support high quality recycling in becoming more of a social norm. A programme of co-ordinated communications, marketing, engagement and enforcement is therefore required which should be informed both by local performance data and by national research on the most effective means of engaging with the different demographic groups across the county.

In addition to direct communications with residents, there are significant opportunities to secure the desired behavioural change:

- Education programmes to reinforce positive recycling behaviours
- Schools recycling champions and school learning packages
- Use of existing partner resources and service areas, other sectors and local community groups, for example housing officers, to help relay messages about the trial in target areas as well as general recycling / contamination messages.
- Working with the commercial sector and retailers who could help relay domestic recycling messages.

The trial will only be successful through effective partnership working between all stakeholders to ensure engagement with the recycling agenda and a significant behavioural change in the trial areas.

A recommendation is to include the creation of an Engagement Officer post to be working in the trial areas 37 hours per week for the period of the trial. Attached is an example job description which could be adapted to suit local needs. This could be achieved through a secondment opportunity, temporary contract or through an agency.

Lincolnshire County Council - WDA

The WCAs will work with the WDA in view of agreement of the location of the WTS to receive the waste from the trial rounds.

- Boston Borough Council will present the paper and card to Boston WTS
- South Holland District Council will present the paper and card to Boston WTS
- North Kesteven District Council will present the paper and card to Sleaford WTS

Sampling will be undertaken of all waste streams for the households participating in the trial in order to measure:

- Quality of paper and card
- Impact on remaining MDR
- Impact on residual stream
- Overall impact on waste stream

Sampling

Indicative costs are being sought from external consultants as well as determining the option to create a sampling unit in-house and it is proposed that sampling of the remaining MDR & MSW is undertaken on a regular basis from the respective rounds in order to give a complete picture of the waste stream and the impact of the trial on customer behaviours.

Communication

The draft communication plan is as follows:

COMMUNICATION PLAN	Comments	Owner	Date required by	Complete
Draft comms plan completed		RS	17/6/19	✓
Draft comms plan approved		SOWG		
Final comms plan completed		RS	11/7/19	
Final comms plan approved		LWP		
Initial contacts and brief to members			w/c 15 July	
FAQs – brief customer service staff	Arrange customer services briefing		w/c 29 July	
Website content			w/c 29 July	
Communication 1 - Initial contact to in-trial households	Notice of pending trial (inc s46)		w/c 29 July	
Ongoing social media content			August ongoing	
Communication 2 With the delivery of the receptacle to in-trial households			w/c 12 August	
Initial publicity generally			w/c 12 August	
Communication 3	Week before commencement		w/c 27 August	
Leaflet with receptacle?			w/c 27 August	
Training/briefing for customer services			30/8/19	
Press coverage on go live	Prepared statements and respond to press queries		2 nd September	
Communication 4	4-6 weeks after trial commences		October 2019	
Satisfaction insight – written, on round,				
Communication re Christmas waste			1 st -2 nd week December	

Comms ongoing	To be reviewed ongoing			
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The communications plan above should be achieved using current available resources.

Considerations

A number of factors have been considered in the determination of these proposed methods and a set of principles followed, those being:

- Any solution must be considered for its scalability in the future
- Solutions must be affordable and
- Solutions must be repeatable across the county.

Receptacles

The methodologies proposed suggest that wheelie bins are used in Boston Borough Council and North Kesteven District Council with plastic sacks being used in South Holland.

Considerations was given to other receptacles but were then discarded for the following reasons:

- Collection in a box:
 - The market do not want wet card and paper and a box could be open to the elements with the risk of paper and card getting wet and therefore not the quality required by the merchants
 - There are manual handling implications for the WCA crews
 - Risk of empty boxes blowing away after emptying
 - Paper emptied into a vehicle – caged tipper would allow weather into the load so not acceptable, a box van would protect the load but cannot be tipped so would require manual offloading.
- Collection in a reusable bag (woven material)
 - The market do not want wet card and paper and a bag could be open to the elements with the risk of paper and card getting wet and therefore not the quality required by the merchants
 - There are manual handling implications for the WCA crews
 - Risk of empty bags blowing away after emptying
 - Paper emptied into a vehicle – caged tipper would allow weather into the load so not acceptable, a box van would protect the load but cannot be tipped so would require manual offloading.
- Collection with split body vehicle
 Whilst this may be considered a practical solution i.e. collection of all streams by 1 pass there are disbenefits:
 - Hire vehicle would be stood for 3 days of the week (for those authorities operating the trial 2 days per week)
 - Risk of no resilience if the vehicle went down
 - Collection time would be extended on routes that are already close to capacity
 - Potential of Unions seeking additional payment for the crew

Timeline

A detailed operational timeline for the project has been drawn up and the anticipated trial start date 2nd September 2019 through to the end of the financial year.

Metrics of the trial

- Reduction in contamination in mixed dry recyclables – data from MDR and Paper and card streams
- Reduction in overall waste due to changed behaviour – data from residual metrics
- Number of households presenting for collection versus total number of households in trial area (participation and set out rates)
- Removal of paper and card from combined waste stream (residual and MDR)
- Financial cost/benefit of trial

Risks / Other Options

It will not be possible to achieve the project outcomes without proper resourcing of the project. Most of the outcomes rely on good quality, effective and repeated engagement with those in the trial area. Without a dedicated resource it will not be possible to significantly increase the quantity and value of the paper and card recycled. This will result in:

- Lower paper and card yields
- Increase in contamination in the remaining MDR mix
- Increase in target paper and card in the residual mix.
- Contamination of the paper and card bins / bags

Communications officers are already engaged with the project and will deliver the communications plans listed above. Waste operations teams will collect and dispose of waste; waste collectors will check bins for contamination and relay the information for further action and enforcement officers will take action on this and other activities as necessary. Using these resources alone is not preferred as it will still leave gaps in education, coordination and engagement.

Costs

- Engagement Officer
- Staffing support for project (waste operations, strategic oversight and communications)
- Provision of receptacles
- Communication
- Collection/Disposal

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the proposed trial is supported and agreed by Lincolnshire Waste Partnership

Agenda Item 9



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

11 July 2019

SUBJECT :	Food Waste Collection Trial
REPORT BY:	Councillor Dr Peter Moseley Cabinet Member for Commercial and Operations South Kesteven District Council
CONTACT NO:	01476 406080

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Rationale for a food waste collection pilot

- 1.1 As part of the delivery of the new Lincolnshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) a number of different approaches to improve waste management in Lincolnshire are being considered. These include the option of countywide food waste collections, with the food waste treated in anaerobic digesters which produce biogas and a low grade fertiliser. Using anaerobic digesters requires the separate collection of food waste.
- 1.2 Collecting food waste separately has the potential to remove a substantial amount of waste from the residual stream allowing it to be diverted to lower cost and more environmentally beneficial forms of treatment. It has the potential to reduce the amount of residual waste processed by the Energy from Waste (EfW) facility, improve recycling rates, reduce levels of food contamination in dry recycled waste and influence resident behaviours around avoidable food waste.
- 1.3 It is widely recognised that increasing the amount of food waste that is separately collected has an important role to play in enabling the UK to reach its target of recycling 50% of municipal waste by 2020. The latest Government proposals are for mandatory weekly separate food waste collection by 2023 to all residential properties.
- 1.4 To assess the potential impacts of introducing food waste collections in Lincolnshire, the County Council requested support from a Waste Collection Authority to pilot an approach. South Kesteven was selected as the pilot area. As a mixed urban/rural area with a variety of housing stock, mixed geography and social demographics it can be considered to be broadly representative of a typical Lincolnshire area.

2. DISCUSSIONS

Aim and Objectives

- 2.1 The overall aim of the pilot was to advance the understanding of the impacts of food waste collection in Lincolnshire and to inform the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.
- 2.2 The pilot had 6 interconnected objectives set within the context of the potential waste management advantages of introducing a food waste collection service over varying geographical and demographical areas within Lincolnshire.

The objectives were to assess;

- the amount of food waste that can be collected on a weekly basis
- the impact on the different waste streams i.e. residual and recycling
- the impact on recycling rates
- the impact on the volume of residual waste sent to the EfW facility
- the levels of participation and customer acceptance
- the collection costs

Pilot Study Scheme

- 2.3 To enable comparison with existing round data (both residual and recycled waste streams), the weekly food waste collection pilot operates on an existing fortnightly co-mingled collection round. A collection round that encompasses 4,508 properties, representing approximately 7% of households in South Kesteven across both rural and urban areas was selected for the pilot area. A proportion of the households (n.248) are flats and have been excluded from pilot due to the additional issues associated with external storage. However, as the other waste streams are being collected in the same collection vehicle, waste from these flats is included in the tonnage data for residual and dry recyclables. This means that a total of 4,260 properties have been provided with the necessary containers, enabling them to participate in the food waste collection pilot. Average participation levels experienced in other studies are 35-55%, with good participation being over 55%.
- 2.4 Consideration was been given to the most appropriate system to collect the waste. The two collection systems which are compatible with the current fortnightly round structure are:-
- Pod system where the refuse collection freighter has a separate compartment for the food waste to be collected
 - Dedicated separate vehicle collecting food waste only
- 2.5 For efficiency purposes, the “pod” system (separate compartment of the same vehicle) was selected for the pilot. The additional costs associated with the pilot are wholly funded by Lincolnshire County Council.

- 2.6 The food waste collection method is 'kerbside'. Residents are issued a small food waste caddy to be kept in their kitchen and periodically transfer their waste into a larger bin stored outside their property for weekly kerbside collection. In addition, residents are issued with caddy liners at no cost. The caddy liners aim to increase participation rates as they encourage clean storage and help transfer to the external bin. The caddy liners are environmentally friendly.

Data Collection

- 2.7 To support the objectives a range of data is being collected. This is discussed in more detail below.

Weight of Materials

- 2.8 Weight data for each of the materials (residual, co-mingled dry recycling and food waste) is collected when vehicle loads are weighed at the waste transfer station. As a result, the weight relates to the material collected that day as opposed to material collected from a specific geographical area. Each day will cover both urban and rural locations with different demographics.

Householder Participation

- 2.9 Householder participation data was collected by the collection vehicle crew, logging households who do not 'set-out' their food waste for collection at each visit.
- 2.10 To maximise participation, an appropriate communications strategy comprising press releases, information on the Council's website and targeted information for households in the pilot area was developed.

Householder Perceptions and Feedback

- 2.11 Feedback from householders in the pilot area (participants and non-participants) is currently being sought to understand the factors which were important to those who did participate, key barriers raised by non-participants and how participation could be encouraged. The closing date of the survey was the 28th June 2019.

Contamination

- 2.12 As food waste has historically been one of the main contaminants of dry recyclables in South Kesteven an independent assessment of contamination prior to and during the pilot has been undertaken by WYG (an independent organisation) to establish if the pilot has any impact on the levels of contamination.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Weight of Materials

- 3.1 Table 1 below details the interim summary results for the pilot area from June 2018 to the end of May 2019 with comparative data for each waste stream for the previous 12 month period. During the first 12 months of the pilot an average of 26 tonnes of food waste was collected each month, this equates to each household setting out an average of 1.78Kg of food waste per week. Food waste currently comprises 12% of total overall waste. During the period there has been a decrease in the collected

weight of the residual waste (this is to be expected as food waste would previously have been disposed of in this stream) and dry recyclables increased by 2%.

Table 1: Waste Stream Collection Weights Before and During the Pilot

Period	Residual Waste (tonnes)	Dry Recyclate (tonnes)	Food Waste (tonnes)	Overall waste (tonnes)
June 2017 to May 2018	1563	971	0	2534
June 2018 to May 2019	1318	990	314	2622
Change	-245 (-15.7%)	19 (2%)	+314	88 (3.5%)

3.2 With the increase in dry recyclables and with the separately collected food waste now diverted to recycling, the overall recycling rate has increased by over 11 percentage points in the first 12 months (see table 2 below). This excludes recycled green waste.

Table 2: Overall Recycling Rates Before and During the Pilot

Period	Total Waste Recycled (dry recyclate + food waste) (tonnes)	Overall Waste (tonnes)	Recycling rate
June 2017 to May 2018	971	2534	38.3%
June 2018 to May 2019	1304	2622	49.7%

Householder Participation

3.3 Of the 4,260 households in the pilot area who could participate, the average 'set-out' rate (proportion of households presenting food waste for collection on one collection opportunity) over the first 12 months is 80.2%.

3.4 Contamination

The results of the independent assessment of contamination of the dry recyclables collected in the pilot area and district wide contamination levels are shown in table 3. It should be noted that the two assessments were carried out by different agencies so methods may not be directly comparable.

Table 3: Dry mixed recyclable contamination rates

Month	% Contamination pilot area	% Contamination South Kesteven
May 2018	18	31.93
June 2018	26.07	32.67
July 2018	24.83	31.4
August 2018	14.67	29.67
September	12.63	30.41
November 2018	13.01	33.54

4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The overall aim of the pilot was to advance the understanding of the impacts of food waste collection in Lincolnshire and to inform the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership. The specific objectives are set out in para 2.2.
- 4.2 Objectives 1 to 4 focused on the collected waste tonnage data. In summary, data collected has established that in the first 12 months of the pilot;
- 314 tonnes of food waste was collected, this equates to 6 tonnes per week across the collection round of 4,508 properties
 - At this point the collected food waste represents approximately 12% of the waste stream
 - Overall waste produced has risen by 3.5% on the same period in 2017-18
 - Residual waste (sent to the EfW facility) has decreased by 15.7% on the same period in 2017-18
 - Dry recyclables have increased by 2% on the same period in 2017-18
 - Overall recycling increased by 11.4 percentage points from 38.3% to 49.7%
- 4.3 Objective 5 required a combination of data collection techniques; logging of the actual 'set-out' of food waste for collection and surveying of households (both participants and non-participants) in the pilot area. The data logged by the crews on the rounds indicates that the average 'set-out' rate was 80.2%.
- 4.4 Since the commencement of the pilot, DEFRA has published its Resources and Waste Management Strategy (December 2018). **This sets out the Government's aim for every household in England and many businesses to have a weekly separate food waste collection in place from 2023.** It suggests that extending separate food waste collections to more households should increase recycling and composting rates by about 5 percentage points. Early indications from the pilot are that recycling rates have increased by over 10%. The document also states that anaerobic digestion (AD) which is utilised in the pilot, represents "the best environmental outcome for food waste that cannot be prevented or be redistributed".

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 The food waste pilot is proving to have been a great success. The scheme has achieved most of its original objectives. This will benefit the LWP, giving it greater confidence, based on real evidence that food waste collections in Lincolnshire would be accepted by the public and will deliver the overall levels of benefits identified.
- 5.2 The decision to continuing the trial has been taken to further strengthen the evidence base on which future decisions will be made. The current trial has been based on one collection system. An extension of the scheme will now allow different collection methodologies, such as dedicated separate food waste vehicles to be trialled (autumn 2019) in order to appraise the most cost effective approach. Whilst the costs of a trial do not reflect the costs of a collection system to all householders, the data collected

will allow costs to be modelled. This will have significant benefits to all partners in assessing the impact of future policy changes.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Members are invited to note the content of the update.



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

11 JULY 2019

SUBJECT :	PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF MEETING DATES
REPORT BY:	RACHEL WILSON DEMOCRATIC SERVICES LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CONTACT NO:	01522 552107

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This report seeks to agree meetings dates for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership for 2020.

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 for the remainder of 2019 and 2020.

Lincolnshire Waste Partnership (11.00am start)

21 November 2019

5 March 2020

9 July 2020 (AGM)

19 November 2020

RECOMMENDATION

That the meeting dates as set out above be agreed.

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