



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

**A MEETING OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY, 21 NOVEMBER 2019 AT 11.00 AM
IN COMMITTEE ROOM ONE, COUNTY OFFICES, NEWLAND, LINCOLN LN1
1YL**

AGENDA

LEAD

- 1 Apologies for Absence**
- 2 Declaration of Interests**
- 3 Minutes of the meeting held on 11 July 2019** (Pages 3 - 12)
- 4 Partner Updates**
(An opportunity for Partners to update the rest of the Partnership on any matters which may be of interest)
(Verbal Report)
- 5 Paper and Card Trial Update**
(To receive a powerpoint presentation and update from Rachel Stamp, Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Programme Delivery Manager, on the progress of the paper and card trial)
- 6 Mixed Dry Recycling Standardised Materials and Contamination**
(To receive a powerpoint presentation and update from Rachel Stamp, Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Programme Delivery Manager, on mixed dry recycling standardised materials and contamination)
- 7 JMWMS Action Plan Update**
(To receive a report from Rachel Stamp, Lincolnshire Waste Partnership Programme Delivery Manager, which provides an update on the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy action plan)
(Pages 13 - 20)

8 SCRAP Fly Tipping Campaign Update

(To receive an update from John Coates, Head of Waste (LCC), which provides the Partnership with an update on the SCRAP fly tipping campaign)

9 Proposed new measures and targets for waste-related environmental performance

(To receive a report by Matthew Michell, LCC Senior Commissioning Officer (Waste), which sets out a proposed suite of performance measures with suggested targets for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership to work towards)

(Pages 21 - 28)

13 November 2019

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**LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE
PARTNERSHIP
11 JULY 2019**

PRESENT:

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

Councillor Roger Gambba-Jones (Vice-Chairman)	(South Holland District Council)
Emily Spicer	(South Holland District Council)
Charlotte Paine	(South Holland District Council)
Councillor Yvonne Stevens	(Boston Borough Council)
Christian Allen	(Boston Borough Council)
Councillor Bob Bushell	(City of Lincoln Council)
Steve Bird	(City of Lincoln Council)
Councillor Mrs Sandra Harrison	(East Lindsey District Council)
Victoria Burgess	(East Lindsey District Council)
Councillor Richard Wright	(North Kesteven District Council)
Councillor Mervyn Head	(North Kesteven District Council)
David Steels	(North Kesteven District Council)
Councillor Dr Peter Moseley	(South Kesteven District Council)
Ian Yates	(South Kesteven District Council)
Councillor Owen Brierly	West Lindsey District Council
Ady Selby	(West Lindsey District Council)
Rachel Stamp	(Lincolnshire County Council)
Mike Butler	(Lincolnshire County Council)
Phil Drury	(Boston Borough Council)
Rachel Wilson	(Lincolnshire County Council)

1 ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

It was proposed, seconded and

RESOLVED

That Councillor E Poll be elected as the Chairman of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership for the year 2019 – 2020.

2
LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP
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2 ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRMAN

It was moved, seconded and

RESOLVED

That Councillor R Gambba-Jones be elected as the Vice-Chairman of the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership for 2019 – 2020.

3 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

There were no apologies for absence.

The Chairman welcomed John Coates, the newly appointed Head of Waste to the meeting.

4 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

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

5 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 7 MARCH 2019

It was clarified that on page 7, the Communications Group would report through to the Strategic Officer Working Group.

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 7 March be agreed subject to the above amendment.

6 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 – arrangements were being made to be part of the Paper and Card Trial, (which was already on the agenda). A lot of work was taking place around tackling litter, and work was being carried out with funding from government to invest in litter picking. The authority had been operating its new depot for one year now, and some of the benefits were starting to be realised.

City of Lincoln Council – there had been no changes to operational delivery. Contracts were due for renewal in 2022 and work was being undertaken to establish what form they would take. Conversations were taking place around the waste strategy which were well timed as they would feed into the process of the contract renewal.

Boston Borough Council – a lot of time had been spent working on the paper and card trial. Work was also taking place with members and officers looking at the refuse fleet

replacement options and the reprocurement of the maintenance contract. Work was ongoing in terms of finding a new provider for the enforcement contract.

East Lindsey District Council – it was reported that Councillor Martin Foster was in attendance as he was shadowing Cllr Harrison as he would be taking over her portfolio in October 2019. The Chairman thanked Councillor Harrison for her contribution to the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.

Colleagues were thanked for their support during the flooding incidents, particularly in relation to sand bags. There was nothing to report in terms of operational changes. However the district had had two successful prosecutions around fly tipping under section 108. Both had been issued with 31000 fines.

West Lindsey District Council – there were some changes to the senior management team, as the Head of Paid Service would be retiring in October 2019 and there would be some different officers attending the Strategic Officer Working Group. It was reported that one of the refuse vehicles had been in an accident and had tipped on its side the previous week. Two of the crew had been walking wounded but one had required surgery to remove some glass, but they were now recovering at home. A full investigation was underway.

There were new litter in Gainsborough due to the government money received for investing in litter reduction. The maintenance contract from the fleet was due to be refreshed in the near future.

South Kesteven District Council – it was noted that the accident was a reminder that there had been some incidents on the roads in south kesteven, and that crews were out there every day and it was a high risk area of work. It had been proposed to set up a wholly owned company for grounds maintenance, and this had been operating since March 2019. The main focus for the district had been the food waste collection trial, which was on the agenda for the meeting.

South Holland District Council – work was also ongoing on the paper and card trial. There would be a decision by the end of the month on how the authority would progress with its fleet maintenance.

Lincolnshire County Council – the big issue for the county in June, was Mid-UK going into administration. The county had worked closely with the new company and new arrangements had been put in place until March 2020. This had secured 420 jobs. Work was also taking place with colleagues on the paper and card trial.

The Chairman acknowledged that recently there had been some unpleasant weather conditions, but he commented that the way that Partners had responded to the emergency had been amazing, and all had done exceptional work during this time.

7 FLY TIPPING CAMPAIGN

The Partnership received a presentation from Duncan Jones, Chairman of the Hertfordshire Fly Tipping Group, which covered a number of topics, including a summary of the Hertfordshire Waste Partnership's S.C.R.A.P. fly tipping campaign.

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The Partnership was provided with the opportunity to ask questions in relation to the information contained within the presentation and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- It was commented that this was a very interesting and thought provoking presentation.
- There was a very proactive Police and Crime Commissioner for Lincolnshire and had held a fly tipping round table in February 2019.
- A House of Commons Select Committee on fly tipping had picked up on two issues which were fines not being dealt to the maximum and the inequality of costs falling on landowners who had to clear up fly tipped waste. In Lincolnshire, the majority of farmers would deal with some form of fly tipping every year, with an average cost per year of £1000.
- In partnership was the way to achieve outstanding results, and West Lindsey District Council was keen to get started and join the campaign.
- In terms of fly tipping on private land, it was noted that there was a trial taking place in Hertfordshire with the PCC who had access to funds through the Proceeds of Crime Act, and if a farmer suffered a fly tipping incident they could apply to that fund to cover the costs of removing the waste and to protect their land.
- It was commented this was an excellent campaign.
- The quality of case file for prosecutions was referenced and it was noted it did cost a lot of money in terms of time and expertise to build a large case file.
- It was queried what the definition of fly tipping was, and it was noted that it was currently two pages long. Generally, it was anything from a black bag and above. There were 10 boroughs and districts involved in the group and so the definition had evolved. The inspectors needed to have the freedom to say whether it constituted fly tipping. It was not part of the toolkit, but this could be provided to the LWP.
- It was noted that there used to be a magistrates forum which held training days, but recently they had died out. It would be interesting to see what appetite there would be across the county for restarting the sessions.
- Magistrates training days had been held in other areas, to try and get better results from the courts.
- In relation to the enforcement officer academy, it was queried whether it had been a one off event, or would authorities have access to it if they signed up to the campaign. It was confirmed that it was a one off event and involved 7 borough councils and lasted 5 days in total. It culminated in a day in court and involved training on how to put together a case file and present it in court. It would be possible to re-run it for Lincolnshire authorities, but there would be a cost. However, the Fly-Tipping Group had been in existence for three years and people had moved on so there may be a need to refresh training.
- It was confirmed that Duncan Jones was employed by Hertfordshire County Council and his primary role was Partnership Development Manager, and the Fly Tipping Group was a product of the Waste Partnership. His role as Chairman was to facilitate the process and manage the different work streams.
- In terms of intelligence sharing, there were some challenges sharing data amongst the partners due to data protection and GDPR. The Partnership was advised that

this was being worked on, and it was highlighted that Kent was very good at this and had established relationships between all stakeholders.

- It was noted that if fly tippers were pursued through anti-social behaviour there were a lot more ways that the activity could be disrupted.

RESOLVED

That the Strategic Officer Working Group consider this in more detail and come up with a way forward.

8 PAPER AND CARD TRIAL

Consideration was given to report which set out the details of the proposed paper and card collection trial, where one of the objectives was to improve the quality of the recycling stream. It was proposed that the trial would take place in three districts – South Holland, Boston Borough and North Kesteven. During the trial, bags would be issued for South Holland and wheelie bins for Boston Borough and North Kesteven. It was expected that this would have a positive impact on quality. A communication and education strategy would be running prior to and during the trial.

Partners were provided with the opportunity to ask questions in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised included the following:

- The new contract for mixed dry recycling was due to be negotiated March 2020 and if there was substantial contamination then the contract would be more expensive. There was a need for change as soon as possible.
- It was commented by one member that it was positive that things were starting to move forward in terms of meeting the objectives of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS).
- Paper and card had a commercial value as a waste stream, and it was queried what that looked like in terms of a business case, and what level of income was possible. It was highlighted that any income would be dependent on the values of the material based on the quality of the material collected. There was a need to determine what the averages would look like, as current values were based on what was currently being collected. However, clean card was worth about £100 per tonne.
- It was queried whether paper and card was put into the mixed dry recyclables during the trial, if this would be classed as contamination.
- In terms of the food waste trial, one of the key aspects had been the reduction in the amount of food waste created, and it was queried whether there was something that could encourage people to reduce the amount of paper used to begin with.
- It was confirmed that people on the proposed routes had been invited to volunteer to participate in the trial rather than it being compulsory.
- It was important to make clear the type of paper and cardboard that would be accepted, e.g. pizza boxes. However, it was likely that pizza boxes would not be accepted due to the contamination risk. The emphasis would need to be on clean paper and card.

- If the waste streams were to be separated out and some cardboard was contaminated by food, there could be a combined benefit if people could be encouraged to scrape out the pizza boxes, the food waste would go in one container for collection and there would be better quality card.
- A visit was undertaken by some officers to the paper processing plant, who were very specific about what they would and would not want to receive or collect. It was noted that old books could not be accepted as the ink did not come out in the process to extract the fibres.
- It was suggested it would be useful to get some schools involved as they must produce a lot of paper and card waste. It was also highlighted that schools should be targeted as if the children were educated about what was being done, they would take those messages back home to their parents. It was suggested that this was something that could be discussed further by the strategic officer group.
- It was queried whether residents would need to remove staples from publications such as magazines, and it was reported that staples or spiral bound notebooks were not a problem and could be processed as long as any plastic covers had been removed.
- It was commented that it was very interesting to see how the market was very specific about what it wanted.
- It was highlighted that the reason the material needed to be dry was that it became flammable when wet.

RESOLVED

That the proposed trial be supported by the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership.

9 FOOD WASTE COLLECTION TRIAL UPDATE

Councillor Dr P Moseley, South Kesteven District Council, provided the Partnership with an update and overview of the Food Waste Collection Trial which was underway in selected areas of South Kesteven.

It was reported that data was still being collected, and the team was 'pushing at an open door' in terms of public engagement and participation. Participation had been at around 85%, and participation was generally rated as 'good' between 50 – 55%.

An increase of 10% in the recycling rate had been seen. Of the expected issues with participation, the proportion who said having a separate food waste container in the kitchen was smelly, was around 3%. The most important aspect of the scheme for participants had been caddy liners.

Moving forward, a lot of food waste had been collected, and it was averaging around 1.8kg per household. It was hoped that as the trial progressed, a reduction in volume would be seen.

Every piece of communication which had been produced and circulated had the word 'reduce' in it. For the second year there would be a change to the collection methodology, so I would need to be seen how this would affect the collection rates.

The Head of Waste Strategy had recently met with Defra to discuss what had been done so far, and had been very impressed with Lincolnshire as a whole, particularly with how the LWP worked.

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

- It was commented that this trial had been a great success, and of all the new waste legislation which was proposed, it was food waste collection which would of the greatest benefit to the waste stream.
- There would be a need to demonstrate how it would be commercially viable to collect food waste in rural areas.
- It was understood that it year 2-3 where a steady reduction in food waste started to be seen, as residents adapted their behaviour. It was often the most expensive foods which were wasted, and it was queried if an average cost had been calculated. Partners were advised that a financial figure had been included in the marketing information, this had been calculated as £600-700 per year which could be saved per household by reducing food waste.
- Of those invited to participate in the trial who did not take part, it was noted that 50% of them had their own composting bins.
- One of the impacts of this trial was that the black (residual waste) bins were starting to smell less.
- In relation to the technical specification of the caddy bags, partners were advised that they were fully biodegradable and did not contain micro plastics.
- It was noted that if too much liquid was put into the containers, or they were not emptied often enough, the bags would start to break down. Officers advised that they would share the specification of the bags with Partners for information.
- It was queried whether there was a need for a secondary strapline for those people who did not think they created any food waste, to get them to think more holistically.
- It was commented that it was beneficial to have real world data coming in. WRAP had indicated it would cost between £5m - £7m to implement, and it was queried whether there was any indication of financial implications based on the data collected so far. It was acknowledged that there would be a cost, but there was a need to ensure the costs did not exceed what was already done. One of the main costs was the provision of caddy liners, but these were needed in order to ensure participation.
- It was not certain that this collection method could be rolled out to the whole county, there may be a need for some modelling of alternative collection methods on an area by area basis.
- There would be a need to look at the whole cost of the process and compare that data for the conventional method.
- One of the large costs was transporting the waste to Hemswell Cliff. Another large cost to the council would be the capital cost with adapting the fleet or having a separate collection vehicle. It was thought it would be helpful to also model these costs.

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- It was suggested that one way to reduce the carbon footprint would be to have a bio-digester in each area, although there would be an initial capital cost. It was noted that this could also provide an income stream.

RESOLVED

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

10 JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ACTION PLAN UPDATE

The Lincolnshire Waste Partnership received an update from Rachel Stamp, LWP Programme Manager) in relation to the progress of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Action Plan.

The following was noted as part of the update:

- The review of mixed dry recyclables was the next item of focus and was due to commence at the strategic officers working group the following week.
- There would be a significant amount of work around communications and engagement.
- As part of the LCC stand at the Lincolnshire Show, there was an opportunity for people to see if they could identify the correct recycling mix, and 70% of people got this right. However, they were mainly children.
- There was still a misconception by the public about what happened to their waste, with 76% still believing that residual waste went to landfill.
- A set of metrics for the Partnership were being produced, however this was still a work in progress around understanding recycling.
- Partners were working well across the action plan.
- Nationally there would be a change to information on packaging, and it was likely that the 'widely recycled' label would be changed.

RESOLVED

That the update be noted.

11 MEETING DATES 2020

Consideration was given to a report which set out the proposed meeting dates for the Lincolnshire Waste Partnership for 2020. The Partnership was advised that electronic appointments would be sent out shortly.

RESOLVED

That the following dates be agreed and electronic appointments circulated:

- 21 November 2019
- 5 March 2020
- 9 July 2020 (AGM)
- 19 November 2020

The meeting closed at 1.00 pm

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Agenda Item 7



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

21 NOVEMBER 2019

SUBJECT :	JMWMS ACTION PLAN UPDATE
REPORT BY:	RACHEL STAMP, LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME DELIVERY MANAGER
CONTACT NO:	01522 843375

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Attached at Appendix A is the updated version of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy Action Plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the updated action plan be noted.

Appendix A – JMWMS Action Plan

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Action Plan Update - November 2019

Task	Title/description	Notes/current position
1.0	Strategic Review of Kerbside Mixed Dry Recycling Collection and Disposal	
1.07	Proposals for dealing with other recyclables at the kerbside such as textiles, batteries, household electrical items, batteries etc.	To be reviewed in future – Linked to national strategy Action – review position January 2020
1.08	To tackle contamination in our current recycling stream, between now and when the MDR contract is re-let in 2020, develop an effective, simple public communication campaign	Bin stickers initiative undertaken 2018 New task at 7.00 set up for contamination
1.09	Secure expert input from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) Communications teams 	WRAP report completed – data to be used ongoing to support all new initiatives. Communications working group established and supporting all initiatives of LWP – meeting bi-monthly with ongoing initiatives being delivered
1.11	Review of HWRCs	Ongoing – linked to wider OPE agenda Next update due December 2019
2.00	Food Waste Trial	
2.04	Investigate expanding the trial to other areas in South Kesteven or discuss with other Districts a trial and costs for this piece of work	Ongoing – linked to DEFRA working partnership. Business case being worked on.
2.05	Year 2 commenced	Complete – commenced June 2019
2.06	Alternative methodology trials A dedicated vehicle was loaned to SKDC for 4 weeks to compare this collection methodology with the pod vehicle collections	A 4 week trial occurred in October. The results of this are being analysed and compared to the data from the previous methodology. Initial reports show that this method was more efficient staff responded positively.
2.07	Review of data and outputs	Ongoing – review of data Case study LCC, working with SKDC are producing a

		robust review of the project to date and looking at the implications of roll out across the County. Will liaise with DEFRA with the findings
3.00	Strategic Review of Options for Continuous Improvement for Waste Collection and Disposal Arrangements in Lincolnshire – the blank sheet of paper exercise - COMPLETE	
4.00	Location of additional processing/disposal sites	
4.01	A review of the previous report by Element Energy on the data gathered in the consideration of energy mapping within the Greater Lincoln area	Outputs to be used and further considered in the view of the future of OPE and Waste Services across the whole of Lincolnshire. This includes identification of requirements to be mapped against suitable areas for future resource requirements
4.02	Evaluating the LEP work around utility infrastructure with our expected waste infrastructure	John Coates leading on this as a refreshed initiative
5.00	Choosing performance indicators to ensure fit for monitoring the strategy outcomes	
5.03	Agree initial KPIs including SMART targets	Further minor refinement of the KPIs to be reported to November SOWG and LWP
5.04	Creation of annual report on the progress of the JMWMS against its set objectives	In progress Draft 1 by end of December Draft 2 January Publication February
6.00	Two Stream Paper and Card Trial/Waste Stream Trial	
6.04	Update to LWP	Each LWP meeting – next meeting November 2019 – separate item on LWP agenda
6.05	Monthly updates to SOWG including metrics of trial to include: Tonnes, presentation/participation rates/fill rates of bins/customer engagement levels	Ongoing First 2 batches to PP have shown 97.83% and 99.25% quality and moisture below 10% NKDC tonnage collected – Tuesday =

		5.64 tonnes, Friday 6.92 tonnes Trialling further communications and also incorporation of MDR in those comms.
6.06	Trial goes live	Complete
6.07	Ongoing operational review	Ongoing weekly meetings
6.08	Creation of sampling station	By end November2019
6.09	Ongoing governance	Ongoing review and sharing of data with WCAs
6.10	Review of the methodology and its effectiveness To be amended if necessary/applicable	At Weekly working group meetings
6.11	Review of Engagement activities and effectiveness	Ongoing monitoring by AH/RS
7.00	Reduction of contamination in overall waste stream	
7.01	Review current contamination levels	Data from WYG shows current levels – to be used to support plan for communications
7.02	Publicity for revised MDR mix	LCC working on single message to then be shared with WCAs WCAs creating their own messaging
7.03	Communications campaigns – ongoing and relevant	To be agreed – separate LWP agenda item Christmas comms in planning stage
7.04	A-Z of items	TO be constantly reviewed and updated V1 issued, V2 has now been issued to all Districts and published to websites RS to control any amendments
7.05	Enforcement strategy	To be agreed
8.00	Commercial Waste	
8.01	Review of current arrangements	JC reviewing current arrangements and proposals for future opportunities

9.00	Flytipping	
9.01	Communications to be drafted Meeting of Enforcement Officers and Communications Officers Tuesday 12 th November to progress	Lead by WLDC Communications
9.02	Coordinated Comms plan to be agreed by Enforcement Officers to include EA, Lincolnshire Police, VOSA, WCAs and WDAs	Separate LWP agenda item.

Timeline												
Project	Task	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20
1.11	Review of the Household Waste Recycling Centres - Develop and appraise options for a future network of facilities to meet future needs	OPE Workshop	OPE Update									
2.07	Year 2 Food Waste Trial	Summary report created by end Nov			End of trial decision	End of trial period						
5.00	KPIs Draft brief of new measures	report to LWP Nov 19										
6.00	Waste Stream Trial			Q1 review								
6.03	Waste Stream Trial - Communications											
7.00	Reduction of contamination	LCC County News NK News local publicity		Ongoing monthly messages								
8.00	Commercial Waste			SOWG Jan 19								
9.00	Flytipping	Campaign launches	Ongoing with EA support									

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Agenda Item 9



LINCOLNSHIRE WASTE PARTNERSHIP

21 NOVEMBER 2019

SUBJECT :	Proposed new measures and targets for waste-related environmental performance
REPORT BY:	MATTHEW MICHELL LCC SENIOR COMMISSIONING OFFICER (WASTE)
CONTACT NO:	01522 552371

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The UK Government has identified the need to find appropriate ways to measure environmental performance. Recent publications which directly refer to this have included:

- "Resources and Waste Strategy for England" (Defra, December 2018) – Chapter 8 is titled "Measuring progress: data, monitoring and evaluation".
- "Environmental metrics" (National Audit Office, January 2019) – States that "performance information is only useful if it actually informs decisions in practice".

In line with this, the recently-adopted Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Lincolnshire makes clear the importance of having effective ways to measure progress against the LWP's strategic objectives. Specifically, one of those objectives is:

"To find the most appropriate ways to measure our environmental performance, and set appropriate targets."

In line with this objective, this report sets out a proposed suite of performance measures with suggested targets where appropriate.

DISCUSSIONS

Proposed new Key Performance Measures (KPIs)

The LWP's Strategic Officer Working Group (SOWG) has proposed two initial KPIs on the basis that they are both:

- "Useful" – i.e. provide a genuine measure of performance against our JMWMS, and
- "Readily available" – Other "useful" KPIs are being considered for future use but will require work to establish how to measure them.

Recycling rate of “waste from households” <i>(NB – Includes recycling, reuse and composting from all sources, not just kerbside collections)</i>	
“Useful”	Measures performance against JMWMS Objective 5: <i>“To contribute to the UK recycling targets of 50% by 2020 and 55% by 2025”</i>
“Readily available”	This is largely the existing headline measure of recycling rate (“NI192”) which Defra calculate from our statutory submissions of raw data. However, in order to bring it in line with the calculation used for the UK rate, we will add recycling of metals from Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA).
Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household) <i>(NB –Includes all sources, not just kerbside collections)</i>	
“Useful”	Measures performance against JMWMS Objective 4: <i>“To explore new opportunities of promoting waste minimisation and of using all waste as a resource in accordance with the waste hierarchy”</i> Additionally, showing the data per household (particularly when broken down to individual waste streams) gives an indication of required bin sizes.
“Readily available”	This uses weight data from a former statutory measure (“BV84a”) and the number of households is used by Defra for another measure (“NI191”).

In addition to the above, the SOWG are working to develop a number of KPIs to measure progress against other aspects of the JMWMS vision and objectives. These have also been identified as “useful” but are not yet “readily available”:

- **Contamination** – Recycling contamination rate (kerbside recyclables)
- **Carbon** – Overall LWP waste management carbon footprint (per head)
- **Customer friendly** –
 - Satisfaction with waste collections
 - Satisfaction with HWRCs
- *(Value for money was also discussed, but it is felt that differing circumstances make inter-authority comparisons unhelpful)*

Whilst the above KPIs should provide the LWP with a robust and comprehensive overview of performance in implementing our JMWMS, a wide range of supporting measures will be used to give background information. This will enable officers to provide a more in-depth analysis of factors influencing KPI performance.

Past performance

Charts 1, 2, 3 and 4 show the LWP's performance against the two proposed KPIs. In order to tell the overall “story” of that performance, the text is presented all together rather than with each individual chart.

Recycling rate of “waste from households”	
Summary	<p>The LWP's overall recycling rate has fallen by over nine percentage points since a peak of 52.9% in 2010/11 (Chart 1). This can largely be attributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less recyclables reported in kerbside MDR (Chart 2) – This now contributes five percentage points less, so the LWP are looking to address the twin issues of non-recycling in MDR and recyclables "lost" in residual waste. • Less composting of green waste (Chart 3) – This now contributes three percentage points less. This may recover if national policy makes "free" kerbside collections a statutory duty (although note the possible negative impact on waste minimisation described below regarding kg per household).
Chart 1	The LWP's overall recycling rate has fallen since a peak of 52.9% in 2010/11. Although the opening of Hykeham EfW in 2013 gave us a boost from recycling of IBA metals, our performance has now dropped behind the overall UK rate.
Chart 2	The contribution of kerbside Mixed Dry Recyclables (MDR) to the overall rate is falling as less material is reported as recycled. MDR now contribute over six percentage points less than in 2013/14.
Chart 3	Around half of the overall "recycling" rate is actually green waste composting. Fluctuating weather conditions affect the amount of green waste presented, but generally composting grew as kerbside collections increased/became free, but have been falling in recent years, possibly due to kerbside charges. Composting now contributes three percentage points less than the 2012/13 peak.

Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)	
Summary	<p>The average Lincolnshire resident appears to be throwing away considerably less than a decade ago (Chart 1). Changes to specific waste streams include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerbside MDR collections (Chart 2) – Overall kg per household is reasonably steady but the proportion (shown by sampling) as non-recyclable is increasing dramatically. The LWP are seeking to address the twin issues of non-recycling in MDR and recyclables "lost" in residual waste. • Green waste composting (Chart 3) – This has fallen in recent years. Whilst this is good from the point of view of waste minimisation, the national proposal for statutory "free" kerbside collections may, whilst increasing recycling, push up total kg per household. • Residual waste (Chart 4) – This fell to a low of 487kg per household in 2011/12 but since then has climbed to 575kg largely on the back of an increase of over 40kg per household in MDR contamination (Chart 2). It should be noted, however, that our EfW diverts most of this away from landfill.
Chart 2	Overall kg per household in kerbside MDR collections is reasonably steady, but the proportion (reported in sampling) as non-recyclable is increasing dramatically. That contamination is included in the rising level of "not recycled" waste shown in Chart 4 .
Chart 3	Whilst green waste per household varies significantly depending on weather conditions, we have seen a general downward trend, possibly resulting from charges for kerbside collections. This could either be seen as a good thing (waste minimisation) or a bad thing (less recycling). If "free" collections are mandated nationally, this trend may be reversed.
Chart 4	In addition to the changes in MDR and green waste, we are seeing a rise in non-recycled waste. This may be green waste diverting from charged collections, but may also mean people are throwing away more as the county recovers from the economic downturn. NB – Prior to 2013/14, recycled MDR is included in the "other recycled/reused" figure as data is not so readily available.

Chart 1 – LWP history with regard to the two initial KPIs

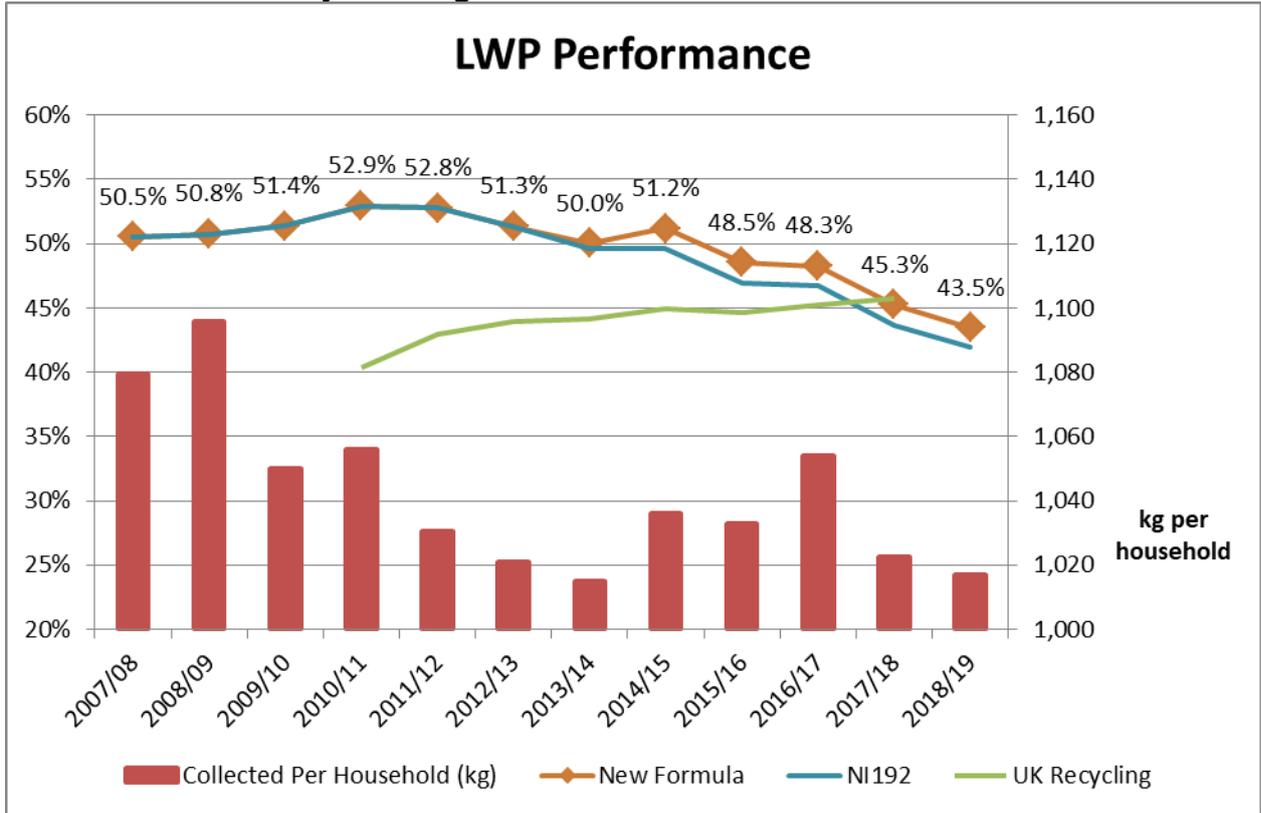
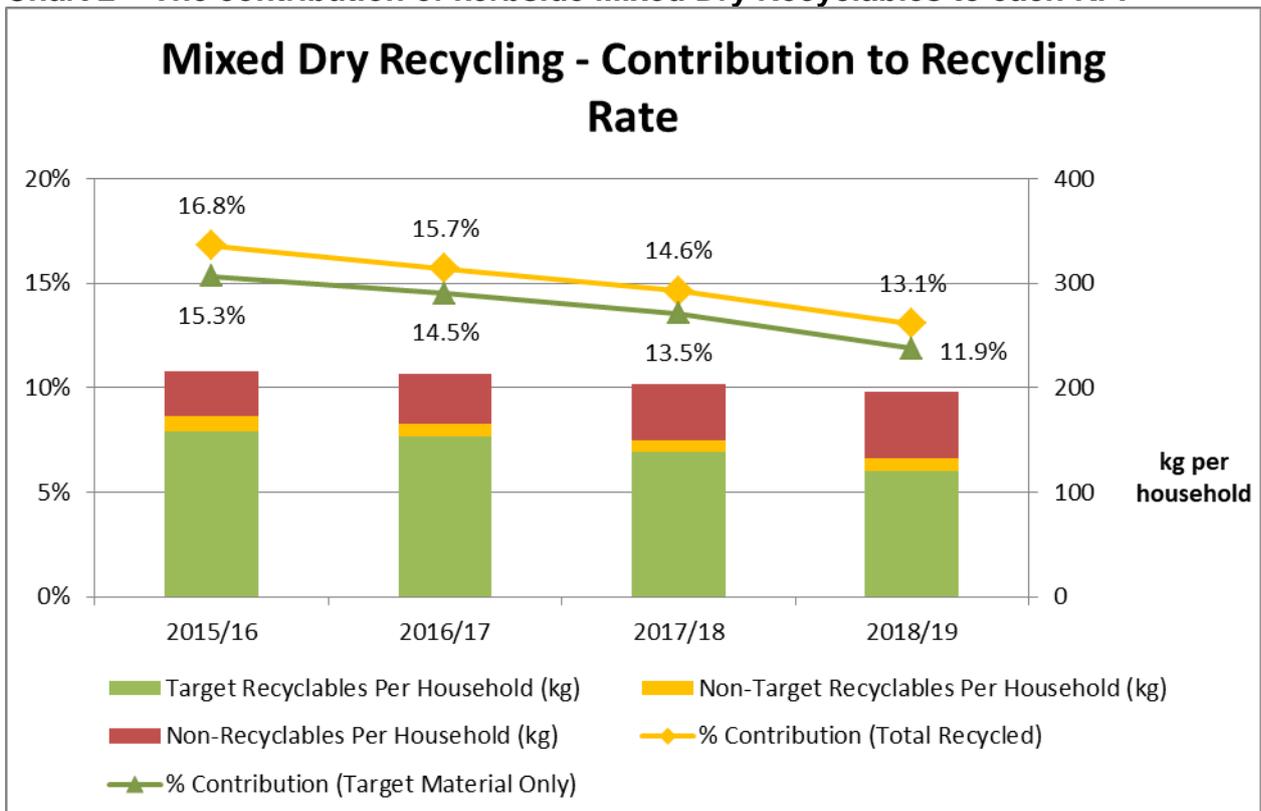


Chart 2 – The contribution of kerbside Mixed Dry Recyclables to each KPI



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

Chart 3 – The contribution of green waste composting to each KPI

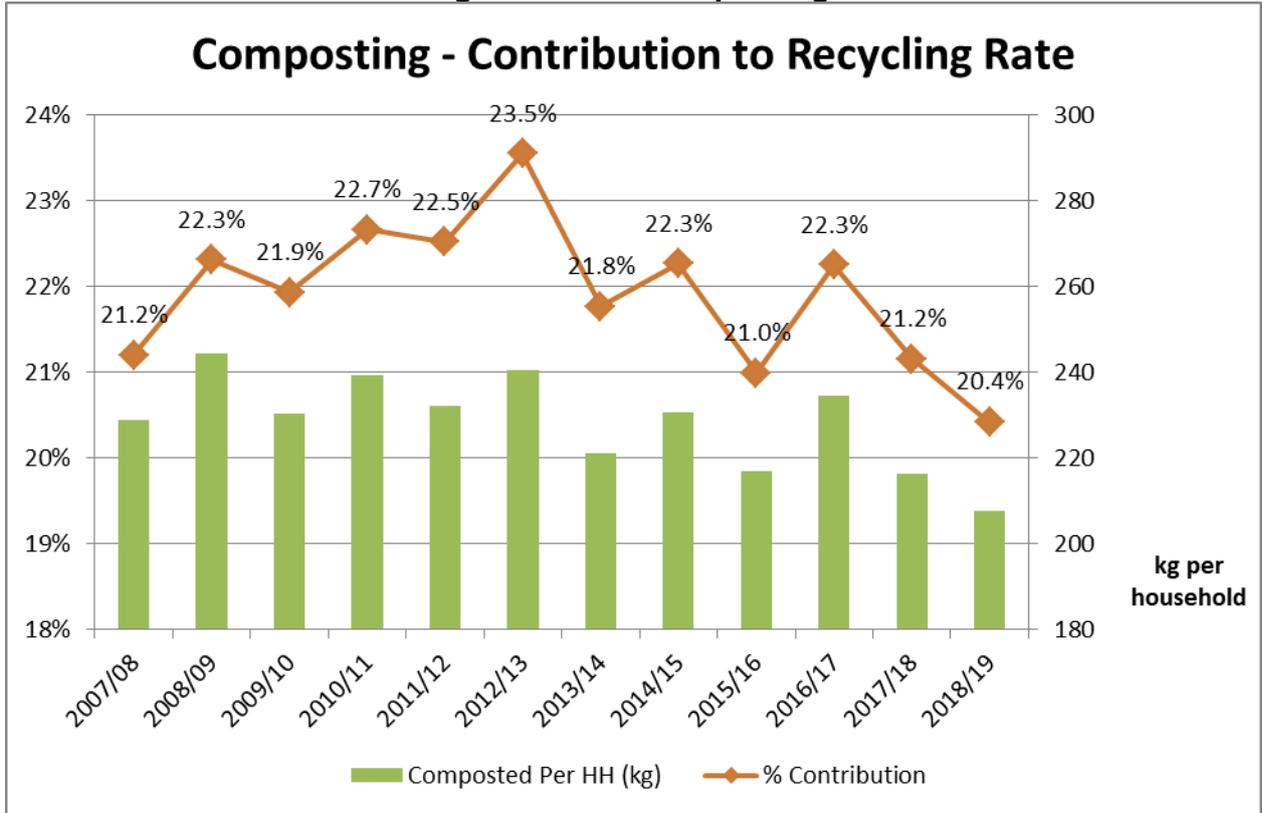
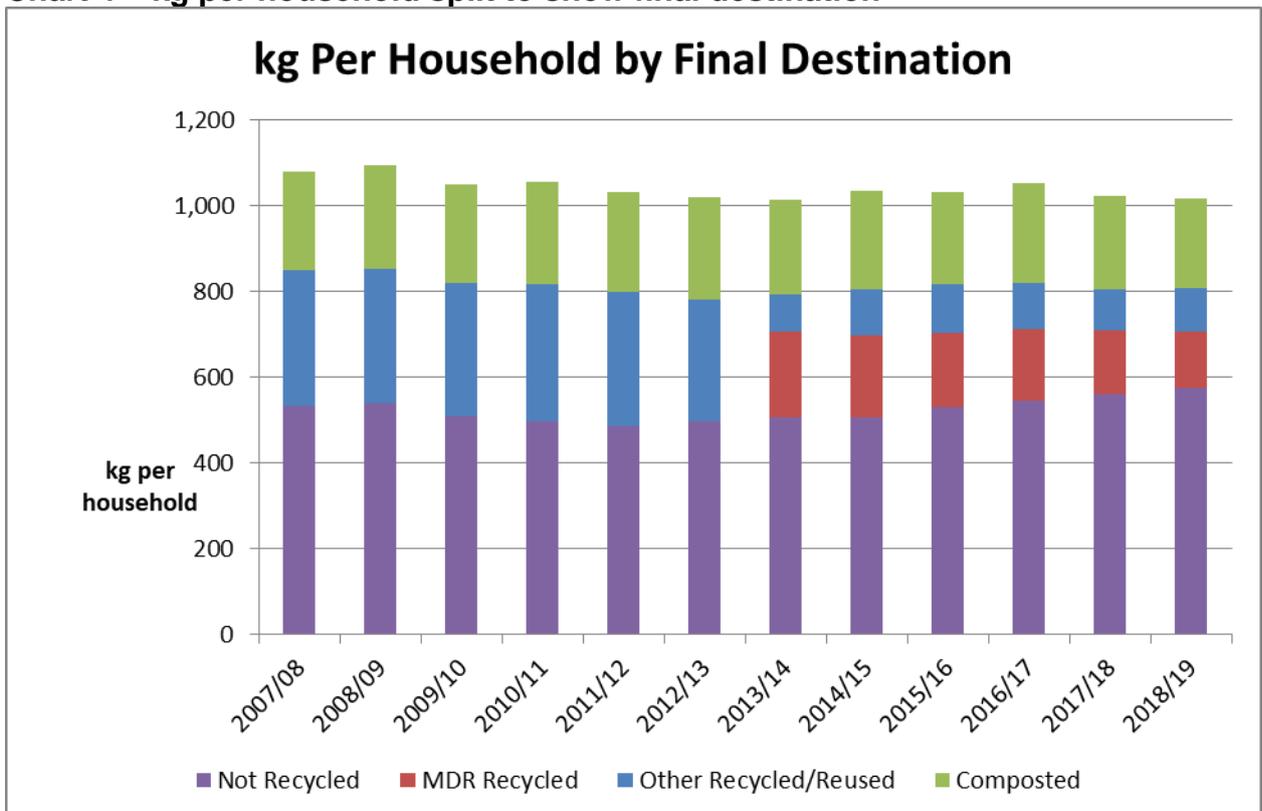


Chart 4 – kg per household split to show final destination



Current performance (2019/20)

Recycling rate of “waste from households”

- Quarter 1 (April to June) = 49.6%
 - NB – This includes some estimated figures)
- **Full year forecast = 43.5%**
 - NB – This is an early forecast and should be treated with caution
- Direction of travel
 - Whilst Quarter 1 shows a small improvement on the same period in 2018/19, the forecast for the year as a whole is currently almost identical.
 - However, it has not been possible to adjust this forecast to reflect the as yet unknown impacts of our strategic actions – e.g. communications to divert materials to the correct stream.

Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)

- Quarter 1 (April to June) = 276kg (includes some estimated figures)
 - NB – This includes some estimated figures)
- **Full year forecast = 990kg**
 - NB – This is an early forecast and should be treated with caution
- Direction of travel
 - Quarter 1 saw a fall of over 16kg compared to the same period in 2018/19.
 - More than half of the fall was because around 9kg less green waste per household was collected.
 - If this fall were to continue through the year, the full year figure would be significantly lower than the above forecast.

Future Projections

Modelling work has suggested that future performance is difficult to predict as it is dependent on a number of external factors including:

- Population growth
- National waste policy – e.g. possible compulsory food waste collections

However, modelling suggests that the following **may** be achievable by 2025/26:

- Recycling rate of “waste from households” = 55%
 - In line with the national target for 2025
- Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household) = 1,000kg
 - Maintaining the current low level

NB – Achieving 55% recycling is likely to require significant service changes and investment.

Ongoing reporting of performance

In order to monitor progress against these KPIs, it is proposed to provide regular updates to the LWP as follows:

- Monthly – SOWG will receive charts showing the latest information. In addition to overall LWP figures, each WCA will receive a summary of their own performance to enable consistent reporting. The aim is to provide charts with selectable options so

that officers can focus in on specific elements which contribute to the overall figures – e.g. trial areas.

- Formal LWP meetings – Each meeting will receive a summary report.

OPTIONS

The LWP are asked to consider the following proposals.

Performance Measures

As stated previously, the aim is to work towards having a suite of KPIs which reflect the following from the JMWMS Objectives:

- **Waste Hierarchy** – KPIs already defined as per this paper
 - Recycling rate of “waste from households”
 - Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)
- **Contamination** – A suitable measure needs to be decided upon and baselined
 - Recycling contamination rate (kerbside recyclables)
- **Carbon** – Measuring the environmental impact of our services
 - Overall LWP waste management carbon footprint (per head)
- **Customer friendly** – Identified in the JMWMS Vision
 - Satisfaction with waste collections
 - Satisfaction with HWRCs

Targets

In setting targets for the two initial KPIs, reference should be made to the above notes on “future projections”.

Noting that the stated figures for 2025/26 represent a significant challenge, it is proposed that the following targets would be stretching.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Recycling rate of “waste from households”	46%	48%	50%	52%	54%	55%
Household Waste Collection (kilograms per household)	1,000kg	1,000kg	1,000kg	1,000kg	1,000kg	1,000kg

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the LWP approves the use of the two initial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) as ongoing measures of performance against the JMWMS.
2. That the LWP approves the targets proposed for those measures – See “options” above.
3. That LWP notes the proposed themes for additional KPIs which will follow later – contamination; carbon; customer friendly.

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